

OTHER ISSUES



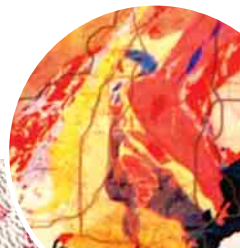
12.1.0. In Chapter V, several of the main issues concerning GSI were brought out in a somewhat loosely structured format and the Committee had decided that issues which did not fit into the framework of recommendations being made on the basis of a systemic view would be addressed separately so that some of the individual issues, which were quite important, were not lost sight of. Similarly there were many excellent recommendations of earlier Committees, which were not fully implemented. Many of these are subsumed in the previous Chapters but there are few that need to be identified and separately addressed.

12.1.1. Accordingly the following issues have been put together and the Committee would like to make general and specific recommendations in respect to these items; after classifying them into categories that enable them to be addressed in as systematic a way as possible.

12.2.1. **Reaffirmation of the Collegium:** The Ghosh Committee had recommended constitution of Management Council for GSI. The Council though initially formed was discontinued. This report has recommended a 'Collegium' for GSI primarily because of the need to give sufficient functional autonomy to GSI. In the context of a possible statutory status to GSI, the issue of Management Council in the form of a 'Governing Council' with representation from the Ministry and other Stake Holders, often created in similar situations, may arise. The Committee however, feels that rather than resort to such devices, which can degenerate into micro-management, it should be the endeavour of the Government to put in place transparent and robust internal mechanisms and monitor outputs and outcomes through the CGPB process. The exceptions would be coordinating mechanisms such as the Training Programme Coordination Committee (TPCC) or the Monitoring Committee for Geoinformatics where the externalities are sufficiently significant to require a mechanism larger than the Collegium and for a specific purpose.

12.3.1. **Building up the Strength of GSI:** In Chapter VII, VIII and IX the requirement of personnel for GSI for its various programmes have been worked out. *Annexure XII. I & XII. II* gives the total picture in this regard. The total strength (Scientific plus non-scientific) is projected rise from 11420 to 12369 over a period of 10 years period which is an increase of 8.3%, excluding Leave and Deputation reserves. The Committee believes that the report fully justifies a need for this increase. The Committee's endeavour has been to 'right size' GSI and improve what in military parlance would be called GSI's teeth-to-tail ratio. What is important is to be able to build up to this strength without compromising on quality and without causing HR problems at a later stage due to inability to provide promotional avenues to large batches.

12.4.1. **Posting Policy:** The issue of a rational transfer and posting policy is an issue that needs to be addressed in order to improve efficiency encourages specialization and raise morale. GSI geoscientists work in remote areas of the country in difficult terrain and in adverse climatic conditions. While modern transportation and communication facilities have lessened the rigour of their work, the Geological Survey of India must nevertheless ensure that the transfer and posting policy is transparent, fair and sensitive to special circumstances.



12.4.2. The Committee would not like to lay down in detail the framework of the transfer policy, believing that the collegium under the Director General needs to address this issue from time to time. However, in general, the Policy needs to ensure that:

- In the initial 10 years or so, a Geoscientist must have 2 to 3 postings in different geological areas (Regions) in order to develop a wider range of knowledge.
- Posting policy to the Northeast Region should be based on the unit of 'Region' rather than 'State' in so far as place of choice is concerned, in order to give sufficient flexibility in being able to select a replacement in a fair and transparent manner.
- Broad areas of specialization need to be developed in each geoscience stream and officers may be encouraged to opt for and specialize in a subject. This posting may take into account such specialization and Personnel/HR systems must record and utilize such areas of specialization not only for posting but also for international exposure, sourcing of resource persons etc.
- The issue of completion of project/writing of report in the context of rotation of personnel and fixation of minimum and maximum tenures needs to be addressed. The Committee understands the practical difficulties that may prevent an officer from completing Report writing before leaving, particularly where laboratory results are not reported quickly. But the Committee would like this systematically addressed through monitoring, at Region, Mission and CGPB level, of pending final Reports, and action needs to be initiated to prevent and reduce delays and penalize those at fault.
- In fact the Committee would suggest that even the normal posting and transfer for Group A&B be considered by the collegium at central level and recommendation made to the Director General. In the case of posting of Deputy Director General level officers, the collegium may consist of Additional Director General level officers at CHQ.

12.4.3. Related to the issue of transfer and posting in the issue of cadre jurisdiction for Group C & D and Group B (non-Gazetted). The present system is for simultaneous recruitment in all Regions so that if and when a joint seniority at Group B (Gazetted) level is required, it is based on annual batch with marks obtained determining inter-se seniority within a batch. The Committee is of the view that for non-Gazetted posts, for which it is recommending recruitment through the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) there is no advantage in centralizing the cadre.

12.5.1. **Recognizing Excellence:** The issue of fostering individual excellence was identified at the outset itself as something to be seriously addressed. In its many recommendations on organization, management and HR resources, the Committee has already endeavored to factor in this regard. In addition, to recognize, foster and reward individual excellence, the Committee recommends that: -

- Government creates a Geoscience Institute as a Centre of Excellence in GSI where outstanding geoscientists can pursue fundamental geoscience.
- The GSI prepares and publishes a policy on geoscientific publications by GSI Geoscientists to encourage research, and provide a platform for geoscientists to display high quality research work.
- The scientific publications by GSI scientists must be published on line and kept on a database with search facility.

- The National Mineral Award System may be expanded into a 'National Geoscience Award'. The selection process of awardees may be made more broad based and the Award conferring process itself may be made more high profile in keeping with the singular contribution of Geoscience to national development.

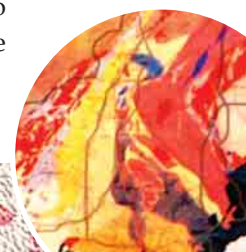
12.6.1. **Indian Geoscience Congress:** Peer group interaction is another area where the Committee feels the present situation and opportunities within the country is inadequate and ineffective. The Committee has considered various models in this regard, and having regard to the nature of work of geoscientists, the fact that they work in a variety of institution, Central Government, State Government, Private Sector and academia, and that there is an enormous amount of geoscientific work going on within the country which is of interest to various stream of geoscientists, the Committee recommends that the Ministry of Mines takes the lead to establish an Indian Geoscientists Congress as a registered body of professionals, and:-

- The Ministry should provide initial and partial recurring funding.
- The Congress should open its membership to professionals, industry associations and mining and geoscience sector related institution including academic institutions.
- The Congress should be a non-profit body devoted to the cause of geoscience and should provide a platform for interchange of geoscientific knowledge outside the Government.
- The Congress should hold annual session, where Technical subjects can be discussed, papers read and workshops and exhibitions held State and Central Government should facilitate the holding of these annual events (which can be over a weekend) by literally allowing desirous geoscientists to attend (subject of course to exigencies of work) and bearing travel and accommodation expenses of Government geoscientists since it helps professional development.

12.7.1. **Dissemination of Geoscientific Information:** The Committee's final recommendation is one that underpins the entire report: - the need for wide dissemination of geoscientific information, so that planning and management decision are fully informed by geoscientific data. Today, with the advent of Internet and high end computing facilities the ability to use geoscientific data has increased tremendously. On the other hand there is also a growing realization that an informed citizen is a bulwark of democracy and the Right to Information is an essential right. As has been brought out in Chapter IV and also in Chapter IX, in the United States, Canada and Australia, the Government has taken proactive steps to put geoscientific data out in the public domain using the Internet and other devices so as to facilitate the citizen in obtaining information in the manner he needs. These efforts are based on shrewd economic motives since the use of this kind of information leads to better economic planning and consequent generation of wealth and employment.

12.7.2. In this connection the Committee would like to stress that this was considered at great length in its meetings. The Committee feels that providing new ideas, data and knowledge to enable exploration by the Private Sector is a critical component in government's strategy to attract interest in the mineral industry. Countries are in competition for exploration investment. Without exploration, resources are not found let alone developed and both Central and State Governments have a real say in encouraging the growth of the sector rather than simply taxing it.

12.7.3. Pre-competitive information is therefore provided by the Central Government at low cost to encourage companies to consider the opportunities available and because companies cannot internalise



the benefit of the cost of data acquisition unless they win ownership of a specific lease through a competitive process. The data is regional in nature and designed to be used for area selection only. In general, the data is not sufficiently detailed or specific to be directly applicable at the lease/tenement scale: the company will acquire more detailed data to augment the regional datasets prior to generate targets for drilling at its own cost.

12.7.4. The appropriateness of cost recovery needs to be considered in the context of the outcomes sought by the Central Government and how the community benefits from the government outlays. The bulk of GSI's programme is the provision of pre-competitive geoscientific information to identify and promote mineral exploration by the private sector. GSI undertakes geoscientific surveys and research to promote and encourage uptake of exploration licences and investment in exploration of the country's mineral resources leading to new discoveries by the private sector. The key government objective is to maximize the uptake of licences and the level of expenditure on exploration since this provides the best means of enhancing discovery of new resources and the realization of benefits stemming from public ownership of the resource in the ground. As an analogy, it is clearly more sensible to tax a lottery winner than a lottery ticket buyer.

12.7.5. The application of cost recovery principles to such programs is clearly inappropriate, as the government is an equity holder in the resources with responsibility for the custodianship and management of the resources in the interests of the community. The Government, therefore, has a genuine, on-going interest in maximizing investment in the resource. The benefits are returned to the community through the discovery and development of new resources. These benefits include the direct financial benefits:

- royalties (to State Governments),
- Corporate tax, Income Tax (Central Government)
- regional development, employment especially in remote areas
- Increased infrastructure

12.7.6. There are international studies which indicate that every \$1 spent by government in provision of modern high quality geoscientific data can generate exploration expenditure by the private sector of \$4-\$10 and lead (over a period of 10 years or more) to the discovery of new resources with an in-ground value of \$100-150; (*AGSO unpublished information*). Clearly, these benefits vastly outweigh any effort to recover part of the \$1 spent by government in providing pre-competitive information to attract the investment.

12.7.7. Much of the fundamental geological information provided by GSI has broader applications by government agencies (especially planning and management agencies and State Governments), industry groups, other researchers in government and universities, and the general community. Many of these have little or no policy or no capacity to pay for basic information. Again, logic dictates that the price of basic geoscientific information and other services should not be an impediment to their use in all sectors of the market and in the community. For this reason, most geological surveys internationally have in the past and continue to set the price of basic geoscientific information at or very close to the cost of transfer, i.e. the cost of reproduction and handling. The rapid move to place data online through the use of web-based map servers etc is not only greatly increasing the availability of spatial data but lowering the costs of transfer of information and some jurisdictions now provide digital data on-line at no cost (i.e. free downloads). This approach is setting new benchmarks for data delivery and further renders cost recovery applied to basic geoscientific information both irrelevant and a disincentive to use.

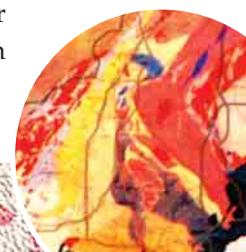


12.7.8. Science, engineering and technology advances are drivers for the knowledge economy and integral to innovation. Information is a critical part of the knowledge economy. Resource and environmental data, including basic geoscientific and other spatial information, are part of the knowledge infrastructure that underpins both government and private sector decision-making in respect of land use management, especially the development of natural resources. Geological risk and infrastructure data are key inputs to decision-making processes about disaster mitigation and emergency management.

12.7.9. The application of cost recovery to the provision of basic information tends to work against the dissemination and ready access to information that is fundamental to the knowledge economy. Two factors are involved. Firstly, the cost of transfer is very low for digital data in general and for Internet delivery in particular. Hence the cost of transfer is reduced by use of modern technologies as Government agencies are able to largely avoid the significant "sunk cost" incurred by (paper) publication and the additional costs of storage and handling. Secondly, for the knowledge economy the "value" is in knowledge, not data and base-line information. Hence, in order to leverage the greatest value-add from the broadest range of sectors reduced cost-recovery for data and information is desirable. Sectoral efficiency is enhanced when there is one current version of any dataset, maintained by the custodian and used as required by clients, rather than copied and managed in duplicate by the client. High data costs encourage the latter rather than the former. The impact of this can be seen at various levels. For example, a whole-of-government access approach rather than one based on cost recovery at the individual agency level would generate efficiencies (indirect savings) through avoidance of the overheads imposed through data licensing agreements and inter-government charging as well as direct savings on multiple purchases by different government agencies of commonly used datasets from third parties.

12.7.10. New interoperable/multi-disciplinary systems and peer-to-peer services are being developed in the new economy where data and information are transferred automatically between different IT systems. The cost of building transaction/payment systems on top of these advanced applications may outweigh the additional value of data supplied. Commonly, the marginal cost of making data available online is so low that it is often not worth putting data on-line if significant additional costs are incurred in implementing a user pays cost recovery system. Since cost recovery would still apply to "knowledge services" when provided for exclusive benefit it is more efficient for Government to recover cost at the knowledge end of its activities (highest value-add/greatest perceived benefit from the client) rather than at the data end.

12.7.11. In the case of Geological Survey of India, till 1994, the 'accredited activities' of GSI were not priced on their cost basis, and only the cost of sponsored work was recovered with printed Reports and Maps being sold at a reasonable printed price. However in 1994, it was decided to recover 'nominal cost' in respect of unpublished Reports of GSI's accredited activities on the grounds that after the National Mineral Policy of 1993 there is likely to be a large demand. Progressively from 2002 onwards the policy moved towards charging a larger and larger proportion of the Direct Operating Cost (DOC) and even Total Operating Cost (TOC) with the stated intention in 2007, of ultimately recovering full cost. The Committee has examined the matter in depth. The total revenue realization on account of this policy, which relates mainly to 'unpublished reports and maps', is of the order of Rs.3.5 crore to Rs.4.00 crore per annum. In the context of GSI's annual budget of Rs.400 crore this is a pittance. The effort to realize the cost has done immense damage to GSI because not only has information availability becomes limited, but the process of making payment and obtaining the information is fraught with delays. The very principle for charging for GSI's accredited activities is ill founded firstly since the cost is a sunk cost paid from



taxpayer's money. The costing methodology, particularly in the case of mineral exploration reports is totally wrong, since GSI's reports are essentially Regional Exploration Reports of relatively large areas. They correspond generally to G-3 level in the UNFC classification and thus they identify mineralisation which will be target for further exploration. This further exploration involves high investment by private prospectors with no guarantee of finding an economically mineable reserve. Recovery of cost incurred by Geological Survey of India for its regional exploration from the prospector when there is no guarantee that he will find a deposit is totally retrograde to the policy of encouraging private sector exploration. It is generally accepted that Regional exploration Reports of GSI are so general that they really have no intrinsic market value and they are useful only in helping prospectors in a pre-competitive situation.

12.7.12. The Committee also is of the view that Section 4 of the Right to Information Act (RTI) 2005 casts a duty on all public authorities to put out proactively as much information as possible in the public domain using Internet and other means, and that not only in the interest of Geoscience but also to comply with the legislative requirement GSI needs to put its information out through internet and other public information dissemination devices. While doing so, GSI may keep back information which is:

- Sponsored, or otherwise covered by fiduciary relationships
- Secret, because of Ministry of Defence guidelines; and
- Restricted, because of Survey of India or Ministry of Defence restriction
- Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005 provides for exemption from disclosure in exactly such type of cases.

12.7.13. As such the Committee recommends that in the public interest, in the interest of geoscience in general and in line with best international practices the availability of information/documents henceforth be regulated as follows:-

- i) Published Maps: GSI may continue to print and publish maps of different scales and themes both as hard copy prints along with soft copy (pdf.) format contained in CD after obtaining statutory clearance from Survey of India/Ministry of Defence as required. These maps are presently sold at a price not exceeding the printing cost and other processing charges. While the present system may continue, hereafter all State Geological & Mineral maps as and when published should be available in GSI portal as raster images for free viewing in the public domain. All other maps printed and published by GSI may also be uploaded as thumbnail images. Along with this an internet map service has been created through uploading of multiple thematic layers of 1:2 M Geological Map of India as vector image for free viewing and querying. In future all maps published by GSI in the scale of 1:1 M and smaller should be uploaded as vector images.
- ii) Published Report & Journal: GSI prints and publishes scientific documents (containing text and graphic data) through different serials (Records, Memoirs, Journal of Geoscience etc.) enlisted with the Controller of Publication. These publications are of both priced as well as un-priced (e.g. GSI News) category. Pricing is done based on no-profit-no loss policy. While this practice should continue, most of these printed books should be made available in GSI portal after its release. Out of print publications particularly those belonging to the economic geology series (*Bulletin Series A*) should be uploaded at the earliest. In future, Final Reports on mineral exploration having economic resource/reserve estimates should be printed and published as Bulletin Series A, immediately after their release as unpublished documents.



- iii) Unpublished Maps: 4176 sheets of 1:50 K geological maps have been compiled and digitized. These maps are being edge-matched and uploaded in phases in the GSI portal for intranet users in UTM projection using WGS84 datum. Simultaneously these uploaded maps should be converted as images along with sheet-specific legends and made available in the internet. Paper prints of these maps can also be available for sale with pricing policy same as those for published maps in (3) above. Dissemination of other unpublished thematic maps with or without customization should also be guided by the same principle.
- iv) Unpublished Reports: GSI unpublished reports may be classified as:
- a) *Limited circulation Reports*; reports on exploration of all minerals including energy minerals, which are not sponsored/promoted by other organizations;
 - b) *Open-File Reports*; all other reports including mapping, societal issues, R&D etc.
 - c) *Restricted Circulation Reports*; primarily Marine, aerogeophysical and ground gravity survey reports;
 - d) *Secret Reports*; those sponsored by Defence and or containing sensitive text/ graphic data; and
 - e) *Sponsored Project Reports*; reports generated through commercially sponsored investigations.
- For *Limited Circulation Reports* [Category (a)], text part of the report with maps of 1:50K and smaller scales may be uploaded in GSI portal for viewing in the public domain. The hard copy of the report will be available for sale under the existing pricing policy from the respective Regions/Wings and Operational Offices. Free distribution and other modes of dissemination of hardcopy to various organizations may be discontinued hereafter, unless there is a felt need.
 - For *Open File Reports* [Category (b)], will consist of four subcategories:
 - (b)(i): Reports on earthquake geology & seismology; landslide; environmental geology and other reports covering societal issues released 2004 onwards can be uploaded in GSI portal in its complete form for downloading/printing: except the reports selected by GSI for conventional printing/publishing. Priority of uploading will depend on the assessment of demand, particularly by the State Government Departments. Henceforth these reports should not be priced.
 - (b)(ii) Reports on geological/thematic mapping containing maps of 1:50K and or 1:25K without SOI topographic contours should be put in the portal as soon as possible after release/circulation within GSI. Hard copy of the report may be sold as per existing policy.
 - (b)(iii): Reports on Geochemical mapping may be uploaded with the Geochemical maps (contours) of specific elements for public viewing. In future when data of all the 68 elements will be available part raw data indicating soil fertility, elements of health hazard etc. should also be uploaded along with the report. Hard copy of the report will be available for sale along with the maps/ data to exploration agencies both private and public; and
 - (b)(iv): Reports/Data/Maps generated through R&D projects particularly those having immediate utility to the Society/Research community must be uploaded in GSI portal. These reports should not be priced.



- For reports under Category (c) i.e., *Restricted Circulation Reports*, the existing practice/policy will have to continue till SOI/MOD revised its restriction policy.
- Reports under Category (d) *Secret Reports*, and Category (e) *Sponsored Project Reports*, will obviously not be put in the public domain. However, statutory digital exploration data filed by RP/PL holders will be evaluated and authenticated and integrated with GSI Public databases after the lock in period is over, in keeping with the mandate of para 6.2 of the National Mineral Policy 2008, which states as follows:

“Data filing requirements will be rigorously applied and all concession holders will be subjected to detailed monitoring in this regard. The lock-in arrangements will be assured and released data will be integrated with the data generated by the state agencies and made available to other prospectors”.

12.7.14. Unpublished documents under the category of *Detailed Information Dossier (DID)* for different mineral commodities should be put in GSI portal with lower resolution graphics till these are printed and published as Bulletin Series A.

12.7.15. All materials uploaded in GSI portal should contain a watermark of the GSI emblem and anybody using these documents for scientific publication and or commercial purpose should acknowledge the contribution of GSI.

12.7.16. Any requisitions for hard copy of un-priced reports that are available for free viewing; downloading and printing may be charged to realize the incidental costs for making hard copies. GSI may separately submit a list of standard cost of items to the Ministry of Mines for approval.

12.7.17. The Committee recommends that the data dissemination procedure outlined above needs to be reviewed annually for a period of three years in order to ascertain

- That the procedures are in line with current best international practices.
- That the dissemination system is sufficiently well structured and efficient
- That data is quickly put out in formats which are in accordance with user needs
- The user profile, and where possible, pattern of usage. An optional registration procedure may be installed in the GSI Portal for the purpose.

12.7.18. The issue may also feature as a regular item in the CGPB for the next 3 years till a review establishes that the system has stabilized. In this period, it is expected that CGPB's Committee on Geoinformation and data management will have been able to activate and concretize sectoral requirements for data and information, and these would have been internalized by GSI in order to make appropriate changes in the Portal design and application to facilitate quick and easy access.

S&T : Sanctioned Strength and Proposed Strength

S. No	VthCPC Scale	Designation Level	Present Sanctioned Strength			Proposed Strength			TOTAL			
			Geology	Geophysics	Chemistry	Engineers	Geology	Geophysicsh	Chemistry	~Engineers	Existing	Proposed
1	26000	Director General	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	22400-24500	Addl.DG	01				01	-	-	-	01	
2	18400-22400	DDG	2*	4	3	3	13	1	-	-		
3	14300-18300	Director (NFSG)#	314	51	30	7	585	85	74	7	3255	3940
4	12000-16500	Director				42^				42^		
5	10000-15200	STS	751	118	61	38	1169	264	245			
6	8000-13500	JTS	1330	237	234	60	959	196	182	38		
7	7500-12000	Group-B(gaz.)	72	40	72	60	300	90	75	60	244	525
8	6500-10500	Group-B(NG)	90	50	90	90*	360	130	240	90*		
9	5000-8000	JTA	110	80	100	180				266		
10	4500-7000	Lab.Gr.-I	35	17	20	-	35	17	30	-		
11	4000-6000	Lab.Gr.-II	35	18	30	-	35	18	45	-	1650	2200
12	3050-4590	Lab.Gr.-III	80	35	60	260##	80	35	75	474##		
13						270				[214]^^		
14										270		
15		TOTAL	2849	650**	700	950	3596	845	974	1250	5150+	6665

~ : Workshop personnel to be merged with Engineering Stream.(Total Staff Strength(STA and below) in Engineering Stream restricted to 1100 persons ; ^^ personnel from Workshop on merger.

*:2 posts at Sr. DDG level are on floating basis out of 32 posts of DDG (Geology).

** : 1 posts at Sr. DDG level are on floating basis out of 10 posts of DDG (Geophysics, Chemistry, Engineering).

.....:15 percent of Senior Duty posts are filled as Director NFSG);;On reaffirmation of Geology stream as Organized service this will be 30 percent of senior duty posts .

^:In engineering Stream NFSG is at Executive Eng.level. (however, at present 17 posts sanctioned at JAG out of which 7 posts can be in NFSG)

^^:Gazateed posts

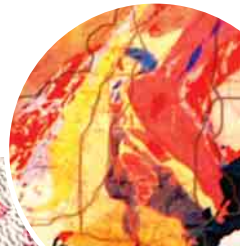
&: Gazateed posts

.....:3200-4900 scale in Engineering Stream.

†:in addition, 15 percent of Senior Duty Posts as Deputation and 3 percent of Senior duty Posts as leave reserve are envisaged.

+: Includes one post of Director General, GSI

æ: to be achieved in phased manner



Annexure-XII. II

Non S&T: Sanctioned Strength and Proposed Strength

Sl No	Vth CPC Scale	Present sanctioned Strength							Proposed Strength										
		AP&M	Survey	Draw- ing	Drivers	Finance	Person- nel	Steno- graphy	Misc. Isolated	Total	AP&M	Survey	Draw- ing	Driver	Finance	Person- nel	Steno- graphy	Misc. Isolated	Total
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	22400-24500					-	-		20						1	1			
2	18,400-22,400					1	1							*	2				
3	14,300-18,300						2		81						3				146
4	12,000-16,500	1	-			1	6			2	1			9	6			1	
5	10,000-15,200	7	-			4	12			7	10			8	12			2	
6	8,000-13,500	10	2				28	-		10	20			15	28	2		6	
	7,500-12,000					13		4								15			385
7	7,450-11,500	57	16	12					245	56	38	1			96			14	
8	6,500-10,500					6	96	27						30		135			
9	5,500-8,000	50	85	65			150	80		50	156	10			150	-			
	5,000- 8,000	110	100	285	40	4	400	110	40#	110	125	107	40	*	400	100	40#	3173	
									150*										
10	4,000-6,000	110	65	20	280		500	110	3944	110	-	30	280		475/332	90			
11	4000-6000				240								240						
12	3,050 4,590	85		30	240		550			85		20	240		375/263				
13	2650-4000	45							2000	45								2000	2000
14	TOTAL	475	268	412	800	29	1745	331	6270	475	350	168	800	63	1293	342	2213	5704	

* : Library information Officer ^: 3 additional posts of Hindi officers proposed.

: Hindi Translators