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AN EVALUATION STUDY OF OVERSEAS
SCHOLARSHIP PROJECTS OF THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



ACADEMY OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
IN COLLABORATION WITH
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
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L. HABIB KHAN

More than 150 scholars were contacted and information/records spread over decades in the Ministry of Education, the Provincial Education Departments and all the 20 Universities of the country was gathered. There may have been left some gaps but I am confident that most of the conclusions emerging from the data collected would be of great help in identifying issues to be tackled during planning and operation of such projects in future.

June 1985

A.G. Mufti
Director General

I. INTRODUCTION

Education plays an important role in the development and progress of a country. It is vital for a well informed and cultured society. Being aware of its nation building role, the Government of Pakistan is trying to man institutions of higher education with well-qualified and trained personnel, which will aid to achieve better standards of education. In order to build up the professional staff of the Universities and Colleges so that they become institutions of higher training & research at par with international standards, a large number of college and University teachers have been trained abroad under various schemes of Government of Pakistan, launched from time to time.

These schemes include:

- i) Merit Scholarships Scheme 1954
- ii) Central Overseas Training Scholarships (COTS) 1964
- iii) Quaid-i-Azam Scholarships - 1971

COTS was initiated in 1964 for training in-service University and College teachers. The major objectives of this scheme rephrased for the period 1980-85 are as follows:

- i) To accelerate the foreign training program of in-service teachers so as to achieve self-sufficiency in highly qualified teachers as early as possible;
- ii) To help man our centres of excellence in the Universities;

- iii) To meet the requirements of the Universities which are newly established or are in the offing; and
- iv) To provide an opportunity to the teachers of the Nationalised Colleges also to equip them with the latest developments in their fields.

Merit Scholarship Scheme is in operation since 1954.

Scholarships under this scheme are awarded to two students in each University every year who secure highest positions in the faculties of Arts and Sciences.

Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship Scheme was launched in 1971 to pay homage to the founder of the nation, the Quaid-i-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, and to encourage real talent and merit for further progress. This scholarship is awarded to a student securing highest percentage of marks in each University.

These scholarships are awarded for advanced studies abroad or in Pakistan leading to Ph.D. degree or equivalent qualification. The approximate duration of these scholarships is five years for COTS, for Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship Scheme 2 years in Pakistan for M.Phil and 4 for Ph.D. abroad and in case of Merit Scholarship it is granted for 1 year initially extendable to another year in Pakistan for M.Phil followed by a 4 year period for studies abroad.

Since the inception of these Schemes about 868 (Annex -I) teachers were awarded COTS Scholarships, 348 scholarships to student under the Merit Scholarship Scheme (MSS) and 141

Scholarship under the Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship Scheme (QAS) for studies abroad. Out of these scholarships the number of availed scholarships is as under:

COTS =	721
MSS =	116
QAS =	58
	<hr/>
	895

So far no evaluation of these schemes has been carried out to ascertain whether the objectives for which these schemes were launched have been achieved in meeting the needs and requirements of highly trained manpower of our Universities & colleges. Rather, the state of affairs in these educational institutions reflects that the standards of education are deteriorating with the passage of time inspite of the fact that more qualified faculty is being added to these institutions. The Central Development Working Party (CDWP), therefore, stressed the need for undertaking an evaluation study of the Merit Scholarships, Central Overseas Training Scholarships and Quaid-i-Azam Scholarships.

The terms of reference for the evaluation include:-

1. Follow up study of scholars selected under the schemes of "Merit Scholarships" "Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship" and "Central Overseas Training Scholarship" for the earlier approval.
2. Review the criteria and procedure of awarding the scholarships-suggestions for improvement and for more expeditious selection & despatch.

3. Expenditure incurred on the scholars & whether the amounts given were adequate for minimum expenses abroad.
4. Review of provisions made in the scheme and in the ADP and the utilization financial, and physical & reasons for shortfall, if any.
5. As part of item No.1, a study of various important parameters such as:
 - average number of years for completing Ph.D.
 - average number of years for completing MA/M.Sc. abroad.
 - percentage of those who:
 - a) Completed Ph.D.
 - b) Completed M.A./M.Sc. only
 - c) Returned without degree
 - d) Are not traceable.
6. Distribution of scholarships discipline-wise and whether this was appropriate keeping in view the needs of the country.

The findings of the study would establish the status of the schemes as far as their success is concerned. These would also highlight causes and reasons which have had negative effect on this success. Further, it may be possible to suggest measures for the improvement of the schemes and suggest recommendations for effective utilization of the expertise of scholars who have returned to Pakistan.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed for the study included data collection from the institutions, the Provincial Education Departments, the Ministry of Education and collecting first hand information from the scholars who availed a scholarships. Five questionnaires (Annex- XV - XIX) were developed for this purpose which are listed as under:

- ESS-I: Particulars of the awardees of scholarships (COTS/Merit/Quaid-i-Azam)
- ESS-II: University/Province-wise break up of the scholarships (COTS/Merit/Quaid-i-Azam)
- ESS-III: ADP provision and utilization of COTS/ Merit/Quaid-i-Azam scholarships.
- ESS-IV: Year-wise staff strength, with qualifications, of the universities and colleges in the provinces.
- ESS-V: Information by the scholar.

Interviews were held with the Vice Chancellors of the universities and Additional Secretaries/Deputy Secretaries and Directors of Education concerned of the Provincial Education Departments. This was essential in order to identify problems which they faced during implementation of these schemes and to obtain their views /suggestions for improvement of the next cycle.

Interviews were also held with scholars who returned to the country after having completed their studies successfully or otherwise. The purpose of these interviews was to highlight problems which

they faced during their stay abroad and after their return and to obtain their suggestions for future use.

Analysis of the questionnaires and data gathered in the interviews is the basis of the report which is described in chapter IV. Data was collected for COTS only, as these scholarships are meant for in-service training of the employees of Universities and Provincial Education Departments. Under the remaining two schemes scholarships are awarded to students who secure top positions. Since these scholars are not employees of the Universities hence no data or information on their whereabouts could be traced by the research team.

In this study, all terms of reference, laid down by the Ministry of Education, have been taken care of except the follow-up of the awardees i.e. where they are working after leaving the universities or the colleges. In view of short time allowed for completion of the study, this aspect was ignored.

Terminology used:

Various terms used in this study with their explanation are as follows:

1. Awardee: A person (Teacher/Student), who is awarded a scholarship.
2. Candidate: A teacher/student nominated by the Universities/Provincial Education Departments for scholarship before he/she is awarded a scholarship.

3. Foreign Qualified: A University teacher having Ph.D., and M.A/M.Sc. degrees from a University outside Pakistan. (However there might be a few teachers with local Ph.D., but their number is negligible).
4. Host Country: A country where an awardee selects a University for higher studies.
5. Scholar: After completion of M.A/M.Sc. or Ph.D. the awardee is called scholar.
6. Supervisor: A professor in a foreign university who supervises/guides the research work of the awardee.
7. FPTA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas
8. FANA: Federally Administered Northern Areas
9. AJK: Azad Jammu & Kashmir
10. COTS: Central Overseas Training Scholarship
11. UGC: University Grants Commission

III. MECHANISM FOR AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS

All scholarships under the afore mentioned schemes were awarded by the Federal Ministry of Education. The Ministry invited nominations of suitable candidates from University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Provincial Education Departments. The allocation of scholarships to universities and Provincial Education Departments and the procedure for selection of candidates at the levels of Federal Ministry, University Grants Commission and Provincial Education Departments is described below:

- Allocation of Scholarships:

All the universities and the Provincial Education Departments were allocated scholarships on the basis of the population in each province of the country as listed below:

Punjab Province:	56%
Sind Province:	21%
NWF Province:	13%
Baluchistan Province:	3%
FATA, FANA, NA & AJK	7%

There were altogether 60 scholarships under COT Scheme per year, 42 for the universities and 18 for the colleges of Provincial Education Departments. Details of number of seats for each University and Education Department is indicated in Table I.

Table - I

ALLOCATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS TO VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES AND PROVINCIAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS

S. No.	Universities		Provincial Education departments		
	Name	No. of facilities	Name	no. of facilities	% age total facilities
1.	Baluchistan University	2	Baluchistan	1	3
2.	Gomal University	1			
3.	Peshawar University	2			
4.	Engineering University Peshawar.	2	N.W.F.P.	2	13
5.	Agriculture University, Peshawar.	1			
6.	Agricultural University, Faisalabad	5			
7.	Engineering University Lahore.	5			
8.	B.Z. University, Multan	4	Punjab	10	56
9.	Punjab University	6			
10.	Islamia University, Bahawalpur.				
11.	Agricultural University Tandojam.	1			
12.	Mehran University, Jamshoro	2			
13.	Karachi University	2	Sind	4	21
14.	Sind University	2			
15.	NED Engineering University, Karachi.	2			
16.	Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad;				
17.	Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad;	2		1	7
18.	Islamic University Islamabad; and		Others including Federal Government.		
19.	University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.		Educational Institutions FATA/FANA		
Total		42		18	100

The Federal Ministry laid down the following formula for percentage allocation of scholarships for various streams of education:

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Percentage allocation</u>
- Basic Sciences	20%
- Applied Sciences	45%
- Social Sciences	17%
- Education and Administrative Sciences	8%
- Agriculture	5%
- Languages	5%
Total	100%

Detailed break up (subjectwise) for each university and category may be seen from Annex II to III.

Quaid-i-Azam and Merit scholarships were awarded to the students securing top positions in Universities only. Each University got one Quaid-i-Azam scholarship and two Merit scholarships. A student securing overall first position in each University, irrespective of Arts or Science, was awarded the Quaid-i-Azam scholarship. The Merit scholarships were given to students obtaining the next two positions, i.e. one in Arts and the other in Science/Medicine. In the Engineering Universities, one scholarship was awarded to a student in the faculty of Engineering and the other in the faculty of Architecture. In Agriculture Universities, one scholarship was reserved for a student in Agricultural Science and the other in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science.

If a University or a Provincial Education Department failed to send suitable nominations on time, under COTS, they did not get the facilities during that particular year and their facility lapsed. But in case of Quaid-i-Azam and Merit scholarships, the situation was different. The scholarships under these schemes were awarded in recognition of academic achievements of the students. Hence they were treated as non-lapsable. If a student was unable to secure admission abroad during the year of award, he/she availed the facility after obtaining admission abroad in the subsequent years. Recently, a time limit has been fixed, "all awardees must avail their scholarships within two years from the date of award, otherwise the facility offered may be withdrawn."

- Criteria and Procedure for Award of Scholarships:

The Federal Ministry of Education developed criteria for the selection of suitable candidates for all the three types of scholarships. These criteria were followed by the Universities, the Provincial Education Departments and UGC for selection of the candidates at their levels. The criteria are reproduced below:

I. FOR COTS:

" A. Qualifications (800 marks)

<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Weightage</u>
1. S.S.C./Matric	1 x percentage of marks obtained by the candidate
2. F.A./F.Sc.	2 x - do -
3. B.A./B.Sc.	2 x - do -
4. M.A./M.Sc./M.Ed.	3 x - do - or cumulative grade-point average converted into percentage score
5. B.Sc. (Engineering)/Architecture/MBBS/other professional degrees for which entry requirement is Intermediate Certificate and the said degree is a basic qualification for appointment to a grade - 17 post.	5 x - do -

- N.E.I. If a person possesses more than one Master's degree, the percentage of only the relevant degree will be counted.
- N.E.II. If a candidate completed a professional degree after getting B.A./B.Sc. degree, he will not be entitled to extra credit for B.A./B.Sc. degree.
- N.E.III: Grade point average (G.P.A.) will be converted into % score in accordance with the following examples: if a person got a cumulative GPA of 3.5 on a scale of 4, it would mean that he got 350 marks out of 400. Percentage of marks obtained would thus be 87.5. If a person got a cumulative GPA of 2.2 on a scale of 3, it would mean that he got 220 marks out of 300. His score will be 73.3.

B. Teaching Experience (100 marks)

1. A total of 100 marks will be earmarked for the teaching experience, @ 10 marks per year. For purpose of award of marks, only the teaching experience at the university level will be counted.
2. Experience of 6 months or more will be considered as one complete year.
3. Experience will be counted by the closing date of receipt of applications.

C. M.Phil Qualification (100 marks)

N.B. M.Phil. will not be a part of the general grading. The marks for M.Phil. will be counted for determining the merit within a particular subject.

Postgraduate diplomas would not carry extra marks. But if the score of two candidates is identical, the one having a diploma would be preferred.

D. Research Experience (500 marks)

1. A total of 500 marks will be given up to maximum of 5 research publications @ 100 marks for each research publication appearing in internationally indexed journals. "

II. For Merit & Quaid-i-Azam Scholarships:

A. Qualifications (900 Marks)

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Weightage</u>
(i)	S.S.SC/Matric	1x percentage of marks obtained by the candidate
(ii)	F.A./F.Sc.	2x -do-
(iii)	B.A./B.Sc.	2x -do-
(iv)	M.A/M.Sc/M.Ed.	3x cumulative grade-point average converted into percentage score
(v)	B.Sc.Engg/Arch/MBES/ Other professional degrees.	5x percentage of marks obtained by the candidate

- N.B.1. If a persons possesses more than one Master's degree, the percentage of only the relevant degree will be counted.
2. If a candidate completed a professional degree after getting P.A./P.Sc. degree, he will not be entitled to extra credit for B.A/B.Sc. degree.
 3. Grade Point Average (GPA) will be converted into % score in accordance with the following examples: If a person got a cumulative GPA of 3.5 on a scale of 4, it would mean that he got 350 marks out of 400. Percentage of marks obtained would be 87.5. If a person got a cumulative GPA of 2.2 on a scale of 3, it would mean that he got 220 marks out of 300. His score will be 73.3.
 4. Teaching Experience (100 marks):
 - i) A total of 100 marks will be earmarked for the teaching experience, @ 10 marks per year. For purpose, of award of marks, only the teaching experience will be counted.
 - ii) Experience of 6 months or more will be considered as one complete year.
 - iii) Experience will be counted from the closing date of receipt of applications. *

Terms and conditions for acceptance of any one of these schemes may be seen in Annex IV.

Since Federal Ministry of Education granted these scholarships it called nominations from the UGC and Provincial Education Departments. These nominations were invited usually during August. The nominations accompanied by the COT Application Form and copies of academic certificates. UGC was given 4 months time for submission of their final list of nominees to the Ministry. The Provincial Education Departments were given 2 months for submission of their nominations. In the Federal Ministry, when all the lists were available, the nominations were scrutinized and put up to the Education Secretary, for final approval, within a period of 1-2 weeks. Once the nominations were approved at the Federal level, the selectees were directly informed by the Federal Ministry under intimation to the UGC, the University concerned and Provincial Education Department. The letter issued to the selectees known as Provisional Award Letter Annex V and entitled the selectees to seek admission in any University (list provided) where their areas of specialization exist. The selectees were, at that time, asked to furnish following documents to the Federal Ministry for issuance of Final Award Letter and an air ticket, etc.

1. Acceptance of scholarship on prescribed form.
2. A Deed of Agreement on non-judicial stamp paper
3. A photocopy of Identity Card of the guarantor
4. A photocopy of the Letter of Admission in a University abroad. A J-1 Visa in case of USA.
5. A Medical Certificate from a Medical Board on prescribed proforma.

The documents required of the nominees at various levels at UGC, Provincial Education Departments and Federal Ministry of Education may be seen at Annex - VI - X.

The terms and conditions (Annex IV) for availing the facilities, as laid down by the Government, were also conveyed to the selectees/awardees.

The awardees were given about 9 months to seek admission in a foreign University and complete other formalities. Once the awardee submitted all the above mentioned documents, the Federal Ministry issued the Final Award Letter and air ticket, in June-July, to the awardees under intimation to the UGC, University concerned, Provincial Education Departments, concerned Embassy of Pakistan abroad and all other concerned organizations.

- Selection at University Grants Commission and Provincial Education Departments

a) At University Grants Commission:

At the UGC nominations were called from all the universities during August - September, giving 1-2 months to the Universities for processing nomination of their faculty members identifying principal and alternate candidates for each faculty subject-wise. At least three nominations in a subject were desired. The documents required for nominations were academic certificates, degrees, detailed marks (matric onwards), copies of research publications and service record of the nominees. On receipt of nominations from the Universities, the lists were scrutinized and final list prepared for approval of the COTS Award Committee. During scrutiny, if some discrepancy was observed, the nominations were changed to accommodate the deserving candidates from the same list provided by the University concerned. The approved

nominations alongwith relevant documents were forwarded to the Ministry within a period of 1-2 months. The UGC then did not maintain any link with the University for its nominee, except that UGC received a copy of correspondence from the Ministry of Education regarding the award of scholarships.

b) At Provincial Education Departments:

The procedure adopted by the Provincial Education Departments was as follows:-

- Offers for the scholarship were received from the Federal Government.
- The same were sent to the Directorates for nomination of suitable persons alongwith the required documents.
- The Directorates further endorsed the letters to the institutions.
- The nominations received from various institutions/ persons were scrutinized in the Directorate and sent to the Secretariat.
- The documents of the nominees were sent for approval of the Planning and Development Departments.
- After approval, the same were conveyed to the Federal Government.

After the nominees were selected and issued Award letters (Annex XI), they were also issued a No Objection Certificate by the Federal Ministry and by the Provincial Education Departments. The documents submitted by the nominees were as follows:

- Application form alongwith photographs
- Educational Certificates and Detailed Marks Certificates.
- Undertaking

- Surety Bond
- Bio-data
- Sparability Certificate
- Medical Report and X-Ray
- Passport
- P&D Proforma
- ACR Synopses

The procedure for selection of suitable nominees was not as simple as it appeared from what is described above. It involved many problems and difficulties at various levels. Further analysis of these problems and difficulties will be undertaken in the chapter on analysis of the data.

The selection procedure for the Quaid-i-Azam and Merit scholarships was comparatively simple. The Federal Ministry called nominations of deserving students from Universities through UGC. UGC collected nominations of three students securing three top positions in each University - student securing overall highest percentage of marks, and two students securing next highest percentage of marks one each in the faculties of Arts and Sciences. These three nominations after scrutiny, were forwarded to the Federal Ministry for final approval under intimation to the Universities and the nominees. At Federal level, a final list was approved by the Federal Education Secretary and then the selected nominees were informed directly under intimation to the UGC and Universities. These selectees/awardees were asked to submit documents as in case of COTS awardees. From this point onwards, the procedure for further processing was the same as for COTS.

- Costing of Scholarships:

For the past few decades, scholarship schemes were launched on a pattern of 5 year phase each, which ensured a continuum of the project cycle. Each scheme, during this period costed something between Rs. 11 million to Rs. 77 million. The average cost of one Ph.D. scholarship came to about Rs. 0.75 million. Details of various components of a scholarship are listed in Annex - XII.

IV. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

All the universities and Provincial Education Departments were visited to collect data on staff strength, their qualifications and number of scholarships awarded to various departments/disciplines since the inception of the schemes. It was very difficult, in the time allowed for the study, to collect such a huge amount of data, therefore it was decided to collect data for the last ten years. As far as data on staff strength with their qualification is concerned, the team collected this information from about 50% institutions. From the remaining institutions, majority in Sind, and some in Punjab and Federal Area, collection of this data was not possible due to certain constraints. For these institutions, the data provided by UGC was used, unfortunately detailed qualification wise data is missing for these institutions. However, total number of scholarships awarded to various universities/Provincial Education Departments was available also in the Federal Ministry of Education. Detailed analysis of the data collected is as follows:

- Staff Strength and Allocation of COTS Scholarships

This analysis is carried out for individual university (list at Annex XIII) and Provincial Education Department. Due to time constraints, one year data on staff strength for the year 1984-85 was taken as base data

Table II.1

Staff strength of the University of Peshawar for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation.

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength															Scholarship Allocation		
		Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer				Grand Total	Total Amount				
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Total						
1.	Chemistry	4	-	1	5	2	1	-	3	4	1	1	6	2	-	9	11	25	9
2.	Physics	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	4	4	11	5
3.	Mathematics	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	4	8	3
4.	Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	5	2
5.	Zoology	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	2	10	6
6.	Botany	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	3	1	-	1	2	10	3
7.	Archaeology	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2
8.	Geology/ Minerology	1	-	2	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	8	8	16	2
9.	Philosophy	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	1
10.	Psychology	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	4	4	10	2
11.	English	3	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	3
12.	Education	1	-	1	2	-	-	4	4	1	-	1	4	-	-	5	5	15	1
13.	Home Economics	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	10	10	-	-	9	9	24	-
14.	Sociology/ Anthropology	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6	1
15.	Economics	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	5	-
16.	History	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	6	-
17.	Pol. Science	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	6	6	13	-
18.	Geography	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	9	-
19.	Islamiyat	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	0	-
20.	Lib. Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
21.	Urdu	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	-
22.	Arabic	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	7	-
23.	Persian	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	-
24.	Univ. College for Women	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	17	18	-	-	1	17	18	42	-
25.	O.A. College for Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	8	8	-	-	2	2	12	3	-
26.	Law College	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	17	14	-	-
		28				16				13			4		147	17	290	51	14%

The Table indicates that there are 290 staff members in Peshawar University. 51 of them are possessing a Ph.D degree which is 17.2%. 14% of the total staff were awarded scholarships. English Department has a strength of 6 and 3 scholarships were awarded. It brings it on the top of the list as 50% of the faculty received scholarships. 6.7% of staff in Education received scholarship and it is the lowest in the list.

Table II.2

Staff strength of the Agriculture University, Peshawar for the year 1964-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation		Percentage of Award				
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer	Grand Total		Total Award			
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	TOTAL	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	TOTAL	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	TOTAL							
1.	Entomology	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	7	1	14.2
2.	Plant Breeding & Genetics	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	2	9	-	-
3.	Agricultural Chemistry	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	8	2	25
4.	Soil Science	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	4	-	-	2	2	9	1	11.1
5.	Agricultural Mechanization	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-
6.	Maths, Physics & Meteorology	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	6	1	16.6
7.	Agrology	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	3	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	2	10	-	-
8.	Horticulture	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	5	1	20
9.	Food Sci. & Tech.	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	4	-	-
10.	Animal Husbandry	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
11.	Pest Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
		1				7				1						75	6			8

The Agriculture University was established recently. Out of total staff of 75 members, only 12 are Ph.D holders. In Agri. Chemistry, there are 8 faculty members and two scholarships were awarded. Hence, Agri. Chemistry received the major award i.e. 25%. In Horticulture, there is one Ph.D. out of a faculty of 5 members and it received one scholarship which is 20%, whereas in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry the staff strength is 10 each with no award of scholarship.

Table II.4

Staff strength of the Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan for year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation for 196

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation					
		Professor			Associate Professor			Jr. Prof.			Lecturer			Grand Total	Total Awards	%			
		Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Total	Ph.D.	P.Phil	Total						
1.	Institute of Education & Research	1		1					1	4	5		1	2	4	15	1	6.0	
2.	Journalism								1	4	4			4	4	8	1	12.5	
3.	Business Adm.	1		2						1	1			2	2	10	2	20.0	
4.	Public Adm.									1	1			1	1	10	1	10.0	
5.	Law College									4	4			5	5	9	1	9.0	
6.	Physics	1		1	2			2	3	1	4			3	8	15	3	20.0	
7.	Chemistry	2		2	2			2	4		6			8	8	18	3	15.0	
8.	Mathematics									2	2		2	3	5	7	2	28.5	
9.	Statistics									5	5			4	4	9	2	22.2	
10.	Economics				1			1		2	2			5	5	8	-	-	
11.	Pharmacy	2		2				3	2	1	6		1	1	4	6	14	2	14.2
12.	Health & Physical Education									2	2			2	2	4	-	-	
13.	Arabic, Islamic Studies and Research									1	1			6	6	7	-	-	
14.	University College of Commerce									1	1			2	2	9	-	-	
15.	Women College	1		1						10	10			21	21	32	1	3.1	
TOTAL		2			5			10				2				185	19	10.2	

This Table indicates that 19 scholarships have been awarded so far against the total strength of 185. 25 (13.51%) teachers were found with Doctorate degrees in different fields. In this university, Mathematics got highest number of awards (28.5%), whereas Economic and some other subjects in Arts did not receive any scholarship at all. On the whole, this university received 10.2% scholarships since its establishment.

Out of 19, 10 have so far completed their degrees (8 Ph.D. and 2 MA/M.Sc.) one could not earn any degree, one absconded and 7 are still abroad in pursuit of their studies.

Table II.6

Staff strength of the University of the Punjab, Lahore for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength													Scholarship Allocation			
		Professor			Associate Professor			Asst. Prof.			Lecturer				Grand Total	Grand Awards		
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Ph.D.				
1.	Arabic	1		1	1		1							2	2	4		4
2.	Economics	1		1		1	1		2		2	4		1	1	7	4	57.1
3.	English				1		1				2	2		3	3	10		-
4.	Fine Arts	1		1	1		1	2							5	13		-
5.	French													1	1	1		-
6.	History	1		1	1		1					2			4	8	1	12.5
7.	Islamic Studies				1		1				3	3		2	2	6	2	33.3
8.	Journalism	1		1		1	1				4	4		2	2	8	1	12.5
9.	Lib. Science										2	2		3	3	5	1	20.0
10.	Persian				1		1	1			1	1		2	3	5		-
11.	Philosophy	1		1	1		1								1	5		-
12.	Pol. Science	1		1	1		1				2				5	9	1	11.1
13.	Psychology	1		1	1		1	1			1	2		2	2	6	2	33.3
14.	Punjabi										1	1			3	4		-
15.	Social Work						2	2			2	4			2	9		-
16.	Sociology	1		1							2	2			2	5		-
17.	Urdu	1		1	3		3	2			2			1	1	7		-
18.	Business Adm.	1		1		1	1				2	2		2	2	6	2	50.0
19.	Commerce	1		1	2	1	3		4	3	7			8	9	19	5	50.0
20.	I.C.R.	1		1	4		4	5		4	9			9	14	23	1	3.6
21.	Natural Prog.	4		4	7		7	4		4	11			5	2	17	5	16.1
22.	Law	1		1	2		2				5	5			2	11	2	-
23.	Pharmacy	2		2	2		2	3		1	4			4	4	12	4	33.3
24.	Astronomy										1	1			1	1		-
25.	Botany	2		2	2		2	3		2	5			2	2	11	1	9.1
26.	Chemistry	6		6	3		3	10		3	13	1		2	3	25	8	32.0
27.	Geography	1		1	2		2	1		1	2			5	5	10	1	10.0
28.	Geology	2		2	1		1	1		4	5			6	6	14	6	42.9
29.	Mathematics				1		1	2	2	2	5		5		2	8	2	25.0
30.	Physics	1		1	2		2	3		3	2				2	8	9	112.5
31.	Statistics				1		1				1			4	4	6	1	16.7
32.	Zoology				4		4	4		4					4	8	3	50.0
33.	Molecular Biology	1		1			1							4	4	8	3	50.0
Total		34			45			72			4				318	56	17.6	

This is the oldest University in our country. Table indicates that 56 COTS were awarded to this university against the strength of 318 teachers (17.61%). Whereas 70 teachers were already possessing Ph.D degree in their respective fields. In this university Economics got highest percentage (57) of COTS. In Sciences, Geology got 43% scholarships, whereas Botany got only 9.1%. Languages and humanities appear to be the neglected disciplines with respect to the award of COTS. Out of these 56 awards only 33 returned successful 29 earned Ph.D degrees while 3 came with M.A/M.Sc. degrees. Three could not earn any degree, 2 absconded and 18 are still abroad engaged in their studies.

Table II.7
Staff strength of the University of Engineering & Technology
Lahore for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength													Scholarship Allocation					
		Professor			Associate Professor			Asst. Prof.			Lecturer			Grand Total	Total Needs	%				
		Ph.D.	M.Phil	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.Phil	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.Phil	M.A.	Ph.D.	M.Phil	M.A.							
1.	Humanities & Social Sciences				0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	4	1	25			
2.	Islamic Studies					1		1		1		1	4	4	6					
3.	Public Health Engineering	3			3	1	3	1	5		3	1	4	3	3	15				
4.	Mechanical Engineering	7	1		8	4		4	1	2	11	14		15	15	41	22			
5.	Chemical Engg.		1		1	2		2	3	2	3	8	1	2	4	7	4	12.2		
6.	Metall. Engg.	2	1		3	1	1		2		11	4		7	7	16	3	18.7		
7.	Physics	1			1	1	1		2		2	2		3	3	8	3	37.5		
8.	Electrical Engg.	7	2		9	1	8	1	10		3	9	12		2	38	5	13		
9.	Architecture	2			2		3		3	2	1	4	7	1	6	7	38	5	13	
10.	City & Regional Planning	1	1		2		5		5		3		3		6	18	1	5.5		
11.	Chemistry	3			3	2		2		3		3	3		6	16	4	25		
12.	Civil Engg.	7	3	1	11		1	2	3		3	8	11		6	14	2	16.2		
13.	Mathematics	2	1		3	3	1		4	3	8	11		10	10	36	5	12.8		
14.	Mining Engg.	2	4		6	1	1	1	3		1	3	4		3	9	27	3	11.1	
15.	Petroleum & Gas Engineering					1	1	1	3		1	3	4		1	4	5	18	4	22.2
						1	1	1	3		1	3	4		6	6	11	2	18.18	
		37				16			9				1			286	46	16%		

This Table shows that 63 faculty members (22 %) of the University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore had Ph.D. degrees. So far, 46 COTS have been awarded against the total strength of 286. In this university, Physics was awarded the highest number of scholarships i.e., 37.5% and Architecture the lowest i.e., 5.5%. On the whole, this university got 16% scholarships. Only 23 scholars have completed their studies so far (17 Ph.D., 5 M.Sc. and one M.A.) one could not earn any degree, 4 absconded and 18 are still in the pipeline.

Table II.8
Staff strength of the Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation.

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength														Scholarship Allocation				
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer				Grand Total	Total Awards	%
		Ph.D.	Ph.D.	MA	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	MA	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	MA	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	MA	Total			
1.	English	1			1							2	2			5	5	8	2	25
2.	Urdu					1			1	1			1	1		2	3	5		
3.	Institute of Islamic Studies															3	3	3		
4.	Chemistry	2			2	1			1	2			2		1	10	11	16	3	18.75
5.	Mathematics					1		1	1	4			4			5	5	10	2	20
6.	Physics									2			2			6	6	8	3	37.5
7.	Statistics									3		1	4			6	6	10	4	40
8.	Applied Biology													1		2	3	3		
9.	Pharmacy					1			1		1		1			10	10	12	3	25
10.	Business Administration											2	2			6	6	8	2	25
11.	Law College	1			1							1	1			2	2	4		
12.	Economics									2		1	3			4	4	7	1	14.28
13.	History	1			1									1		4	5	6	1	16.67
14.	Pol. Science									1		1				4	4	5	1	20
	Total	5				4				14				2		105	22	20.95		

Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan received 22 awards (20.9%) so far against the total faculty of 105. Statistics received the highest number (40%) of scholarships in sciences. Whereas, Economics received the lowest (14.2%) in Arts faculty. Out of these 6 have earned degrees (4 Ph.D., one MA, and one M.Sc.) Two could not earn any degree while 14 are still abroad.

Table II.9

Staff strength of the Islamia University, Bahawalpur, for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation.

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation						
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer		Grand Total	Total Awards			
		Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil			B	Total	
1.	Islamic Studies	2			2					1		4	5			6	6	13	1	7.6
2.	Arabic					1			1			2	2	1		3	4	7	2	18.5
3.	History & Pak. Studies						1	1	2			2	2			2	2	6		
4.	Law										2		2			3	3	5		
5.	Chemistry	1			1			1		5	1	1	7			11	11	20	6	30
6.	Physics									3	1		4	1		9	10	14	6	42.8
7.	Statistics											3	3			5	5	8	2	25.0
8.	Mathematics	1			1							1	3			5	5	9	1	11.1
9.	Botany															1	1	1	1	100
10.	Geography													1		1	1	1	1	100
11.	Economics			1	1					1		1			X	1	1	1	1	100
12.	Pol. Science											2	2			5	5	8	2	25
13.	English									1	1	2				3	3	5	1	25
14.	Urdu	1			1							2	2	1		4	5	8		
15.	Lib. Science														1	1	1	1		
	Total	5			2					11				4				110	23	20.9

It appears from the above Table that 23 COTS have been awarded so far to Islamia University, Bahawalpur against the total strength of 110. 22 teachers (20%) were found with Ph.D degrees in their respective fields. Physics and Chemistry received 6 awards each; 42.8% & 30%. respectively. Geography of Economics got 100% (one scholarship each). Whereas, Islamic Studies and received the lowest allocation of 7.6%. On the whole, this university received 20.9% scholarships which is equal to Multan University and better as compared to many other universities of the country.

Table II.10

Staff strength of the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength													Scholarship Allocation			
		Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer					Total	Total Award	Comp-leted	
		Ph.D.	M.Sc.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Sc.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Sc.	M.A.	Total					
1.	Agroonomy			1				5				11			6	23	1	
2.	Entomology			4				5				6			1	16	1	
3.	Forestry & Range			-				-				2			6	6	-	
4.	Horticulture			1				3				3			5	12	1	
5.	Plant Breeding			4				4				7			3	18	2	
6.	Plant Pathology			-				3				4			2	9	2	
7.	Soil Science			1				3				5			4	15	3	
8.	Agriculture Economics			2				3				1			3	9	1	5
9.	Agriculture Marketing			-				1				2			-	3	2	1
10.	Cooperative & Credit			-				-				1			1	2	1	-
11.	Data Processing Unit			-				-				-			1	1	-	-
12.	Farm Management			-				1				3			2	6	-	-
13.	Rural Sociology			-				1				2			4	7	-	1
14.	Basic Engineering			1				-				3			1	5	-	2
15.	Farm Machinery			-				1				1			3	5	1	2
16.	Food Technology			1				-				4			-	5	-	1
17.	Irrigation & Drainage			-				1				3			1	5	-	-
18.	Animal Breeding			1				2				4			1	8	1	3
19.	Livestock Management			1				1				3			3	8	1	4
20.	Nutrition			1				2				2			4	9	1	4
21.	Poultry Husbandry			-				1				3			1	5	-	2
22.	Anatomy			1				-				4			3	8	-	2
23.	Animal Reproduction			1				1				1			6	9	-	2
24.	Clinical Medicine			-				2				1			4	7	-	4
25.	Farm Biology			1				-				2			2	5	-	3
26.	Parasitology			-				-				3			3	6	-	2
27.	Pathology			1				-				1			4	6	-	1
28.	Physiology & Pharmacology			-				2				3			2	7	-	4
29.	Chem/Bio-Chem			1				1				5			11	18	1	5
30.	Islamic Studies			-				-				1			3	4	-	-
31.	Math & Stats.			-				1				4			4	9	1	-
32.	Physics			-				1				3			4	8	1	-
33.	Social Sciences			-				3				4			1	8	-	-
34.	Edu. & Ed.			2				4				4			1	8	-	-
35.	College of Vet. Sciences, Lahore			1				5				25			30	64	-	5
36.	Department of Agr. Studies			-				2				-			-	2	-	1
															387	28		7.2%

Agriculture University, Faisalabad had a total strength of 387 at its faculty. Out of these 56 (14.47%) had Ph.D. degree. So far 28 scholarships have been awarded to this University. Against this big faculty the ratio of awards comes to 7.23%. The percentage of scholarships allocated to various departments of this university ranges between 1-5, 5 being the highest for two departments only. Out of these 28 only 12 had completed their studies. 9 earned Ph.D. degrees and 3 came with M.Sc. Five could not earn any degree and 11 are still abroad in connection with their studies.

Table II.11

Staff Strength of the Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro for the Year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation						
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer				Grand Total	Total Awards	%
		Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total			
1.	Civil Eng				2				2				13				5	22	9	40.4
2.	Chemical "				-				-				2				7	9	2	22.2
3.	Electrical "				4				6				8				-	18	5	27.8
4.	Mechanical "				1				-				7				6	14	8	57.1
5.	Mining & Metallurgical				-				-				2				6	8	3	37.5
6.	Basic Sciences				1				-				4				8	13	3	38.1
7.	University Eng. Deptt.																			
																	84	36	42.9	

Mehran University of Engineering and Technology received 36 awards so far against its total strength of 84. The ratio comes to 42.85% which is the highest for any general and professional university. Only three faculty members previously had Ph.D degrees. Out of total scholarships, Mechanical Engineering received the biggest chunk i.e., 57% scholarship Chemical Engineering got the lowest, i.e., 22.2%. Out of these awardees 19 (52.77%) had completed their studies, 10 returned with Ph.D and 9 with M.Sc degrees. 9 could not complete their studies. One absconded and 7 were still abroad for higher studies.

Table II.12

Staff Strength of the NED Engineering & Technology University Karachi for the Year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocations

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation					
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Grand Total	Total Awards	Comp. Index			
		Ph.D.	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil	MA	Total						
1.	Civil Eng.				5				3				3			5	16	1	6.2
2.	Electrical "				2				3				8			5	18	5	27.8
3.	Mechanical "				3				3				7			12	25	3	12.0
4.	Chemical "																	1	-
5.	Computer																	2	-
6.	Vibration																	1	-
																	59	13	22.0

N.E.D. Engineering & Technology University Karachi received 13 awards against its faculty of 59. The ratio comes to 22.0%. Out of the total scholarships, 27.8% were awarded to Electrical Engineering and 6.2% (lowest) to Civil Engineering.

Table II.13

Staff Strength of the Karachi University, Karachi for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation					
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturers	Good Total	Total Awards	%	Ph.D.	
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	M.A.	Total						
1.	Arabic												1	3	4			2.4	1
2.	Persian													1	1				
3.	Economics				3				2				8		15	5	38.5	3	
4.	English				1				2				8	1	12	2	16.7	2	
5.	General History												3		4				
6.	Islamic History				1				3				1	3	8	1	12.5	3	
7.	Islamic History								1				7		8				
8.	Islamic Study								2				2	4	6	1	12.5	1	
9.	Journalism				2				1				2	2	7	1	14.3	4	
10.	Lit. Science				1				1				1	3	6				
11.	Persian												3		3				
12.	Philosophy				1								3		3				
13.	Pol. Science				1				3				3	3	4	1	25.0	3	
14.	Sports								1				1	3	10				
15.	Psychology				1				2				4		5				
16.	Social Work												4		7				
17.	Sociology												6	1	7				
18.	Urdu								2				5	1	8	1	12.5	2	
19.	Business Adm.				2				3				4	1	10				
20.	Commerce				2				2				4		4				
21.	Faculty Member				1				1				2		2				
22.	Applied Chem.				2				4				2		4				
23.	Applied Physics				1				4				4	3	26	2	7.7	15	
24.	Ph-Chemistry												2	4	10	1	10.0	6	
25.	Botany								3				9	2	7				
26.	Institute of Chemistry				4				7				8	4	14	4	28.6	4	
27.	Chemistry				3				1				8		23	2	8.7	16	
28.	Genetics				4				1						4				
29.	Genetics								8				9	7	28	2	7.1	20	
30.	Geography								1				4		5				
31.	Geology				1				2				3		6				
32.	Mathematics								1				6	2	9				
33.	Micro-Biology				2				2				6	4	18	2	11.1	5	
34.	Physics								4				9	7	20	2	10.0	7	
35.	Physiology				2				1				10	8	21	5	23.8	8	
36.	Statistics				1				2				7		10	1	10.0	6	
37.	Zoology								2				2	4	8	2	15.0	2	
					1				2				6	1	10	3	30.0	6	
															356	98	10.7	152	

Karachi University had a faculty of 356.152 (42.69%) were found with Ph.D degrees in various subjects. 38 awards were given to this University, 3 awards were given in irrelevant areas. In this university, Zoology got the highest share i.e., 30%. Contrarily to other universities Chemistry was awarded lowest number (7.1%) of scholarships. In Arts, Economics got the biggest share of 38.5%. On the whole this university was awarded 10.7% scholarships as compared to the staff strength. 25 (65.78%) returned successful, 24 with Ph.D and one with M. Phil degree. One could not succeed, 3 absconded and 9 were found busy in their studies abroad.

Table II.14

Staff Strength of the University of Sind, Hyderabad for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation								
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer				Grand Total	Total Awards	%	Total	
		Ph.D.	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil	MA	Total					
1.	Arabic				1												1	4				2
2.	Archaeology				-												1	4	5			-
3.	Economics				1											9	10	21	5	23.8		2
4.	English				-				4							9	6	19	6	31.6		1
5.	Fine Arts				-				1													-
6.	History				1										2		3	6				-
7.	Islamic History				-												3	5				2
8.	Inter-Relations				-				2								4	9				1
9.	Islamic Studies				1												12	19				2
10.	Journalism				-				2													-
11.	Lit. Science				-												2	11				3
12.	Persian				-												4	4				-
13.	Philosophy				1											2	4	6	1	16.8		-
14.	Pol. Science				1											2	-	3				1
15.	Psychology				-				3							5	9	18	3	16.7		1
16.	Psychiatry				1											6	1	9	2	22.2		-
17.	Social Work				-											2	6	11				4
18.	Sociology				-											6	4	10				-
19.	Urdu				-				1								6	4	11			-
20.	Commerce & Business Adm.				-				2								3	8				-
21.	Education				-				1							4	9	14	3	21.4		2
22.	Pharmacy				2				6							12	8	28	4	14.3		-
23.	Bio-Chemistry				-				1								2	3	6			7
24.	Botany				-				2							3		5	1	20.4		2
25.	Chemistry				2				3							12	8	25	2	8	10	8
26.	Geography				9				7								19	46	12	25.1		26
27.	Geology				1				2							1	3	7				1
28.	Mathematics				1				5							8	2	14	1	6.3		6
29.	Micro-Biology				-				1							4	7	15	3	21.4		2
30.	Physics				2												5	6				-
31.	Physiology				2				2							11	9	24	6	25.0		1
32.	Statistics				-												3	7				5
33.	Zoology				3				1							6	5	12	3	25.0		3
																10	9	22	2	9.1		5
																	45	167	160			71

54 scholarships had been so far awarded to Sind University, Jamshoro. It was interesting to note that 13 awards (19.4% of the total awards) were given for the subjects which were not being taught in the University. Out of 415 teachers 91 (21.92%) were found with Ph.D degrees in their respective fields. In Sciences, Chemistry was awarded the highest percentage (26) of scholarships. In Arts, Economics (24%) and in Languages, English (31.6%). On the whole this university was awarded 13% scholarships over a period of time. Out of 67 awardees, 47 (70.14%) had returned successful. 35 earned Ph.D., 6 M.Sc., one M.Phil and 5 M.A. degrees out of remaining 20, 7 could not earn any degree, 6 absconded and 7 are still studying.

Table II.15

Staff Strength of the Agriculture University, Tando Jam,
for the Year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation			
		Professor			Associate Professor			Asst. Prof.			Lecturer			Grand Total	Total Awards	%	
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA				
1.	Aronomy			1			2						8		3	14	-
2.	Entomology			1			2						6		3	12	-
3.	Horticulture			1			1						5		2	9	100
4.	Plant Insectic			2			3						7		5	17	7
5.	Plant Pathology			1			2						8		3	14	1
6.	Agri.Economics			1			5						3		-	9	71
7.	Animal Breeding & Genetics			1			2						-		-	3	
8.	Livestock Management			2			2						-		-	4	3
9.	Nutrition			-			-						2		1	3	
10.	Poultry Husbandary			-			-						2		-	-	
11.	Anatomy			-			1						1		1	3	
12.	Clinical Medi- cine & Surgery			-			2						1		-	3	
13.	Micro-Biology			-			1						1		-	2	1
14.	Parasitology			1			1						1		1	3	
15.	Pathology			-			1						1		1	3	
16.	Physiology & Pharmacology			1			1						-		1	3	
17.	Agm.Poly.Tech			-			-						1		-	1	
18.	Farm Power & Machinery			-			1						2		3	6	
19.	Irrigation & Drainage			1			1						3		4	9	1
20.	Botany			2			3						6		5	16	1
21.	Chemistry			2			1						13		1	17	3
22.	Mathematics			-			-						-		2	2	
23.	Statistics			-			-						2		2	4	
24.	Zoology			-			-						1		-	1	100
25.	Unspecified			17			31						75		37	157	23

Agriculture University Tando Jam had a faculty of 158. Out of these only 26 (16.56%) were found with Ph.D degree. 23 scholarships had been awarded so far. Horticulture and Zoology were awarded 100% scholarships. 7.1% is the lowest in Plant Pathology, an important agricultural subject. Only 13 (54.16%) had completed their studies. 6 Ph.D and 7 M.Sc. Two returned unsuccessful, one absconded and 8 were still abroad in connection with their studies. The scholarships award ratio comes to 14.6%

Table II.16

Staff Strength of Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the Year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation			Ph.D.				
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asstt. Prof.				Grand Total	Total Awards	%					
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	MA	Total								
1.	Administrative Sciences				1				1				4				-	6	2	33.3	1
2.	Anthropology				1				-								2	3	-		1
3.	Economics				3				2				1				6	12	3	25	6
4.	History				1				2				2				8	13	2	15.4	6
5.	Inter-Relations				-				2				2				8	13	2	15.4	6
6.	Pak. Studies				-				2				2				8	12	2	16.7	2
7.	Biology				3				3				2				5	8	-		1
8.	Earth Sciences				-				-				1				6	7	3	13	11
9.	Chemistry				3				10				11				6	7	-		11
10.	Computer Sciences				-				-				3				6	28	1	3.6	27
11.	Mathematics				2				2				3				4	7	1	14.3	1
12.	Physics				6				6				4				7	14	2	14.3	10
13.	Strategic Studies				2				-				1				5	21	2	9.5	16
	Other																11	13	-		
																	167		5		
																		23		13.8	53

Quaid-i-Azam University was found the richest University as almost 50% staff had Ph.D degrees in their respective fields. University had so far been awarded 23 scholarships. Almost 20% scholarships were awarded in the areas/disciplines which were not being taught in the University. In this University, Administrative Sciences got highest number of scholarships i.e., 33.3% and lowest was awarded to Chemistry. On the whole the University was awarded 13.8% scholarships compared to the staff strength.

Table II.17

Staff Strength of the Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad for the Year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation						
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer				Grand Total	Total Merit	Completed
		Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total			
1.	Arabic				1				2				2				1	6	1	16.6
2.	Economics				-				-				1				1	2	-	-
3.	English				1				-				1				4	6	-	-
4.	Sociology				1				-				-				1	2	-	-
5.	Urdu				1				1				3				-	5	-	-
6.	Iqbaliyat				1				-				-				-	1	-	-
7.	Agriculture				1				-				1				3	5	1	20.8
8.	Education				1				3				6				4	14	2	14.3
9.	Ann Socordus				1				-				1				2	4	-	-
10.	Botany				-				-				-				1	1	-	-
11.	Chemistry				-				-				-				-	1	-	-
12.	Geography				-				-				-				-	1	-	-
13.	Physics				-				1				-				-	1	-	-
14.	Statistics				-				-				-				1	1	-	-
15.	Zoology				-				-				-				1	1	-	-
	Office																		1	
					8				7				17				19	51	5	9.8

Out of 51 faculty members of the Allama Iqbal Open University 16 (31.37%) were found with Ph.D degrees. Five awards have been given so far to the University. Agriculture was awarded 20% Arabic 16.6% and Education 14.3% scholarships. Only these subject have been given any scholarship so far. Two (40%) come back with Ph.D and M.A degrees. These (60%) are still studying. The ratio of awards against the faculty strength to 9.80%.

Table II.18

Staff Strength of the Azad Kashmir University, Muzaffarabad for the Year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation					
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Grand Total	Total Awards	Corporated			
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	NA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	NA	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	NA	Total						
1.	Arabic											1				7	8		
2.	Economics											3				8	12		
3.	English											7				2	9		
4.	History											2				3	9		
5.	Islamic Studies											4				4	8		
6.	Persian											1				1	2		
7.	Pol. Science															5	8		
8.	Psychology															3	3		
9.	Urdu											1				6	7		
10.	Commerce											1				3	4	1	25
11.	Botany											2				6	8		
12.	Chemistry											3				3	6		
13.	Geography											1				-	1		
14.	Geology											4				-	4	3	75
15.	Mathematics											2				4	6	1	16.7
16.	Physics											4				4	8		
17.	Statistics											5					5		
18.	Zoology											1				6			
												6				44	65	108	5 4.6

Azad Kashmir University is a very new University. It had a faculty of 108. Only two (1.85%) had Ph.D degrees. Five scholarships had so far been awarded to this University. All of the awardees were still abroad. Subject-wise allocation indicates that Geology was given the biggest share of 75% Commerce and Mathematics came next having 25% and 16.7% scholarships.

Table II.19

Staff Strength of the Education Department N.W.F.P. for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength														Scholarship Allocation		Total Scholarship		
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer					Grand Total	Total Awards
		Ph.D.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	Ph.D.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	P.Hil	M	Total			
1.	Physics	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22	-	1	27	29	110	2	
2.	Chemistry	2	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	2	2	86	90	116	6	
3.	Botany	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	3	-	44	45	64		
4.	Zoology	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	47	47	60		
5.	Biology	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	33	1	4.14	
6.	Mathematics	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	12	-	-	64	67	82	6	7.31
7.	Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	76			
8.	English	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	22	122	150		
9.	Islamiyat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	79	81	92	1	1.12
10.	Pashto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	38	38	46		
11.	Persian	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	8	-	-	21	21	32		
12.	Urdu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	89	89	114	1	1.87
13.	Economics	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	59	59	77		
14.	History	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	56	56	73	1	1.36
15.	Pub. Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11			
16.	Geography	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	20	20	42	1	2.37
17.	Pol. Science	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	9	-	-	41	46	57		
18.	Arabic	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	18	18	26		
19.	Sociology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4			
20.	Archaeology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6			
21.	Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	7	7	12		
22.	New Economics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	4	5		
23.	Not Specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4		
																	1253	23	1.83	

NWFP Education Department has a staff of 1,253 and only 1.83 received scholarship which is 23 in number. Mathematics received 6 award against a staff of 82, which is 7.3% and Chemistry got also 6 scholarships where the staff strength is 116 which is 5%. Out of these 23, 7 got Ph.D, 3 M.A/M.Sc, 3 absconded and 6 are still studying abroad.

Table II.20

Staff Strength of the Education Department, Baluchistan for the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation		%				
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturer			Grand Total	Total Awardees		
		Ph.D.	M.Phil.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	M.A.	Total	Ph.D.	M.Phil.				M.A.	Total
1	Physics	1	-	1	2													12	2	6.3
2	Chemistry	-	-	1	1													17	2	11.8
3	Botany																	11	2	18.2
4	Zoology					1												11	1	9.1
5	Maths	-	-	1	1													10	2	20
6	Statistics	-	-	-	-													6	5	83.3
7	English	-	-	3	3													11	1	9.1
8	Islamiyat	-	-	-	-													2	2	100
9	Persian	-	-	2	2													5	5	100
10	Urdu	-	-	1	1													2	2	100
11	Economics	-	-	1	1													10	10	100
12	History	-	-	2	2													21	3	14.3
13	Pak Studies	-	-	-	-													21	2	9.5
14	Arabic																	-	-	-
15	Geology																	-	-	-
16	Pol. Science																	5	5	100
17	Philosophy																	2	2	100
18	Sociology																	2	2	100
19	Geography																	3	3	100
20	App. Economics																	11	11	100
21	Psychology																	4	4	100
22	Social Work																	4	4	100
23	Unspecified																	1	1	100
												368	14	3.8						

Total staff strength of the Education Department, Baluchistan is 368 and only 14 received COT scholarships which means that 3.8% benefitted at all. History received 3 out of 26 faculty i.e., 11.5%, Chemistry received 2 out of 18 faculty i.e., 11.1% whereas English received only one scholarship as against a faculty of 58 members. Out of the in awardees, 2 got Ph.D, 2 M.Sc. 2 absconded 2 returned unsuccessful and 6 are still studying abroad.

Staff Strength of the Education Department, Punjab for
the year 1984-85 and Total Scholarship Allocation.

S.No.	Department/ Discipline/ Institute	Staff Strength												Scholarship Allocation						
		Professor				Associate Professor				Asst. Prof.				Lecturers	Grand Total	Total Award	%			
		Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total	Ph.D	M.Phil	MA	Total					Ph.D	M.Phil	MA
1.	Arabic							6					39				105	130	.	
2.	Biology							1					31				275	307	1	0.32
3.	Botany							3					29				125	151	9	5.73
4.	Chemistry							12					116				487	615	32	5.2
5.	Civics							2					19				105	203	-	
6.	Commerce							1					5				29	45	-	
7.	Economics							10					67				340	417	9	2.16
8.	Education							-					4				82	86	1	1.16
9.	English							19					186				645	150	4	0.47
10.	Fine Arts							1					10				35	46	-	
11.	French							-					-				4	4	-	
12.	Geography							1					50				121	172	4	2.32
13.	Geology																			
14.	History							6					65				273	344	4	1.16
15.	Home Economics							-					2				53	55	-	
16.	Islamic Studies							3					78				305	386		
17.	Mathematics							14					77				335	424	14	3.29
18.	Nursing							-					-				5	5	-	
19.	Pak. Studies							-					1				25	26	-	
20.	Persian							2					54				107	163	-	
21.	Philosophy							3					31				39	63	2	3.17
22.	Physics							13					110				475	548	35	5.85
23.	Pol. Science							2					45				225	172	3	1.7
24.	Punjabi							-					-				25	25	-	
25.	Social Work							-					2				22	24	-	
26.	Sociology							-					9				42	51	-	
27.	Statistics							1					19				139	159	8	5.03
28.	Urdu							13					19				501	705	-	
29.	Zoology							2					27				126	155	10	7.74
30.	Psychology							1					14				81	86	-	
31.	Unclassified												167				45	299	3	1
																	6,804	139	2.04%	

It appears from the above Table that 139 COTS were awarded to Education Department Punjab against the total strength of 6,804 which comes to only 2.04%. No information were available regarding the number of teachers with Ph.D degree who are at present working in the Department. As far as COT awards, to different subjects is concerned, Zoology got inghest number i.e., 774% in Science. In Languages, English received the lowest number (0.47%). Out of 139, 85 have returned with different degrees (i.e. 62 Ph.D., 12 M.Sc., 5 M.Phil, and 6 M.A.). 9 have returned unsuccessful, 11 absconded and 34 are still abroad. Here also Chemistry and Physics are the two Departments which received a major chunk of COTS.

When the distribution of the scholarships between various departments/disciplines of the Universities & Provincial Education Departments over a period of 20 years was analysed (Table III) it came to the limelight that out of 721 scholarships availed, following was the distribution among various departments:

<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Scholarships availed</u>	
		<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>
Science	Chemistry	95	13.19
	Physics	94	13.05
	Mathematics	49	6.80
	Zoology	22	3.05
	Botany	21	2.91
Arts	Economics	41	5.69
	English	24	3.33
	Political Science	11	1.52
	History	11	1.52
Applied Science	Electrical Engg.	25	3.47
	Agriculture	21	2.91
	Civil Engineering	20	2.77
	Mechanical Engg.	20	2.77

On the whole, this analyses indicates that comparatively some of the departments got quite a good percentage of foreign scholarships but in fact it is lesser than the staff strength of the subject concerned. For example, Chemistry and Physics apparently have received highest percentage of scholarships as compared to other science

subject 5 (13.0% each). But if we compare it with the faculty of these departments it is not significant.

The remaining departments in all the three major faculties received much lesser no. of scholarships which ranges from one to ten (Table III).

Table III

Subject-wise Number of Teachers sent Abroad
since 1964 under COTS

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>COTS Awards</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	Arabic	4	0.55
2.	Botany	21	2.91
3.	Chemistry	95	13.19
4.	Economics	41	5.69
5.	English	24	3.33
6.	Geography	7	0.97
7.	Mathematics	49	6.80
8.	Physics	94	13.05
9.	Religion	1	0.13
10.	Statistics	22	3.05
11.	Anthropology	2	0.27
12.	Archaeology	2	0.27
13.	Bio-Chemistry	16	2.22
14.	Education	15	2.08
15.	Electrical Engineering	25	3.39
16.	Ecology	14	1.94
17.	Philosophy	4	0.55
18.	Psychology	6	0.83
19.	Zoology	22	3.05
20.	Agriculture	21	2.91
21.	Chemical Engineering	14	1.94
22.	Civil Engineering	20.	2.27
23.	Computer Science	7	0.97
24.	Electronics	6	0.83
25.	Environmental Engineering	2	0.27
26.	Gas Engineering	1	0.13
27.	Hydrology	2	0.27
28.	Industrial Engineering	4	0.55
29.	Petroleum	2	0.27
30.	System Engineering	2	0.27
31.	Urban Studies	1	0.13

32.	Business Administration	10	1.13
33.	Architecture	1	0.13
34.	Genetics	2	0.27
35.	History	11	1.52
36.	International Relations	7	0.97
37.	Political Science	11	1.52
38.	Pharmacy	8	1.11
39.	Anthropology	1	0.13
40.	Entomology	1	0.13
41.	Islamic Studies	5	0.69
42.	Law	3	0.41
43.	Nuclear Technology	2	0.27
44.	Urdu	1	0.13
45.	Mechanical Engineering	20	2.77
46.	Journalism	2	0.41
47.	Linguistics	2	0.27
48.	Neuro Chemistry	1	0.13
49.	Sociology	3	0.41
50.	Vibration	1	0.13
51.	Plant Pathology	1	0.13
52.	Social Science	1	0.13
53.	Soil Science	6	0.83
54.	Veterinary Science	10	1.38
55.	Agricultural Machinery	1	0.13
56.	Agronomy	1	0.13
57.	Food & Nutrition	2	0.27
58.	Horticulture	1	0.13
59.	Leather Science	1	0.13
60.	Public Administration	1	0.13
61.	Geo-Physics	11	0.13
62.	Museology	1	0.13
63.	Minerology	1	0.13
64.	Transport Engineering	1	0.13
65.	Pharmacology	1	0.13
66.	Irrigation Engineering	1	0.13
67.	Criminology	1	0.13

68.	Library Science	2	0.27
69.	Biology	11	1.52
70.	Micro Biology	3	0.41
71.	Social Administration	1	0.13
72.	Metallurgy	6	0.83
73.	Traffic Planning	1	0.13
74.	Mining	4	0.55
75.	Engineering	2	0.27

- Subject-wise Faculty with respect to Foreign Qualified Teachers:

Subject-wise staff strength for the last decade was collected from various Universities. About half of the Universities and Provincial Education Departments have provided the subject-wise detailed data. For the purpose of analysis of staff strength with respect to the foreign qualified teachers, staff statements of 1984-85 have been taken as basic information. Table IV indicates that among Basic Sciences, the subject of Chemistry had max No. of foreign qualified faculty 35.3%, next came Geology with 20%. In Social Sciences, Psychology had 30.7% foreign qualified faculty. In Engineering and Agricultural subjects, Chemical Engineering and Nutrition had 32.7% & 41.6% foreign qualified teachers respectively.

There were some subjects where there was no foreign qualified teacher, for example: Astronomy, Petrol and Gas Engineering, Engineering Workshop, Farm Management, Agriculture Mechanization, Soil Sciences, Library Science and Sociology. The lowest percentages of foreign qualified teachers were in Statistics, Political Science, English, City & Regional Planning, Agronomy & Animal Husbandry.

This data reveals that even the departments/subjects showing highest percentage of foreign qualified faculty members were not actually staffed sufficiently with teachers having higher qualification of Ph.D at par with even some of the less-developed countries of the world.

Table IV
Number of Teachers at University Level with their Qualifications
and percentage of those Having Foreign Training

Discipline	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Lecturer	Total	Foreign Qualified	%
1. Chemistry	46	48	138	229	661	123	35.36
2. Physics	30	18	86	167	303	58	19.14
3. Mathematics	15	13	64	165	260	39	15.00
4. Statistics	1	30	195	17	247	4	1.65
5. Zoology	7	21	38	89	155	19	12.26
6. Botany	17	19	57	138	231	53	22.94
7. Archaeology	1	3	1	13	18	1	5.56
8. Geology/Mineralogy	6	8	32	33	80	16	20.00
9. Philosophy	4	3	12	13	32	9	28.13
10. Psychology	3	8	14	14	39	12	30.77
11. English	16	11	68	179	274	9	3.28
12. Home Science	2	4	18	36	60	1	1.67
13. Sociology/Sociology	4	6	18	32	60	6	10.00
14. Economics	19	13	49	133	214	18	8.41
15. Political Science	5	12	40	109	166	10	6.00
16. Geography	4	11	22	51	88	17	19.09
17. Library Science	1	2	5	13	21	1	4.76
18. Arts	4	11	26	67	112	26	23.21
19. Trade	10	6	14	45	75	9	12.00
20. Persian	8	3	20	28	59	13	22.03
21. Law College	5	2	12	26	45	6	13.33
22. Social Work	1	3	17	12	33	1	3.03
23. Commerce	3	2	15	27	52	5	9.62
24. Civics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Agricultural Engineering	1	-	1	2	5	1	20.00
26. Mining Engg.	7	3	8	16	34	-	0.00
27. Mechanical Engg.	14	12	27	38	91	3	3.30
28. Electrical Engg.	19	22	25	15	91	18	19.78
29. Civil Engineering	21	12	33	24	90	10	11.11
30. Basic Sciences	1	5	17	17	37	11	29.73
31. Engineering Workshop	-	1	-	1	2	1	50.00
32. Entomology	6	10	14	5	35	3	8.57
33. Plant Breeding Genetics	7	9	18	10	44	9	20.45
34. Agricultural Chemistry	2	5	7	2	17	3	17.65
35. Soil Science	2	5	9	8	24	0	0.00
36. Agricultural Mechanisation	1	5	5	8	19	-	0.00
37. Mathematics, Physics and Electronics	-	1	3	2	6	1	16.67
38. Account	4	9	23	11	47	1	2.13
39. Horticulture	3	5	10	7	25	1	4.00
40. Food Science & Technology	1	1	2	1	5	0	0.00
41. Animal Husbandary	4	5	7	5	21	4	19.05
42. Farm Management	-	2	3	3	8	0	0.00
43. Chemical Engg.	5	10	21	22	58	19	32.76
44. Metall Engg.	3	2	4	7	16	3	18.75
45. Petrol & Gas Engg.	-	1	4	6	11	-	0.00

Contd/

72.	Agri. Economics	3	0	4	3	18	4	22-22
73.	Livestock Management	3	3	3	3	12	4	33-33
74.	Nutrition	1	2	4	5	12	5	41-27
75.	Poultry Husbandry	-	1	5	1	7	2	28-57
76.	Anatomy	1	1	5	4	11	2	14-16
77.	Clinical Medicine Surgery	-	4	2	4	10	4	40-00
78.	Parasitology	1	-	4	4	9	3	31-33
79.	Pathology	1	1	2	5	9	2	22-22
80.	Agri Poly. Tech.	-	-	1	-	1	-	0-00
81.	Farm Power & Machinery	-	2	3	6	11	3	27-22
82.	Irrigation & Drainage	1	2	6	5	14	-	-
83.	Data Processing	-	0	-	1	1	-	-
84.	Fibre Technology	1	0	4	-	5	1	20-00
85.	Animal Reproduction	1	1	1	6	9	3	22-22
86.	Social Sciences	-	3	4	1	8	-	0-00
87.	College of Veterinary Sciences, Lahore	1	5	20	23	49	4	8-16
88.	Research & Advisory Studies	-	2	4	-	2	-	0-00
89.	Basic Engineering	1	-	3	1	5	2	60-00
90.	Operation Credit	-	-	1	1	2	-	0-00
91.	Iqbaliyat	1	-	-	-	1	1	10-00
92.	Agri Market.	-	1	2	-	3	1	32-33
TOTAL		395	520	1,583	2,475	4,981	784	

- Utilization of Scholarships

a. Utilization of COTS:

It is clear from Table given below that at University level, 40.4% teachers completed Ph.D; 12.3% M.A/M.Sc; 7.0% returned unsuccessful; 33.8% are still studying and 6.3% are not traceable. This indicates that about 52.7% awardees completed their Ph.D & M.A/M.Sc. successfully.

Table V

Province-wise Utilization of COTS at University level

Province	Returned Successful		Total	Returned Un-successful	Still Studying	Not Traceable	Total
	Ph.D	M.A/MSc					
Punjab	68	16	84	12	73	6	175
Sind	78	32	110	19	38	11	178
N.W.F.P.	29	9	38	3	28	7	76
Baluchistan	7	1	8	-	10	4	22
Federal Area	14	2	16	-	15	3	34
Total	196	60	256	34	164	31	485
Percentage	40.4	12.3	52.7	7.0	33.8	6.3	100

The following Table indicates that at College level, 38.5% teachers have completed Ph.D., 15.2% M.A/M.Sc. 8.4% have returned un-successful; 27.1% are still studying abroad and 10.5% are not traceable. A total of 127 awardees (53.7%) have acquired higher qualifications.

Table VI

Province-wise Utilization of COTS at college level

Province	Returned Successful		Total	Returned Unsuccessful	Still Studying	Not Traceable	Total
	Ph.D	MA/MSc					
Punjab	62	23	85	9	34	11	139
Sind	9	5	14	3	10	5	32
N.W.F.P.	7	3	10	4	6	3	23
Baluchistan	2	2	4	2	6	2	14
Federal Area	11	3	14	2	8	4	28
Total	91	36	127	20	64	25	236
Percentage	38.5	15.2	53.7	8.4	27.1	10.5	100

Foreign Qualified Teachers working in Pakistan

These figures indicate that about 62% college Teachers are serving Pakistan after having studied abroad (both successful and un-successful awardees) and 10.5% have left the country or are not traceable. 27% awardees are still studying abroad who are likely to return and join their parent Departments/Universities. Whereas

59.7% university teachers are working in the country (including 7.0% unsuccessful awardees). 6.3% are not traceable and about 34% are still studying abroad.

It means that 60-62% teachers are serving the country. The total percentage (7.7) of those who have either left the country or are not traceable is not remarkable.

b. Utilization of Merit Scholarships:

The Universities could not provide detailed data about Merit Scholarships, since the students receiving the awards were no more on the rolls of the Universities. However, the data available from the Federal Ministry of Education is presented below. These figures indicate that over a period of eight years a total of 228 scholarships Table VII were awarded to talented students but only 63 (27.6%) could avail the facilities at national level. This means that 72.4% scholarships were not availed, due to the fact that the awardees being aware of the nature of the scholarship as non lapsable, their attitude remained luke warm to utilize on time and hence the facilities lapsed. Province-wise utilization of the scholarships availed by the awardees is as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Number of Scholarships</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Punjab	31	13.5
Sind	11	4.8
N.W.F.P.	13	5.7
Baluchistan	5	2.1
Federal Area	3	1.3
	<u>63</u>	

Out of these 63 awardees, 30% have completed Ph.D., 11.1% M.A/M.Sc. and 14.2% came back without any degree. One awardee did not return and 42.8% are still studying abroad.

c. Utilization of Quaid-i-Azam Scholarships:

The total number of Quaid-i-Azam scholarships offered since this scheme was launched is 141. Out of this only 58 (41%) scholarships were availed of by the students. The remaining 59% were not utilized at all. The Table VIII shows that out of the 58 awardees, 45% could complete Ph.D and 12% M.Phil, whereas 41.3% are still studying abroad. One awardee came back without any degree. Province-wise utilization of Quaid-i-Azam scholarship uptill now is as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Number of Scholarships</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Punjab	25	17.7
Sind	12	8.5
N.W.F.P.	9	6.3
Baluchistan	4	2.8
Federal Area	8	5.6

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SINDH ON THE PROGRESS OF THE
 STATE-MAINTAINED PROVINCE COURSE-WISE AND BREAK UP OF DEGREE
 AND COMPLETED THEIR STUDIES OR RETURNED WITHOUT DEGREE
 DURING 1975-76 TO 1982-83 UNDER MERIT SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

Year	Scholarships		Province Wise break up of awarded scholarships	NUMBER	Degree obtained	Returned without degree	Still studying	Not returned	
	OFFERED	AWAILED							
1975-76	22	4	Punjab Sind	1 3	2	-	1	1	
1976-77	24	8	Punjab Sind	4 1	7	1	-	-	
			N.W.F.P	2					
			Baluchistan	1					
1977-78	26	9	Punjab	4	7	1	1	-	
			N.W.F.P	4					
			Baluchistan	1		3	2	-	
1978-79	28	6	Punjab	4	1	-	3	2	
			Sind	1					
			FA	1					
1979-80	30	10	Punjab	5	2	-	2	3	
			Sind	1					
			N.W.F.P.	3					
			Baluchistan	1					
1980-81	32	8	Punjab	4	-	-	2	5	
			Sind	2					
			N.W.F.P	1					
			Baluchistan	1					
1981-82	32	6	Punjab	4	-	-	-	6	
			Sind	1					
			N.W.F.P	1					
1982-83	34	12	Punjab	5	-	-	-	12	
			Sind	2					
			N.W.F.P	2					
			F.A.	2					
			Baluchistan	1					
Total:	228	63		19	-	7	9	27	1
Percentage		27.6		30	-	11.1	14.2	42.8	1.5

Comprehensive Statement Showing the Number of Students Province-wise who have been set Abroad and Completed their Studies during 1972-73 to 1982-83 under Quota-I-Azam Scholarship Scheme

Year	Scholarships		Province-wise	B.A. or B.S.	Ph.D.	M.Phil.	M.A. or M.Sc.	S.S.I.	Returned without Degree
	Offered	Availed							
1972-73	9	3	Punjab P.A.	3	-	-	-	-	-
1973-74	9	6	Punjab State N.I.T., J.	4	-	-	2	-	-
1974-75	9	4	Punjab State	4	-	-	-	-	-
1975-76	11	5	Punjab State MPSP	3	-	-	1	-	1
1976-77	12	4	Punjab MPSP Baluchistan	4	-	-	-	-	-
1977-78	13	1	Punjab Punjab State MPSP Baluchistan P.A.	1	1	-	-	-	-
1978-79	14	9	Punjab N.Y.F.P.	1	-	-	2	1	-
1979-80	15	6	Punjab State MPSP Baluchistan P.A.	5	1	1	-	4	-
1980-81	16	7	Punjab State MPSP Baluchistan P.A.	3	-	-	4	8	-
1981-82	16	5	Punjab State MPSP Baluchistan P.A.	2	-	-	-	9	-
1982-83	17	5	Punjab State MPSP Baluchistan P.A.	1	-	-	-	6	-
Total	141	93		26	-	7	24	4	1
Percentage		43		45		22	41.3		1.7

- Duration for Completion of various Degree Programmes:

Figures indicate that the awardees were educated in the following countries (in order of sequence):

- i) England
- ii) United States
- iii) Australia
- iv) Canada
- v) New Zealand and others

The average NO. of years required to complete a Ph.D or M.A/M.Sc at various countries is indicated in the following Table:

Table IX

Country	Duration for Completion of		Diploma
	Ph.D.	M.A/M.Sc	
UK	4 years	1½ years	-
USA	5 "	3 "	-
Canada	5½ "	4¾ "	-
Australia	5½ "	4¾ "	-
Newzealand	-	-	1¾

- Research/Publications by the scholars after Return to Pakistan:

The scholars vehemently advocated that research facilities such as well developed library, well equipped laboratory, sufficient and above all conducive environment were not available in the universities in general and in colleges in particular, they were not able to carry out research activities which they wished to. The situation was worse for college teachers who were posted in intermediate and degree colleges with no post-graduate classes. Therefore the quantity and quality of research work carried out by the scholars was not upto the required standards. Only 105 university teachers & 66 college scholars reported some research work. Details are shown in Table X below:

Table X
No. of Research Publications by the Scholars

	No. of Scholars	Number of Articles Published journals	No. of Articles Published Abroad	No. of Articles Mimeo-graphed	No. of Articles under Print	No. of Thesis Super-vised	Others
Univer- sities	105	430	210	41	215	336	136
Colleges	29	66	33	4	50	75	18

This indicates that 2 - 4 researches on the average are published in Pakistani journals and 1-2 in foreign journals by the scholars. About 2 research articles per scholar are under print. Number of theses supervised comes to about 2-3 per teacher. This shows the position of research being carried out in our universities and colleges which apparently is very low.

- ADP Provision and its Utilization

For the purpose of evaluation of the financial utilization of various schemes, the data available for 1972-73 have been analysed. During this period, a sum of Rs. 89.533 million for COTS, 13.807 million for Quaid-i-Azam scholarship and 22.206 million for Merit scholarships was provided in the ADP detailed utilization of these schemes is in Table XI below:

Table XI
ADP Provision and Utilization of CCT Scholarships

Year	No. of Total Awards	Utilized	ADP Provision	Rs. in Millions	
				Releases	Savings
1972-73	30	13	1.111	.902	.209
1973-74	30	31	1.200	1.135	.065
1974-75	60	59	3.300	3.117	.183
1975-76	60	63	7.074	4.445	2.629
1976-77	60	59	6.000	6.334	0.334
1977-78	60	54	10.000	9.307	0.693
1978-79	60	54	10.650	10.756	0.106
1979-80	60	55	12.475	13.303	0.828
1980-81	60	59	15.000	16.201	1.201
1981-82	60	57	22.723	18.651	4.066
Total:	540	504	89.533	84.157	5.376

It appears from the Table that during 1972-82 total awards of COTS were 540. Out of these, 504 scholarships were utilized, which gives a utilization ratio of 93.3%. Total allocation for this period of 10 years was Rs. 89.533 million. The utilization of funds was to an extent of 93.9%. Rs. 5.375 million were unspent or saved.

Table XII

ADP Provision and Utilization of Merit Scholarships

Rs. in million

Year	No. of Total Awards	Utilized	ADP Provision	Releases	Savings
1972-73	18	-	0.669	0.387	0.302
1973-74	18	5	0.700	0.319	0.381
1974-75	18	7	0.600	0.582	0.018
1975-76	22	4	2.054	0.601	1.453
1976-77	24	8	2.000	1.107	0.893
1977-78	26	9	1.400	1.146	0.254
1978-79	28	6	2.000	1.477	0.523
1979-80	30	10	2.163	1.910	0.253
1980-81	32	8	4.500	2.416	2.084
1981-82	32	6	6.300	2.369	3.731
Total	248	63	22.206	12.314	9.892

Utilization of merit scholarships is much poor. Only 25.4% were utilized. Rs. 12.314 million (55.4%) were utilized out of total allocation of Rs. 22.206 million during the period of 1972-82. An amount of Rs. 9.892 (44.6%) million was saved.

Table XIII

ADP Provision and Utilization of Quaid-i-Azam Scholarship

Rs. in million

Year	No. of Total Awards	Utilized	ADP Provision	Releases	Savings
1972-73	9	3	0.347	0.061	0.286
1973-74	9	6	0.350	0.349	0.001
1974-75	9	4	0.650	0.545	0.105
1975-76	11	5	0.435	0.661	0.774
1976-77	12	4	1.600	0.804	0.796
1977-78	13	1	0.900	0.704	0.196
1978-79	13	9	1.275	0.820	0.446
1979-80	15	6	1.425	1.436	0.011
1980-81	16	9	2.000	1.853	0.147
1981-82	16	5	3.825	2.185	1.640
Total:	124	52	13.807	9.427	4.380

Table shows that only 52 scholarships were utilized out of the total allocation of 124 i.e. 41.9% RS. 13.807 million were allocated for the period of 1972-82 under this scheme. Out of this allocation, Rs. 9.427 million were utilized and Rs. 4.380 million were saved, that is 68.27% amount was utilized under this scheme.

The overall utilization of ADP provision comes to 84% for all the three schemes. Out of this 94% was for COTS, 68% for Quaid-i-Azam and 55% for Merit scholarships. This indicates that Finances were fully provided for and utilization was quite encouraging comparatively, Merit scholarship scheme showed lowest percentage utilization the factors responsible for this are enumerated elsewhere.

- The Problems connected with Scholarships and Suggestion for Improvement

2. Problems identified by the Scholars through Questionnaire:

Discussions were held with COT scholars about the procedure of award of scholarship with a view to identify various problems which they faced during the process of selection for scholarships at various administrative levels. They were also requested to identify financial problems, if any. The difficulties they faced at their host countries were also noted. The scholars were also requested to fill in a proforma (Annex XIX) giving details of such problems. About 150 proformas were filled in by the scholars. A resume of their problems is as follows:

1.1. Administrative Problems

a) In the Institution

- i- Information for application for the scholarship was mostly very late. 20%
- ii- Getting study leave sanctioned was very difficult. 10%
- iii- Criteria for selection has changed from time to time with the result some got the opportunity very late and juniors were awarded. 5%
- iv- Salary was not paid for the study period. 30%
- v- No opinion 35%

b) At the University Level

- i- Registrar's office was slow and non-cooperative. 11%
- ii- It was difficult to receive NOC and leave with pay. 12%

iii-	No University residence for the family during and after the study period.	11%
iv-	No encouragement for the awardees.	25%
v-	No opinion	41%
c) <u>At UGC/Provincial Education Department</u>		
i-	Excessive formalities.	23%
ii-	Delay due to lengthy process for submission of applications.	11%
iii-	Short period for submission of applications.	14%
iv-	Slow and lengthy process for getting leave sanctioned.	12%
v-	Excessive weightage to Science subjects.	2.6%
vi-	No opinion.	36%
d) <u>At Federal Ministry of Education</u>		
i-	Lengthy process for issuing final award.	12%
ii-	Very short time was allowed to complete formalities after final award.	24%
iii-	Delay in communicating various decisions	11%
iv-	Delay in extension of award.	9%
v-	No guidance about the scholarships, admission and host country.	11%
vi-	No opinion	33%
e) <u>In the Host Country</u>		
i-	Nobody to receive or guide in the host country.	20%
ii-	Accommodation at the campus and even in other areas was difficult to obtain.	16%
iii-	Non-cooperation of the Embassy of Pakistan.	13%

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| iv- | Supervisors reports on progress of the awardee were almost of similar type and did not reflect the actual situation. | 9% |
| v- | No opinion | 42% |

1.2. Financial Problems

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| i- | Amount of scholarship was not sufficient and scholars lived in difficulty. | 46% |
| ii- | How the expenditure was met abroad: | |
| - | Managed by lowering the standards of living. | 16% |
| - | Borrowed money from relatives. | 11% |
| - | Wife had to work. | 9% |
| - | Supported by friends. | 9% |
| - | Supported by personal means (Parents). | 3% |
| - | Scholar had to work part time. | 0.6% |
| - | No opinion | 4.6% |

1.3. Academic Problems

a) On Return to Pakistan

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| i- | Lack of research facilities such as books laboratory equipment and research journals. | 13% |
| ii- | No provision of funds for research. | 10% |
| iii- | Not allowed to attend conferences/ seminars unless nominated by the university. | 3% |
| iv- | Research was not encouraged. | 8% |

v-	No increment/reward/promotion.	8%
vi-	Delayed posting orders by the Provincial Education Department.	3%
vii-	Young faculty members (Asstt. Prof. & Lecturers) not allowed by UGC to carry out research	1%
viii-	After return not appointed at a place where the expertise could be utilized (by the Provincial Education Department).	5%
ix-	Constant fear of being transferred	7.5%
x-	No opinion	42.5%

1.4. Other Problems

i-	Scholarships were wasted for not securing admission in time.	8%
ii-	Generally speaking, Ph.D. scholars on their return had to face hostility and indifference.	8%
iii-	Children's education suffered	10%
iv-	No opinion	74%

From the above responses, the problems highlighted by the scholars in order of this weightage and priority are listed below:

Administrative Problems

- i- Information for application for the scholarship was mostly very late.

- ii- Salary was not paid to most awardees during the study period.
- iii- No encouragement for the awardees.
- iv- Excessive formalities.
- v- Lengthy process for issuing final award
- vi- Very short time is allowed to complete formalities after final award.
- vii- Nobody to receive or guide in the host country.
- viii- Non-cooperation of the Pakistan Embassies abroad

Financial Problems

- i- Amount of scholarship was not sufficient.

Academic Problems on Return to Pakistan

- i- Lack of research facilities such as books, laboratory equipment and research journals.
- ii- No provision of funds for research.

Interviews were also held with top officials of the Universities and Education Departments. They also discussed various problems they face during implementation of the schemes, i.e. selection of suitable candidates etc. These are as follows:-

The problems faced by the Universities included:

- i- Information about scholarships was received late.
- ii- In some of the cases, their nominations were not honored to by the UGC.
- iii- In edequate number of scholarships especially for Universities in less developed areas.
- iv- Criteria for selection was difficult to follow, with the result the University lost some scholarships.

The problems faced by the Provincial Education Departments included:

- i- Information for scholarships received late.
- ii- They had to follow a lengthy process in calling nominations from colleges and seeking approval of selected candidates from P & D Departments in the Provinces.
- iii- Due to the lengthy procedure for processing nominations, their allocated scholarships lapsed.
- iv- In the Provincial Education Departments, the majority of employees are (2nd Divisioners) lecturers, it was difficult to fulfill the criteria for selection prescribed by the Ministry of Education. This resulted in wastage of their allocated scholarships.

4. Suggestions by the Awardees:

Overall suggestions given by the COT awardees are the following:

4.1. Mechanism for Award of Scholarships

- i- Allocation of scholarships should not be made on population (quota) basis of each Province but the needs of each University and Provincial Education Department may be kept in view.
- ii- Selection criteria for less-developed Universities and areas may be relaxed for the next few years or so.
- iii- The Universities only can decide their priorities; therefore, their recommendations should be honoured by the UGC/Federal Ministry.
- iv- Scholarships should be awarded on merit basis only and be advertised in the press.
- v- Information about the scholarships should be supplied to all concerned well in advance.
- vi- After the award is made, the scholars should get sufficient time for preparation.

4.2. Information for the Awardees

- i- Ministry of Education/UGC/Education Attache should provide a list of reputed Universities with their field of specializations.
- ii- Ministry of Education should establish a Guidance Cell for helping awardees for seeking admission in foreign countries.
- iii- A pamphlet/brochure should be developed by the Ministry of Education giving details about the procedure for securing admission in various Universities and hostel facilities in the host countries. This may also include information about the climate, culture and traditions of the host countries.
- iv- An orientation course should be arranged for all awardees before they are sent abroad.

4.3. Better Utilization of Scholarships

- i- Minimum period for M.A/M.Sc. and Ph.D. should be fixed.
- ii- Time spent on pre-requisite courses required for some courses should be included in the total period.
- iii- Topic for specialization/research should be decided in Pakistan on a Pakistani problem not on a problem related to British or American industry/society. In this regard, a National Research Committee should be constituted which should develop a list of topics. This list should be prepared in consultation with research organizations and the industry.

4.4. Funding for the Scholarships

- i- A few people should be sent abroad for higher training/education, so that such schemes can be funded properly.
- ii- Total amount of scholarship be increased as follows:
 - Maintenance allowance= US \$ 600-750.

national conferences in their field of specialization so they keep abreast with latest developments.

- v- There should be a National Research Institute where all the scholars are able to contribute their research work.
- vi- International journals of repute may be provided to the Universities on regular basis.
- vii- Pakistan Science Foundation and UGC should also approve projects suggested by Lecturers and Assistant Professors to encourage research efforts in the Universities.
- viii- Industries should be required to donate some funds for research, as the outcomes could be used by the industry for their development.
- ix- Copies of thesis should be distributed to all Universities.

4.7. Alternative Strategies for Better Utilization of National Resources

- i- Long term scholarships should be replaced by short-term scholarships and the funds thus saved be used for developing Ph.D. programmes in local Universities.
- ii- There should be provision for Master level scholarships rather than Ph.D. Two or three semesters abroad should be enough for orientation and learning new research techniques.
- iii- Ph.D. study period should be divided in two parts, one in foreign country and another in Pakistan. Degree should be awarded in Pakistan.

5. Suggestions by the Educational Authorities

- i- Information for scholarships should be forwarded to them at least 2-4 months in advance.
- ii- Universities in less-developed areas should be given more scholarships and criteria for selection/ be relaxed.
- iii- University's nominations may be accepted in toto, since they know better which discipline/ department they want to develop.

V. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Allocation of Scholarship, Selection Criteria and Procedure

Allocation of scholarships for COTS was made on the basis of population of each province/and region. Through this method of distribution, smaller regions with more universities (eg. FA/FATA/FANA/AJK) and larger regions with one university (eg, Baluchistan) obtained awards below their requirements. When the allocated scholarships were distributed among various departments/and streams of education, the highest number went to Physics and Chemistry, 13% each. The next three subjects were Mathematics, Zoology and Botany which received 6.8%, 3.0% and 2.9% respectively. In Applied Sciences, Electrical Engineering got 3.47%, Agriculture 2.9%, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering 2.7% awards. Collectively, Engineering departments got more scholarships. Within the Faculty of Arts/Social Sciences, Economics got the biggest share (5.69%), next were English (3.3%) History & Political Science 1.52%each .

Analysis of the staff strength with respect to foreign qualified faculty members also conformed to a greater extent, to the above mentioned positions, i.e. Chemistry Physics, Engineering & Agriculture were the luckiest departments/disciplines.

But when we go deep down and analyse Faculty-wise distribution of scholarships, we come to know that each university got almost one scholarship each in faculties of Sciences & Arts, 2-3 in Applied Sciences and around 4 in other faculties. This is the situation in universities which utilized about 70% of the total scholarship. In the Provincial Education Departments having several thousands of teachers in various subjects the picture is worse. This indicates that the facilities given in the past as well as available in present for studies abroad are much deficient as compared to the clientele.

Criteria for selection of candidates, was not consistent. The awardees reported that these changed from time to time, resulting in many discrepancies. Some teachers were not awarded scholarship when they thought they should have, or it was awarded quite late. Recently, the criteria were specified by the Ministry of Education which was followed throughout the country. The weightage of academic performance determined on the basis of percentage of marks obtained by the candidates. The candidates from less-developed areas/universities having lower percentage of marks, therefore, could not qualify and thus could not avail the opportunities. Due to this reason, sometimes some universities lost their urgently needed facilities.

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The universities nominated candidates according to their own requirements/needs for development of their faculty. But their nominations were changed at the UGC, when it applied the weightage criteria. With the result that the development of a particular department in a university was adversely affected.

Information for the Awardees

Information about the scholarships for nomination of suitable candidates reached the universities and especially the Provincial Education Departments quite late. This resulted in late nominations and occasionally the facilities allocated to an institution thus lapsed.

Similarly, information to the awardees (after selection) in most of the cases reached late. The awardees, therefore, faced problems and difficulties in seeking admission in a foreign university and fulfilling other formalities for utilizing the scholarship.

Utilization of Scholarships

Utilization of all the scholarships in physical and financial terms varies a lot. Physical utilization of COTS was 83%, whereas that of Merit and Quaid-i-Azam scholarships was less than 50%. COTS were awarded to university & college teachers and lapsed when not availed during that financial year. Whereas, the other two types of scholarships

were awarded to the students securing highest positions in the university examinations. These were non lapsable and therefore, the awardees had the tendency to avail the scholarships at their own convenience. Sometimes, nominations of deserving students did not reach the Federal Ministry. This resulted in lower utilization of both these scholarships.

Percentage of successful, unsuccessful and Awardees studying abroad under various schemes

	Returned successful			Returned Unsuccessful	Still studying	Not traceable
	Ph.D,	M.A/M.Sc	M.Phil			
COTS :	40%	12%	1.2%	7.4%	31.6%	7.7%
QAS :	45%	12%	-	1.7%	41.3%	-
Merit :	30%	11%	-	14.2%	42.8%	1.5%

Effectivity of the Schemes in terms of developing local expertise

One of the most important objective of the Overseas Scholarship Schemes had been development of local expertise to man the Universities and Centers of Excellence in the country. But after the scholarships were availed their effective utilization, in terms of acquisition of appropriate specialization which could be of use to the universities and colleges and in turn to the nation, is questionable. Majority of the awardees informed that they had to work on preselected topics imposed on them by the supervisor against their will. The awardees, in majority of the cases, were ^{not} given a chance to have a problem of their choice for doctoral research. So scholars who obtained Ph.D. under such circumstances, on return to Pakistan could not give the desired momentum for the development of their departments. Apparently this could be observed in the falling standard of higher education. The professional output of these scholars can very well be judged from the number of studies completed by them. Please see table X on page 55.

Rate of Scholarships

The emoluments given to awardees for meeting their minimum requirements abroad were extremely insufficient with the result that the awardees either had to live hand to mouth or to make other arrangements on their own. It was

also reported that some awardees were obliged to seek part time jobs in order to meet the expenses. All this affected working efficiency of the awardees with the result that most of the awardees took longer to complete their studies than was required under normal conditions. The majority of awardees mentioned that various allowances included in their scholarship were also very low, for example thesis allowance. Medical insurance or reimbursement of expenditure on this item was not included in the scholarship.

When the awardees proceeded abroad, they were given about 30 dollars only. Upon landing in a foreign country they faced new situations and obviously 30 dollars were not sufficient. Most of them had to stay in a hotel before they reached their destinations. Sometimes the distance from the airport to the University was very far and it consumed the US \$ 30 as taxi fare, what to speak of other charges.

Improving the Awardees Efficiency during their stay Abroad

Since the awardees were mostly M.As/M.Sc.s, they had to take Masters' level courses which were pre-requisite for a Ph.D. This affected their study period which was prolonged. Sometimes, they faced problems due to non-cooperative behaviour of the supervisors. In most of the cases, the supervisors did not allow an awardee to select a project of his choice, the awardees were rather forced work on different projects being carried out by the supervisors themselves. This resulted in frustration and affected the performance of the awardee.

Another worth mentioning problem the awardee faced was, lack of accommodation arrangement in the host country. It was interesting to find that where ever Pakistan student Hostels were present, these were not available to the awardees, as the same were occupied by Pakistani travellers or settlers.

Another problem which affected the efficiency of the awardees was home-sickness, for they had to stay abroad for a long period of 3 - 5 years at a stretch, without having the facility to visit Pakistan during vacations.

Follow-up Actions for Better Utilization of the Services of COTS Scholars

On return to the country, the scholars always faced a variety of problems which not only affected their efficiency but had a strong inhibiting effect on their initiative for the development of their faculties. No research facilities such as equipment, laboratory, library, and financial resources were provided to them. They were also not allowed to participate in international conferences/seminars if they were not invited through their parent Departments. All these factors, therefore, adversely affected the quality of research undertaken by the scholars.

To sum up the utilization of these scholarships scheme, both physically and financially: COTS was utilized to the maximum. Quaid-i-Azam and Merit schemes came next in sequence. Majority of the scholars said that studying abroad for a longer period of 3-5 years was wastage of national resources. This waste is further enhanced due to non-availability of research facilities in Universities and colleges. They proposed that these long-term

scholarships should be replaced by some short-term post-doctoral scholarships. The funds thus saved be used for development of higher education (Ph.D) programmes in our local Universities.

A worth mentioning proposal was that a scholarship may be awarded to a selected candidate for a short period. During this period the awardee could take Master level courses for 1-2 semesters which should provide an opportunity to him to learn new research techniques and have an exposure to various advances in the field of his interest.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are made for improvement of future schemes,

Allocation of Scholarships and Selection Procedure:

1. Existing allocation of scholarships on population basis may be adhered to, but less-developed areas be given some priority. Number of scholarships for these areas may be increased and selection criteria relaxed for at least next 10-15 years, so that the Universities/Education Departments in these areas get better chance for rapid development of higher education.
2. Efforts must be made to achieve a balance between various departments of a faculty, so that each department gets an equal chance of faculty development. UGC should take necessary steps in this regard, and need assessment surveys may be undertaken from time to time to ascertain the requirements of various Universities. As far as development of various departments of the Universities is concerned, recommendations or nominations of the Universities may be given due recognition and any change in nominations which needs to be taken should be made in consultation with the University concerned.
3. The processing of scholarships at various levels may be taken up well in advance and selection procedure streamlined, so that majority of the facilities are utilized. Accordingly it is

suggested that scholarships may be advertised in the press, applications invited and selection of suitable candidates made in the light of need-assessment survey conducted by the UGC.

Information for Awardees:

1. An information/Guidance Cell may be established in the Ministry of Education for providing services to the awardees of various scholarships. Necessary information may be collected, scrutinized and developed for circulation to all concerned institutions as well as to the awardees. The Cell should prepare brochure or a guide book for the awardees, highlighting all
2. aspects of the scholarships including detailed procedure for securing admission in various foreign countries. This brochure may also include information about the climate, culture and traditions of the host countries, and necessary information about hostel/hotel/other accommodation facilities owned by Pakistan Embassies in various countries.

This Cell should also develop a list of Universities of good repute alongwith their areas of specializations so that the awardees know where to seek admission.

3. An orientation course should be arranged by the Federal Ministry at a suitable place in the country for all awardees before their departure abroad.

Utilization of Scholarships :

For better utilization of Quaid-i-Azam and Merit Scholarships there should be a time limit within which the awardee should avail the opportunity. The Federal Ministry of Education has recently imposed this time limit, which is two years. In order to ensure greater utilization of both physical and financial targets of the schemes, this time limit must be strictly followed.

Effectivity of the Schemes in terms of Developing Local Expertise :

A National Research Committee should be constituted with the sole objective of developing a list of research topics. This list should be prepared in consultation with research organizations and the industry and should include topics which have relevance to problems faced by industry/society in Pakistan.

The awardees must select a topic from this list for their studies abroad. They should not be allowed to change their topics on any account. Availability of research facilities related to this topic could be ensured by the list of Universities with their specializations already proposed to be prepared by the Ministry. Some steps may also be taken by the Pakistan Embassy abroad to ensure that the awardees do not face problems at the University with their supervisors. After completion of their studies when the scholars return they would be in

better position to help in the development of their Universities. Their research on a Pakistani issue/problem would greatly assist in improvement of local industry. It is also hoped that this practice will ensure a multiplier effect.

Funding for the Scholarships:

Total amount of scholarship should be increased and revised regularly keeping in view the price indices of the countries where the awardees are studying. It is recommended that :-

1. Maintenance allowance should range between US \$ 600-700.
2. Book allowance should be increased;
3. Medical re-imburement should be allowed and health insurance included in the scholarship.
4. Study visits should be taken care of;
5. Thesis allowance should be increased;
6. Scholarship should be paid in the local currency of the host country.

7. One month advance scholarship should be given before the awardee leaves the country in order to enable him to meet unforeseen expenditure on arrival in the host country.
8. Emergency funds should be placed at the disposal of the Education Attaches, so that the awardees could obtain loan out of these funds for meeting incidental costs and in case of overstay meet other expenditure. The awardee shall repay the loan on return to Pakistan.

Improving the Efficiency of Awardees during their studies abroad.

1. The minimum qualifications for an awardee should be at least M.Phil, so that he/she can complete Ph.D programme with ease and within the specified period.
2. In case of requirement of pre-requisite courses, the Guidance Cell of the Ministry may indicate to the awardee whether such pre-requisite courses are available in Pakistan. The awardee could complete such courses in the country. Otherwise, the period spent on the pre-requisite courses may be accounted towards the completion of Ph.D and financial expenditure thereon shall be borne by the Government.
3. The Educational Attache', having responsible position in the host country should regularly visit the University where an awardee is engaged in his studies. This visit would help improve his performance and encourage him. It would also remind his supervisor that the Govt. of Pakistan cares for their students & thus ensure proper guidance by the supervisor. The problem of selection of research topic and work assigned to the awardees by their supervisors could also be streamlined & coordinated by the Attache' thus minimizing difficulties faced by the awardees.
4. Pakistan Students Hostels available in the host countries should be strictly made available to the awardees/students. Other working Pakistanis should not be allowed access to these hostels.

5. Permission along with a return air ticket may be given to the awardee once during their whole study period, in order to visit their families.

Follow-up Actions after the Scholar has returned to Pakistan

1. Special funds should be allocated to universities to carry out research. These funds should be placed at the disposal of the scholars returning to Pakistan to resume research in their respective fields of specialization.
2. Universities should provide all necessary resources both physical and financial to their returning scholars. International journals of good repute should be made available in the libraries and copies of *their thesis* should be circulated to all other universities.
3. In order to meet the financial liabilities, industry should be asked/required to donate funds to the Universities. The research to be carried out in the Universities would naturally be made available to and utilized by the industry.
4. Pakistan Science Foundation and UCC should also approve projects suggested by the Lecturers and Assistant Professors to encourage research efforts in the Universities.

Alternative Strategies for new Schemes:

1. Long-term scholarships should be awarded in restricted number of very important disciplines only. These disciplines may be determined by the National Research Committee proposed earlier and every support/assistance be provided to the awardee not only in Pakistan but in the country of his studies. The authorities must keep a close liaison with the awardee, university/supervisor concerned and keep on assessing the performance of the awardee. On successful return to the country the scholars should be placed in the institutions where their services could be utilized to the best. In doing so all necessary resources, both physical and financial, may be made available to them.
2. A Programme of short-term courses may also be instituted. The period of study should be restricted to 2-3 semesters. The disciplines for such programmes may also be decided by the National Research Committee. Remaining facilities and conditions for successful completion of the programme remain the same as for long-term courses.
3. In consultation with the:
 - 1) National Research Committee;
 - 2) Local universities having Ph.D programmes(Annex-XIV)
 - 3) Foreign university, a study programme for ^{and} for a Ph.D should be so designed that a part of that programme including research be completed

12:

1	2	3	4	5	6
1968-69	30	Chemistry	6	Geology	1
		Linguistic	1	Geography	2
		English	3	Zoology	2
		Electronics	1	Statistics	2
		Mech. Engg.	1	M.B.A.	1
		Physics	2	Pol. Sc.	1
		Philosophy	1	History	1
		Bangali	1	Economics	3
		M.B.A.	1		
			17		15 = 30
1969-70	27	Chemistry	4	Geology	1
		Botany	1	Philosophy	1
		Economics	4	Bangali	1
		Arabic	1	M.B.A.	1
		English	1	Pol. Sc.	1
		Physics	4	Zoology	1
		Chem. Tech.	1	Civil Engg.	1
		Entomology	1	History	1
		Elect. Engg.	1	Maths	1
			18		9 = 27
1970-71	30	Chemistry	5	History	2
		Chem. Tech.	1	Physics	3
		Botany	2	Philosophy	2
		Psychology	2	Economics	2
		Technical	1	Bangali	1
		Medical	1	Orientalistik	1
		Sociology	1	Industrial relations	1
		Statistics	1	Latin	1
		Archaeology	1	Geography	1
		Plant Pathology	1		
			16		14 = 30
1971-72	1	Economics	1	scheme remained suspended due to India's aggression.	
1972-73	13	Chemistry	5	Economics	1
		Nuclear Reactor Tech.	1	Maths	2
		Mining Engg.	1	Genetics	1
		Food Technology	1	Biology	1
			8		5 = 13

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1	2	3	4	5	6
1973-74	31	Chemistry	4	Geology	1
		Economics	4	History	1
		Physics	6	Education	1
		English	1	Geology	1
		Inter Relations	1	Maths	2
		Automotive Studies	1	Elect. Engg.	4
		Civil Engg.	1	Building	1
		B.S.S. Electrosopy	1	Building Accounting	1
			19		12 = 31
1974-75	60	Chemistry	16	Geology	1
		Nuclear Instrumentation	1	Pol. Sc.	1
		Economics	4	Irrigation	1
		L.L.S.	1	Environmental Engg.	1
		Geography	2	Agri. Mech. Engg.	1
		Physics	4	Vet. Medical Sc.	1
		Ecology	1	Statistics	1
		System Engg.	1	Maths	5
		Microwaves	1	Transportation	1
		Electronics	1	Elect. Engg.	1
		Elect. Engg.	4	Arch. Engg.	1
		Civil Engg.	3	Food Tech.	1
		Functional Analysis Differential Equation	1	Industrial Hygiene	2
		Biology	2		
			42		18 = 60
1975-76	63	Education	2	Building Sc.	1
		Economics	3	Chemistry	3
		English	1	Pol. Sc.	2
		Physics	12	Ecology	2
		Int. Relation	1	Biology	1
		Medicine	1	Urban & Regional Studies	1
		Mech. Engg.	1	Physiology	1
		Mech. Engg.	1	Earth Sc.	1
		Statistics	2	Maths	7
		Botany	1	Cell Biology	1
		Pharmacology & Bio-Chemical	1	Metallurgical Engg.	1
		Islamic Studies	1	Animal Husbandry	1
		Highway Engg.	1	Paracitology	1
		Plant Biology	1	Civil Engg.	1
		Plant Biology	1		
		Zetrolus & Natural			

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Petroleum & Natural Gas Engrg.	1	Agri. Engrg.	1
		L.L.B.	1		
		Soil Science	3		
			33		30 = 63
1976-77	59	Chemistry	9	Maths	4
		Economics	5	Fol. Sc.	2
		Education	1	International Studies	1
		English	2	Vet. Sc.	1
		Physics	5	Botany	5
		Zoology	4	Civil. Engrg.	2
		Mech. Engrg.	1	Architecture	4
		Animal Sc.	2	Philosophy	1
		Geology	2	Aeronomy	1
		Agri. Engrg.	1	Binding Engrg.	1
		History	1	Bacteriology	1
		Geography	1		
			35		24 = 59
1977-78	55	Chemistry	7	Geography	2
		Physics	7	Economics	3
		International Affairs	3	Botany	2
		Statistics	2	Entomology	1
		International Relation	1	Psychology	1
		English	1	Mech. Engrg.	5
		Chem. Engrg.	1	Maths	1
		Business Admn.	3	Natural Sci. Engrg.	2
		Elect. Engrg.	3	Education	1
		Agri. Engrg.	1	Animal Sc.	1
		Animal Sc.	1	Islamic Study	1
		Philosophy	1	Philosophy	1
		Applied Sc.	1		
		Industrial Engrg.	1		
			35		20 = 55
1978-79	57	Fol. Sc.	1	Chemistry	1
		Archaeology	1	Maths	1
		Mathematics	7	Statistics	2
		Chemistry	9	Psychology	1
		English	2	Biology	2
		Elect. Engrg.	1	Mathematical Engrg.	1
		Physics	8	Civil Engrg.	2

	2	3	4	5	6
Geology			2	Mech. Engg.	2
Business Adm.			1	Islamic Studies	1
Agri. Engg.			2	History	1
Pharmacy			1	Zoology	2
Economics			1	Journalism	1
Education			2	City & Regional	
Geography			1	Planning	1
			39		15 = 57

1979-80	41	Lect. Engg.	2	Architecture	1
		Physics	7	Civil Engg.	1
		Business Adm.	1	International	
				Relation	1
		Zoology	1	Maths	2
		Biology	2	Pol. Sc.	1
		Botany	1	Computer S.	3
		Criminology	1	Gen. Engg.	3
		Biology	7	English	2
		Economics	2	Statistics	1
		Journalism	1	Islamic Studies	1
		Total:	25		16 = 41

1980-81	66	Agriculture	2	Petroleum	1
		Arabic	1	Pharmacy	1
		Biology	1	Physics	9
		Botany	5	Physiology	1
		Bio. Chem.	3	Statistic	1
		Business Adm.	2	Social Science	1
		Chemistry	7	Library Science	1
		Education	1	Zoology	2
		Economics	5	Urdu	1
		Industrial Engineering	-		
		Electrical Engineering	5		
		Mech. Engineering	2		
		Civil "	1		
		Mineral "	1		
		English	2		
		Geology	1		
		Islamiyat	2		
		Mining	1		
		Maths	5		
		Metallurgy	1		
			48		18=66

1981-82	42	Agriculture	3	Economics	1
		Archaeology	1	Industrial Eng.	1
		Arabic	1	Electrical "	4
		Biology	1	Mech:	" 3
		Botany	1	Chem.	" 2
		Bio-chem.	1	Civil	" 2
		Business Adm	1	Mineral	" 1
		Chemistry	1	Genetics	1
		Computer Science	1	Geology	1
		Education	2	History	1
				Psychology	1
				Pharmacy	1
				Physics	4
				Statistic	2
				Social Science	1
				Vet Science	2
				Un specified	1
		13		29	
1982-83	40	Agriculture	6	Geology	1
		Bio Chem.	1	History	2
		Business Adm	1	Journalism	1
		Chemistry	3	Islamiyat	2
		Computer Sc.	1	Maths.	1
		Economics	2	Metallurgy	1
		Industrial Eng.	1	Pharmacy	1
		Electrical "	1	Physics	4
		Mech. "	2	Pol. Science	2
		Chem. "	1	Statistics	2
		Civil "	3		
		English	1		
				23	
1983-84	11	Archaeology	1	History	1
		Chemistry	1	Maths.	3
		Education	1	Physics	1
		Economics	1	Zoology	1
		Electronics	1		
		5		6=11	

Details of Subjects under various
Streams and their Percentage Allocation

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Percentage allocation</u>
Natural Sciences		
	Biology	5%
	Chemistry	5%
	Mathematics	5%
	Physics	5%
		<hr/> 20%
Applied Sciences		
	Archaeology	-
	Civil Engineering	3%
	Chemical "	3%
	Electrical "	3%
	Electronics "	3%
	Industrial "	2%
	Mechanical "	2%
	Mining "	2%
	Metallurgy "	2%
	Petro-System "	-
	Computer Science	3%
	Fisheries	2%
	Food Nutrition	2%
	Geology	2%
	Medicine	2%
	Minerology	1%
	Nuclear Technology	4%
	Pharmacy	2%
	Ship building	2%
	Statistics	3%
	Veterinary Sciences	2%
		<hr/> 45%

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Percentage allocation</u>
Social Sciences		
	Economics	5%
	Geography	2%
	History	2%
	Philosophy	2%
	Political Science	2%
	Psychology	2%
	Sociology	2%
		<u>17</u>
Education and Administrative Sciences		
	Business/Public Administration	2%
	Education (Pedagogy)	3%
	Educational Planning	3%
	Educational Management	-
		<u>8%</u>
Agriculture	Agriculture	5%
Languages and others	Languages	5%
	G.Total	<u>100</u>

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Percentage allocation</u>
Social Sciences		
	Economics	5%
	Geography	2%
	History	2%
	Philosophy	2%
	Political Science	2%
	Psychology	2%
	Sociology	2%
		<hr/> 17 <hr/>
Education and Administrative Sciences		
	Business/Public Administration	2%
	Education(Pedogogy)	3%
	Educational Planning	3%
	Educational Management	<hr/> 8 <hr/>
Agriculture	Agricutluce	5%
Languages and others	Languages	5%
	G.Total	100 <hr/>

Province wise and University wise Proposed Allocation
of COTS Seats in Different Streams for 1984 - 85

	<u>Punjab</u> <u>Natural</u> <u>Sciences</u> <u>††</u>	<u>Applied</u> <u>Sciences</u> <u>††</u>	<u>Social</u> <u>Sciences</u>	<u>Education</u> <u>and Admn.</u> <u>Sciences</u>	<u>Agri-</u> <u>Culture</u>	<u>Langu-</u> <u>ages</u>	<u>Total</u>
Univeristy of the Punjab, Lahore.	1	2	1	1	-	1	6
University of Engg. & Tech. Lahore	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
Bahauddin Zakariya univ. Multan.	1	1	1	1*	-	-	3.5 ^{1/2}
Islamia univeristy Bahawalpur.	1	1	1	-	-	1*	3.5 ^{1/2}
Univeristy of Ar :ulture, Lahad	1	2	-	-	2	-	5
	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>23</u>
Percentage share	4.60	10.35	3.91	1.84	1.15	1.15	23

* 1 scholarship will be awarded by rotation to Bahawalpur and Islamia universities.

** At individual university level it will not be appropriate to maintain stream wise percentage. It should be left to the university to decide.

	<u>SIND</u>						
Univeristy of Karachi	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
NED university of Engg. & Tech. Karachi	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
University of Sind, Jamshoro.	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Mehran Univ. Jamshoro.	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Sind Agri. Tandojam.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>
Percentage share	1.10	4.05	1.13	0.72	0.45	0.45	9

Conditions for Acceptance of all
Types of Scholarships

The following are the conditions on which the scholarships are awarded. Acceptance of the award is acknowledgement of the obligations as set out below:

- i) The scholarships will be tenable only for the approved course.
- ii) It will be payable for two years in Pakistan and four years abroad. This would be subject to satisfactory performance.
- iii) No extension beyond the above period except on self-finance basis and on recommendations of the University and the concerned Pakistan Embassy shall be granted.
- iv) It will be the responsibility of the scholar himself to ensure that the application for extension of scholarship and the annual report of his/her work are sent to the Embassy (Ph.D)/ Ministry (M-Phil) as the case may be, at least 2 months before the expiry of the period for which scholarship is payable.
- v) The scholar shall stay in the country of his study during the tenure of his scholarship. However, during university vacations and holidays and for study tour approved by their supervisors he/she may visit neighbouring country with prior permission of the Ministry of Education and the country concerned.
- vi) He/she shall devote him/herself full time to the study/training programme for which the scholarship has been awarded.
- vii) He/she shall not change the course of studies specified in his/her letter of award and would not register him/herself for any other course or programme without obtaining prior approval of this Ministry.
- viii) He/she shall not hold any other scholarship/stipend or any financial assistance during the period of studies abroad without prior permission of the Ministry of Education.
- ix) He/she shall not undertake employment whether paid or otherwise nor accept any teaching fellowship, demonstrationship or assistantship during the tenure of scholarship except with the approval of the Ministry of Education.
- x) He/she shall refrain from engaging himself in any political, commercial or any other activity in-compatible with his programme of studies.
- xi) He/she shall return to Pakistan immediately after the completion of the approved course for which he was sent abroad or as and when asked for.
- xii) He/she shall not seek domicile in a foreign country.
- xiii) He/she shall submit a copy of the thesis submitted by him/her for the degree, however, submission of a thesis is not required for obtaining the graduate degree/diploma. In this case he/she shall submit brief description of the field of study in which he/she

has specialized.

- xiv) He/she shall abide by such other terms and conditions including those specified in the Service Bond or as may be laid down by the Ministry/University or the Provincial Education Department or his employer as the case may be.
- xv) He/she shall inform the Ministry of Education immediately after his/her return to Pakistan the date of return and joining the University/College from which he/she proceeded on the scholarship.
- xvi) The Ministry of Education have the right to withdraw scholarship any time without assigning any reason.
- xvii) In case of violation of any clause or clauses (mentioned above) and in case of failure to achieve the object of award the scholars would be bound to refund the expenditure incurred on their study, training etc. The assessment of the amount, refundable, by the Ministry would be final.
- xviii) The provisions of this scheme shall apply to the scholars completing their studies in the calendar year of 1985.

No. F
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Islamabad.....

From :

To :

Subject:--PROVISIONAL AWARD OF (A) QUAID-E-AZAM (B) MERIT (C) CENTRAL
OVERSEAS TRAINING (D) _____
SCHOLARSHIP FOR _____

My Dear Mr/Miss/Mrs.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon having been provisionally selected for the above award. We trust that you fully share the Universally recognised principle that all training and improvement of qualifications is treated a sacred trust and a very real investment. Indeed, it shall be you alone who could actually turn into graphic. Doubtless, also you realize fully well that the existing resources of the country are extremely limited, especially of foreign exchange, which is the very life blood of the nation. It is only fair that you respond effectively to live up to the expectations placed in you. Every effort must strive towards the goal of a successful conclusion of your stay abroad, to return to Pakistan to be able to pass on and give the benefit of your enhanced experience, training and qualifications to students and others. This rare opportunity must also be employed to create for Pakistan and its peoples a sphere of goodwill and friendship. Indeed, if this be carried out as a mission, teachers, scholars, such as yourself, would become some of our best Ambassadors.

2. In order to comply with the many-directional conditions and other related formalities, relevant forms, as listed below, are enclosed. Some of the more important points are :-

- (i) You shall be entitled to study a course leading to a Ph.D in an academic institution abroad, in accordance with the approved list of institutions.
- (ii) A deed of agreement, in triplicate, one copy on a non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 4/- duly certified by a first class Magistrate.
- (iii) A photo copy of identity card of the gaurantor, showing his permanent home address.
- (iv) A photostat copy of the letter of admission. In case of USA you shall also have to secure a J-1 Visa, on your own.
- (v) A medical certificate from a Medical Board, in duplicate, on the proforma.

3. Please complete the required documents and revert these, as quickly as possible. It is quite likely that you may still be in need of further information, clarifications etc. In such cases, kindly do not hesitate to contact the undersigned, Room No. 235, Block "D" Ministry of Education, Islamabad, Telephone: 825001/49.

4. Let me again wish you every success and good fortune in the hope and prayer that you shall fully live up to all the hopes and aspirations vested in you. Inshahaiiah you shall.

Yours sincerely,

()

Encl :

- (i) Acceptance
- (ii) Deed of Agreement.
- (iii) Medical Certificate.

Mr/Miss/Mrs

.....

.....

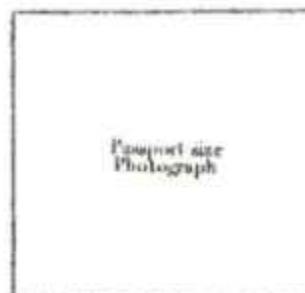
Copy for information/action to :-

- 1. The Registrar, University of
- 2. The Secretary, Department of Education, Government of
- 3. University Grants Commission, Sector H 9, Islamabad.

()



UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION
H-9, ISLAMABAD.
SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION FORM



See instructions before filling up the form

1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

(a) IDENTIFICATION CODE

Domicile:

Punjab		Sind		Baluchistan		NWFP		K/IG PATA PATA	
0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5

Field of study _____

(b) Name of candidate: (Mr./Miss/Mrs.) _____

(c) Father's name _____

(d) Date of birth _____

(e) Address: (Occupational) _____
 Permanent _____

2. EXAMINATIONS PASSED

	Total Marks	Marks obtained	Grade Point Average (GPA)	Scale Applicable 3 or 4	Percentage of Marks obtained	To be filled in by the UGC
S.S.C./Matric	0 1					
F.A./F.Sc.	0 2					
B.A./B.Sc.	0 3					
M.A./M.Sc./M.Ed.	0 4					
B.Sc. Engg./Arch./ B.Pharmacy	0 5					
Any other relevant Postgraduate qualification (Please specify)	0 6					
M.Phil	0 7					
	Years	Months				
3. TEACHING EXPERIENCE	0 8					
4. RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS	0 9	No. of Publications				

i) Give titles and enclose re-prints.
 (attach additional sheets if required.)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

5. SERVICE RECORD

Post held	Name of Organisation	Appointment Temporary/ Permanent	Period	
			From	To

- 6 i) Have you ever been selected for studies abroad? if so, indicate.
- a) Sponsoring agency _____
 - b) Period of study _____
 - c) Place of study _____
 - d) Degree/Diploma/Certificate obtained _____
- ii) Have you secured admission in a reputed institution abroad? if so, indicate.
- a) Name of institution _____
 - b) Field of study _____
 - c) Date of commencement of course _____

7 I solemnly declare and certify that information given is correct.

Signature of the applicant

8 TO BE CERTIFIED BY NOMINATING AGENCY.

Attestation and forwarding remarks
by the Registrar/Director of Center.

The particulars of the candidate
have been verified.

Signature
(Office stamp bearing
name and Designation)

A. INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES

1. Write clearly in block letters.
2. Encircle public examination you have passed.
3. Delete item/part thereof if not applicable.
4. If a candidate selected for award of scholarship refuses to avail of the offer he/she will be debarred from grant of scholarship for the next three years.
5. The following documents be enclosed.
 - (a) 3 Passport size photographs duly attested.
 - (b) Attested photo copies of certificates/degrees from Matric onwards.
 - (c) Attested photo copies of detailed marks certificates from Matric onwards.
 - (d) Service experience certificate.
 - (e) Copy of admission letter for post-graduate studies (if obtained)
 - (f) Reprints of publication(s).
6. Incomplete forms would not be accepted.
7. Evaluative criteria.

The following formula will be adopted to evaluate the comparative merit of candidates :

A. Qualifications (800 marks)

S.No.	Qualification	Weightage
(i)	S.S.C./Matric	1 X percentage of marks obtained by the candidate.
(ii)	F.A./F.Se.	2 X -do-
(iii)	B.A./B.Se.	2 X -do-
(iv)	MA./M.Sc./M.Ed.	3 X -do- or cumulative grade-point average converted into percentage score.
(v)	B.Sc.(Engineering)/Architecture/MBBS/other professional degrees for which entry requirement is Intermediate Certificate and the said degree is a basic qualification for appointment to a grade-17 post	5 X -do- -do-
N.B.I	If a person possesses more than one Master's degree, the percentage of only the relevant degree will be counted.	
N.B.II	If a candidate completed a professional degree after getting B.A./B.Se. degree, he will not be entitled to extra credit for B.A./B.Se degree.	
N.B.III	Grade point average (G.P.A.) will be converted into % score in accordance with the following examples: If a person got a cumulative GPA of 3.5 on a scale of 4, it would mean that he got 350 marks out of 400. Percentage of marks obtained would thus be 87.5. If a person got a cumulative GPA of 2.2 on a scale of 3, it would mean that he got 220 marks out of 300. His score will be 73.3.	

B. Teaching Experience (100 marks)

1. A total of 100 marks will be earmarked for the teaching experience, @ 10 marks per year. For purpose of award of marks, only the teaching experience at the university level will be counted.
2. Experience of 6 months or more will be considered as one complete year.
3. Experience will be counted by the closing date of receipt of applications.

C. M.Phil Qualification - (100 marks)

N.B.—M.Phil will not be a part of the general grading. The marks for M.Phil will be counted for determining the merit within a particular subject.

Postgraduate diplomas would not carry extra marks. If the score of two candidates is identical, the one having a diploma would be preferred.

D. Research Experience (500 marks)

1. A total of 500 marks will be given upto maximum of 5 research publications @ 100 marks for each research publication appearing in internationally indexed journals.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION FORM

(See instructions before filling up the form)

1. PERSONAL INFORMATION

(a) IDENTIFICATION CODE

Domicile

Punjab	Sind	Baluch	W&FP	AW	Sr.No.	Field	Countries		
		istan		ATA/PANA		of study	preferred		
0	1	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	5

(b) Name of candidate (Mr/Miss/Mrs) _____

(c) Father's Name _____

(d) Date of birth _____

(e) Postal address _____

2. EXAMINATIONS PASSED

	Total Marks	Marks obtained	GPA	Scale 3 or 4	% of marks obt.	To be filled in by the Ministry
B.S.C/Matric	01					
F.A/F.Sc	02					
B.A/B.Sc	03					
M.A., M.Sc/B.Ed	04					
B.Sc.Engg/Arch/ M.B.B.S.	05					
Any other relevant Postgraduate qualification	06					
M.Phil	07					
Teaching Experience	08					

3. I solemnly declare and certify that the information given is correct. I also undertake to abide by the rules of the Ministry governing scholarships.

Signature.....

Note: See instructions overleaf.

4. Attestation for unemployed persons

Name _____

Designation/
Stamp _____

Attestation and forwarding remarks by the employer
The particulars of the candidate have been verified.

Signature _____

7. Evaluating Criteria
The following formula will be adopted to evaluate the comparative merit of candidates:

A. Qualifications (900 Marks)

<u>Sr. No.</u>	<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Weightage</u>
(i)	S.S.SC/Matric	1x percentage of marks obtained by the candidate
(ii)	F.A./F.Sc	2x -do-
(iii)	B.A/B.Sc	2x -do-
(iv)	M.A/M.Sc/M.Ed.	3x cumulative grade-point average converted into percentage score
(v)	B.Sc Engg/Arch/MBSI/ Other professional degrees	5x percentage of marks obtained by the candidate

- N.B.1 If a person possesses more than one Master's degree, the percentage of only the relevant degree will be counted
- 2 If a candidate completed a professional degree after getting B.A/B.Sc degree, he will not be entitled to extra credit for B.A/B.Sc degree
- 3 Grade Point Average(GPA) will be converted into % score in accordance with the following examples: If a person got a cumulative GPA of 3.5 on a scale of 4, it would mean that he got 350 marks out of 400. Percentage of marks obtained would be 87.5. If a person got a cumulative GPA of 2.2 on a scale of 3, it would mean that he got 220 marks out of 300. His score will be 73.3.
- 4 Teaching Experience(100 marks):
- i) A total of 100 marks will be earmarked for the teaching experience, @ 10 marks per year. For purpose, of award of marks, only the teaching experience will be counted.
 - ii) Experience of 6 months or more will be considered as one complete year
 - iii) Experience will be counted from the closing date of receipt of applications.

.....

A C C E P T A N C E .

Reference Ministry of Education's
letter No. _____ dated _____
regarding my selection for the award of Scholarship
under _____.

2. I accept the offer of scholarship and
convey an under taking to abide by the terms and
conditions laid down in the above referred letter.

Signature of the
Candidate.

MohammadShabbir.

DEED OF AGREEMENT FOR UNDERTAKING
A COURSE OF STUDIES ABROAD

This agreement is made on _____ day of _____

between:

- 1) Mr/Miss/Mrs _____
son/daughter/wife of _____
hereinafter called the scholar and
- 2) The Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Education through the authorised officer hereinafter called the Government:

WHEREAS the scholar has been selected for award of scholarship mentioned in the margin through the Government of Pakistan and the scholar has agreed to accept the same on the terms and conditions offered in the letter of award attached.

Now this deed witnesses as under:-

- i) The scholar shall not change the specified course studies nor register himself/herself for any other course or programme without prior approval of the Government.
- ii) The scholar shall not extend the specified period studies abroad without prior approval of the Govt.
- iii) The scholar shall not undertake employment whether paid or otherwise, without prior approval of the Government of Pakistan during the course of his/her studies abroad.
- iv) The scholar shall refrain from engaging himself/herself in any political, commercial or any other activity incompatible with the programme of his/her studies.
- v) In case the scholar fails to qualify the course for which he/she was awarded scholarships the Ministry reserves the right to recover partial or entire expenditure including cost of air travel from the scholar/guarantor.
- vi) The scholar shall return to Pakistan immediately on the completion of the approved course for which he/ was sent abroad, and shall serve in Pakistan/his parent department, as the case may be for a period which may be extended upto five years.
- vii) The scholar shall inform the Government immediately after his/her return to Pakistan the date of his/h. return to and the establishment he/she has joined alongwith the date of joining.

AND THE SCHOLAR HEREBY FURTHER CONVENANTS

That in case of breach of any of the above terms and conditions by him/her or on his/her failure to return and stay in Pakistan, the scholar shall be bound to compensate the Government by making a refund of the total amount of expenditure incurred on him/her in foreign currency or its equivalent in Pakistani rupees at the official rate of exchange prevalent on the date of the breach of the above agreement.

(2)

The amount of compensation (app. Rs.1,000,000.00) as assessed by the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Education shall be final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The parties aforementioned have signed this document in token of acceptance thereof.

for Government of Pakistan

Address(Off) _____

Done and signed in Islamabad on _____

(Res) _____

Stamp

(Please attach a copy of National Identity Card)

GAUWANTEES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

We _____ and _____ son/daughter/wife of _____ and _____ do hereby guarantee the payment of any such sum (app. Rs. 1,000,000.00) as the above scholar may be called upon to pay the Government of Pakistan for the breach of any of the terms & conditions of the agreement and we hereby undertake to pay such sum or demand in the event of the scholar making a default in the payment of the same.

Names & signatures of the guarantors 1) _____ with addresses and copies of the National Identity card

ii) _____

Witnesses:

i) _____

ii) _____

Add _____

Add _____

Attested by 1st class Magistrate

Name _____

Address _____

SEAL

No. F.
Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Education

Islamabad, the

From: Mukhtar Ahmad
Assistant Educational Adviser.

To: The Chief Accounts Officer,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Government of Pakistan,
Islamabad.

Subject: AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIP UNDER THE SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME FOR
THE YEAR 1984-85 STIPENDS AND OTHER TERMS EXPENDITURE SANCTION OF

Sir,

In pursuance of the Government decision regarding award of scholarship during the year 1984-85 under the _____ Scholarship Scheme and in accordance with the revised system of Financial Control and Budgeting issued by the Ministry of Finance vide their O.M. No. F. 1 (5) R. 12/80 dated 11-3-1981, I am directed to convey the sanction of the President to the award of scholarship under the _____ Scholarship scheme to the scholar mentioned below. The scholarship will be tenable for the course/duration at the University/Institution mentioned against his/her name.

Name and address of the Scholar	University where admission secured	Course and duration as approved by the Ministry	Likely date of joining
---------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	------------------------

Initially for one year

- The terms and conditions of the scholarships attached as Annex I to this letter are sanctioned by this Ministry from time to time with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance.
- It is requested, that necessary sealed payment authority may please be issued in the Director Audit & Accounts in the Embassy of Pakistan, London, in respect of scholars going to U.K. for the period mentioned against each of their names, for the scholars going to places other than U.K. No sealed payment authority is required as their payments are made through normal banking channels. The allowances admissible under the terms of award are payable to the scholars from the date of their arrival in the country/Institutions of study abroad.
- The expenditure involved upto 30th June, 1985 will be debitible to the Ministry of Education and will be met out of the sanction budget under Demand No. 146 Development Expenditure of the M/o Education; 400-Social Services; 410-Others Educational Facilities, object classification; 600 Transfer payment; 650-Scholarships Bourses and other award under the _____ Scholarship Scheme during the year 1984-85. A fresh sanction relating to the Financial year 1985-86 will be issued during the next fiscal year.
- A copy of the sanction letter is being sent to the Accountant General Pakistan Revenues, Islamabad to adjust the expenditure to be incurred in rupees on the scholars travel and payment of equipment and voyage allowance etc.

Your obedient servant,

(Mukhtar Ahmad)
Assistant Education Adviser

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. The A.G.P.R., Islamabad.
2. The Director of Audit and Accounts, Pakistan Embassy, 34 Lowndes Square London SW1, U.K. Payment of maintenance allowance etc. will be made to the scholar from the date of their arrival in U.K.
3. The Finance and Account Officer, Embassy of Pakistan, Washington, D.C, USA. Payment of maintenance allowance etc. will be made to the scholars from the date of their arrival in U.S.A.
4. The State Bank of Pakistan, Exchange Control Department with the request to allow Foreign Exchange for voyage allowance as admissible under the attached terms of award. Foreign Exchange involved may be debited to the Foreign Exchange allocation of this Ministry.

5. _____

with the request to intimate to this Ministry his/her Bank Account number and Banker name in Pakistan, so that the amount of equipment and voyage allowance may be deposited in time.

6. The Secretary, Education Department, Government of _____ The Scholars nominated by them may please be relieved of their duties to avail the offer in time.
7. The Registrar, University of _____
8. The Embassy of Pakistan, Education Division _____
The date of arrival of the scholars in _____ may please be intimated.
9. The Director of Immigration and Passport Government of Pakistan _____
10. Accountant (Scholarship, III) Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Education, Islamabad
11. The University Grants Commission, Sector H-9, Islamabad.
12. Director General, Pakistan Banking Council, 8 Habib Bank Plaza, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.

- 13 -

(Mukhtar Ahmad)
Assistant Educational Adviser

Financing of the Project:

4.

I) US./CANADA

	Actuals	
i) Tuition fee	US \$ 5,808.00	p.a.
ii) Maintenance Allowance	US \$ 396.00	once
iii) Thesis charges	US \$ 230.00	p.a.
iv) Books Allowance	US \$ 396.00	once

II) U.K./REST OF EUROPE, AND AUSTRALIA

	Actuals	
i) Tuition fee	US \$ 5,324.00	p.a.
ii) Maintenance Allowance	US \$ 363.00	once
iii) Thesis charges	US \$ 211.20	p.a.
iv) Books Allowance	US \$ 363.00	once

III) REGIONS NOT SPECIFIED:

	Actuals	
i) Tuition fee	US \$ 3,630.00	p.a.
ii) Maintenance Allowance	US \$ 363.00	once
iii) Thesis charges	US \$ 194.00	p.a.
iv) Books Allowance		

2. TUTION, EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION FEES:

Tuition and examination fees and other charges levied by institutions/ Universities concerned in all cases will be paid direct to them and shall not include special fees, charges for games, recreation and entertainment and subscription to voluntary associations and societies etc.

3. LIBRARY, LABORATORY AND OTHER DEPOSITS:

Charges by Universities/institutions will, in the first instance, be paid by the Embassy to the institution concerned and later on recovered from them after the termination of studies of the scholars. Breakage or losses incurred due to the negligence of the scholars will be borne by the scholars themselves.

4. VOYAGE ALLOWANCE:

- \$ 13 (US \$ Thirteen) only on return from US./Canada
- \$ 12 (US \$ Twelve) only on return from UK/Rest of Europe, Australia and Regions not specified.

5. EXCESS BAGGAGE:

Each scholar who travels by air will be allowed an extra luggage by sea up to 20 cubic feet from the port of embarkation abroad to the port of disembarkation in Pakistan.

B. INDEMNITY:

6. TRAVELLING EXPENSES:

A single class (economy) air passage from place of duty/residence to the place of study abroad (except UK) will be provided to the scholar at the time of departure for study abroad. In case of U.K. the passage will be provided up to London and from London to the place of study travel will be arranged by the Embassy of Pakistan, London. Similar arrangements will be made on return to Pakistan after completion of study.

7. EQUIPMENT ALLOWANCE:

Rs.500.00 at the time of departure from Pakistan for studies/ abroad.

8. VOYAGE ALLOWANCE:

- \$ 13 (US \$ Thirteen) only for US./Canada
- \$ 12 (US \$ Twelve) only for UK/Rest of Europe/Australia, and Regions not specified or its equivalent in Pakistan currency on outward journey.

List of Universities and Year of Establishment

	<u>Name of the Universities</u>	<u>Year of Establishment</u>
1.	University of the Punjab, Lahore.	1882
2.	Sind University, Jamshoro.	1947
3.	University of Peshawar, Peshawar.	1950
4.	University of Karachi, Karachi.	1951
5.	Agriculture University, Faisalabad.	1961
6.	University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore.	1961
7.	Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad.	1965
8.	University of Baluchistan, Quetta.	1973
9.	Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.	1974
10.	Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan.	1974
11.	Bahauddin Zakaria University, Multan.	1975
12.	Islamic University, Bahawalpur.	1975
13.	Sind Agriculture University, Tandojam.	1977
14.	NED University of Engineering and Technology Karachi.	1977
15.	Mehran University of Engineering and Technology, Jamshoro.	1977
16.	NWFP University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar.	1980
17.	University of Azad Jammu Kashmir, Muzaffarabad	1980
18.	NWFP University of Agriculture, Peshawar.	1981
19.	Islamic University, Islamabad.	1981
20.	Agha Khan University, Karachi	1981
21.	Women University (under consideration)	

List of Pakistani Universities having M.Phil/Ph.D Facilities

S.NO.	NAME OF UNIVERSITY	M.Phil	Ph.D.
1.	Banjab	Botany, Zoology, Microbiology, Biochemistry, Urdu.	Arabic, Bio-Chemistry, Botany, Chemistry, Microbiology, Zoology, Urdu, Islamic Studies, Journalism, Urdu, Microbiology, Botany, Physics, Theoretical Physics, Zoology, Urdu
	"C.O.E. in Solid State Physics	Solid State Physics	Solid State Physics
2.	C.O.E. in Water Resources Engg. U/O Engg. & Tech, Lahore.	Water Resources Engg.	Water Resources Engg.
	"University of Engg. and Tech, Lahore.		City and Regional Planning, Electrical Engg., Mining Engg., Public Health Engg., Metallurgical Engg.
3.	University of Karachi	Applied Economics, Biochemistry, Chemistry, Genetics, Micro-Biology, Psychology, Pharmacology	Applied Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Botany, Chemistry, Clinical Psychology, Genetics, Islamic Studies, Mathematics, Microbiology, Physics, Physiology, Political Science, Psychology, Urdu.
	HEJ Research Instt. of Chemistry Karachi.	Chemistry	Chemistry
	COE in Marine Biology, U/O Karachi	Marine Biology	Marine Biology
4.	University of Sind, Jamshoro.	Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Education, Geology, History, Lib. Science, Math, Physiology, Sindhi, Urdu.	Botany, Fresh Water Biology, History, Physics, Physiology, Zoology.
	COE in Analytical Chemistry U/O Sind, Jamshoro.	Analytical Chemistry	

S.NO.	NAME OF UNIVERSITY	M. PHIL.	Ph.D.
5.	University of Peshawar	Archeology, Botany, Zoology, Geography, History, Political and Soc. Science, Urdu, Pashto, Sindhi, Persian.	Archeology, Botany, Zoology, Economics, Geography, History, Political and Soc. Science.
	Area Study Centre, U/O Peshawar	Central Asian Studies	Central Asian Studies
	CCE in Physical Chemistry, U/O Peshawar	Physical Chemistry	Physical Chemistry
	CCE in Geology, U/O Peshawar	Geology	Geology
6.	Gomal D.I.Khan	Chemistry, Physics	-
7.	Quaid-e-Azam Univ. Islamabad.	Anthropology, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Economics, History, International Relations, Math, Pakistan Studies, Astro Physics, Physics.	Some as for M.Phil.
	Area Study Centre, Quaid-e-Azam Univ. Islamabad.	Africa, North and South American Studies	African, North and South American Studies
8.	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	-	History, Mathematics
9.	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.	-	Agriculture Economics, Agronomy, Animal Breeding and Genetics, Animal Reproduction, Entomology, Food Technology, Farm Management, Genetics, Horticulture, Microbiology, Nutrition, Parasitology, Pathology, Physiology and Pharmacology, Plant Breeding and Genetic Plant Pathology, Soil Sciences, Zoology.

PARTICULARS OF THE AWARDEES OF SCHOLARSHIPS OF COT/MPPT/OA

ESS. I

Name of Scholar	Nature of the Scholarship granted (OT/DA/Merit)	Name of the Institution through which he received the scholarship	Length of the service at the time of the Award	Discipline in which the Scholarship granted	Level of the Scholarship Ph.D/M.A/B.Sc/Any other

Year of the award received	Actual duration of award	Actual year in which the award awarded	Year of completion	After completion of award how many years worked in Pakistan & in what capacity?	Present Place & Position of work. Is different from 3

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PROBLEMS FACED BY TLE SCHOLARS

Annex - 5X

1. Name _____

2. Address _____
_____3. Name of Scholarship awarded: COTS/GA/Merit4. Nature of Training: Ph.D/M.Phil/MA/M.Sc./any other5. Place of Studies: University & Country where you studied

6. Date of Award? _____

7. Date Studies Completed: _____

8. In case you did not
complete your studies
please state reasons: _____

9. Your qualifications before the award of scholarship _____

10. Your qualifications after the completion of your studies _____

11. Please state here any worth mentioning problem with respect
to the following aspects of your scholarship:

A- Administrative
Problems

(i) Within your own institution at the time of
selection.

ii) At the University level Registrar's Office

iii) At UGC/Provincial Education Department:

IV) At Federal Ministry of Education level

V) At the host country where you studied:

iv) What date of the month _____
 you received your monthly _____
 scholarship, and through _____
 which agency _____

v) In your opinion what should _____
 be the minimum amount per month _____
 of scholarship for a student _____
 proceeding to the institution _____
 in 1985 where you studied. _____

11. Would you please let us know the research work you have produced/published after your return from abroad.

1. No. of articles published in Pakistani Journals =	
2. No. of articles published abroad =	
3. No. of articles mimeographed =	
4. No. of articles under print =	
5. No. of student thesis supervised and guided =	
6. Other specify =	
7.	