



वार्षिक रिपोर्ट
ANNUAL REPORT
1974-75

और
AND

कार्य प्रगति
ACTIVITIES
1975-76

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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Postal Services

Postal Network

On account of financial constraints, expenditure on opening and upgradation of the new post offices remained curtailed during this year also.

533 new post offices were opened during the year. Out of these, 89 offices constituting about 17% were opened in very backward and hilly areas. At the close of the year the number of post offices stood at 1,17,222.

Under the Integrated Tribal Development Project, more and more backward areas have been identified for intensive efforts for development of postal services.

Postal Traffic

An estimated 71,810 lakhs articles (excluding money orders) were handled. Of these 1,973 lakhs were registered articles. Registered newspapers, periodicals etc. accounted for 4,445 lakhs. Based on the projected population of 58.2 crores on 1-3-74, the number of articles per head of population was 12. 968 lakhs inland money orders of a total value of Rs. 850.4 crores were issued, the commission earned by the Department being Rs. 15.4 crores. The average value of a money order issued was Rs. 88 and the commission Rs. 1.59.

85 lakhs postal orders worth Rs. 4.5 crores were sold, earning a commission of Rs. 8.8 lakhs to the Department. Average value of a postal order was Rs. 5.30.

113 lakhs value payable articles were dealt with, recording an increase of 1.8% during the year.

4,42,706 parcels were despatched to foreign countries and 5,12,621 were received from abroad. 28,019 parcels were exchanged in transit.

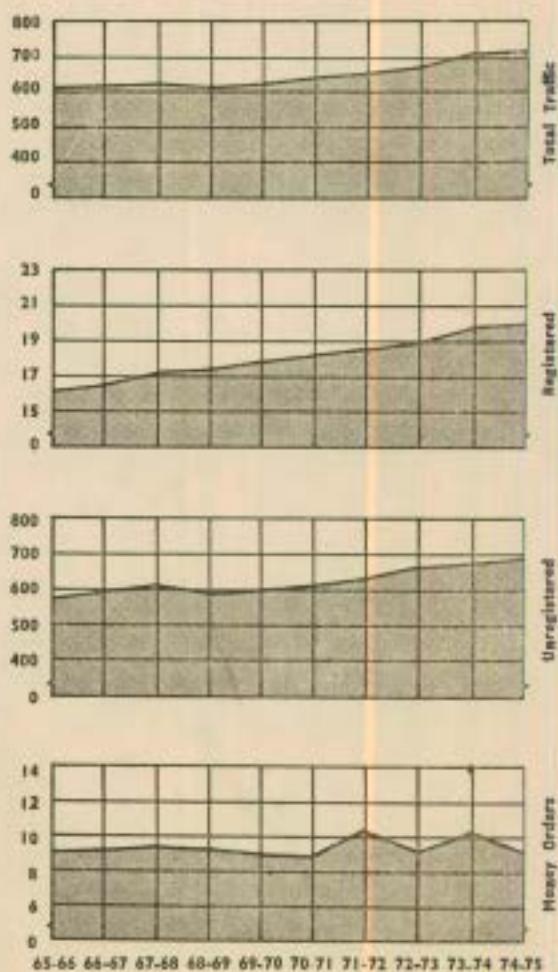
Mail Conveyance

A fleet of 733 vehicles under the Departmental Mail Motor Service covered 57 cities. Total distance of 138 lakhs kms, was run at a cost of Rs. 326 lakhs.

Within the country, mails were conveyed by surface routes over a length of 8.4 lakh kms. Out of this 16% was by rail, 34% by motor services, 34% by runners and carriers and 16% by other modes such as boats, camels, horses, bicycles etc.

Postal Traffic

(Figures in crores)



Indian Airlines Corporation carried 85 lakhs kilograms of mail, an increase of 7 lakhs kilograms over the past year.

Night and Mobile Post Offices

131 night and 18 mobile post offices continued to operate in the country.

Returned Letters

205 lakh articles were received in the 15 R.L.Os on account of insufficient or illegible addresses and at times with no address at all. Trained teams of personnel examined them to locate the addresses, and if not possible, the senders. Ultimately 48.1% of these articles were redirected to the addresses and 25.6% back to the senders.

Valuables such as currency notes, cheques, hundies etc. worth Rs. 68 lakhs found in these articles were restored either to the senders or sent to the addressees.

Philately

32 special commemorative stamps of different denominations were issued during the year. The philatelic sale during the year went up by about 25% over the previous year.

The Department has appointed agents in Australia, Japan, U. K. and West Germany for the sale of Indian stamps in those countries. This will also increase the revenue of the Department and earn valuable foreign exchange besides popularising Indian stamps abroad.

The Department participated in three International Philatelic Exhibitions and in five Trade Fairs in foreign countries organised by the Ministry of Commerce. State level philatelic exhibitions were held at Indore in December, 1974, Hyderabad in

January, 1975, Bombay in February, 1975 and Ahmedabad in March, 1975.

A news letter called 'Indian Philatelist' has been started by the Department to disseminate information about the philatelic activities of the Department.

Postal Agreement

Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan on the exchange of postal articles was signed at Islamabad (Pakistan) on 14th September, 1974. This agreement came into effect from 15th October, 1974 when postal services with Pakistan were resumed.

Bilateral agreements on exchange of letter post (unregistered) and insured letters and boxes with Bangladesh were concluded at Dacca on 27th November, 1974.

An agreement on exchange of registered letter-post articles with Bangladesh was signed on 25th January, 1975. These agreements with Bangladesh regularised the already existing ad-hoc arrangements for exchange of these articles between the two countries.

Postal Facilities

Recorded Delivery Service was introduced to provide posting of articles and their delivery under receipt. A fee of 65 paise in addition to usual postage is levied per article. Facilities of intimation of delivery to the sender is also available under this service.

Five more denominations of Indian Postal Orders viz., Rs. 20, 30, 40, 50 and 100 respectively were introduced on which a commission of 20, 30, 40, 50 and 100 paise is leviable.

The scheme of sale of postage stamps and stationery through private agencies on commission basis has been extended to all towns with a Head Office and also to corporate bodies eligible to take out licence, with effect from 1-4-1975.

To reduce handling of cash by the post offices, all payees receiving payments through money orders for aggregate amount of Rs. 2,000 and above are being asked to receive payment through cheque only.

International Postal Relations

A five member delegation led by Shri N. V. Shenoï, Secretary, Ministry of Communications represented India in the 17th Congress of the Universal Postal Union held in Lausanne (Switzerland) from 22nd May, 1974 to 5th July, 1974. The Congress which meets once in five years, has the main function of revising the existing Acts of the Union considering new proposals submitted by the Member-countries. India acted as the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Congress and was elected as a member of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, which is a permanent organ responsible for carrying out studies on technical, operational and economic aspects of the Postal Services. India was also elected as one of the seven Vice-Chairmen of the CCPS (Consultative Council for Postal Studies).

India was represented at the annual meetings of the Consultative Council of Postal Studies held in Berne (Switzerland) from 7th October, 1974 to 12th October, 1974.

A new form of International Reply Coupon decided upon by the Lausanne Congress of the Universal Postal Union, 1974 was put on sale from 1st January, 1975.

Savings Bank

There were 278 lakhs Savings Bank accounts, 41 lakhs cumulative time deposit, 37 lakhs recurring deposit, and 9 lakhs time deposit accounts. The balance under savings bank accounts was Rs. 1,266 crores.

To entuse people to save, savings bank rules were changed to the benefit of the depositors by increasing the rates of interest on various types of accounts including the National Savings Certificates and also by raising the maximum limit of deposits in single and joint accounts.

To render better service to the customers, certain items of work which were so far handled by the head offices were delegated to the sub offices. Opening of new accounts, supplying fresh pass books, passing of commission bills of the authorised agents are few of these facilities.

As an incentive to every depositor who keeps a minimum balance of Rs. 200 in his account, a prize draw is conducted half-yearly and over one thousand prizes are distributed. This scheme has helped to mobilise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 80 crores.

Broadcast Receiver Licences (BRL)

As on 31-12-1974, the radio licences increased to 1,48,48,097 from 1,40,33,919 on 31st December, 1973. Television licences on the same day stood at 2,75,424 as against 1,63,446 on 31st December, 1973. During the period 1st January, 1974 to December, 1974 Rs. 19.96 crores were collected as BRL fee and surcharge as against Rs. 17.96 crores collected during the corresponding period of 1973. 2,29,555 cases of evasion were detected during the

calander year 1974 and in 10,612 cases prosecution was launched.

Postal Life Insurance (PLI)

The Post Office Insurance Fund was established by the Central Government in the year 1883 initially for the benefit of only the employees of the Postal Department. The scheme was gradually extended to all employees of the Central and State Governments, local bodies, universities and government aided institutions etc. Shortly after independence, Postal Life Insurance was extended in the year 1949 to the Defence Services personnel. The scheme was further extended in 1965 to the Industrial and work charged employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department whose pay is regulated under Fundamental Rules.

The Fund balances remain invested with the government and form a part of the Consolidated Fund of India. In return for the investment, government allows the Fund interest at a rate 0.5% less than the concessional rate on the General Provident Fund.

The PLI has thus earned interest on its balance @ 6% for the period from 1st April, 1974 to 31st July, 1974 and 7% from 1st August, 1974 to 31st March, 1975.

36,440 new policies for the total sum assured of Rs. 17.9 crores were issued during the year 1974-75 as against 31,296 policies for Rs. 13.98 crores during the previous year. This registered an increase of 28.6% in revenue over the previous year, and 83% over the year 1972-73. The new business has almost doubled in two years.

3,40,446 policies for the assured value of Rs. 119.92 crores were in force at the end of the year 1974-75 as against 3,12,067 for Rs. 103.92 crores at the close of the previous year. 6,788 policies for an aggregate value of Rs. 1.63 crores terminated either by death or maturity. 1,273 policies for Rs. 35.95 lakhs were surrendered or lapsed.

The closing balance of the Fund as on 31st March, 1975 was Rs. 45.51 crores.

Telecommunication Services

Telegraph Offices

The number of telegraph offices increased to 19,270. Of these 303 were Departmental Telegraph Offices, 14,596 were Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and 2,966 were Licensed Telegraph offices (open to public) working under Railways and Canal Administrations. 1,405 Licensed Telegraph Offices were working for the exclusive use of Railways and Canals.

Inland Telegraph Traffic

619 lakhs inland telegrams were booked during the year recording a marginal increase of 0.8% over the last year. Express telegrams constituted 18.8% and press telegrams 0.8% of the traffic. The revenue yield on inland telegrams was Rs. 16.6 crores.

Phonograms

100.5 lakhs messages were booked and 21 lakhs were delivered over the phone.

Greeting Telegrams

40.6 lakhs greeting telegrams were booked during the year; of these 0.3 lakhs were deluxe telegrams, recording a marginal increase in the service.

Radio Telegrams

75,776 radio telegrams were originated from ships and 39,915 were addressed to ships at sea earning a revenue of Rs. 27.8 lakhs, registering an increase of Rs. 0.9 lakhs over the previous year.

Abbreviated Addresses

At the close of the year, the total number of abbreviated telegraph addresses in Roman script was 1,04,756, in Devanagari 252 and in both scripts 1,121.

Photo Telegrams

1,371 inland and 795 outgoing and 1,131 incoming foreign photo telegrams were handled.

Telex Services

With the further addition of 1,733 more subscribers, the total number of telex subscribers rose to 10,192 at the close of the year.

Nine more telex exchanges were commissioned bringing the total number of exchanges to 58.

Telephone Connections and Exchanges

85,068 new connections including junctions were provided bringing the total direct exchange lines to 13.3 lakhs—an increase of 6.84% over last year. The total number of telephone sets including extensions increased to 17.4 lakhs from 16.4 lakhs of last year. Majority of extensions continued to be in the big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The high ratio of telephone sets to direct lines in big cities is of significance being indicative of the substantially higher traffic per line that is originated.

The equipped capacity of the exchanges increased from 14.7 lakhs to 15.7 lakhs with the opening of 194 new exchanges and by expanding a number of existing exchanges.

The utilization factor increased from 84.56% to 84.68% during the year.

Trunk Network

383 trunk boards were installed and 73 boards replaced during the year.

Trunk Services

STD service was made available over an additional 27 routes during the year, raising the total number of such routes to 94.

No Delay Service was introduced over 17 new routes in the country (9 bi-directional and 8 uni-directional). The facility at the close of the year was available over 50 bi-directional and 27 uni-directional routes.

Trunk Traffic

Manual trunk traffic booked during the year stood at 16 crores registering a rise of 3.55% over the previous year.

International Telephone Services

This service was introduced to five more countries, viz., Belize (British Honduras), Falkland (Islands), Christmas (Islands), Salalah (Oman) and Bolivia.

Own Your Telephone

The O.Y.T. Scheme is now working in all the exchanges in the country with revised tariffs depending upon the capacity of an exchange. The total number of connections given under this scheme upto 31-3-1975 was 3,03,915 and the revenue collected thereon was Rs. 88.3 crores.

Projects and Maintenance

Long distance network is being maintained by four regions, viz. Northern Telecom. Region, New Delhi; Southern Telecom. Region, Madras; Eastern Telecom. Region, Calcutta; Western Telecom. Region, Bombay under the charges of Regional Managers Maintenance Telecom. The following Microwave routes have been commissioned during the year.

New Delhi - Gurgaon 7 GHz Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) make Narrow Band Microwave system.

New Delhi - Sonapat do
Rajkot - Jamnagar do
Ahmedabad - Gandhinagar do

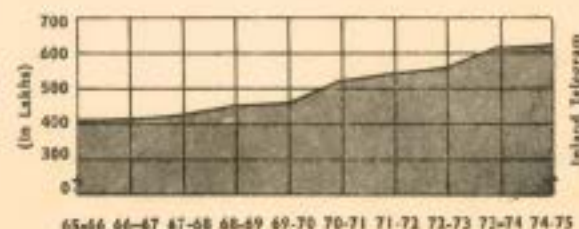
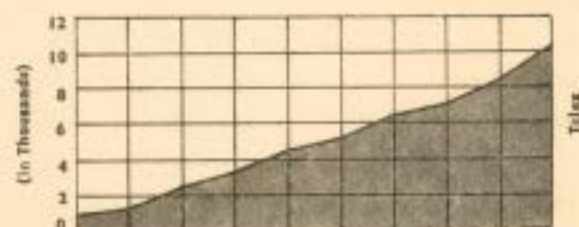
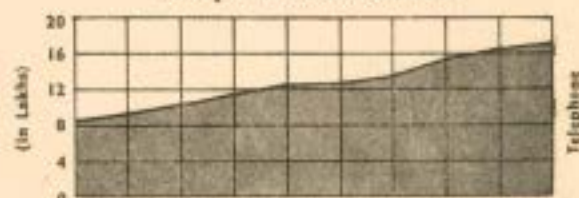
Poona - Sholapur - Secunderabad wide band 6 GHz microwave system of ITI make and Mangalore-Udupi 60 channel UHF system were under proving in trials.

704 VFT channels were installed covering a total of 2,34,654 channel kilometres. Another 1,635 kms of coaxial cables were added increasing the channel capacity by an additional 4,85,760 channel kms.

Cable Pressurisation

To safeguard under ground cables from frequent breakdown especially during the rainy seasons a project to keep all junctions and primary cables under gas pressure, has been started in the major telephone systems. Bombay Telephones have brought more than 100 kms of cables under gas pressure.

No. of Inland Telegram, Telex, Telephone connections



Co-axial Maintenance

During the period under review, second line maintenance efforts were augmented with the posting of one additional Regional Engineer Maintenance in each region.

Co-axial system between Calcutta - Madras, via., East Coast was commissioned.

The work of shifting of co-axial equipment from the old buildings to the new co-axial buildings was completed at Agra and Ambala. Muzzafarnagar co-axial station was converted from a dropping station to a back to back terminal.

The work of replacement of copper wires by Cu. Weld/ACSR wires is in progress in all the circles.

Telecom. Factories

The value of production of the three factories based on deliveries, was Rs. 1074.83 lakhs. The individual performance was: Bombay Rs. 209.28 lakhs; Calcutta Rs. 280.72 lakhs & Jabalpur Rs. 584.83 lakhs.

A proposal to start a Microwave Tower Factory at Bhillai is on hand. The project report prepared is under scrutiny. Another proposal to set up a factory for manufacture of Microwave antennae is also under consideration.

Telecommunication Research Centre (TRC)

The experimental electronic exchange designed in TRC was very successful and marked the culmination of the exploratory development of the new technology of stored programmed control in telephone switching. The feed back from the testing and operation of this experimental exchange has been used in the finalization of the designs for the 1,000 lines commercial trial exchange due to be installed during 1976 at Rajouri Garden in the Delhi telephone network.

The 1,200 lines Janpath-IV upgraded Pentaconta crossbar exchange incorporating improvements worked out by the Task Force was installed and commissioned for preliminary trials on service numbers.

In June, 1974, a separate project division was set up for evolving an Indian Crossbar System to eliminate the limitations of the Pentaconta system under working conditions of the Indian network. The system concept of the new Indian crossbar local exchange was finalised during the year.

The work on the rural dialling scheme was completed during 1974-75. Work was also continued during this period on stored programmed electronic telex, wired programmed electronic telex, integrated local and trunk exchanges and stored programmed trunk automatic exchanges.

Design and development of a new version of channel translating equipment (CTE Mark-II) and hyper group translating equipment was finalised. Field trials on 4 MHz (960 channel) small tube coaxial cable system were commenced between Chandigarh and Ambala. The first 2.6 MHz Coaxial system was commissioned to serve between Dhoraji-Porbandar and Dhoraji-Virawal. Video coaxial end links to TRC/ITI design were also installed for Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) at Ahmedabad and New Delhi. Work was also carried on 30 channel pulse code modulation system and 8 Mega bits secondary multiplex.

Development of 4 GHz wide band microwave system continued in co-operation with Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL). 6 GHz equipment with TV transmission capability to TRC design was for the first time installed and commissioned between Ahmedabad and Nadiad for SITE programme. Field trials of

60 channel UHF system to TRC/BEL design were successfully carried out.

Studies were conducted with a view to determine optimum parameters, i.e., suitable multiple access and modulation methods for high traffic and light traffic routes for a domestic satellite communication system for India. Studies were also conducted in regard to a set of experiments to be carried out jointly with ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) utilising a transponder on the Franco-German Satellite "Symphonie". The experiments proposed are remote area communication using Delta Modulation, emergency communication using Syllabic Companded FM, multiple access technique for high traffic routes, simultaneous transmission of multiple sound channel along with TV relay and integration of satellite circuits into the national automatic trunk telephone service. The experiments are programmed during 1977-79.

An indigenous jointing technique for paper insulated polythene sheathed armoured cables has been developed and tried in T.R.C.

Experiments were conducted on the P&T channels to test their suitability for the data transmission. The results showed that the circuits are quite suitable for data transmission upto a speed of 2,400 BPS (Bit per second) on leased lines and are within Consultative Committee on International Telephone and Telegraph limits.

Materials Management

Services of the Consultancy Division of the Administrative Staff College of India were retained during the year for making a review of the progress in implementation of their accepted recommendations on Material Management (MM) Organisation of the Department and the working of the MM

Organisation. Their report containing suggestions towards improvement is under detailed examination. To get the field staff of MM acquainted with the procedures and problems of MM two, one-week long seminars were organised with the assistance of the Administrative Staff College of India Consultants and advantage was taken of these seminars to identify the training needs of the MM staff. Stores worth Rs. 49.93 crores were procured during the year. Out of these, stores worth Rs. 47.91 crores were issued for maintenance work, and those worth Rs. 46.90 crores in stock.

Management Information System

An important innovation in the management of telecommunications operations was the introduction of Management Information System (MIS). Consultancy services of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad were availed of for designing the information system for the telecommunication operations branch. The recommendations relating to the decentralisation of management in major Telephone Districts was accepted and the scheme of Area Management was introduced in Delhi and Calcutta Telephone Districts. The pilot trial run of the new system was done at Ahmedabad Telephones and Gujarat Telecom. Circle since August 1974 for a few months. The MIS was subsequently implemented on an experimental basis in all the 35 field units since January 1975 and is to be implemented on a regular basis from April 1975.

Buildings

Buildings for housing 35 post offices, three telegraph administrative and operative offices, 36 telephone exchanges, 1,556 staff quarters and four for miscellaneous purposes were completed during the year.

Personnel

Charge

Shri N. V. Shenoi continued to hold charge as Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and Chairman P & T Board, in addition to his duties as Secretary, Ministry of Communications.

Staff

The strength of staff on the rolls of the Department on 31st March, 1975 was 6.53 lakhs including 2,10,382 extra Departmental staff and 7,286 industrial workers.

4,023 personnel were on deputation to Army Postal Services of whom 35 were officers.

Staff Relations

The relation between the Administration and the staff during the year 1974-75 continued to remain normal.

The interest of the employees was represented by two recognised Federations with their federated Unions and Associations. In addition to these, there were six Unions and Associations of non-gazetted and non-industrial employees recognised by the Department which are not federated to any Federation. Periodical meetings at various levels between the Administration and Unions / Associations were held.

The issues arising out of the recommendations of Third Pay Commission were discussed with the staff side in the meetings of Special Committee of P & T Departmental Council held in the months of May and August, 1974 and certain decisions about the promotional avenues and other related matters were taken.

Training

The four Postal Residential Training Centres at Saharanpur, Baroda, Mysore and

Darbhanga imparted training to 6,512 members of the staff. The 13 Regional and 25 circle / district telecom. training Centres trained 17,541 personnel of various cadres. In addition, refresher courses in different specific fields were conducted for 1,324 employees.

11 trainees from abroad received training in postal wing and 11 in telecommunication subjects under the Colombo and International Economic Co-operation programmes.

Advanced Level Telecommunications Training Centre

Mr. M. Mill, Secretary General, International Telecommunications Union (ITU) laid the foundation stone on 5th February, 1975 of the building for the Advanced Level Telecommunications Training Centre at Ghaziabad. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Minister of Communications presided over the foundation-stone laying ceremony.

Foreign Assignments

There were 27 officers on foreign assignments. Of these, 6 were from postal branch on Universal Postal Union assignments and 10 from telecom branch on International Telecommunications Union assignments. In addition, 11 telecom. officers were on deputation to other foreign administrations / organisations. 55 non-gazetted employees also were on deputation to foreign administrations during the year.

Staff Welfare

The Government contribution to Welfare Fund was raised from Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs during the year 1974-75 for meeting expenditure on welfare activities of the P & T Department.

The Holiday Homes at Matheran, Mount Abu, Mussoorie, Pachmarhi, Puri, Rajgir, Simla and Digha continued to be popular and were utilised by the staff.

The Department now maintains a total number of 166 beds in well-known sanatoria / hospitals spread out all over India for treatment of P & T employees and members of their families suffering from tuberculosis.

The number of co-operative societies, viz., co-operative credit societies, co-operative consumers societies, housing societies, multipurpose societies etc. functioning in the Department was 435

Medical Care

The number of P & T dispensaries functioning at various stations in the country rose to 40 by the end of March, 1975. They covered about 70,000 employees. One more dispensary has started functioning early in 1975-76. Five more new dispensaries sanctioned during the year are expected to be opened as soon as suitable accommodation is located.

The opening of P & T dispensaries has contributed to considerable saving on medical reimbursement expenditure.

Part-time dispensaries continued to function during the year for the benefit of employees in the major Telephone Districts (except Delhi) and for the benefit of trainees in training centres.

Family planning advice and services continued to be provided in selected P & T Dispensaries.

Vigilance

During the year, the vigilance organisation enquired into 3,439 complaints of corruption, examined 2,435 vigilance cases

for departmental or criminal proceedings and 3,853 appeals etc. Of these 1,760 complaints of corruption, 991 vigilance cases and 2,869 appeals were finally disposed off.

156 officials were removed, dismissed or compulsorily retired from service, 71 officials were awarded other penalties of reduction in rank etc. while 568 officials were awarded minor penalties including warning.

Internal Work Study Units

The internal work study units conduct method and work measurement studies including staff assessment in the P & T field organisations and secretariat office of the P & T Board respectively. During the year under review, the units submitted reports on 25 studies. Orders implementing the recommendations contained in 17 work study reports submitted during the year and earlier were issued. The saving as a result of implementation of four of these reports was estimated to be about Rs. 3.69 crores per year.

The Unit also organised seven part-time courses on Management Sciences for about 35 officers of senior and middle management levels of the P & T Directorate.

Efficiency Bureau

The bureau brought out three important reports (i) Functional re-organisation of P & T Circles into separate Postal and Telecommunication Circles (ii) Method of compilation of statistics in post offices and (iii) Study of public complaints references in post offices pertaining to money orders / V.P. articles / registered letters and parcels. All the three reports by and large, have been implemented, resulting in improved organisational effectiveness and economies.

Publicity

The various activities of the Department received wide publicity through different mass media. Besides, the general themes like 'Correct Addressing' (including PIN Code), Five words free in Telegram Address, Post Early and Savings Bank, many current themes were also advertised through the press. The media of posters and folders as also of broadcast and TV were utilised. The folder (Line men beware of the danger) and another one on PLI produced for safety and promotional purpose served useful purposes.

The P & T Week was inaugurated by the Minister of Communications with a broadcast. Two senior journalists participated in the discussion on P & T services.

The most important development in regard to publicity was its extension to commercial work. The Department made available the media of postal stationery and space in buildings for display of messages on commercial basis. Especially, the media of postcard and inland letter cards proved very popular with business trade and public sector undertakings.

Magazine

Dak Tar continued making progress in its contents as well as circulation. In response to an appeal from the Philatelic Advisory Committee and a section of readers of Dak Tar, the scope of 'Philatelists Corner' was enlarged to cover children's needs. The 'Readers Forum' and 'Suggestion Box' proved very popular amongst readers. A new feature, 'Latest Rulings' started on the demand of staff has been well appreciated. The Hindi edition ran regular columns for different tastes, such as columns for children and women, book

reviews and sports. Write-ups on P & T talents proved encouraging and morale building for the staff.

Hindi in Administration

In the Department a Hindi Advisory Committee—Dak Tar Hindi Salahkar Samiti—is functioning since 30th October, 1973. During the year, the following important orders were issued on the basis of the decision taken by the Samiti in its various meetings:

It was decided to supply Devanagari Addressograph machines to the telephone and telegraph divisions located in Hindi speaking areas. In the first phase orders were issued to purchase these machines at Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur, Ambala and Simla.

Orders were issued to open Hindi libraries in Divisions also. Department doubled the grant for the purchase of Hindi books during the year.

Devanagari telegram service expanded and in the States of U. P., M. P., Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, 96.6% telegraph offices were covered. Out of 1,176 telegraph offices, this service was made available in 1,029 telegraph offices. Further in order to propagate Devanagari Telegram Service, a "Devanagari Telegram Week" was organised throughout the country. During this Week prominent citizens, Government officials, representatives of the mercantile community, students of local schools and colleges were invited to visit telegraph offices where they were shown the working of Devanagari teleprinters.

Orders were issued to use Hindi in the post office Savings bank pass book in the

Hindi speaking areas including the State of Maharashtra and also to print Saving Bank cheque books in Hindi in addition to English.

Instructions were issued to issue Radio/Television licences in bilingual form, i.e. both in Hindi and English.

There are also two Postal and Telecom. Sub-committees functioning in the Department. These committees have been appointed by the Dak Tar Hindi Salahkar Samiti for studying the working of Department, vis-a-vis progressive use of Hindi. During the year under review, this committee visited some of the P & T establishment located in Delhi. In their visits to these offices the members explained to the staff the language policy of the Government and removed their misgivings about style and diction of official language, which is to be simple and easy to understand. The visits of the sub-committees made a good impact on the staff and encouraged them to work in Hindi.

Hindi Training

Efforts were continued to train the remaining staff in Hindi, Hindi typing and Hindi stenography. Incentives like personal pay, lump-sum awards and cash awards continued to be granted as admissible.

Translation

644 P & T essential forms have since been translated and they are under the process of printing in bilingual form. The work of translation of the non-essential forms has also been undertaken. Similarly, Annual Report of the Department, P & T Activities and Demands for Grants are being issued in Hindi simultaneous to English editions. Translation of P & T Manuals is also in hand so as to bring out their next editions in diglot forms as per orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Orders have been issued that Devanagari codes already transcribed in Devanagari script may be used.

Financial Review

Revenue & Expenditure

The gross earning of the Department was Rs. 401.58 crores. Including Rs. 21.19 crores paid as dividend to the General Revenues the expenditure was Rs. 399.25 crores. The year concluded with a net surplus of Rs. 2.33 crores.

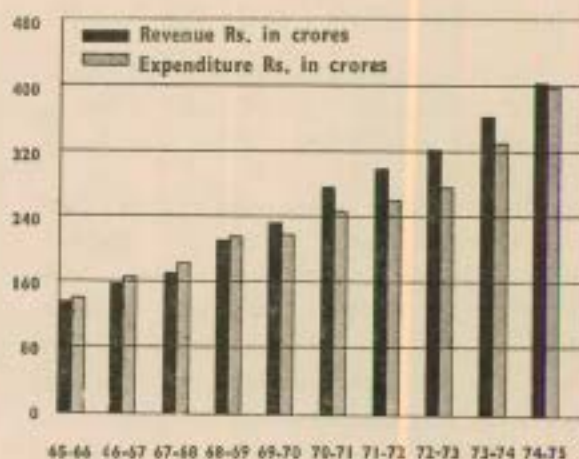
Utilisation of Surplus

Out of the surplus, the Capital Reserve Fund was augmented by Rs. 2.26 crores, and the balance of Rs. 0.07 crores was appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

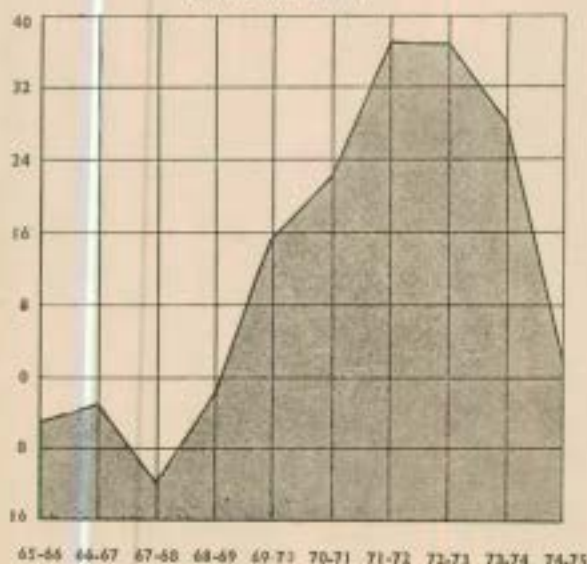
Capital Outlay

The investments on fixed assets were worth Rs. 138.49 crores, bringing up the progressive capital investment on fixed assets at the end of the year to a total of Rs. 885.78 crores. Out of this, dividend

Revenue and Expenditure



Profit & Loss (Rupees in crores)



bearing capital outlay was Rs. 449.40 crores. The branch-wise assets on 31-3-75 are given below:

Category	In Crores of Rupees	
	Assets constructed during 1974-75	Progressive assets upto 1974-75
Postal buildings, mail vans etc.	3.56	55.74
Telecommunications buildings, cables, lines, equipment etc.	134.93	830.04
Total	138.49	885.78

Tariff

There was a major revision of Postal and Telecommunications tariffs during the year which took effect from 15-5-74. The foreign telephone call charges were raised with effect from 26-12-1974. The rates of foreign telegram and intex were revised from 1-1-1975 and those of letter postage items in foreign post were revised with effect from 1-2-1975.

General Survey

INTO 1975-76

The contents of the Annual Report are updated to December, 1975 giving the Activities during 1975-76

P & T Board

The constitution and functions of the Board remained the same excepting that the Senior Members of the Board were redesignated as Members of the Board. Besides being a Member of the Board, Member (Finance) is also an Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure. All other Members hold ex-officio status of Additional Secretary, Government of India.

Charges

Shri S. M. Agarwal took over charge as Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and Chairman of the P & T Board, in addition to his duties as Secretary, Ministry of Communications with effect from 21st July 1975, on proceeding of Shri N. V. Shenoji on leave preparatory to retirement. Shri P. N. Jain took over as Member (Finance) on transfer of Shri G. C. Katoch. Shri Rabi Ray, Member (P.O.) and Shri B. S. Rau, Member (T.O.) retired from service during the year. Shri Daljinder Singh assumed charge as Member (P.O.)

Administrative Structure

On 31st December, 1975, there were 77 functional and territorial units directly reporting to P & T Directorate as indicated below :

- 16 Postal Circles
- 15 Telecom. Circles
- 17 Telephone Districts
- 23 Functional Units
- 6 Training Centres (including the Advance Level Telecom. Training Centre).

Conferences

The Central P & T Advisory Council held its meeting on 29th November, 1975. An International Seminar on Traffic Engineering and Network Planning was held in New Delhi from 24th November to 5th December, 1975. It was attended by 57 delegates from 22 countries including those from developing countries of the ESCAP Region. Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, Minister of Communications inaugurated the Seminar.

Staff Relations

The interests of the employees were represented by the two Federations, viz., the National Federation of P & T Employees and the Federation of National P & T Organisations. In addition to these, there were six Unions and Associations of non-gazetted non-industrial employees and two of the industrial employees recognised by the Department. Periodical meetings at various levels between the Administration and Unions/Associations were held.

The P & T Departmental Council (J.C.M.) is also functioning satisfactorily. Orders were issued in February, 1974, for constituting Regional Councils of (J.C.M.) in all the Circles. Regional Councils have been set up in most of the Circles.

Medical Care

Five new Dispensaries were opened during the year raising the number of working dispensaries to 46 at the end of November, 75 covering a total number of about 73,000 P & T employees. Eight more dispensaries which stand sanctioned are expected to be opened during the next few months. The P & T Dispensaries have

contributed to a considerable saving in expenditure on medical reimbursement.

Part-time dispensaries continued to function during the year in three Telephone Districts for the benefit of employees and in Postal/Telecom. Training Centres for the benefit of trainees.

Civil Defence and Fire Fighting

Full advantage continues to be taken of the facilities provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs for training P & T personnel in Civil Defence and Fire Fighting. A total of 43 Departmental officials were trained at the National Civil Defence College and the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Inspection

In addition to the regular inspections of the Circles and Divisions by Directorate Inspection Team, the Inspection Cell undertook a review of (1) Periodical Returns between Head Quarters and Field Offices, (2) Circulars issued by Director General and (3) Prescribed forms used by the Field Units with a view to effecting economy. As a result, about 30% reduction in the number of Returns received and circulars issued has been found possible. A substantial saving on account of abolition of unessential forms has also been achieved.

Tariff

With effect from 1st January 1976 surface and Air Mail postage rates of all letter post items in International Post have been revised as a result of the decisions taken in the U.P.U. Congress held at Lausanne in 1974.

Staff Welfare

The grant-in-aid to the Welfare Fund was increased from Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 23.03 lakhs.

During this year, Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Gujarat faced unprecedented floods and the P & T employees residing in flood affected areas were hard hit. Considering the employees miserable condition, Rs. one lakh was sanctioned from the welfare fund for giving

financial assistance to the P & T employees in Bihar and Orissa. In addition, an appeal was issued to all P & T employees to contribute liberally to the Central Welfare Fund (flood). The response from the P & T employees was encouraging. The total amount contributed was Rs. 3.11 lakhs.

During the period from December, 74 to November 75, a number of cases were considered for grant of financial assistance from the welfare fund, in relaxation of the existing rules and financial assistance in five deserving cases involving a sum of Rs. 6,250 was approved.

The Department is awarding 600 scholarships for technical and non-technical education and 300 book-awards to its employees for education of their children every year. Out of these, 130 technical and 49 non-technical scholarships are reserved for award to Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees and those drawing basic salary of less than Rs. 270 p.m.

There are now 137 beds reserved in various hospitals in India for treatment of P & T employees and their family members suffering from TB.

The eight Holiday Homes for the P & T staff and other Welfare Institutions such as Canteens, Tiffin Rooms, Recreation Clubs, Dormitories, Retiring Rooms, RMS Rest Houses, Welfare Committees etc. continued to function satisfactorily during the year.

Internal Work-Study

During the period under review, the Internal Work Study Unit submitted four reports. Important among these are (i) norms for jobs connected with the proposed mail transfer facility in Post office savings bank (ii) costing of special cancellation brass stamps, and (iii) clerical assistance to Junior Engineers. Besides, six more studies in progress are likely to be completed by 31-3-76.

Due to ban on creation of posts in Secretarial offices of the P & T Board the Work Study Unit mainly concentrated on the review of on going functions, introduction of desk-officer system and review of reports

and returns, besides initiating staff assessment studies of six sections which are likely to be completed by the end of this year.

A Committee set up in association with the Department of Administrative Reforms under the Chairmanship of Member (Admn.) P & T Board, reviewed the on-going functions of the P & T Department and made 75 recommendations covering a wide field including quick review of staff requirements, elimination of extraneous functions and delegation of financial and administrative power to subordinate authorities for expeditious disposal of work. Of these, 42 recommendations have been implemented and another 25 are under consideration. Those implemented having financial implications are likely to result in a saving of Rs. 1.4 lakhs per annum.

A Departmental Committee reviewed the Reports and Returns received in the P & T Directorate. As a result, 54 reports have been abolished, 38 amalgamated and periodicity of another 28 reduced. Consequently, the number of receipts on account of Reports and Returns has been reduced by 29%.

Efficiency Bureau

The efficiency bureau is responsible for indepth study of specific problems in the working of P & T with the primary object of improving performance and achieving economies. The Bureau brought out a report on 'The necessity and justification for manufacturing and supply of stamps and seals of various descriptions to Post Offices'. Four more studies are in progress, important among them being (i) rationalisation of time factors for different operations in Marathe Time Test, (ii) causes which give rise to large excesses in expenditure of works over original estimated, and (iii) apportionment of trunk/STD revenue amongst Telecom projects.

Dak Tar Magazine

The regular features 'Philatelic Corner, Readers Forum, Our View Point, P & T News, Diary of Progress, Latest Rulings and Meet These P&T Men'

have become quite popular. Besides, continuing these, the 'Dak Tar' broke new ground. Some of its issues appeared as special numbers devoted to Poona Telephone District, Andhra Telecom. Circle, Delhi Postal Circle and Andhra Pradesh Postal Circle. The readers have appreciated the information made available in a consolidated form. A supplement of Dak Tar on P & T Rates was also brought out to meet the large demand from public seeking information on P & T Rates. As a result of our efforts, the advertisement revenue improved the financial position of the journal.

The Hindi edition of 'Dak Tar' has attracted talents from P & T staff and their contributions have made the 'Dak Tar' a house Journal in the real sense. Readers from outside the Department have also expressed their satisfaction with the production and the high quality of contents.

Hindi Implementation

To advise and to take expeditious and effective steps for the propagation and use of Hindi in the Department, a Hindi Salahkar Samiti was formed in September, 1973 and periodical meetings were held under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Communications. During the period under review two such meetings have been held and effective steps have been directed by the Samiti for the propagation and use of Hindi in the Department. Through its deliberations, the Samiti suggested various steps for the implementation of the Government directives on Hindi to meet the constitutional requirement as provided in the Official Language Act. (i) Orders have been issued to issue TV and Radio licences in bilingual forms and (ii) instructions have been issued to all the Circles located in the Hindi speaking areas and the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh to issue Money Order receipts and Registration and Parcel receipts in Hindi unless the same is demanded in English by the customer. Efforts were also continued to train the staff in the use of Hindi for various purposes of the Department. A number of P & T Manuals, forms and other literature have been brought out in Hindi.

Postal Services

A special Information Service on Number 177 was introduced in Delhi on Gandhi Jayanthi Day—2nd October, 1975 to render assistance to subscribers regarding Hindi terminologies, literature Hindi equivalents of English words, expressions and proverbs and vice-versa, guidance in respect of noting and drafting in Hindi etc. The service has been very successful. On popular demand this Service is being extended to the four Hindi speaking State capitals, viz. Jaipur, Lucknow, Bhopal and Patna—starting from Jaipur where it was inaugurated on the Republic Day, viz. 26th January, 1976.

Flood Havoc

The unprecedented floods in August, 1975 inundated the City of Patna and caused complete dislocation in both the Postal and Telecommunication services. The extent of damage to both the services would have been much more but for the timely precautionary measures taken by the staff to protect plants and equipments and salvage valuable official records and property.

The magnitude of the crisis faced by the services in Patna was, perhaps, the highest ever suffered by the Department. The operational staff exhibited the highest sense of devotion to duty and worked in total disregard of their personal safety to restore the services in record time.

Buildings

Building works for 95 post offices are in progress and are likely to be completed during the year. Three Telegraph Administrative/Operative buildings, 90 Telephone Exchange buildings and 1,037 Staff quarters are under construction.

Postal Services

Limited financial resources continued to restrict expansion in the number of post offices. 539 Post offices were opened from 1st April, 1975 to the end of December, 1975. In keeping with the policy of providing postal facilities in very backward areas, the majority of the newly opened post offices was in such

areas. The number of post offices in the country stood at 1,17,539 on 31st December, 1975.

As a result of improved scheduling in the Rural mail delivery services, 60.9% of villages now receive mail every day, 23.0% thrice a week, 10.2% twice a week, 5.5% once a week and the remaining 0.4% at frequency of over a week.

Post Offices on Wheels

Branch post offices on bicycles/cycle rickshaws were introduced for the first time to serve the rural areas, in the Ratnagiri District and the Konkan region of the Maharashtra State. A post office on motor vehicle has started serving D.D.A. colonies around Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi, the beneficiaries being mostly the weaker sections of society.

Quick Mail Service

The National Quick Mail Service (QMS) inter-connecting 26 headquarters of States/Union Territories was introduced with effect from August 1, 1975. To avail of this facility, the articles should have the Postal Index Number (PIN) of the destination written on them and be posted in special QMS letter boxes provided. The facility is now available only for first class articles and second class articles bearing an air surcharge.

Philately

This was a very eventful year for Indian Philately. 39 special/commemorative stamps of different denominations were issued during the period from 1st April, to 31st December, 1975. Five special/commemorative stamps are proposed to be issued during the period from 1-1-1976 to 31-3-1976.

The Philatelic sale during the year 1975 has gone up by about 42.9% over the previous year. It is noteworthy that on the 20th October, 1975, there was a record sale of Rs. 10 lakhs on the first day in all the Philatelic Bureaux in respect of the dance series of stamps.

The Department participated in two International Philatelic Exhibitions, namely, ESPANA-75 and ARPHILA-75 held at Madrid and Paris in April and June, 1975 respectively and earned foreign exchange by sale of Indian Stamps at both these exhibitions. It also participated in five trade fairs in foreign countries organised by the Ministry of Commerce. Regional Philatelic Exhibitions were held in Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, North Western and U. P. Circles. Two more regional exhibitions in Kerala and Bihar Circles are also proposed to be held this year. Several Philatelic Societies in the country also held exhibitions at various places.

The Second National Philatelic Exhibition which was held at Calcutta from 25th December to 31st December, 1975 evoked very good response. The exhibition consisted of a large number of rare and outstanding philatelic collections displayed in 1042 frames from 348 participants. The rare piece of "Scinde Dawn" pair which is one of the only two known specimens in the world, displayed in the 'above Competition' group, was a major attraction. Other interesting exhibits included 'Story of Birth of a Stamp' (illustrated through the Indian Dance Series) and early stamps of Jammu and Kashmir State displayed by the P & T Department, collection of the Indian Army Postal Service and exhibits of Bhutan Government.

The news letter called 'Indian Philatelist' started by the Department to disseminate information about the philatelic activities of the Department is gaining in popularity.

The sale of Indian Stamps by agents appointed by the Department in the U.S.A., U.K., Japan and Australia showed an increase of over 100%.

For the first time, the Department issued a quadruple stamp on Michelangelo, a Maxim Card in respect of Michelangelo stamp; and posters to popularise and increase sales of Michelangelo stamp and the Dance series of stamps.

In collaboration with Air India, special stamp packets were designed and produced for sale in Air India aircraft. These are being sold for \$ 1 each. The Department also introduced the sale of stamp albums through Philatelic Bureaux.

International Postal Relations

During the year, India continued to take an active interest in the affairs of the Universal Postal Union, of which it has been a member since 1876. In 1974 India was elected as one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS) of the Universal Postal Union. The CCPS held a meeting of its steering Committee at Berne on the 15th and 16th May, 1975. India was represented by Shri Daljinder Singh, Member, Postal Operations. A delegation consisting of Shri Daljinder Singh as leader, and Shri A. V. Seshanna, Deputy Director General as delegate, attended the Annual Session of the CCPS at Berne from 28th October to 8th November, 1975. At its conclusion the delegation visited London for four days to discuss matters of mutual interest with the British Postal Corporation.

The Asian Oceanic Postal Union of which India became a Member in August, 1973, held its Third Congress at Melbourne from 19th November to 27th November, 1975. Shri A. V. Seshanna was deputed to represent India at the Congress.

Postal Agreement

Money Order Agreement between India and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was revised during the year. The service on the basis of the revised Agreement was introduced on 1st April, 1975.

Consequent upon the admission of the Democratic Republic of Korea as a Member of the Universal Postal Union, letter mail service by surface route was introduced between India and Korea with effect from 31-10-1975.

Savings Bank

The post offices Savings Bank work has grown in stature and its importance may be visualised from

Telecommunications

the fact that under small savings scheme Rs. 1850 crores have to be mobilised during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. To provide better facilities to the public, the 'Instant Counter Scheme' has been further improved by enhancing the limit of withdrawals at head offices from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. The SB counter clerk at Head Offices can now allow withdrawal upto Rs. 200 without the intervention of his supervisor. The 'Instant Counter Scheme' has also been extended to LSG Sub offices where there is an exclusive SB counter clerk. The limit of withdrawal at the S.Os is, however, kept at Rs. 100. This Scheme has resulted in cutting down the waiting time of the customers at the counters.

Sub offices have been authorised to close accounts without prior sanction of H.O. where no interest is due in the account. This enables the depositor to get his money four to five days earlier.

In POSB accounts, interest was permissible for a month for the minimum balance from the close of the 6th to the end of the month. This date has now been extended to tenth and has been brought on par with the commercial banks.

With the rapid increase in business it was felt necessary to impart specialised training to clerks and supervisory staff of the S.B. Branch for which Rs. 49 lakhs have been earmarked during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

As on 30th June, 1975, TV licences increased to 3,14,155 from 2,13,049 in June, 1974. Rs. 16.1 crores were collected as BRL fee and surcharge during the period 1st January, 1975 to 30th June, 1975 and Rs. 63.6 lakhs as TV licences and surcharge fees during the same period.

Postal Life Insurance

The increased tempo of expansion during the previous year has not only been maintained but also has been further stepped up during the year 1975-76. Proposals for 64,048 new policies of the value of

Rs. 36.7 crores have been accepted during the period from April, 1975 to December, 1975. During the corresponding period in the previous year, proposals for 36,711 policies of the value of Rs. 18.2 crores had been accepted. Efforts are being made to further increase the intake of new business. It is hoped that the final business figures for this year may show more than 100% expansion in new business over last year.

The present aggregate limit of Insurance of Rs. 30,000 under Postal Life Insurance has been increased to Rs. 40,000 in all classes of Insurance, from June, 1975.

With the declaration of each of the 14 nationalised banks and the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India as a 'Local Fund' the employees of the above banks have been made eligible for Postal Life Insurance.

Telegraph

One telegraph office was upgraded to Departmental telegraph office bringing the number of Departmental telegraph offices to 304 at the end of December, 1975.

Telex

Five more telex exchanges were commissioned at Jamnagar, Sangli, Aurangabad, Jabalpur and Agra during this year between April and December, 1975, bringing the total number of 'Telex Exchanges' in the country to 63 at the end of December, 1975.

Telephone

The capacity of Telephone Exchanges in the country has increased from 15.7 lakhs in April, 75 to about 16.2 lakhs in December, 75. The major new automatic (MAX-I) exchanges commissioned during this period are Aligarh 2,400 lines, Bhatinda 1,200 lines, Amraoti 2,400 lines, Calcutta-Howrah 1,000 lines, Delhi - Janpath - IV 1,200 lines, Calcutta-Circus 2,000 lines and Delhi - Shahadara



COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS 1974-75



East 1,000 lines. During the same period the telephone connections including junctions have increased from 13.3 lakhs to about 13.8 lakhs.

161 Trunk boards (excluding 29 replaced) were installed. 15 STD routes were commissioned. 12 more routes are expected to be commissioned before the year end. Besides, the 21 routes over which 'No Delay' service was introduced, a further 24 routes are also expected to be brought under this scheme.

Telephone Service was introduced between India and four countries, viz. Macao, Portugal, Angola and Mozambique.

Satellite links were established with Abudhabi, Bangladesh and Moscow. One additional Madras to USA direct circuit was also commissioned.

Switched Telex Services to Australia and to West Germany were converted to direct services from New Delhi and Calcutta 'Intelex' exchanges respectively.

Switched Telex Services to Macao, New Hebrides, Honduras Republic, Portugal, Angola and Mozambique were also introduced.

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The total number of connections given so far from the date of introduction of scheme in 1950 upto 15th December, 1975 is 3,20,995 and the total collection of the O. Y. T. Deposits are about Rs. 96.5 crores. During the remaining period of the current financial year i.e. from 16-12-75 to 31-3-76 another about 10,000 connections under O. Y. T. scheme are likely to be given. This will bring in another amount of about Rs. 4.8 crores against O. Y. T. Deposit.

Advance Deposit Scheme

A new scheme has been launched by the Government with effect from 1st September, 1975 under which deposit of specified amount of money is

required to be obtained from applicants registered with the P & T Department for new telephone connections prior to 1st September, 1975. Future applications for new connections received on or after 1st September, 1975 will be registered only on receipt of the specified amount of deposit. Amounts to be deposited by different categories of applicants will bear relationship to the telephone rentals and other charges collected by the Department at the time of giving new telephone connections. The deposited amount will be adjusted towards telephone charges as and when telephone is actually sanctioned.

The objectives of the Scheme are :

- (i) To make waiting list more realistic and obtain deeper commitment of applicants on their demands.
- (ii) To collect funds for the Department to finance development schemes eventually to provide more telephone connections.

Depending upon the category of the applicant, i.e., under Own Your Telephone Scheme or General category or Special category and the location of the telephone, the amount of deposit to be recovered from individual applicants will vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 400 and those applicants who do not pay the prescribed amount of deposit will be deleted from the waiting list.

The deposit will carry an interest for the period commencing on the date of deposit and ending with the date immediately preceding the date of sanction of the telephone at the rate payable by the State Bank of India on fixed deposits made with such bank for a period of one year and the interest shall be calculated for the completed number of months at the rate in force on the date of deposit.

As a result of this scheme, the Department is expected to collect approximately Rs. 58.5 crores.

Telephone Advisory Committees

There are in all 94 stations where Telephone Advisory Committees have been formed so far including the following three stations where the committees have been formed for the first time during the current financial year :

1. Jorhat
2. Imphal
3. Sangli

High Frequency Wireless Works

2.5 KW MF transmitters have been installed and commissioned at Coastal Wireless Stations Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for weather in general broadcasts.

Auto-alarm receiving equipment has been installed and commissioned in 11 Coastal Wireless Stations on Distress R/T medium frequency (2,182 KHz).

New frequency, measuring equipment with Panoramic Adaptor has been installed and commissioned at Wireless Monitoring Station, Bangalore.

Itanagar, Capital of Arunachal Pradesh has been linked with Nine Stations on W/T (Wireless Telegraphy).

14 circuits have been commissioned on rent and guarantee to various parties (Government/ Semi-Government and Private).

Anticipated Expansion

Ten leased circuits are likely to be provided to different parties.

Provision of W/T link between Calicut and Bitra Island in Lakshadweep Island, R/T link between Calicut and Androth in Lakshadweep Island and Sector Coverage L/P antenna in Wireless Transmitting station, Santacruz, Bombay have been made.

The following microwave routes have been commissioned during 1-4-75 to 31-12-75:

Calcutta	—	Kharagpur
Kharagpur	—	Asansol
Nagpur	—	Raipur
Indore	—	Bhopal
Jullundur	—	Kapurthala
Srinagar	—	Verinag
Udhampur	—	Batote
Ahmedabad	—	Nadiad
Madras	—	Sriharikota
Shimoga	—	Devingiri
Vasco	—	Margao

Telecommunication Research Centre

Switching

Hardware design of the 1,000 line Rajouri Garden Commercial Trial SPC Electronic Telephone Exchange has been completed and the delivery of equipment from ITI will commence from January, 1976. The first two prototypes of this central processor based on TRG designs will also supplied by M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) during March, 1976. The installation of the exchange will commence in the first quarter of 1976. The software development for the local exchange is in an advanced stage and will be completed before the commissioning of the exchange scheduled for early 1977. Based on the same, central processor design for trunk automatic exchange and telex exchange are in progress. Designs of a wired programme electronic telex exchange for small sizes have also been completed.

The 1,200 line Janpath IV upgraded exchange incorporating improvements worked out by the Task Force was formally completed in September, 1975. This exchange has now been loaded to 90% and is working satisfactorily. The Indian Crossbar Project has also completed the design of the new

J5X local X-bar system incorporating a new philosophy of working and with an expected increase of 50% in the call handling capacity.

Development of trunk offering facilities over carrier circuits have been completed while that for a 4 wire transit manual trunk board has commenced. Development of traffic measuring aids has also been taken on hand. Strawger Improvement Committee has submitted its first report.

Radio Transmission

P & T Department jointly with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will be conducting satellite telecommunication experiment utilising a transponder of the Franco-German satellite 'Symphonie' in the 1977-79 and for these experiments a project team is being set up in TRC. System engineering aspects of TRC experiments are under finalisation while the development of signal processing equipment has also commenced.

Development of a family of microwave systems in cooperation with Indian Telephone Industry in the 2, 4, 6 & 7 GHz has been completed. The 4 GHz system will be evaluated by March, 1976 and the remaining systems by the end of 1976. Development of a 4 GHz system in cooperation with BEL is also nearing completion. Studies and development work on digital microwave systems have also commenced to assess their feasibility in the Indian network. Designs of (8+1) channel VHF equipment have been completed in cooperation with ITI, Naini.

Work on Microwave propagation has commenced with the measurement of Radio frequency attenuation along with the associated meteorological parameters near Calcutta. Indigenous antennae are also under evaluation.

An experimental radio paging system was commenced in June, 1975 and completed in December, 1975 with very satisfactory results.

Line Transmission

The first 2.6 MHz system of indigenous design meeting CCITT noise objectives was commissioned in Ambala—Chandigarh. Field trial of the 4 MHz system has been completed and the improvements required in the system and circuitry have been worked out. Designs of 1+1 subscriber carrier system have also been finalised.

Mark II versions of channel translating, group translating, super group translating and hyper group translation equipment have also been developed in cooperation with ITI, Naini, and all these equipments will be evaluated during 1976.

The 400 pair loading coil assembly was completely redesigned to make it suitable for pressurised cables. 4 KVA inverters based on TRC developed techniques is undergoing trials at Bombay and Thana.

Telecommunication Factories

The three Departmental Telecommunication Factories procured stores worth Rs. 10.74 crores during 1974-75, against a revised target of Rs. 9.5 crores. The output per worker increased from Rs. 13,100 to Rs. 13,900 during the year.

A production target of items worth Rs. 13 crores has been fixed for the year 1975-76. Against this target the production of items upto November, 1975 was Rs. 7.63 crores.

The staff strength at the beginning of 1974-75 was 5,581. The total number of industrial workers on roll as on 31-3-75 was 5,791. 41% of this strength is covered under the incentive scheme. Incentive Scheme has resulted in saving in man hours to the extent of Rs. 10.41 lakhs and the incentive money paid is Rs. 8.63 lakhs. The total saving due to reduction in cost during the current year has been worked out at Rs. 111.77 lakhs.

Improved galvanising and foundry methods are under process. An oil fired furnace for galvanising has been installed in Telecom. Factory, Jabalpur and is expected to be commissioned shortly. Double box moulding as a new process of core manufacture for production of sockets has been introduced and is gaining momentum.

Manufacture of C-8 Tubes from 2mm MS sheets has been approved by the Department. This is likely to result in saving of steel.

A project report for setting up of a factory for manufacture of Microwave Towers at Bhilai is under active consideration. The question of taking further items of production and stepping up of items now being produced to meet the future demand of the Department in full is under consideration and projects are under preparation.

Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre (ALTTC)

The ALTTC set up with the assistance of UNDP and the International Telecommunication Union, commenced functioning from December, 1975 in its temporary location at 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi. The Centre imparts training to higher categories of staff in specialised telecommunication subjects and will also provide training facilities to the telecommunication personnel from neighbouring countries. Building costing about Rs. 2.6 crores is under construction at Ghaziabad to which the ALTTC will eventually shift.

The centre has already conducted four courses in specialised subjects and more courses are to

follow including Digital and Pulse technique, Electronic Exchanges and Satellite Communications.

ALTTC was honoured by the visit on 10th February 1976 of His Excellency Mr. M. Mili, Secretary General, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, who expressed great appreciation of the good progress made in ALTTC during a short period of one year.

Regional Telecommunication Training Centre (RTTC), Rajpura

A new RTTC at Rajpura in North-Western Telecommunication Circle commenced functioning with effect from 1st December, 1975. With this the number of RTTCs has risen to 14 and that of all TTCs to 40 in the country.

Management Information System

Formal introduction of the MIS in all the Telecom. Circles/Telephone Districts and Telecom. Regions was done, with effect from 1st April, 1975. The objective of making information flow as a system has been achieved to a large extent. The performance reports from the units are analysed and timely corrective actions are being taken. Further upgradation of the planning exercise was done during this year which has ensured more participation of officers at lower levels. Another important exercise of providing the linkage between the appropriation budget and the performance budget so as to make the allocation of funds more rational, was also carried out during this year.

Financial Results

Financial Results

Budget and Revised Estimates for 1975-76 and the Budget Estimates for 1976-77 are as under:

Details	(Rs. in crores)		
	BE	RE	BE
	1975-76	1975-76	1976-77
Revenue Receipts	467.80	472.08	648.31
Working Expenses (Net)	432.29	468.69	506.50
Net Receipts	35.51	3.39	141.81
Dividend to General Revenues	20.99	23.45	24.09
Surplus	14.52	(-)20.06	117.72
Appropriation to:			
Revenue Reserve Fund	0.66	—	13.31
Capital Reserve Fund	13.86	—	104.41

The anticipated capital outlay on fixed assets, the balances in Revenue Reserve Fund and Capital Reserve Fund at the end of the year are Rs. 1057.85

crores, Rs. 0.23 crores and Rs. 36.59 crores respectively.

Telephone Billing

Computerised telephone billing has been in operation in four metropolitan cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi on a Service Bureau basis since 1964. After gaining experience, the work in Madras and Bombay has been fully taken over by the Department on Block Time basis by hiring computer time from 1-7-75 and 1-1-76 respectively.

Internal Check

As a concomitant of the separation of Telecommunication Accounts from Audit in phases from 1968, a system of internal check was instituted and inspection parties are now in position in all Circles and Districts. The various field units are inspected twice a year. A report of the serious irregularities coming to notice is put up to the P & T Board periodically. Emphasis is laid more on settlement of the irregularities on the spot than on mere fault finding.

APPENDICES

- I Revenue and Expenditure
- II Capital outlay during and upto the end of 1974-75
- III Profit and Loss
- IV Summary of Stores Suspense
- V Financial Working
- VI Revenue Reserve Fund
- VII Capital Reserve Fund
- VIII Post Offices
- IX Telephones, Telex Exchanges and Telegraph Offices
- X Telephones
- XI Postal Life Insurance
- XII Personnel—Gazetted and Non-Gazetted
- XIII Number of Employees—Scheduled Caste / Tribes.

Appendix I
Revenue and Expenditure

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Total	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
		Working Expenses excluding Approp- riation / contri- butions to Renewals Reserve Fund / Depreciation	Appropriations / Contributions to Renewals Reserve Fund / Depreciation	Due Dividend during the year		
1965-66	137.77	122.98	9.63	10.51	143.12	(-) 5.35
1966-67	159.34	139.33	10.65	12.46	162.44	(-) 3.10
1967-68	174.31	161.16	14.77	10.95	186.88	(-) 12.57
1968-69	209.20	182.88	16.59	11.84	211.31	(-) 2.11
1969-70	233.76	187.24	18.31	12.83	218.38	(+) 15.38
1970-71	271.10	214.63	20.37	13.19	248.19	(+) 22.91
1971-72	299.81	228.07	21.58	13.02	262.67	(+) 37.14
1972-73	320.96	244.01	25.44	14.39	283.84	(+) 37.12
1973-74	360.79	282.06	28.31	22.33	332.70	(+) 28.09
1974-75	401.58	346.95	31.11	21.19	399.25	(+) 2.33

Note: 1. With effect from 1965-66 to 1969-70, the contributions to Renewals Reserve Fund form part of Working Expenses.

2. The Working Expenses for the year 1968-69 include, and those of 1969-70 exclude, the expenditure of Rs. 1.99 crores incurred during the year 1968-69 met from the Contingency Fund of India.

Appendix II

Capital outlay during and upto the end of 1974-75

Fixed Assets

	Postal	Telecom.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land	6,21,154	1,68,03,360	1,74,24,514
	5,91,92,166	10,36,85,525	16,28,77,691
2. Buildings	3,26,82,051	9,80,41,268	13,07,23,319
	47,11,45,435	66,54,30,158	113,68,75,593
3. Railway Mail Vans owned by Post Offices	—	—	—
	92,12,573	—	92,12,573
4. Cables	—	47,54,95,409	47,54,95,409
	—	163,47,02,033	163,47,02,033
5. Telegraphs & Telephones Lines and Radio Masts & Aerials	—	10,86,32,284	10,86,32,284
	—	234,94,40,357	234,94,40,357
6. Apparatus & Plant	22,82,643	62,43,34,489	62,66,17,132
	1,10,72,631	349,28,93,501	350,39,66,132
7. Motor Vehicles	9,779	97,23,341	97,33,120
	67,39,576	1,61,70,996	2,29,10,572
8. General Administration/Direction and Execution, Establishment and other charges etc.	—	1,62,68,314	1,62,68,314
	—	3,80,67,396	3,80,67,396
9. Other Expenditure			
(i) Other Expenditure	4,238	—	4,238
	4,238	—	4,238
(ii) Deduct—Receipts & Recoveries on Capital Account	(—) 53,985	—	(—) 53,985
	11,52,532	1,39,37,851	1,50,90,383
10. Total Fixed Assets (i.e., total of items 1 to 9)	3,55,45,880	134,92,98,465	138,48,44,345
	55,62,14,007	828,64,52,115	884,26,66,202
11. Deduct—Amount met from Advance Rentals under OYT & Other Schemes	—	—	—
	—	32,69,67,683	32,69,67,683
12. Deduct—Expenditure met from Posts & Telegraphs Capital Reserve Fund	—	38,31,19,000	38,31,19,000
	1,29,51,278	134,74,78,300	136,04,29,576
13. Deduct—Amount of Contribution from Revenue	1,82,57,000	24,32,86,000	26,15,43,000
	7,56,76,000	100,07,88,000	107,64,64,000
14. Deduct—Depreciation on historical cost transferred from Revenue	69,18,000	25,54,85,000	26,24,03,000
	5,24,75,974	216,15,32,853	221,40,08,827
15. Total Deductions (i.e. total of items 11 to 14)	2,51,75,000	88,18,90,000	90,70,65,000
	14,11,03,252	483,67,06,044	497,78,69,296
16. Net Fixed Assets (i.e. item 10 minus 15)	1,03,70,880	46,74,08,456	47,77,79,345
	41,51,10,835	344,96,86,071	386,47,96,906

Appendix II
(Contd.)

	Other Assets		
	Postal	Telecom.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Consumers' Co-operative Society	— 12,740	— —	— 12,740
18. Stores and Manufacture Suspense	— —	8,88,05,961 63,66,14,475	8,88,05,961 63,66,14,475
19. Civil Engineering Stores Transactions*	— —	(—) 39,45,508 (—) 73,86,266	(—) 39,45,508 (—) 73,86,266
20. Total other Assets (i.e. total of item 17 to 19)	— 12,740	8,48,60,453 62,92,28,209	8,48,60,453 62,92,40,949
21. Total Dividend bearing Capital Outlay (i.e. total of items 16 & 20)	1,03,70,880 41,51,23,575	55,22,68,918 4,07,89,14,280	56,26,39,798 4,49,40,37,855
22. Deduct—Portion of Capital outlay financed from ordinary Revenue	— 1,05,16,649	— —	— 1,05,16,649
23. Total Capital Outlay (Voted) (i.e. Item 21 minus 22).	1,03,70,880 40,46,06,926	55,22,68,918 4,07,89,14,280	56,26,39,798 4,48,35,21,206

* For details see Appendix-IV
Figures in bold are for total capital outlay

Appendix III Profit and Loss

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Postal Services	Telecommunication Services	Grand Total
1965-66	(—) 3.28	(—) 2.07	(—) 5.35
1966-67	(—) 8.34	(+) 5.24	(—) 3.10
1967-68	(—) 14.12	(+) 1.55	(—) 12.57
1968-69	(—) 6.16	(+) 4.05	(—) 2.11
1969-70	(—) 5.14	(+) 20.52	(+) 15.38
1970-71	(—) 0.96	(+) 23.87	(+) 22.91
1971-72	(—) 7.41	(+) 44.55	(+) 37.14
1972-73	(—) 11.39	(+) 48.51	(+) 37.12
1973-74	(—) 15.50	(+) 43.59	(+) 28.09
1974-75	(—) 35.79	(+) 38.12	(+) 2.33

- Note
1. The surplus/deficits for years 1965-66 and 1966-67 have been worked out after taking into account the full dividend payable for the year including the unpaid dividend (and dividend paid by withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund during 1965-66).
 2. The surplus/deficit for the year 1967-68 has been worked out after excluding the arrear dividends for the year 1965-66 and 1966-67 paid during the year.
 3. The surplus/deficit for the year 1968-69 has been worked out after including the expenditure (1.99) incurred during the year but met from the Contingency Fund of India.
 4. The surplus/deficit for the year 1969-70 has been worked out after excluding the expenditure (1.99) met from Contingency Fund of India during the year 1968-69 recouped in 1969-70.

Appendix IV
Summary of Stores Suspense

(Rupees in crores)

	Opening Balance as on 1-4-74	Adjustments made without financial effect	Re-consti- tuted open- ing balance	Receipt during the year	Issue during the year	Closing Balance as on 31-3-75
Stores Manufacture Suspense						
General Stores	44.89	(—) 0.01	44.88	49.93	47.91	46.90
Workshop Stores	6.51	—	6.51	18.11	13.79	10.83
Manufacture Suspense	3.39	—	3.39	20.43	17.89	5.93
Total Stores and Manufacture Suspense	54.79	(—) 0.01	54.78	88.47	79.59	63.66
Civil Engineering Stores						
Civil Engineering Stores	4.68	—	4.68	3.56	2.88	5.36
Purchase	(—) 6.61	—	(—) 6.61	1.06	2.32	(—) 7.87
Miscellaneous Civil Engineering Works Advances	1.59	—	1.59	1.84	1.66	1.77
Total Civil Engineering Stores	(—) 0.34	—	(—) 0.34	6.46	6.86	(—) 0.74
Total Stores Suspense	54.45	(—) 0.01	54.44	94.93	86.45	62.92

Appendix V Financial Working

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Total	Postal	Telecom.
Receipts			
Postage, Messages & Miscellaneous Revenue	40,15,784	14,20,741	25,95,043
Expenditure			
General Administration	2,95,250	1,31,967	1,63,283
Operation	20,77,116	15,53,147	5,23,969
Agency Services	60,971	60,971	—
Stores & Factories	14,241	—	14,241
Research & Development	4,542	—	4,542
Accounts & Audit	79,636	51,799	27,837
Engineering Maintenance	7,36,135	23,555	7,12,580
Amenities to Staff	28,283	16,670	1,16,13
Pensionary Charges	91,195	44,155	47,040
Stamps, Stationery and Printing	1,22,330	89,924	32,406
Depreciation on Historical Cost	2,62,403	6,918	2,55,485
Supplementary Depreciation	48,714	—	48,714
Contribution towards Capital Expenditure	2,61,543	18,257	2,43,286
International Co-operation	982	982	—
Inter-Branch Adjustments	—	(-) 78,928	78,928
Credits to Working Expenses	3,02,768	1,70,598	1,32,170
Net Working Expenses	37,80,573	17,48,819	20,31,754
Net Receipts	2,35,211	(-) 3,28,078	5,63,289
Dividend to General Revenues	2,11,892	29,810	1,82,082
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	(+) 23,319	(-) 3,57,808	3,81,207

Appendix VI
Revenue Reserve Fund

(Rupees in crores)

Branch	Balance as on 1-4-74	Amount appropriated from surplus	Interest on the Balance at the credit of the Fund	Amount appropriated from the Fund	Balance as on 31-3-75
Postal	(—) 85.24	(—) 35.79	(—) 5.29	—	(—) 126.32
Telecom.	93.25	35.86	5.70	—	134.81
Total	8.01	0.07	0.41	—	8.49

Appendix VII
Capital Reserve Fund

(Rupees in crores)

Branch	Balance as on 1-4-74	Contributions		Interest	Withdrawals	Closing balance as on 31-3-75
		Supplementary depreciations	From surplus			
Postal	0.06	—	—	—	—	0.06
Telecom.	63.25	4.87	2.26	2.45	38.31	34.52
Total	63.31	4.87	2.26	2.45	38.31	34.58

Appendix VIII
Post Offices

Circles	Urban			Rural			Area served by a Post Office (Sq. Km.)	Population served by a Post Office (based on 1971 census)
	Deptl.	Extra Deptl.	Total	Deptl.	Extra Deptl.	Total		
Andhra	921	115	1,036	1,076	11,932	13,008	19.72	3,089
Bihar	499	59	558	790	7,780	8,570	19.06	6,171
Delhi	266	17	283	9	94	103	3.88	10,477
Gujarat	625	27	652	525	6,037	6,562	27.23	3,709
Jammu & Kashmir	110	6	116	83	924	1,007	197.68	4,109
Karnataka	753	284	1,037	621	6,919	7,540	22.38	3,412
Kerala	353	163	516	868	2,638	3,506	9.24	5,048
Madhya Pradesh	596	86	682	441	5,234	5,675	69.89	6,552
Maharashtra	928	71	999	761	7,810	8,571	30.61	5,348
North Eastern	210	121	331	468	2,980	3,448	45.56	5,165
North Western	609	81	690	698	5,922	6,620	20.53	3,710
Orissa	264	20	284	501	5,231	5,732	25.92	3,646
Rajasthan	478	43	521	564	6,462	7,026	45.31	3,408
Tamil Nadu	1,312	292	1,604	1,318	8,070	9,388	11.87	3,781
U. P.	1,247	215	1,462	1,049	12,062	13,111	20.17	6,063
West Bengal	656	82	738	545	5,301	5,846	14.62	6,767
Total	9,827	1,682	11,509	10,317	95,396	1,05,713	27.30	4,674

95396
1682
97078

Appendix IX

Telephones, Telex Exchanges and Telegraph Offices

Circle / District	Local Departmental Telephone Exchanges		Telex Exchanges	Telegraph Offices	
	Manual	Auto		Departmental	Combined
Andhra	94	518	3	27	1,628
Bihar	66	223	4	12	984
Delhi	—	—	—	15	96
Gujarat	123	277	4	14	715
J & K	4	46	1	2	164
Karnataka	49	302	2	20	1,557
Kerala	19	261	4	12	920
Madhya Pradesh	78	241	1	16	816
Maharashtra	116	395	4	38	1,289
North Eastern	37	147	2	10	532
North Western	87	202	5	21	872
Orissa	48	98	3	9	636
Rajasthan	97	141	1	12	879
Tamil Nadu	28	421	3	30	1,435
Uttar Pradesh	114	295	3	44	1,485
West Bengal	47	150	2	21	588
Districts					
Ahmedabad	—	12	1	—	—
Bangalore	—	7	1	—	—
Bombay	—	27	1	—	—
Calcutta	7	28	1	—	—
Coimbatore	—	10	1	—	—
Delhi	—	26	1	—	—
Ernakulam	—	6	1	—	—
Hyderabad	—	12	1	—	—
Indore	—	2	1	—	—
Jaipur	—	3	1	—	—
Kanpur	—	4	1	—	—
Lucknow	—	5	1	—	—
Madras	—	19	1	—	—
Nagpur	—	3	1	—	—
Patna	—	4	1	—	—
Poona	—	6	1	—	—
Total	1,014	3,891	58	303	14,596

5707
96851
1227

Appendix X

Telephones

District / Circle	Working connections including junctions	Extensions			L.D. PCOs	Junctions to PBXs/PABXs	Total Telephone sets connected to P & T Departmental network
		From PBXs/PABXs	From DELs	From PCOs			
Districts							
Ahmedabad	30,893	6,806	4,123	—	—	1,451	40,371
Bangalore	24,527	9,072	4,791	—	—	1,373	37,017
Bombay	1,66,896	71,279	31,200	—	—	13,244	2,56,131
Calcutta	1,18,837	45,018	22,210	—	—	9,551	1,76,514
Coimbatore	10,985	1,387	1,495	—	8	332	13,543
Delhi	1,05,195	33,623	26,739	—	—	5,326	1,60,231
Ernakulam	9,493	2,493	1,484	—	2	465	13,007
Hyderabad	29,234	8,285	3,934	—	—	1,284	40,169
Indore	10,411	466	1,035	—	—	113	11,799
Jaipur	11,495	2,622	1,281	2	2	351	15,051
Kanpur	14,679	2,108	1,415	—	—	387	17,815
Lucknow	10,832	2,400	947	—	5	276	13,908
Madras	62,764	20,200	11,148	—	—	4,300	89,812
Nagpur	10,631	1,798	1,449	—	—	287	13,591
Patna	10,098	1,259	1,104	—	—	221	12,240
Poona	16,477	6,596	2,476	—	2	905	24,646
Total for Districts	6,43,447	2,15,412	1,16,831	2	19	39,866	9,35,845
Circles							
Andhra	54,469	3,635	3,911	106	567	664	62,024
Bihar	33,809	3,150	2,510	118	357	376	39,568
Gujarat	72,930	6,020	5,511	298	150	1,222	83,687
J & K	9,067	3,988	1,528	65	69	133	14,584
Karnataka	44,001	2,702	3,618	413	693	474	50,953
Kerala	48,477	3,592	5,346	87	150	651	57,001
Madhya Pradesh	37,515	3,469	3,158	193	194	325	44,204
Maharashtra	62,021	5,288	5,612	515	389	957	72,868
North Eastern	25,400	4,675	3,178	173	171	305	33,292
North Western	77,030	7,043	6,698	183	342	668	90,628
Orissa	18,426	1,855	1,784	90	260	209	22,206
Rajasthan	31,575	2,436	2,556	841	421	256	37,573
Tamil Nadu	72,282	4,271	6,617	337	259	1,027	82,739
Uttar Pradesh	73,626	7,327	3,852	314	632	417	85,334
West Bengal	25,162	4,132	2,201	177	241	331	31,582
Total for Circles	6,85,790	63,583	58,080	3,910	4,895	8,015	8,08,243
Grand Total	13,29,237	2,78,995	1,74,911	3,912	4,914	47,881	17,44,088
Percentage in District to Grand Total	48.40	77.21	66.79	0.05	0.38	83.26	53.66

Appendix XI

Postal Life Insurance

Year	New Business		Total Business in force		Life Insurance Fund (Rs. in crores)
	No. of Policies	Sum assured (Rs. in crores)	No. of Policies	Sum assured (Rs. in crores)	
1967-68	15,799	5.4	200,885	53.4	26.2
1968-69	20,623	7.5	215,930	59.5	27.9
1969-70	23,872	8.9	234,249	67.0	30.0
1970-71	25,498	9.6	254,252	75.3	32.3
1971-72	24,968	10.2	271,945	83.7	35.0
1972-73	22,672	9.8	287,766	91.7	38.1
1973-74	31,296	13.9	312,067	103.9	41.4
1974-75	36,440	18.0	340,446	119.9	45.5

Appendix XII

Personnel—Actual Strength (including those on deputation and training outside the department) Gazetted

	Class I	Class II	Total
Chairman, P & T Board	1	—	1
Members, P & T Board	6	—	6
Senior Administrative Grade	80	—	80
Chief Engineer (Civil)	1	—	1
Secretary, P & T Board	1	—	1
P & T Accounts & Finance Service—Class I			
Junior Administrative Grade	13	—	13
Senior Time Scale	61	—	61
Junior Time Scale	15	—	15
P & T Accounts & Finance Services—Class II	—	350	350
Telegraph Engineering Service—Class I			
Junior Administrative Grade	153	—	153
Senior Time Scale	707	—	707
Junior Time Scale	89	—	89
Telegraph Engineering Service—Class II	—	2,784	2,784
Telegraph Traffic Service—Class I			
Junior Administrative Grade	1	—	1
Grade I & Grade II	44	—	44
Telegraph Traffic Service—Class II	—	139	139
Indian Postal Service			
Junior Administrative Grade	50	—	50
Time Scale	234	—	234
Postal Superintendent Service	—	421	421
Postmaster's Service	5	72	77
Indian P & T Traffic Services			
Presidency Postmaster	2	—	2
Central Secretariat Service			
Grade I	13	—	13
Junior Analyst	—	2	2
Section Officer	—	72	72
Private Secretaries	—	8	8
Senior Personal Assistants	—	1	1
General Central Service	145	330	475
Total	1,621	4,179	5,800
Audit & Accounts	22	212	234

Appendix XII
(Contd.)

Non-gazetted

	Class III	Class IV	Total
P & T Directorate	1,154	271	1,425
Postal Service			
Postal	1,50,349	33,496	1,83,845
Railway Mail Service	25,804	15,739	41,543
Mail Motor Service	1,354	381	1,735
Returned Letter Office	728	95	823
Postal Life Insurance	163	33	196
Telegraph Service	178378	49744	228142
Telegraph Traffic	18,885	10,332	29,217
CAO Telegraph Check	331	58	389
Telegraph Engineering	1,46,009	15,511	1,61,520
Telecommunication Factories			
Administrative	1,189	469	1,658
Industrial Workers	—	—	5,791
Stores			
Administrative	1,682	1,296	2,978
CAO Telecommunication Stores	595	378	973
Industrial Workers	—	—	1,495
Training Centres	612	283	895
Civil Engineering Wing	1,628	630	2,258
P & T Dispensaries	172	151	323
Extra Departmental	—	—	2,10,382
Audit & Accounts	7,791	816	8,607

Summary

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Others	Total
Departmental	5,800	4,29,778	—	4,35,578
Extra Departmental	—	—	2,10,382	2,10,382
Industrial Workers	—	—	7,286	7,286
Total	5,800	4,29,778	2,17,668	6,53,246
Audit & Accounts	234	8,607	—	8,841

Note: The Circle offices staff of the Postal & Telecom. Circles are included in their respective services.

Appendix XIII

Number of Employees—Scheduled Caste/Tribes as on 31-3-75

Class	Total number of employees	Scheduled Caste	Percentage to total No. of employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total employees
Class I	1,621	45	2.7	11	0.7
Class II	4,179	191	4.6	12	0.3
Class III	350,655	44,938	12.8	11,157	3.2
Class IV (excluding sweepers)	76,273	14,537	19.1	4,005	5.2
Class IV (Sweepers)	2,850	2,497	87.6	122	4.3

