

Hona (1918) Department.
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 1493

DATED 25-11-18

[Despatch Abstract.]

Legislative Council Resolution.

Recording papers relating to the resolution moved by the Honourable Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th August 1918 regarding increased accommodation in Government colleges.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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NOTES CONNECTED WITH RESOLUTION ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

[For the Meeting of the 18th August 1918.]

[SUBJECT.—Increased accommodation in Intermediate classes of Government colleges.]

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—

XXXIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to increase, next year, the accommodation in the Intermediate classes of the Presidency College and other Government colleges to twice their present strength.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Additional Member suggests that steps should be taken to increase the accommodation in the Intermediate classes of the Government colleges to twice their present strength.

2. There are at present six Government colleges:—

- The Presidency College.
- The Rajahmundry College.
- The Kumbakonam College.
- The Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.
- The Mangalore College.
- The College for Muhammadans (recently opened).

(The women's college is left out as it is not apparently intended in the resolution to refer to women's education).

Reports on the first three colleges are being received every year but except in the case of the Presidency college, no figures are available as to the number of candidates who sought admission into the Junior Intermediate class and the number actually admitted every year. The figures for the Presidency College are as follow:—

Year.	Number applied.	Number selected.	Number actually joined.
1915-16	613	61	61
1916-17	376	100	87
1917-18	483	94	87

3. The strength in the Junior and Senior Intermediate classes in the Government and non-Government colleges for the last four years is shown below:—

	1914-15.			1915-16.			1916-17.			1917-18.		
	Junior Inter-mediate.	Senior Inter-mediate.	Total.	Junior Inter-mediate.	Senior Inter-mediate.	Total.	Junior Inter-mediate.	Senior Inter-mediate.	Total.	Junior Inter-mediate.	Senior Inter-mediate.	Total.
Presidency College ..	90	128	218	73	99	172	98	60	158	92	90	182
Rajahmundry College ..	85	115	200	72	110	182	85	62	147	84	73	156
Kumbakonam College ..	110	114	224	85	121	207	118	112	230	118	146	264
Mangalore College ..	38	39	75	29	38	67	61	38	94	..	..	..
Ceded Districts College ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	38	..	..	..
Non-Government colleges ..	2,775	2,619	5,394	2,487	3,055	5,542	2,145	2,479	4,624	..	..	..

From the above it will be seen that there has been no fall in the number of students admitted into the junior intermediate classes of *Government* colleges while there has been a perceptible decrease in the number admitted into non-*Government* colleges. The decrease in the Senior Intermediate class is due to the fact that students who have once failed can appear a second time in private.

4. In recent years the University of Madras has been issuing a list of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates who are eligible for admission to the University courses and this has had the effect of considerably restricting the total number eligible for admission. The statistics given above do not show that there is any urgent and well-defined need for increasing the number of places in *Government* colleges. Complaints have appeared in newspapers that students failed to get admission in colleges in Madras City this year, but attention is solicited to the letter of Mr. George Thomas, Lecturer, B.M. College, Calicut, published in the *Hindu* of the 10th July 1918, from which it will be seen that the colleges in the mufassal do not get a sufficient number of students to fill all the places.

5. Even supposing that there is need for increasing the places in *Government* colleges, it is doubtful whether the Government can devote funds at present for that purpose without sacrificing the interests of elementary and secondary education. The Government have recently raised the status of the Ceded Districts College to that of the first grade and have also opened a separate college for Muhammadans at Madras. The Victoria College at Palghat is also to be taken over under departmental control. It may not be possible for Government immediately to devote any large additional sum for extension of collegiate education. The policy of Government in the matter is to rely on private effort as far as possible.

6. The method suggested by the Additional Member in the resolution does not also seem to be feasible of adoption. It will have the effect of concentrating large numbers of students in a few centres. In regard to secondary education the Government have recently taken steps to remove this tendency by opening a large number of high and middle schools in the Presidency. Though students in colleges are older, still it appears to be desirable not to perpetuate the present tendency of the flocking of pupils into big educational centres. On this subject His Excellency the Governor noted as follows last year:—

"Speaking generally, one weakness of our system of higher education here, in secondary schools and also colleges, is the tendency in large centres towards large institutions and large classes in these institutions, which reduce unduly the educationally all important factor of the teacher's personal supervision, attention and influence. The requirements of economy are largely responsible for this centralizing tendency, but education has been and is being sacrificed."

7. There are also other objections to the course suggested by the Additional Member. It may not be possible to undertake any large building operations during the continuance of the war. An increase in the number of students admitted should perforce be accompanied by an increase in the staff of professors and assistant professors now employed. The equipment and laboratory accommodation will also have to be increased. Besides, it may be difficult to effectively work the tutorial system in *Government* colleges if the classes are unwieldy.

8. It therefore appears that the resolution should be opposed. The file may, it is submitted, be sent to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks.

S.K.—5-8-18.

N.K.—5-8-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—5-8-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—6-8-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I certainly think that the resolution should be opposed on the grounds stated in the notes.

I think that if eligible students failed to secure admission to colleges I should have been applied to to secure it for them but I have not been.

J. H. STONE—6-8-18.

For orders whether the resolution may be opposed + the D.P.I asked to take charge of it.

(A) C.R. 7.8.18

(B) R.R.R. 7.8.18.

(C) P. 7.8.18.

Returned by DPD
168/18

Extract from the Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 16th day of August 1918.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED ACCOMMODATION IN INTERMEDIATE CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

RESOLUTION RE INCREASED ACCOMMODATION IN INTERMEDIATE CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"XIX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to increase, next year, the accommodation in the Intermediate classes of the Presidency College and other Government colleges to twice their present strength."

In doing so he said:—"The number of students to whom certificates were granted on the results of the last Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination was 2,411. I had put an interpellation to find out how many students out of this 2,411 have found admission in the various arts colleges; but that information was not furnished to me, and I am compelled to fall back upon the figures of last year to show the necessity for increased accommodation in the colleges especially in Government colleges. Last year the number of those declared as eligible for admission into colleges was 2,919. The strength in that year, in all the arts colleges in this Presidency, of the Junior Intermediate classes was 2,522. In this number of course is included the number of those who have not been promoted to the senior class and also the number of students from Native States. So all the remaining students who were not admitted must presumably have gone to other branches of study or voluntarily given up university education. The number of those who were denied collegiate education is sufficiently large to deserve our consideration.

"At present the system of admission into colleges is pernicious. All the students who have been declared eligible for admission into arts colleges are not admitted. The colleges exercise their discretion; they select the best students available out of the applicants and reject the others. The result is that the students go from college to college, and wherever they find admission they join. Some of them have to go long distances even though there is a college in their own town. The educational institutions by adopting this mode of selection reduce themselves to the level of an ordinary trade when they try to secure the best raw material in the shape of students in order to produce the best results that will bring credit to the institutions. It is not so much the spread of education, but the reputation of the college that is kept in view. It is this unhealthy competition which is bad. The colleges which are not so well situated and which have not a high reputation have to be content with the refuse of other colleges. That gives them a rather lower position, comparatively speaking.

"The Presidency College is the worst sinner in this respect. The standard of selection of students is very high. It is said it is a model college which should maintain a standard of perfection in every respect and therefore it should be open only to the best and most brilliant students. I do not think a model college ought to do that. A model college should take students who are not so brilliant and by dint of their attention make them really capable students. Then their credit will be greater than will be the case otherwise. Colleges which have schools attached to them probably first take boys of their own school, and if they do not take them I think they ought to be compelled to give preference to their own students; then they should show preference to the students of the town and then the students of the district and then students from the surrounding districts. But here in the Presidency College there are more boys in the junior intermediate class from Tanjore than from Madras itself. There are 18 in the first year class. Out of the total strength of the college there are 106 students from Tanjore whereas the students from Madras in all the classes in the college number only 53. That I consider to be unfair competition with another Government college in the Tanjore district itself, namely the Kumbakonam College, because the Presidency College takes away the best Tanjore students. I can understand students coming to Madras from districts where there are no colleges, and students coming to the B.A. class from districts where there are no first grade colleges. But they are coming to Madras on account of the superior facilities that exist in Madras. A better arrangement would be that students who pass from colleges in Madras should study in Madras itself and other students should be encouraged to go to the colleges nearest to them. I find in the case of the Rajahmundry college the largest number of its students come from Godavari, next to that from Kistna; and the two districts serve the need of the Rajahmundry college. In the Kumbakonam college also the bulk of the students are from the Tanjore district. So my remarks which apply to the Presidency college do not apply to the Kumbakonam or the Rajahmundry college, as far as the districts from which the students are taken are concerned. To a student who goes a long distance from his own town for his education, it is immaterial whether he goes a long distance or a short distance. He would prefer to go to Madras, rather than elsewhere because it is the capital town and provides more facilities in the matter of accommodation, hostels, etc. So Madras has to provide not only for Madras town itself, but also for other districts.

"The accommodation in the Madras Colleges is not at all adequate or reasonable as compared with the accommodation that we find in the colleges in the mufassal. There are four colleges in Madras. In the Pachaiyappa's college there are 243 students in the first-year class, in the Christian College there are 161, in the Wesley College 103 and in the Presidency College only 96. There are two colleges in the Ganjam district with a strength of 17 and 29 respectively.

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(Mr. Yaqub Hasan.)

In Vizagapatam there are two colleges with 70 and 30 respectively. Godavari has two colleges with 85 and 80; Kistna one college with 51; Guntur one college with 38; in Kurnool there is no college; in Bellary there is no college. In Anantapur there is one college with 17 students in the first class; Cuddapah and Nellore have no colleges. So also Chingleput. North Arcot has one college with 48; Chittoor 24; Salem 33; Coimbatore 36. Nilgiris has no college; so also South Arcot. In Tanjore there are two colleges with 118 and 80. Trichinopoly has two colleges with 286 and 227; Madura two colleges with 101 and 73. Ramnad has no college. Tinnevely has two colleges with 15 and 97. Malabar has four colleges with 93, 17, 43 and 52; South Kanara has two colleges with 88 and 61. That is how the students are spread in the 22 districts. There are eight colleges in the five districts in the north, with about 400 students. There is no college in Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Nilgiris, South Arcot and Ramnad.

"Out of the 2,500 students last year there were 377 students in the five Government colleges; 400 in Municipal colleges; in the 12 Mission colleges there were about 1,000 students and there were 742 in private colleges. All this is of course in the first-year class. It is the Mission colleges that provide for the largest number of students in the Intermediate classes and our thanks are due to them for this provision. The Government provide for half of what the private agencies provide, one-fourth of what the missions provide and a little more than one-eighth of the total number. The Government's share in providing accommodation for Intermediate classes is not enough. My proposition, therefore, is that the accommodation should be increased to double its present strength, that is 750 instead of 377. That will not be considered a tall order.

"This provision can be made, I am sure, with very little extra initial cost to the State. There may be building accommodation in some of the colleges to have larger classes; in some, buildings may have to be extended and some more furniture put in, but the recurring annual expenditure will not be any perceptible increase, because there is no limit to the classes in colleges and a larger number of students can be taught by the same staff as at present. I do not ask for the opening of new colleges although there is a great demand for them in some districts. All that I say is that the existing accommodation should be increased. In the Presidency College there is greater need for increasing the accommodation, for it is practically the University College; the students prefer the Presidency College because they wish to complete their education in that College, because they expect there will be better facilities for them in the B.A. course after they pass the Intermediate course; besides the best and most up to date arrangements are made in that College in all the subjects especially scientific subjects. That is a further inducement for students to go there.

"As for the cost of maintaining these colleges—I think it is important—the total cost of all the colleges is Rs. 13,31,000 of which more than half, that is Rs. 7,11,000 was recovered in the shape of fees. So nearly Rs. 6,20,000 was provided by the managing authorities. Of this Rs. 6,20,000, the Government spent Rs. 71,000 on their own colleges, and they gave Rs. 1,21,000 in the shape of grants. The municipalities spent Rs. 1,16,000 on their own college; and the Mission colleges spent Rs. 1,21,000 and private agencies about Rs. 88,000 on eleven colleges. It has to be admitted that the people in general have not taken their legitimate share in providing for collegiate education. Out of thirty-one colleges there are eleven private colleges of which four are maintained by Zamindars, two by Rajas, that is, one by a Maharaja and one by a Zamindar. So that the private colleges are seven of which the Pachaiyappa's college is maintained from an endowment at a total annual cost of Rs. 91,000 of which Rs. 81,000 is recovered from fees. The Theosophical College spent Rs. 18,000 in the year besides the fees recovered—the largest expenditure by any private agency. Next to that comes the Madura College which spent Rs. 8,000. The Tinnevely and the Coimbatore Hindu Colleges spent only Rs. 2,800 and Rs. 3,900 respectively. Considering this, it was really surprising that the Mussalmans undertook to maintain the Mussalman College at an annual cost of Rs. 24,000. The Mussalmans will remember with gratitude the annual donation of Rs. 12,000 by his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. It is really a matter for regret that the interference of the local Government has frustrated that scheme at present. Assuming that the College was intended to be open to Hindus, Christians and Muhammadans, had it come into existence, the students for whom I am pleading would have found admission in that college. It would not have been a purely Mussalman College as the Madrasa-i-Azam or a purely Hindu College as the Pachaiyappa's. That is the reason why I am asking for increased accommodation in the Intermediate classes in Government colleges. I may take this opportunity to appeal to my fellow countrymen to start some more colleges. The initial cost alone is great and prohibitive, but their maintenance itself is not so very costly especially when students pay fees and are anxious to take advantage of the education.

"There is a fear that the University may raise difficulties as it has done on the ground of unfair competition or on the plea of education not being of high quality. These are things which we must take into account and must struggle against in providing more facilities for education. I hope that in dealing with this question the objection will not be brought forward that by increasing this accommodation the Government will make education cheap or will make the quality lower. I do not think I have that fear. The University may say that it is better to give the best education to a few than any education to a larger number. My principle is that a larger number should be given some education rather than a few should be given good education. As it is, only 2,500 students are considered fit to go to a college out of 9,000. A little more liberality shown will increase the number of students coming up, and there will be

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more accommodation necessary for them in the colleges. I have shown that the Government's share as it is, is not adequate and should be increased. Therefore I have brought this resolution which I trust will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second the resolution. The Government have recently taken a bold step forward in taking over a number of complete secondary schools and starting a number of incomplete secondary schools. It follows as a corollary that the accommodation in the Intermediate classes should be increased. This resolution suggests that accommodation in the Intermediate classes in the Presidency College and other Government colleges should be increased. Even if that is done, it would not meet the demand. The increase in the number of secondary schools must mean that a greater number of students will have to go to the colleges. I hope there will be no difficulty in accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, I am constantly being told that students cannot get admission into the colleges, because there is no room for them. I myself have received no complaints from students that because there is no accommodation they could not get admission into colleges. People complain to me about a large variety of things, and if there has been this difficulty I should have received such complaints. It is not as if students would get admission into the colleges where they want to go. It is not true that a large number of students cannot get admission because there is no accommodation. If you take the number of students in the colleges during the last two years in the Junior and the Senior Intermediate classes, you will find that in

1914-15 the total number was	5,394
1915-16	5,542
1916-17	4,624, i.e., a diminution of 800

The reason for that decrease is in that year a restriction by the University upon the Principals admitting students into the Intermediate classes was introduced. That explains the sudden fall in the number. In 1915-16 the colleges had 5,546 students, in 1916-17 there were only 4,624. Therefore there was room for about 800 students more. The figures for 1917-18 are not yet published. Therefore, it seems to me clear that there is room enough for more students. I do not accept the fundamental hypothesis that there is no room for students in colleges. The University did not ask the colleges what accommodation they had, but they are going to ask, so that we might know what accommodation we have in our affiliated colleges. Until we know that, we cannot do anything more. So far as the actual seats in the colleges go, they are sufficient. The Honourable Member will probably say they are not sufficient because all students who wish to go to the Government colleges must be able to do so.

"If he will remember the policy of the Government in regard to the Government colleges, I think he will see the reason why the Government could not unhesitatingly accept his position. These Government colleges have been maintained to serve as models for the maintenance of a good collegiate standard and not for supplying all students with places therein. The Government have departed somewhat from the policy of model colleges, because they have lately opened one or two more colleges with a view to providing special classes for special reasons—the Queen Mary's College and the Ceded Districts College. The Queen Mary's College meets a special need and the Ceded Districts College was opened because those districts could not open one and they had to be helped. More recently we opened a college for Muhammadans. In these respects the Government have departed somewhat from the idea of model colleges; but the Government have not gone so far as to provide for as many seats as there are students who wish to go to Government colleges. The Honourable Member seems to think that all the students who wish to attend the Presidency College ought to be able to do so. The Presidency College is maintained as a standard. It is supposed to furnish the best collegiate education. That is the object of maintaining the Presidency College. In order that you may carry on education in the best sense you must be allowed to choose persons whom you will admit. If you will admit all and sundry because their parents live in Madras, you must depress the level of education carried on there. A college is judged not only by teachers but by students, and in order to have a college of the kind which we wish the Presidency College to be you must have a select class of students. Therefore the Presidency College applies a severer test for selection than other colleges. That is perfectly justifiable.

"Then the Honourable Member thinks that the people of the locality must be able to send their sons to the local college, just as there is a police station in a particular locality. I wonder how people would like it, if for instance people in Anantapur were told that they should not send their students except to the Anantapur College. People select a distant college because the education they get in the particular college is better than the education they get in their own locality. I may remark that it matters a great deal to a student whether he goes to a college 30 miles off or 300 miles off. The Honourable Member seems to think that the students do not care how far they go provided there was no college within the town. Then the territorial distribution of colleges or this limitation of attendance in colleges is an impossible thing.

"Then as to the specific proposal that the number of admissions into the Intermediate classes should be doubled, it is not such a perfectly simple thing as the Honourable Member thinks. It will be a difficult thing to find a place for building in the Presidency College; it will be easier with the Kumbakonam and Rajahmundry colleges, but there will be considerable

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difficulty with regard to the staff. If the Government thought that there should be accommodation for double the number, the Government would not mind the difficulty. I know the Government are not prepared to be tied down in this way to the special course of development. The Government have given every proof that they are willing to develop colleges; for instance they have started three colleges, and the staffs of other colleges have been decidedly increased a good deal with a view to the better teaching of the Intermediate classes. That shows, to my mind, that the Government are not less mindful of the needs of collegiate education. The Government will continue to pursue the development of the colleges in the ways suitable to them. In not accepting this resolution the meaning of the Government is that they are not prepared to tie themselves down to the development of collegiate education in the way the Honourable Member asks for."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"The Hon'ble the Director of Public Instruction says that he has not received complaints about want of accommodation. There is a general complaint of want of accommodation. I would earnestly urge upon the attention of the Government to increase the accommodation in Government and other affiliated colleges."

The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTEDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, I have listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan with something like amazement. The whole principle of education laid down by the Government of India is that Government colleges should be model colleges. He complains that the Government are not taking their proper share in the education of the country. But the Government's idea of education is that it should be on an aided basis, that the Government should support aided colleges and should carry on one or two Government colleges with a view to being model institutions.

"The other point that amazed me was that he would deprive the parents of their freedom, a most unusual procedure, and make them send their children to the colleges in their own towns. Suppose a parent were asked to send his children to Oxford or Cambridge, what consternation would it produce! Further Government education is very expensive; it costs the Government ten times what it costs them to aid institutions."

The Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur:—"My Lord, when I proposed this resolution, I knew that the Government were prepared to develop collegiate education as much as possible and they were doing their best to provide for collegiate education. I only wanted them to do a little more. It is not that I complain that they are doing very little, but I want them to do more. If I omit the words "twice their present strength," even then it may not have been acceptable to the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, for he says he will not bind himself to develop the colleges on the lines laid down by me. The Government colleges being model colleges do not cease to be model ones by increasing the accommodation. They will continue to be model institutions.

"It has been said by the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh that Government education is expensive. That is also one reason why I suggest this. If accommodation is increased, the cost of education will be reduced to half the present amount. That will reduce the cost of educating a boy in a Government college. These Government colleges in the mufassal are not model colleges. They are provided only for the requirements of the district. Only the Presidency College can claim to be a model college. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone asked whether, if all students wanted to go to the Presidency College, accommodation should be provided for them. I see no reason why accommodation should not be provided for them. If all the students in the Madras town or in the Presidency want to get into the best college you may at least make it possible for a large number to get into that College; you should not confine it to a very small number. Ninety-seven in the first Intermediate class is really too small, whereas in other colleges we have 250 students. Why not the Presidency College have 150?

"It is said that accommodation in all colleges is enough for all those who go in for collegiate education, but my experience is not of this year. Last year there were many who could not get admission and they had to go without education. By the time they knew the result of their application the time of admission was over. Because no complaint was made to the Director of Public Instruction, he cannot conclude there is accommodation in the colleges.

"As regards my remark that students should be made to go to the nearest college, it has been taken in a different light from what I had in mind. At any rate the Hon'ble the Rev. Mr. Pittendrigh said it would take away the freedom of the parents to send their children to whatever colleges they liked. If it is the freedom of the parents, it will be a different matter. Students are now compelled to go long distances. If you get statistics from colleges, you will find students in Ganjam whose parents are in Madras. Who will dream of doing so except that he could not get accommodation into any of the colleges here simply because no Madras college would admit? Freedom is not given to parents to send their boys to the colleges they like. Circumstances compel them to send them away. At any rate I am very glad that the Government will try their best to provide more facilities. It is not the present number that has to be taken into consideration, but the number that may come hereafter. Limited accommodation in colleges has a serious effect on the results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificates examination. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar pleaded for the students who failed for want of one mark. What is the use of giving that mark to them when there is no more accommodation in colleges and they cannot get admission into colleges? Limited accommodation in colleges has an injurious effect upon the number of passes, i.e., the number of boys declared eligible for

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admission which tends to be kept low. I do not say it is intentionally kept low, but with the importance that is attached to collegiate education and owing to the high standard of English with 40 per cent minimum, only 2,500 are considered fit for collegiate education. If you had a larger accommodation you will have a larger number passing the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and there will be more boys going to the colleges."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Home (20th) Dept.

Please see extract from Council proceedings on page 3 by supra.
The resolution was put to Council & lost. No further action is necessary on these papers and they may be 'Recorded'.

Order No 14938 25/11/18
Wm

8th
16/11/18.

N.B.
21/11/18

At Lids
22/11/18 23.11.18

10/11/81

Please see extract for Council
proceedings on page 2 of 2
The resolution was put to the
Council. The further action is necessary
on these papers and they may be
reconsidered.

10/11/81

When given for copying

When copied

When examined

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191

READ AGAIN G.O. No.
191

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURE TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH LITTO.

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