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Certificate of Posting—A Critical Study

● G. S. Lobana

Historical Background

CERTIFICATE of Posting was first introduced in the inland service of Indian Post Office on 1st April, 1879 and in the first instance, restricted to letters. From 1st May, 1897 the facility was extended to un-registered parcels and un-registered VP packets also. This certificate was made available in respect of other postal articles for which no receipt is issued by the post office from February 1906. According to the Annual Report of 'The Post Office of India' for the year 1897-98 (Para 2) "Among other changes the public was given the privilege of obtaining, for half-an-anna (equal to 3 paise at present) a Certificate of Posting (UCP) for any number of un-registered parcels or value-payable un-registered packets not exceeding six".

Value Payable Post (VPP) also known as Cash on Delivery (COD) Service was introduced in India on 10th December 1877, but in U.K. in only 1926. But the system of value payable un-registered parcels was introduced in India on 1st April 1898 and 1,00,000 un-registered parcels were booked during the year 1898-99 under the VPP system. This service is no more available in India. The facility of certificate of posting introduced in 1879 was, however, given up a little later, but had to be introduced again and is now quite familiar specially to the lawyers, cooperative societies and other statutory bodies who send a large number of statutory notices etc. to their members or opposite parties under certificate of posting, to meet the legal requirements.

The Certificate of Posting is issued by the Post Office under the authority of Rule 195 of the Indian Post Office Rules 1933 framed by the Central Government under the powers vested in them by the Indian Post Offices Act of 1898. Clauses 31 & 32 of the Post Office Guide Part-I and Rule 106 of the P&T Manual Volume-V also make mention of Certificate of Posting.

On introduction of this facility from 1st April, 1879 the fee was fixed at half-an-anna per each letter.

From 1st May, 1897 six articles were allowed to be entered in a single Certificate of Posting for the same fee of half-an-anna. In February, 1906 the fee was reduced to 1/4 anna for every three articles or any less number. This reduced fee was again raised to 1/2 anna in 1931. The fee was fixed as 3 Naye Paise for every three articles or any less number from 1st April, 1957 as a result of decimalisation of the Indian coinage. At present, the fee is 20 paise for one certificate containing upto 3 articles.

In the very beginning a separate certificate of posting was issued for each article. From 1st May, 1897, six articles were allowed to be entered in a single certificate of posting on the plea that the labour involved in giving a certificate for single article was the same as in the case of a number of articles. This number was, however, reduced to three in 1906 which remains unchanged.

In 1954 on a suggestion from Presidency Magistrate, Bombay question of issue of separate certificate of posting for each article was considered because it was contended that there was every likelihood of fraudulent entries being made by the senders in such certificates in which only one entry was actually made at the time of posting. It was, therefore, in May, 1957 that orders were issued to the effect that the offices of posting will impress the date stamp impression against each entry in the Certificate of Posting in the space provided for this purpose. This rule was further amended in 1979 to the effect that only one date stamp should be impressed on the Certificate of Posting irrespective of number of articles entered therein but the number of articles in one certificate should be written in words and no additions/alterations/corrections were permitted in the number of articles written in words in the Certificate of Posting.

The form of Certificate of Posting (MS-19) was abolished on 4th September, 1976 on the recommendations of the Study Group on "Forms Economy". It was prescribed that the Certificate of Posting as a form could be abolished and the members of the

public may obtain Certificate of Posting on blank papers, provided the certificates bear in manuscript or in print the headings printed on the official forms and the entries are made in the manner prescribed in the rules with total number of articles entered in words at the end. This Certificate of Posting could also be obtained either on loose sheets or bound books.

Aims of this Study

The aim of this study is to look beyond the prescribed procedure which was evolved over 100 years ago in order to develop discerning critique of this service and its present procedure and its relevance.

Scope of this Service

The certificate of posting cannot be issued for articles for which a receipt can be obtained from the post office. The postal articles for which Certificate of Posting is issued by the post office are treated by the post office as per clause 31 of the Post Office Guide Part-I exactly as if those articles were posted in the letter box. Hence no claim for compensation in the event of loss, damage or delay in delivery of such articles can be entertained. In U.K., however, compensation is paid if there is a loss of articles posted under certificate of posting.

This certificate of posting does not provide any proof of the nature of contents of articles despatched under this system. This certificate is not available for redirected articles since 1956 or letters posted in the trains or steamer letter boxes. Printed forms for this certificate are now not supplied by the post office. The customer has to write the following particulars on plain piece of paper for obtaining the certificate :

- (a) *Class of Articles*
 Post card
 Inland Letter
 Envelope
 Un-registered packets.
 Total number of articles in words.
- (b) This certificate is required to be written in ink and to be presented along with articles at the post office counter.
- (c) The certificate should contain exact copy of the address as written on the article.
- (d) The certificate should have postage stamps fixed thereupon in payment of the prescribed fee.

- (e) Impression of licensed franking machines are acceptable in lieu of postage stamps.
- (f) Actual number of articles mentioned in this certificate should be written in words and it should not contain any over-writing, alterations or corrections.
- (g) No more than three articles can be entered in a single certificate for which the present fee is 20 paise for one certificate containing addresses upto 3 articles.

Object of Certificate of Posting

As its very name suggests, the only object of granting this certificate by the post office is to assure the public that the letters etc. entrusted to their servants or messengers for posting have actually been posted and the same are in the custody of the post office for onward transmission to their destinations. This certificate is not a receipt, for these articles, hence no compensation on account of loss etc. This certificate does not guarantee the following :-

- (a) That the articles entered in the certificate were fully pre-paid with postage stamps.
- (b) That these articles had any contents at all or the nature of the contents or the weight of these articles.
- (c) That these articles were forwarded to destination the same day because that depends on the time of receipt of these articles in the P.O. and the time of the postage of mail from that office, towards the destination mentioned on these articles. Such articles are, of course, despatched in normal course at the earliest available despatch.

Rationale of the Service

A friend of mine once told me that he and his colleagues use the various postal services in the following manner :-

- (a) *By registered post* : When they are not very sure regarding the efficiency or integrity of the staff of the post office and have to send important articles, they do so under this service in order to obtain a receipt as proof of having despatched these articles through the post office.
- (b) *By registered post acknowledgement due* : When they have reasonable faith and confidence in the integrity and efficiency of their post office but are not very sure regarding the

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addressee in this regard, then they resort to this service in order to get a written receipt from the addressee as proof of having delivered that article to him.

- (c) *Under Certificate of Posting* : When they have faith in the P.O. as well as in the addressee but not sure of their servants or messengers or not sure whether a particular letter box near their residence would be cleared by the letter box peon regularly, then they make use of this service to be sure that their articles have actually been posted on a particular date and time at the post office.

The *recorded delivery service* was not introduced at the time when the above explanation was given to me by my friend ; hence no discussion regarding the use of this recently introduced service in the Indian Post Office. This would show that the public in general use the facility of certificate of posting in order to ensure that their letters etc. have been presented at the post office at a particular date and time and that the same would have been despatched at the next available despatch for the destination. They also would appear to know that there is no guarantee of the delivery of these articles at a particular date and time to the addressee, as these are treated as ordinary mail. The Lawyers, of course, view this service in a different manner, which will be discussed later.

Drawbacks of the present system

While on an inspection tour to Baroda as Director Inspection form P&T Directorate in 1981, I happened to meet the Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra Government, who told me his interesting but sad experience relevant to this subject.

He posted three letters with full postage stamps and addressed to various Government departments in Gujarat State and despatched the same to his nearest post office through his servant and obtained the certificate of posting for the same. He was obviously very sure that these articles would have reached the destination in the normal course but he got these articles back undelivered through R.L.O. after one month as the addressees had refused to accept the same because these articles did not bear full postage stamps at the time of delivery and the

addressees being Government organisations refused to pay the postage due on these articles. The Director of Technical Education did not know who removed the postage stamps from these articles and at what stage and doubted his servant as well as the post office for having done so. He maintained emphatically that he had himself affixed full postage stamps on these articles and asked me as to what could be done by the members of the public in such cases as the very purpose of this facility is defeated in such cases. This prompted me to take up the detailed study of this service in 1980. In my view the drawbacks of the present system and the possible remedial measures are as below :—

- (1) At present not more than three articles can be entered in one certificate and the charge is the same i.e. 20 paise per certificate. We may not fix the limit of articles in one certificate but we may charge the fee for each article in a certificate subject to the minimum i.e. 20 paise as at present. This would mean more revenue and without much additional effort because only one date-stamp impression at the bottom of the certificate and time of issue of certificate, would be required to be written by the post office under the present rules which may continue.
- (2) We should issue this certificate only if all the articles entered in the certificate are fully pre-paid. We do not book any registered article or parcel unless the same is fully pre-paid. In fact post office does not issue any receipt/certificate for any article unless full postage is paid. Similarly we should change our rules so that the certificate of posting is issued only when the articles mentioned in the certificate are fully pre-paid. Cases of the type faced by the Director of Technical Education, Maharashtra could then be taken care of and post office would avoid unnecessary headache of issue of certificate of posting for unpaid or under-paid articles. At present the handling charges of unpaid and underpaid articles are un-economical because such articles are handled 8-9 times before delivery for recovering double the deficiency of postage. This was brought out by me in another study wherein I had

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recommended for charging of some minimum fee before delivery of unpaid or underpaid articles. Alas! that was brushed aside rather lightly, although many foreign Postal Administrations have that system.

This would be in public interest also as their servants or messengers would not be able to remove postage stamps without being detected by the post office or by the senders of the letters.

The public, specially lawyers etc. are using, rather misusing this service in lieu of registered post/recorded delivery without paying the prescribed fee for these services in view of Section 114 (f) of the Indian Evidence Act. As such we should consider to have this service only for unregistered parcels and packets and for those articles which cannot be posted in the letter boxes. This would result in less litigation in courts and consequently less headache to the addressees who are normally burdened with the burden of proof for providing that they actually did not receive such articles which were sent to them under certificate of posting. The certificate of posting,

according to post office rules is only an assurance for posting and gives no guarantee for delivery. But the legal position is quite different from this because of section 114 (f) of Indian Evidence Act.

Is it that difficult for a scrupulous person to send a letter to the other party without any contents or putting blank papers only as contents and getting a certificate of posting from the post office for the same? Nowhere it is prescribed that address of the sender should be there on such articles or even on the certificate of posting. How difficult it would be to rebut for the defendant in such cases that no notice was received by him and this may lead to miscarriage of justice. From our experience we know that even registered letters, at times, are not delivered to the addressee although there is clear proof of the despatch and delivery of such articles to the addressees and an attested copy of the addressee's receipt or the acknowledgement due receipt could be produced in the court of law, as proof of delivery. Must we continue to provide this service, in view of the legal implications as discussed earlier and in view of the existence of Recorded Delivery Service.

(To be continued)

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Legal Implications of Certificate of Posting

● G. S. Lobana

UNDER the Post Office Rules, certificate of posting gives only the guarantee of posting of an article at the post office on a particular date and time. There is no guarantee of its contents or its ultimate delivery to the addressee. But interestingly, all the legal notices issued by the lawyers to the opposite parties or to the Government under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, are despatched under certificate of posting. Similarly, under the Co-operative Societies Act and Rules and the bye-laws of other statutory bodies, the statutory notices for the meetings of the Societies etc. are issued under certificate of posting. In my view such statutory notices should be issued by the registered post or by recorded delivery because the post office in such cases gives receipt to the sender and the articles is delivered by the post office to the addressee or his authorised agent after obtaining written receipt. Facility of certificate of posting is used by lawyers and others because it is cheap; but in litigation invariably the addressee is the sufferer because the prosecution in such cases has only to prove that (a) a certificate of posting was issued on such and such date, time and place and (b) the postal address on the certificate is complete and correct. He is not even required to prove that there has not been any abnormal disruption of mail-communications due to natural calamities like floods, cyclones, train/air accidents or riots etc, or due to other human factors or serious law and order problems affecting normal transmission, processing and delivery of mail from the office of posting to the office of delivery.

Presumption under Section 114 (f) of the Indian Evidence Act.

Under this Section, presumption of official acts done or performed in ordinary course is there.

As such, after providing the above mentioned facts the prosecution may raise the presumption that the legal notices etc. have been delivered to the other party. All these presumptions are, however, rebuttable and discretionary and not obligatory because there are presumptions of fact or natural presumptions and can be rebutted but the onus is on the other party to bring out peculiar circumstances to rebut the same. According to illustration (f)

This is the second part of Shri G.S. Lobana's article on Certificate of Posting. The first part of this article appeared in March 1985 issue of Dak Tar.

of Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act it is presumed that the common course of business has been followed in particular cases. Several presumptions made from regular course of business in public places of which post office affords a large number of presumptions. Similar presumptions are drawn about the private offices. The fact to be given to the word (refused) on registered article as proof of tender of the article to the addressee is of fact. A notice to quit was given by registered post but the letter containing notices was returned by the post office as not accepted by the addressee, did not affect the presumption. Post-marks on letters are *prima facie* evidence that the letters were in post at the time and place thereon specified. The effect to be given to the word 'refused' on a registered cover is the proof of the tender of the packet to the addressee and it is one of fact and would depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. It is of course essential that before the presumption is raised, the course of business must be proved as a fact.

Law is an Ass

Law is an ass, as the saying goes; it is more so regarding the presumption of delivery of postal articles simply by producing the certificate of posting. This certificate is nothing more than the mere proof that particular article was handed over at the post office counter to the post office officials. This certificate does not guarantee in any manner that it bore full postage stamps and that it was despatched on the same date and time as that shown on the certificate and that it has been duly delivered to the addressee and not returned to RLO due to incomplete or wrong address or being unpaid or underpaid and hence refused by the addressee and returned to sender through R.L.O.

It is interesting that Prof. of Laws of Evidence at Punjab University Law College, Prof. H. R. Mehta in his book "Laws of Evidence" at page 320 writes that on production of certificate of posting the court would presume the due *despatch and receipt of the letter*. This in my opinion is erroneous because the presumption of receipt of the letter by the addressee is rather fragile and rebuttable and can be done successfully. Can we rule out cases of mischief on the part of Post Office while preparing certificate of posting? One may write wrong address over the envelope and correct at the certificate of posting. At the post office there is hardly any time with the office staff to compare the address on the certificate with that on the articles so carefully. Sometimes even the post office officials may oblige by using the stamp of the back date. My senior colleague told me that he had dealt with a few cases of this nature where it was alleged that back dated stamp impression was obtained on the certificates with the malafide intentions. At time it becomes difficult to prove the mischief done on the part of the party or the post office or both. And then it may become very difficult to prove that certificate of posting produced in the court is not genuine and obtained fraudulently. This may lead to miscarriage of justice. A lawyer friend of mine suggested to me that to make it more authentic, a duplicate list of certificate of posting may be prepared and kept in the post office for a certain period to safeguard interest of the public. In that case it would be as good as the record regarding registration department in the post office and hence not feasible.

Presumption of Fact

There are circumstances when the law encourages the court to arrive at a conclusion without full reasoning. Basis for this is that similar set of facts has given rise to the same deduction repeatedly. In the post office such deduction is regarded as a normal deduction without the necessity or complication of an argument but these presumptions are, as discussed earlier rebuttable presumptions. A legal expert in the West has called these presumptions as 'Common probabilities of fact.' Another expert described them as 'Simply legal inferences of the existence of one fact from the proof of existence of another. Presumptions of fact, therefore, derive their force from logic and apply to individual cases the differences of which are fluctuating and inconsistent. However, these presumptions of fact may be disregarded, however, cogent these may be. Of course these presumptions are drawn by the courts only. In my view the force of presumption of fact depends upon the experience and observation of the court and the nature, the situation of human action, and usage and habits of the society.

Case Law

It would be interesting to mention a few interesting decisions of the High Courts in this regard, so that we may properly appreciate decisions of courts with respect to the rules of certificate of posting in the carriage/miscarriage of justice and try to have second look at this facility in order to ensure postal facilities to the public, consistent with justice and fair-play to the member of the public in general :

1. 'Letter correctly addressed and proved to have been despatched and not returned by the RLO must be presumed to have reached its destination: There is presumption that ordinary business acts are normally carried out.'
(Punjab and Sind Bank v/s. Gyan Chand—1941 Lahore High Court Page 34-35 of A.I.R.)
2. 'Moreover from the evidence also, it is proved that notice was issued by the plaintiff because the certificate of posting under which the notice was despatched was also produced

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in the court; presumption of issue of notice had to be raised and it was for the Cooperative Society to rebut the same, which the Society failed to do. Accordingly I hold that notice was served.'

(1982 Current Law Journal Page 637 Punjab High Court).

3. 'If a letter properly directed, containing notice to quit is proved to have been put into post office, it is presumed that the letter reached its destination at the proper time according to the regular course of business of the post office and was received by the person to whom it was addressed and the presumption would apply, with still greater force to letters which the sender has taken the precautions to register and not rebutted but strengthened by the fact that receipt for the letter is produced signed on behalf of the addressee himself.'

(Harihar Banerji Ramshashi Roy A.I.R. 1968 PC Page 102)

4. 'It is permissible to infer that in due course of the business of the P.O. a letter which is properly addressed and actually despatched must have reached its destination in the course of time.'

(Union of India v/s M/s Kalinga Textiles Private Ltd. A.I.R. 1969 Bombay 401 at page 411).

5. 'In one case the fact that a letter was despatched was held to raise a presumption of its receipt so strong that the denial of the receipt on oath was not sufficient to rebut it.'

(Ram Das Chakravorty v/s. Official Liquidator, Cotton Gining Factory, Kanpur, ILR 9 Allahabad 366 at page 376).

6. 'In the postal receipt for registered articles normally whole address of addressee is not given, only its name and the name of the post office to which the letter is addressed will be shown. So from the postal receipt it can not be argued that the letter was not sent to the proper address. Where copy of the notice alongwith postal receipt shows

that it was sent to the correct address of the addressee, it has to be presumed that it only reached the addressee and was received by him.'

(Ayiasa Beebi v/s. Aboobakar, 1971 Kerala 231 on page 234).

7. 'Presumption under Section 114 of the Evidence Act illustration (f) does not arise unless there is proof of actual posting. Certificate issued by the post office which is called 'Certificate of Posting' may be one of the items of proof in that account. When a letter is sent by registered post then also the post office gives a Certificate of Posting but it is in different form. In addition to the Certificate of Posting there was evidence that the letter was actually posted and data adduced in that case was considered sufficient to prove actual posting. In such circumstances the presumption that the receipt duly received the letter would follow.'

(N. Rajendran v/s. Revenue, Divisional Land Acquisition Officer 1968 MLJ 302 at page 304).

8. 'When notice sent by post is correctly addressed as evidence in the Certificate of Posting, proper service of the notice will be presumed.'

(Santosh Kumar v/s. Smt. Chinmoysen AIR 1966 Calcutta 615 on page 617).

9. 'When the notice has been sent by post under 'Certificate of Posting' the presumption arises under Section 114 (f) of the Indian Evidence Act that the letter has been duly delivered to the addressee.'

(Mrs. Achanna Thomas v/s. E.R. Rairaman AIR No. 1370 Mysore Page 49).

10. 'Where cheques have been despatched from the Head Post Office under certificate of posting it is fair to presume in the absence of anything to the contrary that they were duly delivered to the addressee.'

(Meghji Mahsow Ltd. v/s. P.C. Common of Pulvil House AIR 1963 Kerala 306 at page 308).

11. 'Only upon a proof that a letter had been actually posted can a presumption arise of the letter having reached its destination in due course'.

(Jorruga Rao v/s. V.D.M. Subayya and Company, AIR 1960 Andhra Pradesh 331 at page 337).

12. 'Sending of a letter by registered post raises a rebuttable presumption that the letter was delivered to the addressee. In a case where the addressee makes his statement on oath that such a letter was not tendered to him the presumption stands rebutted.'

(Meli Kanji Patel v/s. Kundanmai Chaman Lal Mehta AIR. 1968 item 387 page 387).

13. 'That a registered letter would be deemed to have been delivered to the addressee in due course is only a rule of presumption. This presumption can be rebutted.'

(Ram Sarup v/s. Ram Niwas 1968 ALC 289 at page 291).

14. 'Where there is nothing to show that the letter written by the office was put into the post office, no presumption can be drawn that it may have in fact been posted as 'provided in Section 114 of the Evidence Act'.

(Smt. Benarsi Devi v/s. New India Assurance Company Ltd. AIR 1959 Patna 540 page 546).

15. "The presumption of due delivery under section 114 (f) of Evidence Act hardly assists if there is not evidence of posting." (AIR 1958 Cal. 644 at page 645).

Legally speaking these presumptions are based on human experience and commonsense. Experience tells us that millions of letters which are posted are delivered in due course to the addressee, though in exceptional cases the letters do get lost. The onus of proof is on the person who asserts that the abnormal happened in his case and the communication sent by post did not follow its normal course to destination. Whether the addressee's denial should be believed is always for the courts to decide

after taking into consideration all the circumstances including the important question whether the addressee had any notice for denial.

Critical Appreciation

The decisions of Law Courts as mentioned above reveal that certificate of posting is generally treated as a proof of not only posting of the articles but also proof of delivery unless the contrary can be proved by the defendant, thus creating tremendous difficulties to the addressees of such articles who are required to rebut the presumption raised in such cases under Section 114 (f) of the Indian Evidence Act.

The facility of certificate of posting was originally designed to provide simply the guarantee to the public that their postal articles entrusted by them to their messengers or servants have been duly presented at the post office counters for onward despatch to destination. But the present procedure of obtaining a Certificate of Posting by the public gives the impression that the certificate is a proof of not only posting of the article but also as a proof of delivery of all such articles, for raising the presumption in the court of law under Section 114 (f), of the Indian Evidence Act. The postage charges required to be paid for services already available for such purposes, for example recorded delivery service and registered service with or without acknowledgement due are much higher than those for the certificate of posting.

The addressee moreover, is also put to lot of avoidable headache and botheration in rebutting the presumption of having received such articles which are treated by the post office as if posted in the normal course in letter boxes like million of other ordinary articles and for which where is no provision under the rules for payment of compensation on account of loss, damage or delay in the delivery of such articles. The certificate of posting under post office rules is not a receipt for those articles entered therein but only a guarantee of their posting at the post office on a particular date and time. So in all fairness to the general public and the post office finances, the users must pay to the post office for the due services rendered to them if they want to have any documentary proof of the delivery of the postal articles

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to the addressees or their representatives. One who utilises the services of the post office must fully pay for the same. The present system leads to avoidable litigation in the courts and the image of the post office also suffers in the process.

Recommendations

(i) The Certificate of Posting should only be a guarantee of posting and not delivery of the articles as this service is designed only for the purpose of assured posting. Hence this certificate of posting should contain only total number of articles posted and not the addresses on these articles as is being done at present. A certificate of posting may also contain class of article i.e. post card, envelope, unregistered parcel or packet and the amount of postage on the articles and the time of acceptance at the post office. This would involve a revision of the format of Certificate of Posting.

(ii) Fully pre-paid articles should only be accepted by the post office for issue of certificate of

posting. This would serve the object for which this service is extended. Moreover, there would then be little scope for removal of postage stamps from these articles either by messengers or servants of by the Postal staff before posting of these articles.

(iii) The users should be advised to make use of the Recorded Delivery Service which at present is not at all popular for lack of publicity among them. This would enable the lawyers and other statutory bodies etc. who are keen to keep a proof of posting of postal articles by paying the minimum charges in order to raise presumption in the court of law under Section 114 (f) of Indian Evidence Act. The charges for recorded delivery service i.e. Re. 1/- per article and 30 paise for obtaining intimation of delivery to the senders, are lower than similar other services offered by the post office, for keeping a documentary evidence of despatch and delivery of postal articles.

[DDG (PM),
Postal Directorate, New Delhi].

(Continued from page 5)

Video Tex

Many other terminal devices are also being developed to make the Telegraph network more efficient. One of these is a Video display unit on which the received messages can be seen on a picture tube, checked for correctness and sent automatically, without any need to 'key in' from a keyboard. This device would be particularly useful where abbreviated Telegraph addresses have to be decoded and also for handling of a small percentage of error messages which are unavoidable in any system.

Morse Code Concentrators

Another interesting idea is to develop small electronic concentrators with which the hundreds of Morse stations in any area can be directly connected to the SFG system so that messages are further speeded up from such small Morse stations without any need for manual intervention.

Experience with Store and Forward Systems

The experience with the SFT and SFG systems tried out from 1982 has been encouraging. Even the small system already developed can easily handle 10,000 messages a day. The system at Madras alone has already handled more than 2 million messages from April '82 with no serious problems. Each Store and Forward Gentex system can handle about 4,000 messages a day and the system installed at Madras from September '82 has handled nearly one million messages again with no serious problems.

With the SFT systems already installed and those soon to be installed, an all India Telegraph network is emerging. Of the 2,50,000 messages per day booked from thousands of Telegraph offices all over India, the emerging network this year itself should be able to handle atleast 50,000 messages per day.

(District Manager,
Calicut Telephones).

DAK TAR