



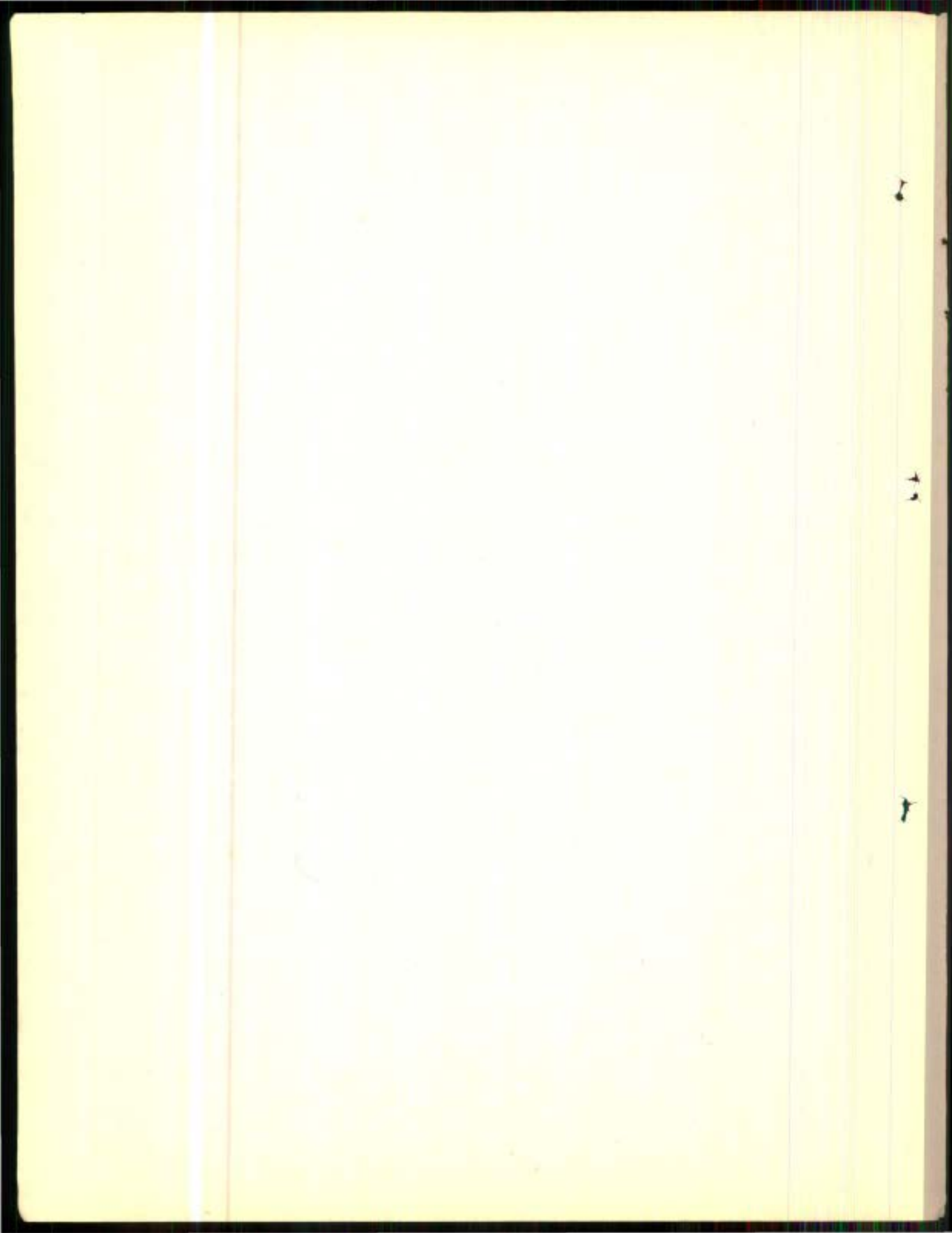
वार्षिक रिपोर्ट
ANNUAL REPORT
1978-79

और
AND

कार्य प्रगति
ACTIVITIES
1979-80

भारतीय डाक-तार विभाग

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT



Postal Services

Postal Network

During the year 1978-79, the Department not only continued the expansion schemes of 1977-78 for postal expansion in rural areas with larger targets to be achieved, but also introduced some new schemes like appointing of Extra Departmental Agents for strengthening daily delivery, upgradation of Extra Departmental Branch Offices with Public call offices facility to Extra Departmental Sub offices and laying down an entirely new set of norms for opening of post offices etc.

Emphasis was laid on providing greater postal facilities and improving the existing facilities in the rural areas. Against a target of 5,000 post offices to be opened during 1978-79, 5,699 post offices were actually opened in the rural areas including 1,814 mobile post offices. This was a substantial improvement over 1977-78 when 3,570 post offices were opened in the rural areas. 458 post offices were also opened in the urban areas during 1978-79. The total number of post offices in the country as on 31-3-1979 was 1,30,988.

The concept of Gram Panchayat villages being given preference for postal purposes was also introduced. A post office can now be opened in a Gram Panchayat village, subject to the other conditions being satisfied, regardless of the actual population of the village.

Another step forward was to reverse an earlier decision to abolish Extra Departmental sub offices and to continue the existing Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices. It was further decided that Branch Offices should be upgraded to Extra Departmental Sub-Offices if their actual workload exceeded 4 hours but was less than 5 hours

Consideration of cost in case of such upgradation was done away with. The policy of expansion in rural areas followed by the Telecom. Branch led to opening of many Public Call Offices/Combined Offices which would necessarily be installed in Branch Post Offices. Since this would place additional workload and responsibility on the Branch Post Masters, it was decided that all Branch Post Offices having Public Call Offices should be upgraded into Extra-Departmental Sub Offices. The result of this decision was that during 1978-79, 5,178 Extra Departmental Branch Offices were upgraded to Extra Departmental Sub Offices. Another 315 Extra Departmental Branch Offices were upgraded to Departmental Sub Post Offices.

Daily Delivery Service to Villages

All Postal circles achieved 100% coverage of villages with daily delivery service excepting four Postal Circles which have inaccessible and snowcovered areas. Even in these four Postal Circles, the coverage of villages with daily delivery service was above 99%. The percentage of daily delivery service on 31-3-1979 in the country was 99.76.

Mobile Post Offices

1,814 new mobile post offices were opened while 4,697 stationary Extra Departmental Branch Offices were converted to mobile Branch Offices. These 6,511 mobile post offices provided postal counter facilities to 14,538 villages. As on 31-3-1979 there were 32,573 mobile post offices providing such counter facilities to the villager at his doorstep in 80,625 villages.

Night Post Offices

Night Post Offices (i.e., post offices which work even on Sunday and holidays and whose normal working hours are from 0800 to 2030) continued to serve the public in urban areas. As on 31-3-1979, their number was 143.

Letter Boxes

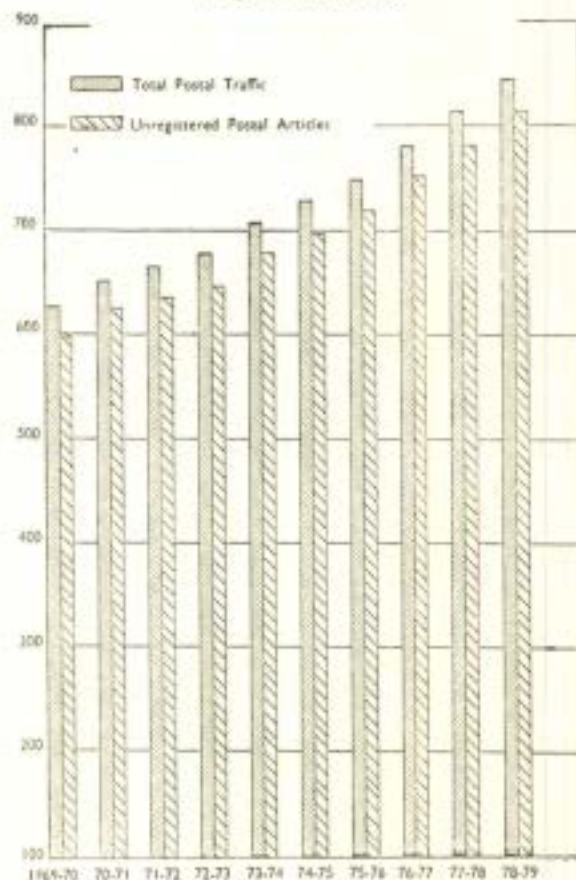
The target for planting letter boxes in rural areas was 50,000. This was exceeded and 64,047 letter boxes were planted. Another 1,425 letter boxes were planted in urban areas. Previously letter boxes could be installed in rural areas at a distance of 2 miles from each other provided two letters were expected to be posted daily. This standard was liberalised to permit installation of letter boxes at a distance of one mile from each other if posting of one letter per day was expected. There were 4,26,553 letter boxes in the country as on 31-3-1979, out of these, 71,295 were in urban and 3,55,258 were in rural areas.

Appointment of Additional Extra Departmental Agents for Daily Delivery Etc.

In consonance with the policy to provide improved delivery service to all villages in the country, a new scheme of appointing Extra Departmental Agents was introduced in order to strengthen delivery service and to ensure proper clearance of the large number of additional letter boxes that were planted. Targets were fixed for each circle. Against a target of 10,000 Extra Departmental Agents to be appointed in 1978-79, 10,814 Extra Departmental Agents were appointed.

Total Postal Traffic and Unregistered Postal Articles

(Figures in Crores)



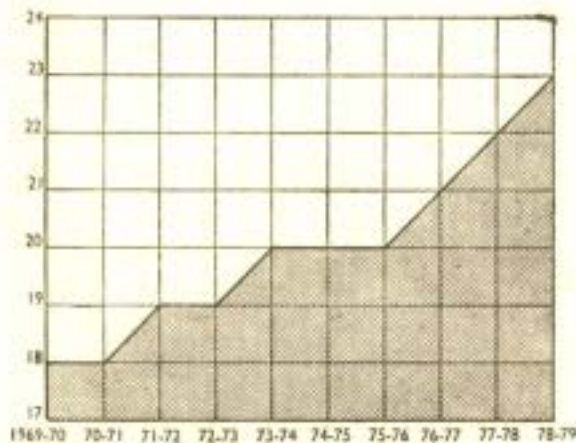
Mail Traffic

An estimated 83,896 lakh pieces of articles (excluding money orders) were processed. Of these, 2,311 lakh registered articles accounted for 2.75% of the mail traffic. Newspapers, periodicals etc., formed a sizeable portion, the number of such articles delivered during the year being 5,221 lakhs. Monetary services like Money Orders and Postal Orders continued to be popular with the patrons. 1,083 lakh inland money orders of total value of Rs. 1,100 crores were issued; the average value of a money

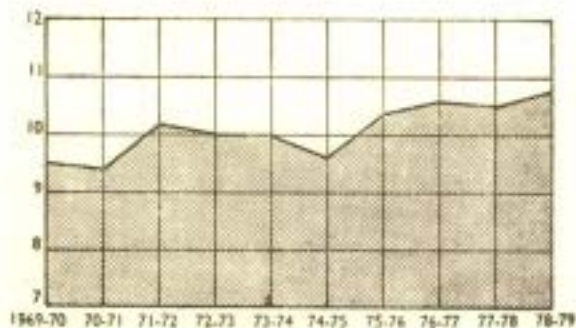
Total Registered Articles and Money Orders

(Figures in Crores)

Registered Articles



Money Orders



order was Rs. 101.57 and the commission earned per money order was Rs. 2.42. 136.7 lakh postal orders worth Rs. 9.94 crores were sold, the commission earned by the Department being Rs. 17.18 lakhs. The average value of a Postal Order was Rs. 7.27 against Rs. 7.09 in the previous year.

The number of value payable articles increased to 103 lakhs recording an increase of about 6% during the year. 5,71,482 parcels were despatched to foreign countries and 7,40,961 were received from other countries. 23,825 parcels were exchanged in transit.

Mail Conveyance

Railway Mail Service is a very busy organisation handling many millions of articles every day spread over 1.6 lakh kilometre railway lines. Though the carrying capacity of the Railways has increased to a considerable extent, the capacity available for Postal traffic has not kept pace with its mounting requirements, because of non-provision of accommodation on certain trains by the Railways. The shortfall is met either through Air services or Road transport. Within the country the mails are conveyed by surface routes over a distance of more than 11.1 lakh kilometres. Similarly more than one lakh Kilogrammes of mails are transported by air through Indian Air lines.

Mail Vans

There are 480 Mail vans on broad gauge, 227 on metre gauge and 41 on narrow gauge. As the number of Mail vans available is inadequate, more vans are under construction which are expected to be released during 1979-80.

R.M.S. Divisions and Sorting Offices

There are 522 R.M.S. sections and 765 stationary mail Offices. 63 R.M.S. Divisions are functioning in the country. A new R.M.S. Division designated as SR Division with Head Quarters at Surat was opened, bifurcating the existing R.M.S. W-Division. New Sorting Offices were also opened at Betul, Kauli and Gandhi Nagar. Two R.M.S. running sections were also opened designated as I-29 (Pathankot-Jammu) and K-29 (Jharsaguda-Rourkela).

Quick Mail Service

Quick Mail Service is now available in 45 National and 407 Regional centres.

More than 4 lakh articles are handled daily in the 45 National Quick Mail Service centres.

Returned Letter Offices

All possible efforts are made to deliver an article even though its address may be illegible or insufficient. The Department has teams of trained personnel at 15 Returned Letter Offices (RLO) situated at different places in the country, who examine the mail and try to locate the addressees or failing that, the sender.

An estimated number of 250 lakh articles were received in these RLOs during the year. The trained teams could successfully locate the addressees in 55.7% cases and the senders in 22.0% cases. In the process, valuables worth Rs. 115 lakhs such as currency notes, cheques etc., could be either sent to the addressees or restored to the senders.

Postal Facilities

It was decided to supply printed RD-1 Form to the public for booking of recorded delivery articles.

Facility of sale of Income Tax Return Forms through Post Offices was extended for the financial year 1979-80.

Introduction of Money Order Service

Money Order Service was introduced (1) from Sweden to India and (2) from Netherlands to India. The introduction of Money Order Service with these countries is bringing in a considerable amount of foreign exchange to the Department.

Opening of Foreign Post Offices

An extended counter of the Bombay Foreign Post Office was opened at Kandla Free Trade Zone during this year.

Introduction of Air Parcel Service

Exchange of air parcel service to Somalia (Southern & Northern Regions) was

introduced with effect from 1-4-1978 and Djibouti and Reunion with effect from 1-10-1978.

Mechanisation

111 adding and listing machines were procured for use in Savings Bank Control Organisations.

Departmental Mail Motor Service

Departmental Mail Motor Services functioning in 72 stations covered a total distance of 174 lakh kilometres. The total expenditure during 1978-79 was Rs. 409 lakhs.

Philately

27 Commemorative / Special postage stamps of different denominations were issued. This includes a series of stamps on Museums of India. Two stamps were also issued to mark the International Year of the Child.

The Philatelic sale during the year was Rs. 1.71 crores.

The Department participated in five International exhibitions and also organised four Circle level and four District level exhibitions for promotion of Philately in the country. A Journal "Indian Philatelist" and news letter "Stamp News" are issued periodically to disseminate information about Philatelic activities in the country.

International Postal Relations

As in the past, India continued to play an important role in International Postal Relations. India is a member of the Universal Postal Union, (a specialised agency of United Nations) and the Asian Oceanic Postal Union, (a restricted Union of the Postal Administrations of Asia and the Oceanic Region) and took very active interest in the affairs of these bodies. In its capacity as a member of the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS),

an important organ of the Universal Postal Union and Chairman of one of its seven Committees, India had the privilege of conducting and directing various International Postal studies. India also figured prominently in the meetings of these bodies.

India continued to be active in the field of rendering Technical Assistance to other developing countries which are in need of such assistance. India offered six fellowships for the benefit of middle grade officers of the developing countries to promote International understanding and cooperation. The UNDP-UPU project for the development of Postal services of the West Asia Region was established in April, 1978, with its Headquarters at New Delhi. The countries covered by this project are Iran, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives. India also deputed a number of Postal experts to various developing countries to help them plan, organise and improve their postal services.

Inspection Organisation

Apart from periodical inspections of offices by Circles and Divisions, the Inspection Organisation of the Directorate undertakes spot studies of various operative and administrative units. These studies are intended to assess the quality of service, in general, besides bringing to light the problems faced by the units, possibilities of improvements and avenues for expansion of facilities. Vigilant follow up action is also taken on inspection reports and on the observations of the Director General P & T and Members of P & T Board.

Another important field of activity of the inspection organisation is the examination of suggestions for improvement received under the Departmental Suggestions Scheme. At the 33rd meeting of the Departmental Suggestions Committee under the Chairmanship

of the Secretary(C) held on 8th November, 1978, eighteen suggestions were accepted for implementation. Cash awards amounting to Rs. 1,250/- were given to seven officials, letters of commendation were issued to ten officials and certificates of 'Meritorious' Suggestions were issued to four officials. In this way, efforts are being made to generate enthusiasm among P & T staff to suggest improvements in the quality of service to the public which is the very raison d'etre of the Inspection Organisation.

Postal Staff College

The Postal Staff College organised two training programmes for probationers of the Indian Postal Service and two training programmes for Officers of Indian P & T Accounts and Finance Service. Two Induction/Orientation Programmes for officers promoted to Group 'A' in the Postal Service and one for Postal Accounts Officers were also conducted. Six Seminars were organised on various operational aspects of the service covering Directors of Postal Services, Vigilance Officers and Group 'A' and 'B' field officers of other cadres.

The number of probationers trained was 30 for the Indian Postal Service and 10 for the Indian P & T Accounts & Finance Service. 17 Directors and 101 other officers of Groups 'A' and 'B' attended the other programmes.

Compendium of Postal Complaints

In order to ensure that public complaints are dealt with in a humane and just manner and to facilitate their speedy and efficient disposal by the Post Offices and Administrative Units, a "Compendium on Postal Complaints" containing check points, guidelines and suggestions for practical action at grass-root level was issued.

Savings Bank

The Post Office Savings Bank is the nation's largest savings Bank which operates through more than 1.30 lakh offices spread all over the country. At the close of the year, the number of Savings Bank accounts of all classes was about 426 lakhs. The aggregate balance in the Savings Bank including investment in National Savings Certificates was Rs. 5,747 crores, registering an increase of Rs. 853 crores from the previous year (1977-78).

The Public Provident Fund Scheme of the Central Government which was being operated through the State Bank of India was also introduced at all Head Post Offices from 1-1-1979. With this step, all Small Savings Schemes of the Government of India are available in the Post Office Savings Bank.

To popularise Savings Schemes, efforts at liberalisation of rules have been continuing. Powers to allow premature closure of Time Deposit Accounts during the first year, which were hitherto being exercised by the Postmaster General, were delegated to the Head Postmasters. Depositors of Post Office Time Deposit account are now allowed the facility of automatic credit of interest into their Recurring Deposit accounts.

Savings Bank account pass books were redesigned so as to make them attractive, handy and useful. Identity cards for savings bank depositors were introduced so that the depositors do not face any difficulty in withdrawing money in case their signatures do not fully tally with those on record. Plastic covers for pass books are also being distributed free of cost to depositors of new accounts in rural areas.

A booklet entitled "Guidelines for Savings Bank Counter Clerks" was brought out so as to improve the skills and working knowledge of Savings Bank Staff and thus improve the quality of service at savings bank counters.

In the two half-yearly prize draws held in July, 1978 and in January, 1979, 47.20 and 49.67 lakh accounts respectively participated, thus proving the increasing popularity of the scheme.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

As on 31-12-1978, the number of Broadcast Receiver Licences for Radios was 1,96,11,444 and for T.V. was 8,99,123. The revenue received was Rs. 25,23,86,137.50 for Radios and Rs. 4,12,50,471.00 for T.V.

During the calendar year, 1978 the number of unlicensed sets detected was 3,04,773 Radios (including Transistors) and T.Vs together and Rs. 38,55,230 as licence fee and Rs. 34,01,409 as surcharge were collected.

Postal Life Insurance (PLI)

The PLI Fund balances remain invested with the Government. In return for the investment, Government allows the Fund interest at the rate of 0.5% less than the concessional rate on the General Provident Fund. The PLI thus earned an interest of Rs. 5,53,21,389 on its balances at the rate of 7.5% for the period from 1-4-1978 to 31-3-1979.

1,01,707 new policies for an assured total sum of Rs. 69,63,29,700 were issued during the year 1978-79 as against

99,829 policies for Rs. 59,94,72,800 during the previous year. There was an expansion of 16.16% in new business (sum assured) over the previous year.

6,34,444 policies for the assured value of Rs. 3,15,48,49,895 were in force at the end of year 1978-79 as against 5,43,486 policies for Rs. 2,49,22,27,633 at the close of the previous year. 10,538 policies of the value of Rs. 3,10,28,740 were terminated either by death or maturity or surrender during the year 1978-79 as compared to 10,336 policies of the value of Rs. 2,93,86,071 in the previous year.

211 policies of the value of Rs. 12,62,500 either lapsed or cancelled.

The closing balance of the PLI Fund including Extra Premium Fund as on 31-3-1979 was Rs. 85,74,50,085.

The existing rates of bonus on PLI policies are Rs. 31 for Endowment Policies and Rs. 40 for whole Life Policies per thousand of sum assured per annum. These rates are applicable to those policies which were in force during the period from 1-4-1978 to 31-3-1982 and would also receive bonus at the above rates.

Telecommunication Services

Telegraph Offices

26,783 Telegraph Offices were opened during the year. Of these, 346 were Departmental Telegraph Offices, 23,867 were combined Post and Telegraph Offices and 2,570 Licenced Telegraph Offices working under Railway and Canal administrations. In addition, there were 2,718 Licenced Telegraph Offices working exclusively for the use of Railway and Canal administrations. As against the target of opening 2,300 Telegraph Offices, 3,806 Telegraph Offices were opened during the year.

Inland Telegrams

602 lakh inland telegrams were booked as compared to 582 lakhs last year. Of these, State Telegrams constituted 9.1% and Press telegrams 0.8%.

Phonograms

105.8 lakh messages were booked and 17.7 lakhs were delivered over the phone.

Greeting Telegrams

47.5 lakh greeting telegrams were delivered during the year; of these 0.3 lakh were deluxe telegrams.

Devanagari Telegraph Service

The number of telegraph offices providing this service rose from 9,407 in 1977-78 to 10,748 as on 31-3-1979. 13.9 lakh telegrams in Devanagari script were booked.

Abbreviated Addresses

At the close of the year, the total number of abbreviated telegraph addresses in Roman script was 1,32,493 and in Devanagari script 3,265.

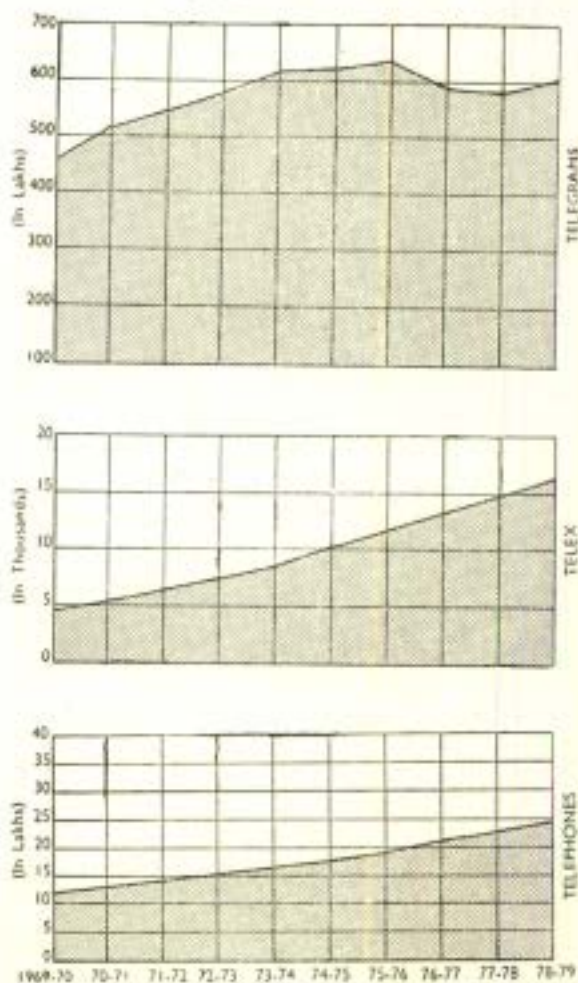
Photo Telegrams

1,768 inland, 506 outgoing and 1,033 incoming foreign photo telegrams were handled.

Telexograms

This service is available in 70 telegraph offices in the country. 16.3 lakh telegrams were booked and 17.3 lakhs were delivered over telex.

No. of Inland Telegram, Telex and Telephone Connections



Local Telephone Systems

The switching capacity in the country reached 21,87,585 lines with the addition of 1,71,000 lines in 1978-79.

There was also a net addition of 1,41,082 direct exchange lines bringing the figure to 18,67,828.

628 Telephone exchanges were opened during the year bringing the total number of exchanges in India to 6,866.

Long Distance Switching

3,550 TAX lines were commissioned during the year bringing the total TAX lines to 34,000.

31 new stations were connected to TAX network bringing the total to 108 stations.

131 point to point STD routes and three international STD routes (one of them one way) were working in the country besides 47 group dialling routes on 31-3-1979.

The Manual Trunk Service was also strengthened by providing 328 Manual Trunk Boards and 2,016 Trunk Circuits bringing the total Trunk Boards to 6,766 with 38,390 trunk circuits.

Long Distance Transmission System

2,125 Kms. of coaxial cables and 2,116 channels in the coaxial systems were added during the year.

New Microwave routes to the extent of 1,325 Kms. and 1,937 Microwave channels were added during 1978-79.

Besides, 155 route Kms. of UHF / VHF systems and 24 channels were added during the year.

The H.F. network was expanded by 1,735 route Kms. and 27 channels.

Manual Trunk Service

Manual trunk calls continued to increase during the year under review. 20.8 crores of calls were booked of which 16.0 crores were effective, the increase of calls booked over the previous year being approximately 6.6%.

No Delay Service

Number of one way routes on which "No Delay" Service was available increased from 867 to 905.

Service between Delhi and State / Union Territory Capitals

During the year Panaji (Goa) was connected to Delhi by STD Service. At the end of the year, out of 21 State Capitals, 19 are connected to Delhi by STD and the remaining 2, Imphal (Manipur) and Agartala (Tripura) by 'No Delay Service'. Amongst 8 Union Territory Capitals, two stations, namely, Chandigarh and Panaji are connected by STD to Delhi while Pondicherry is connected by 'No Delay Service'. AIZAWL, the capital of Mizoram, is connected to Delhi by Trunk Circuit.

Trunk facilities between the State Capitals and District Headquarters

Out of 368 Distt. Headquarters outside the State Capitals, 349 have been linked with State Capitals. Only 19 are yet to be linked. The number of routes having STD facility from State Capital to Distt. Headquarters has increased from 57 during last year to 68 during the year 1978-79. The routes having STD facility from Distt. Headquarters to State Capitals has gone up from 59 to 71. Additional routes with 'No Delay Service' were introduced between State Capitals and Distt. Headquarters and as on 31-3-1979 there are 254 'No

Delay Service' routes from State Capitals to Distt. Headquarters and 263 in the reverse direction.

Trunk Circuits

2,016 manual trunk circuits were added during the year bringing the total to 38,390.

Liberalisation of conditions for Provision of Telephone

An important decision was taken reducing the advance deposit from rural exchange subscribers from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 100/-. It is expected that this would be an added incentive to the rural population and result in rapid development of telecommunication in rural areas.

In view of the difficulties experienced by applicants for telephones under "ordinary category" in large cities, the OYT registration was suspended in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Ludhiana so as to ensure improved chances for subscribers registered in the general category in these cities.

Rules for allotment of telephones have been revised by the P & T Board and liberalised in a number of cases. Some of the important cases are :

- (i) Extension of OYT(S) category to widows of Senior Officers.
- (ii) Sanction of temporary telephones on normal rent to members of Telephone advisory Committee.
- (iii) Sanction of temporary telephones to Small Scale Industries.
- (iv) Liberalisation of transfer rules and permitting transfer of telephones in case of dissolution of firms and other categories.

Telephone Directories

Report of the Devanagari Directory standardisation committee was placed before the P & T Board and instructions on the basis of its decisions issued to all Telecom. Circles/ Telephone Districts in furtherance of promotion of use of Hindi in Telephone Directories.

A Study Group was set up in 1975 to examine, amongst others, the printing of Telephone directories through computerisation for compilation and photo-film setting process for printing. The Board accepted the Study Group's recommendation and decided to adopt this modern method of compiling and printing of telephone directories for Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, in the first phase. Bombay has already adopted this process.

The report of the Committee set up to re-examine the procedure of printing and advertising in telephone directories and to review the proforma of agreement etc. was received at the end of March, 1979 and is under study in the Directorate.

International Telephone Service

Direct telephone service continued to be available to 43 countries. One more country was added to the existing 35 countries which were connected through Satellite telephone circuits. Switched telephone service is available to almost all countries of the world.

Direct telephone service was extended to Iraq, Yugoslavia and Phillipines. Switched telephone service was made available to Guadeloupe, French - Gulana, Martinique, St. Pierre and Miquelon. International Telephone Traffic is at present about 7.7 lakhs calls per annum showing an increase of about 20% over previous year's traffic which was about 6.4 lakhs.

Opening of Long Distance Public Call Offices

Due to the emphasis on rural development, the target of opening 2,000 Long Distance Public Call Offices during the year 1978-79 was not only exceeded but a new record in the provision of telephone facilities in the rural areas was also established. A record number of 3,002 (Net) Long Distance Public Call Offices were added.

Telex

16 new Telex Exchanges and 1,160 lines were added to the telex network bringing the total number of Telex Exchanges to 117 and Telex capacity to 21,025 lines at the end of the year. The number of Telex subscribers increased by 1,806. Besides, 2,107 VFT Channels were added to the network to cater to the needs of Telex and Telegraph traffic.

International Telex Services

Direct International Telex service is available to 39 countries and switched service to 168 countries.

Direct telex service was extended to Netherlands, Philippines, Iraq, China, Zambia, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Malaysia. Switched service was extended to Guinea - Bissau, Comoros, Tonga, Saipan and St. Helena.

Automatic telex service to Indian Telex subscribers is now available to 30 countries as against 27 last year. The introduction of automatic facility resulted in a fall by about 4.0 lakh manual calls during 1978-79.

Cable Pressurisation

Pressurisation of telephone cables in all telephone districts to prevent cable breakdown and reduce interruptions on telephone

lines was continued this year. 1,250 KM of junction/primary cables were pressurised raising the total cable under gas pressure to 5,650 KM out of 13,326 KM. All new junction/primary cables being laid in these districts are pressurised.

During the heavy rains and floods in Madras in December, 1978, none of the pressurised cables failed and services remained normal. In Bangalore Telephones pressurised cables revealed 67 incipient faults in a period of 4 months enabling advance action against potential breakdown and large scale interruptions.

Monitoring of Telephone System

The performance of telephone systems of over 5,000 lines is monitored annually. 33 systems were observed and reported on by the observation team of the P & T Directorate.

New Facilities

Trunk offering facility on "199 Local Assistance Service" has been introduced. This will enable the operator to verify whether the subscriber line is busy or is unobtainable for other reasons.

Upgradation of Crossbar Exchanges

Upgradation work in crossbar exchanges to improve the life and performance of these equipment was completed in 59 Local Crossbar Exchanges. Work is in process in 13 others. Improvement in functioning was observed in exchanges where upgradation work was completed.

Upgradation work on BTM supplied TAXs at Bombay, Delhi and Madras was completed.

Introduction of positive battery metering to reduce excess metering faults was introduced in 24 local crossbar exchanges.

Wireless Links

Emergency wireless stations were opened at Uttarkashi, Tehri and Rishikesh during the period of heavy landslides in the area in August-September, 1978. Nine wireless stations were opened in Himachal Pradesh to strengthen telecommunication facilities in the remote hilly areas.

Ship to shore communication was further strengthened by opening new marine channels on distress R/T on 6,215.5 KHz from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta coastal radio stations. An additional HF radio telephone channel was commissioned from Madras coastal station on 13 MHz band. Auto-alarm equipment for distress calls was installed at Okha and Porbander coastal stations. HF wireless telegraphy was also introduced from Visakhapatnam coastal station.

18 networks involving several stations were commissioned on rent and guarantee basis for various leased subscribers. These were provided on HF/VHF bands. With the commissioning of 27 additional channels during 1978-79, the number of wireless channels increased to 318 covering 58,359 Kilometres.

Microwave

A number of wide band and narrow band microwave systems and UHF systems were introduced in P&T network during 1978-79. With the introduction of these new routes, the total kilometreage of microwave routes increased to 14,586 kms. The route length of the UHF system increased to 1,320 Kms.

Telephone Revenue

Item	Rs. in lakhs
Amount billed for during 1978-79	44,854
Amount collected during 1978-79	45,067
Total amount outstanding on 1-7-1979	1,274
Percentage of Item (3) to (1)	2.8%

The amount billed for has gone up by about Rs. 50 crores which is about 12.5% more than the last year's figure of Rs. 39,850 lakhs. The increase in the percentage of amount outstanding to the amount billed is negligible being 0.1% over that of the previous year. In the case of Delhi District, provisional figures have been adopted in arriving at the above amount.

Telecommunication Research Centre Radio

Feasibility study of multi-access system for long distance P.C.O. was completed and the system specification was finalised. Performance evaluation of 7 + 1 ADM-PSK-VHF equipment was completed and system specification was worked out. Field trial of 2 GHz microwave system at Tiger Hill, Kalimpong was completed.

Transmission

The development of CP-7 channel translating equipment, Hyper group transmitting equipment for 2,700 channels, and multi-frequency generating equipment were completed and their designs were cleared for regular production. Design of 30 channel P.C.M. equipment using LSI codec was completed. The development of 8 Megabit digital multiplex equipment was completed. Performance evaluation of 2,400 BPS data modem and 300 BPS Full Duplex manufactured by H.T.L and some other modem prototypes from I.T.I. were

completed. Evaluation of 2.6 MHz high reliability equipment design to work on small tube coaxial system and also the design of 4 MHz dependent repeater was completed. A number of new machines were installed in the Micro-Electronic laboratory and commissioned to take up thick/thin film integration of components used in microwave systems.

Switching

Computerised Automatic Recording and Analysis Equipment was successfully tried out at Delhi and its application for real time traffic measurements and for maintenance aids had been established. Small size Telex equipment was developed in co-operation with the I.T.I. and the performance of the laboratory prototype was evaluated for conducting field trial. Developmental work on a number of maintenance aids for Strowger Exchanges and evaluation of the laboratory prototype was completed. Development of 100/1000 digital PABX has been taken up with I.T.I. Software development using the latest microprocessor technology was undertaken for network planning and for introduction of new facilities for telephone subscribers. Evaluation of PCM cable manufactured by HCL for 2 Megabit PCM working, study of comparative performance of corrugated steel sheath cable and lead sheath tape armoured coaxial cable were undertaken. Specification for Jelly filled local cable was finalised including the technical evaluation of offers from International manufacturers. Studies in regard to improved techniques for pressurization, ducting and protection of cable continued.

Indian Crossbar Project

A 2,000 line J5X exchange to the I.C.P design was commissioned in New Delhi on

20th October, 1978. The revised design incorporates minimum number of common control equipment and is functioning with better reliability and increased call handling capacity. The installation of I.C.P Trunk Auto Exchange at Bareilly commenced in April, 1978 and physical erection of bays, cabling etc. was completed. Besides improvement in regard to increased call handling capacity and better reliability as achieved in the local I.C.P exchange, an important additional feature of the Trunk Exchanges is the use of an electronic translator wherein one pair of translator handles the entire traffic of 10,000 lines as against the requirement of 50 pairs of translators in the earlier Pentaconta system. A number of new installation and maintenance aids were designed to reduce installation time and to simplify maintenance schedules.

Rajouri Garden Electronic Telephone Exchange Project

The installation of the second processor was completed to commence the second phase of field trial on departmental telephones under multiprocessor environment. Live traffic tests were carried out from 30th November, 1978 to 31st March, 1979 to debug the call processing programmes and also to stabilise the hardware. A high level Departmental Committee was evaluating the performance of the exchange to examine the feasibility for fabrication of the pre-production Model of the Indian SPC1 system. As per recommendation of this committee, a global invitation of offer was floated for assistance proposals from internationally reputed ESS manufacturers for fabrication of the pre-production model. On behalf of this Committee, T.R.C is engaged in technical discussions with 11 ESS manufacturers from all over the world for examining their assistance proposals.

Satellite Project

Field trial of single channel per carrier (SCPC) and radio networking equipment for TV with multi audio, digital communication multiple access and integration of Satellite circuits with the terrestrial network was advanced towards completion. Interference analysis, transmission planning studies, and site selection for 7 earth stations under INTELSAT based transponder project was nearing completion. System specification for the earth station equipment viz., 11 GHz microwave equipment, microwave towers and power plants was finalised and orders were placed for procurement of the equipment for earth stations at Madras and Delhi. Interference studies were carried out for the INSAT project and preliminary site survey for location of earth stations was completed. Specification for earth station equipment was finalised.

Production Performance of Telecom. Factories

The Telecom. Factories manufactured stores and equipment worth Rs. 1,661.68 lakhs during 1978-79. The factory-wise production was Bombay Rs. 380.55 lakhs, Calcutta Rs. 617.05 lakhs and Jabalpur Rs. 664.08 lakhs. The staff strength as on 31-3-1979 was 7,253 and the fixed capital assets as on 31-3-1979 were Rs. 565.72 lakhs. The new factory at Bhilai for manufacturing microwave towers is under construction and production of a few components may commence in 1979-80.

Reorganisation of Telecom. Factories

The Telecom. Factories were reorganised and each factory is now headed by a General Manager in the Senior Administrative Grade. Adequate financial powers were delegated to General Manager of each Factory for smooth and efficient functioning. At Head-

quarters a Deputy Director General exclusively for Telecom. Factories now assists Member (TD) in formulation of policies and is responsible for planning, coordinating, monitoring and controlling various activities of these factories. The Board of Management of Telecom. Factories was also reconstituted and now General Manager of each factory is a member of the Board. The Board is being assisted by Production, Co-ordination and Development Coordination Committees and Staff and Finance Committee.

Modernisation of Technology

Global tenders for setting of modern Galvanising plants at Telecom. Factories in Calcutta and Jabalpur were invited and orders are expected to be finalised shortly. Efforts are continuing for drawing up plans to modernise the manufacturing technology of tubes by using welded construction instead of rivetted construction. Plans are also being prepared for modernisation of foundry.

Reconstruction of Factory Sheds

Construction of a new factory shed for Calcutta Factory at a cost of Rs. 48.82 lakhs was approved in principle. As the existing site of Telecom. Factory at Jabalpur is congested, the Board decided in principle to shift the factory to a new site near Adhartal where the factory will be laid on modern lines. A scheme for improvement of thermal and ventilation conditions in Factory sheds in Bombay was sanctioned.

Augmentation of existing items of Production

To augment the production of channel iron brackets, the purchase of three 4-spindle drilling machines was approved. For increasing the production of stalks, it was decided to recondition one Bolt Forging

Machine and an estimate for import of two machines is under consideration. A project for enhancing the production of Cordage from 3 lakh metres to 8 lakh metres per annum is expected to be sanctioned shortly. A proposal to setup additional capacity for manufacture of tubes is under examination.

New items to be taken up for Manufacture

Buttinski Telephone, Fibre glass D. P. Boxes and C.S.O. Boards are being added as new items of production. A large number of new items, for example, ACSR accessories, operators head gear set, BPO relays, STD CCBS etc., will be gradually developed and introduced as additional items.

Revision of Incentive Rates

The hourly incentive rates were enhanced recently. A further study is to be conducted to rationalise the norms of production.

Maintenance of Long Distance Communication Links during Floods

Landslides and floods in the Uttar Kashi Region in August, 1978 snapped the telecom. lines cutting off Uttar Kashi completely from the rest of the country. As road communication was also affected, the restoration of telecom. links was handicapped. However, essential telecom. services were restored by installing wireless links, the equipment for which was airlifted to Uttar Kashi and open wire lines were restored on priority and the links restored.

Unprecedented floods in September, 1978 affected some long distance communication systems in the Northern and Eastern parts and co-axial systems around Delhi were taken to repair essential links.

During the September/October, 1978 floods, Telecom. installations and cable systems were adversely hit in West Bengal

threatening a few Microwave Repeater Stations, and Coaxial/Trunk cable repeater stations. Barricade walls were hurriedly constructed to protect these stations and flood water that yet entered into these stations due to seepage was continuously bailed out by the maintenance staff averting damage to equipment and maintaining telecommunication links. The Railway electrification cable network from Sealdah to Howrah was, however, affected due to extensive damages caused by floods resulting in interruption to Railway control circuit and Short-haul P & T carrier systems. The staff rose to the occasion, bailed out the water, removed the equipment to safer heights and thus prevented permanent damage. The maintenance staff kept to their posts even during the height of the floods and restored communication at the earliest possible. Essential Railway control circuits were provided on alternate routes during the interruption on normal systems.

Data Transmission

The demand for high speed Data Communication circuits has been steadily building up. P & T Department is at present engineering point-to-point Data circuits as per the requirement of users. Three International, two National Long Distance and twelve local voice data links up to a maximum speed of 9,600 BPS have already been provided. The Department is now in the process of providing a number of International/National/Local data links for various users such as Air lines, Defence, Research Institutions etc.

Action has also been initiated to assess the potential future demands in the field of data Communication with a view to evolving a suitable Public Data network in the country.

General

Buildings

During the year 1978-79, Civil Engg. Wing of the P & T Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 33.3 crores against the budget provision of Rs. 33.5 crores.

255 Telecom. buildings, 276 Postal buildings, 5,200 staff quarters, 60 tower foundations and 114 M/W buildings were under construction during 1978-79. Out of these 95 Telecom. buildings, 95 Postal buildings, 1,557 staff quarters, 50 tower foundations and 52 M/W buildings were completed.

Air conditioning Engineers (forming part of Electrical Engg. Cadre) of Civil Wing undertook to design the systems and formulate specifications for all future airconditioning plants of the Department. 35 plants were already installed and more than 60 plants are in the stage of planning, design and tendering. Second line maintenance of existing plants is also being taken over by Civil Wing.

The practice of engaging private architects for architectural planning of buildings was not adopted this year. The architectural arm of Civil Wing designed various types of buildings, quarters etc., as per requirements of the Department.

Material Management

During 1978-79 the turn over of stores through the stores organisation was of the order of Rs. 117.34 crores in receipts and Rs. 107.95 crores in issues against Rs. 98.49 crores and Rs. 97.37 crores respectively in the preceding financial year registering an appreciable increase in the activities.

The quantum of procurement of exclusive items of stores by the Central Purchase Organisation in Calcutta had

further risen during 1978-79, the total value reaching a level of Rs. 26.54 crores compared to Rs. 18.57 crores during 1977-78.

Consistent with the increased intake of materials from various suppliers, inspection and testing organisation of the Department was also reorganised at various centres. Equipping of the Testing and Inspection units with more sophisticated testing instruments was in progress.

Management Information System

Management Information System performance reporting was introduced in Rajkot and Trivandrum Telephone Districts. A booklet on the "Applications of Sampling Techniques in Telecom. Network Management" for the guidance of field units in making sample checks in the day to day performance assessments was printed and issued. Three quarterly reports on the "Network Performance Summary and Analysis" and one Annual Report on the "Telecom. Financial Performance Appreciation" for the year 1977-78 were published. A half-yearly report on the volume and growth of the network was also released.

Revision and modifications to the Management Information System formats for the Circles and Districts were undertaken.

Telecommunication Training

The 13 Regional and 26 Circle / District Telecommunication Training Centres trained 13,491 personnel of various cadres. In addition refresher courses in different specific fields were conducted for 5,470 trainees.

Four trainees from abroad received training in Telecommunication under Colombo Plan and other international bilateral agreements.

Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre (ALTTC)

The training output of the Centre was 1,589 officers, trained through different courses and seminars. This includes 20 foreigners and 77 officers from other Government and Semi-Government Organisations.

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 10 Departmental officials were trained at the National Civil Defence College and National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Personnel

Charge

Shri J.A. Dave, 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. Shri M. M. Kini took over as Member (Telecommunication Development), P & T Board on 1-12-1978 from Shri K. D. Valdiya who retired on superannuation.

Staff

The strength of staff on the rolls of the Department on 31st March, 1979 was 7.59 lakhs including 2,48,208 Extra Departmental (ED) staff and 6,974 Industrial workers. 32 officers and 3,699 other cadres (including 136 officials undergoing training) were on deputation to the Army Postal Service.

Staff Relations

Recognition was granted to one more Federation, namely Bharatiya P & T Employees Federation along with its ten affiliates.

The staff relations between the Unions and the Administration remained, by and large, cordial.

Welfare

A sum of one crore rupees was allotted as grant-in-aid to the P & T Welfare Fund in 1978-79. A sum of Rs. 18,96,101 (including voluntary contribution from staff) was sanctioned from the P & T Welfare Fund for the officials affected by floods during 1978-79.

The Department is awarding 600 technical scholarships for Degree course, 100 technical scholarships for Diploma course, 300 non-technical scholarships for Degree course and 400 Book Awards to the children of P & T employees per year. Out of these scholarships, 130 technical and 49 non-technical scholarships have been reserved for award to the S/C and S/T employees drawing basic salary not exceeding Rs. 350 per month.

The grant-in-aid to the P & T Compassionate Fund in 1978-79 was Rs. 4.5 lakhs. During the year, P & T Compassionate Fund Committee considered 278 cases and sanctioned relief amounting to Rs. 1,96,700.

The total number of cooperative Credit Societies had risen to 250 compared to 245 in 1977-78. In addition there were 266 societies comprising Consumer, Housing and Multipurpose ones.

140 beds were reserved in various Hospitals and Sanatoria for treatment of P & T employees and their family members suffering from T.B.

Holiday Homes for the P & T staff are functioning at 11 places viz., Matheran, Simla, Mount Abu, Mussoorie, Pachmarhi, Puri, Rajgir, Digha, Kanya Kumari, Diamond

Harbour and Srinagar. Steps are being taken to open more holiday Homes at places of importance/tourist resorts.

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.

Medical

As on 31st March, 1979, 48 P & T dispensaries were functioning at various stations in the country, covering about 86,000 P & T employees and members of their families. The P & T dispensaries have helped in controlling effectively the expenditure on medical reimbursement at such stations resulting in substantial savings.

Besides these, six part-time dispensaries are also functioning for the benefit of trainees in six postal/telecom. Training Centres. Medical consultation centres manned by eight part-time doctors continue to function under the Bombay Telephone District for the benefit of all the employees of the District and members of their families.

The scheme for giving Family Welfare advice and free supply of Nirodh etc., at the P & T dispensaries continued during the year.

Vigilance

During the year 1978-79, the Vigilance Organisation dealt with 4,012 complaints of corruption. Of these complaints 971 were disposed of at the initial stage; being either anonymous, pseudonymous or the allegations having been found as not susceptible to verification. 30 complaints were reported to the CBI for enquiry. The remaining 3,011 were taken up for enquiry by the Vigilance agency of the Department. Of these, 1,174 were dropped after investigation as the allegations were found to be without substance.

In the cases arising out of complaints of corruption and other malpractices, 241 officials were awarded major penalties such as dismissal, removal, compulsory retirement from service and reduction in pay or rank, while 649 officials were awarded minor penalties including warning.

A scheme of Flying Squads in the four metropolitan districts of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was introduced this year as an experimental measure to investigate cases of complaints from telephone subscribers regarding corruption and other malpractices indulged in by the officials of the Department. The Squads will also make raids and carry out surprise checks acting on the source of information.

Work Study

During the period under review, the Internal Work Study completed 22 studies and submitted reports thereon. Important among these are (i) Work Study for laying down norms for creation of posts of Cable Splicers in the Telecom. Circles, (ii) Norms for regular mazdoors for Telephone Exchange maintenance in Telecom. Circles, (iii) Review of ratio of LDC and UDC posts in the four Metropolitan Telephone Districts at Calcutta / Bombay / Madras / New Delhi, (iv) Evolution of norms for creation of posts of Clerks, Supervisors and Group D officials in Philatelic bureau, UDCs in Circle pairing units/Central Pairing Office and Mail peons, letter box peons and packers in post offices and clerical staff for compilation of Hindi Telephone Directory in Telephone Districts/ Circle Offices.

Internal Work Study Unit also completed work study of 11 sections/cells in the P & T Directorate and made recommendations for improving the working of these sections. Besides, study of 14 sections/cells

was made to ascertain the feasibility of introduction of officer-oriented system of working in those sections.

During the period under report, 50 P & T Officers were sponsored for various types of training courses in Management Science conducted by the Department of Personnel and A.R. and other institutions.

Efficiency Bureau

The Efficiency Bureau is responsible for in-depth study of specific problems in the working of P & T with the primary object of improving efficiency, effectiveness and economy. The Bureau brought out six study reports during the year.

Formation of Telecom. Establishment

Three minor Telephone districts one each at Trivandrum, Rajkot and Madurai were formed, thereby raising the strength of Telephone districts to 24. A new office of GM (Satellite) was established at New Delhi for the field work of INTELSAT and INSAT projects.

Formation of the Official Language Implementation Committees

The number of Official Language Implementation Committees formed in P & T Offices reached about 750.

Dak Tar Hindi Salahkar Samiti was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Communications and its first meeting was held on 16th December, 1978 at Delhi.

Publicity

Three folders viz., "P & T in the service of Villages", "Memorable Strides" and "Postal and Telecommunication Services-

An Impressive Record of Achievements" were brought out highlighting the progress the Department made during the recent past.

On the suggestion of the Universal Postal Union, a letter writing competition for children was organised in all Indian languages. The subject of the competition was "Postman-My Best Friend".

The P & T Week was observed from January 1 to 7, 1979. A poster on the theme of the Week viz., "P & T in the Service of the Nation" was displayed in all P & T Offices. The Circles/Districts publicised their activities through folders. The Directorate and the Circles/Districts arranged AIR/TV discussions, film shows and cultural programmes. The Week concluded with a P & T Fete organised by the Directorate with the co-operation of the Posts and Telegraphs Women's Central Organisation. The Fete attracted a large number of people and its proceeds are being utilised for welfare activities. Some of the branches of P & T WCO in Circles/Districts also conducted similar activities.

Commercial Publicity

During 1978-79, the Department earned a revenue of Rs. 44.19 lakhs through commercial publicity as compared to Rs. 34.60 lakhs during the preceding year.

Magazine

Dak Tar continued to make progress. Readers showed keen interest in features like "Suggestions Box", "P & T News", "P & T Sports", "Philatelic News", "Cartoons" and "Readers Forum". A Special U.P. Telecommunication Number was brought out during this year.

Financial Review

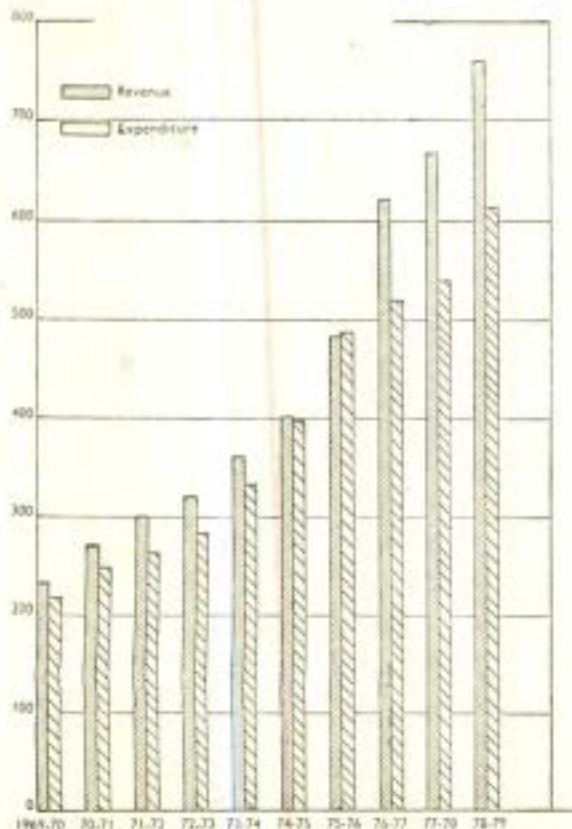
Financial Results

Revenue & Expenditure

The financial results of the working of the Department continued to improve during this year. The year closed with a surplus of Rs. 145.88 crores as against Rs. 127.03 crores for the previous year. The Department's revenue was Rs. 762.83 crores and the expenditure (including Rs. 31.32 crores paid as dividend to the General Revenue) was Rs. 616.95 crores. For the first time during the past few years, the Postal Branch earned a small surplus of Rs. 2.27 crores.

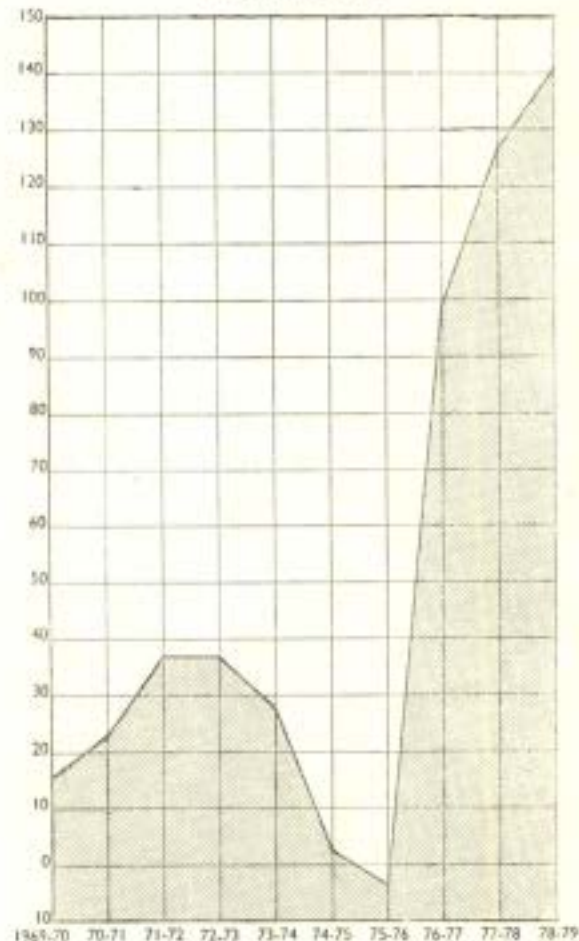
Revenue and Expenditure

Rupees in crores



Profit and Loss

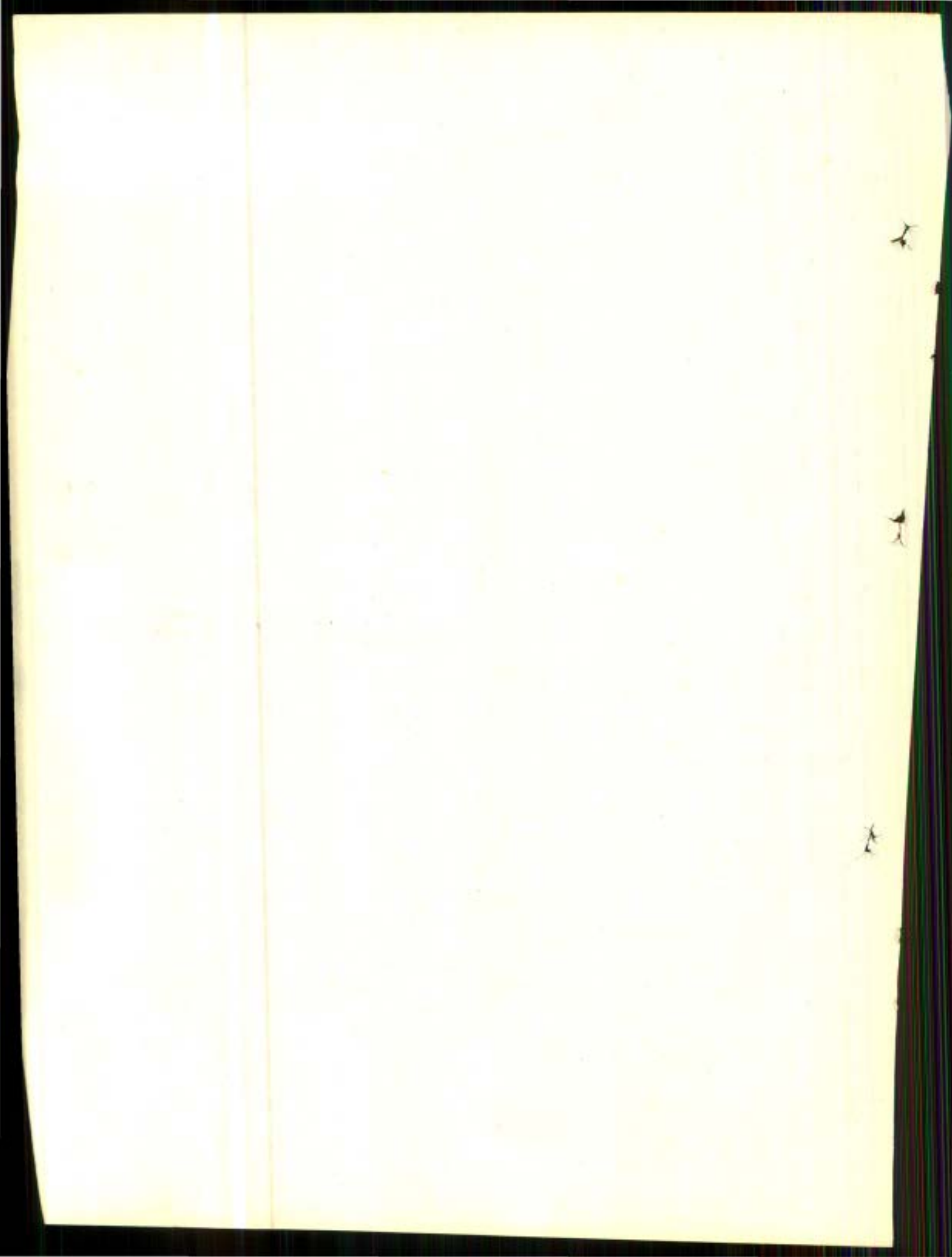
Rupees in crores



Capital Outlay

The capital invested on fixed assets during the year was Rs. 255.44 crores bringing up the progressive capital investment on fixed assets at the end of the year to Rs. 1767.25 crores. Out of this, dividend bearing capital outlay was Rs. 601.28 crores. The addition of fixed assets to the Postal Branch was Rs. 13.90 crores whereas the addition on the Telecommunication Branch was Rs. 241.54 crores.

Activities 1979-80



INTO 1979-80

The contents of the Annual Report are updated to December, 1979 giving the Activities during 1979-80.

General Survey

P & T Board

The constitution and functions of the Board remained the same. Member (Finance) is also Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Communications. Other Members of the Board hold ex-officio status of Additional Secretary, Government of India.

Charges

On the transfer of Shri J. A. Dave, Shri S. K. Ghose took over on 9-7-1979 as Director General, Posts and Telegraphs and Chairman, P & T Board, in addition to his duties as Secretary, Ministry of Communications. Shri Daljinder Singh continued as Member (Postal Operations), Shri M. L. Gaind as Member (Postal Development and Agency functions), Shri M. M. Kini as Member (Telecommunication Development) and Shri P. K. Verghese as Member (Telecommunication Operations). On the retirement of Shri T. R. Sankaran, Shri K. V. Srinivasan took over on 1-6-1979 as Member (Administration) and on deputation abroad of Shri A. C. Bhatla, Shri R. R. Savoor took over on 26-7-1979 as Member (Finance).

Administrative Structure

On 31st December 1979, there were 92 functional and territorial units directly reporting to the P & T Directorate as indicated below :

- 16 Postal Circles*
- 15 Telecommunication Circles*
- 27 Telephone Districts*
- 34 Functional Units (including Training Centres, Army Postal Service and Civil Wing)*

Medical Care

48 P & T Dispensaries were functioning at various stations in the country as on 31st December 1979. These dispensaries provide out-door treatment facilities including domiciliary care and supply of medicines to over 90,000 P & T Employees and members of their families. A P & T dispensary at Gorakhpur was also sanctioned and it is expected to be opened soon.

Besides these, six part-time dispensaries are also functioning for the benefit of trainees in Postal/Telecom. Training Centres. Medical consultation centres manned by part-time doctors, continued to function in Bombay Telephone District for the benefit of all employees of the Bombay Telephone District and their families.

The Scheme for providing family welfare advice is continuing in all P & T dispensaries. Family Welfare staff are in position in 15 selected P & T dispensaries.

Vigilance

The Vigilance Organisation dealt with 4,439 complaints of corruption. Of these 1,158 were disposed of finally at the initial stage and enquiries were taken up in 3,281 complaints. 837 cases were taken up for departmental or criminal proceedings.

262 officials were removed, dismissed or compulsorily retired from service or awarded major penalties like reduction in pay etc., while 632 officials were awarded minor penalties including other administrative action.

Welfare

A sum of Rs. 1 crore was allotted as grant-in-aid to the P & T Welfare Fund for 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 5,66,500 was sanctioned from the P & T Welfare Fund for various childrens' programmes in connection with the observance of the International Year of the Child. A sum of Rs. 9,02,300 was sanctioned as relief to flood victims.

The Department is awarding 600 technical scholarships for Degree Course, 100 technical scholarships for Diploma Course, 300 non-technical scholarships and 400 Book Awards to the children of P & T employees per year. The value of the scholarship ranges from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 75/- per month. 130 Technical and 49 non-technical scholarships have been reserved for award to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes employees drawing basic salary not exceeding Rs. 350/- per month.

The total number of Co-operative Credit Societies is 250. In addition there are 276 Societies for Consumer, Housing and Multipurpose activities.

140 beds have been reserved in various Hospitals/ Sanatoria for treatment of P & T employees and their family members suffering from TB.

Holiday homes for the P & T staff are functioning at 11 places viz., Matheran, Simla, Mount Abu, Mussoorie, Pachmarkhi, Puri, Rajgir, Digha, Kanyakumari, Diamond Harbour and Srinagar. Steps are being taken to open more Holiday homes at places of importance/ tourist resorts.

Other Welfare Institutions such as canteens, tiffin rooms, recreation clubs, dormitories, retiring rooms, RMS rest houses, Welfare Committees etc., continued to function satisfactorily.

Internal Work Study

The Internal Work Study Unit-I submitted 12 work study reports. Important among these are (i) Supplementary study in respect of certain items of work not included in the standards for assessing work

load of Sub-Divisional IPOs, (ii) Standards for sanction of posts of Sorting Assistant Superintendent and Sorting Inspector in Circle Offices, (iii) Standards for creation of posts of Welfare Officers in Postal Circles and (iv) Standards for Accounts Personnel in Project Organisations.

During the period from 1-1-1980 to 31-3-1980, eleven more work study reports are likely to be completed.

Internal Work Study II Unit conducted Work Study of seven sections/ cells and made suggestions for improving the working conditions of these sections/ cells. A report for fixing the strength of Class IV staff in the P & T Directorate was also submitted. During the period from 1-1-1980 to 31-3-1980, Work Study of ten more sections/ cells are expected to be completed. The review/ feasibility study of four sections was done to examine the question of introduction of Desk Officer system in those sections.

Training

Thirty five officers have been nominated for various types of training courses in management sciences. Twenty to twenty five Officers are likely to be sponsored for various training courses during the period 1-1-1980 to 31-3-1980.

Efficiency Bureau

The Bureau brought out five reports during the period from 1-4-1979 to 31-12-1979. The Bureau is currently undertaking eleven studies.

Economic Study Cell

The Economic Study Cell brought out study reports on (i) Manpower employment in P & T, 1976-77 and (ii) Subscriber distribution and inequality of originating calls as a guide to adoption of differential tariffs.

Decentralisation of Postal and Telecommunication Circles

Prior to 2-4-1979, the administrative set-up of each Circle consisted of the Head of the Circle who

was either the Postmaster General or the General Manager Telecommunications who was assisted by Directors, Assistant Postmaster Generals, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Directors, all posted at the Circle Headquarters. During the past few years it was being felt that the set-up of Postal and Telecommunication Services had tended to become rather centralised and a stage had come when this system was proving counter-productive. It was, therefore, decided that the posts of Directors should be suitably dispersed to give the entire set-up a field orientation.

Decentralisation of Directors from the circle offices to the regions was introduced with effect from 2-4-1979. Under the scheme, one Director was kept at the Circle Headquarters to assist the Head of the Circle and the remaining Directors were located at central places of their regions and provided with necessary financial and administrative powers and supporting staff for efficient functioning of the Regional Offices. The Regional Directors were made responsible for efficient running of the postal services within their regions. The Head of the Circle is responsible for efficient running of services in the whole Circle, and for co-ordinating the work of all Regions in the Circle.

Operation of Official Language Rules, 1976

270 Divisional Offices located in the Hindi speaking areas have been notified under Rule 10(4) of the Rules framed under official Language Act.

Publicity

The Department participated in the India International Trade Fair with other organisations in the Ministry of Communications. The pavilion was visited by lakhs of persons.

Thousands of children participated in a letter writing competition that was organised for children on the subject 'Places to visit in my country', at the instance of the Universal Postal Union. The Indian Airlines, ITDC and Railway Board were also associated with this competition.

During the Family Welfare Fortnight, shows of documentary and feature films were organised for the P & T staff. These shows were attended by a large number of P & T employees.

An advertisement on Telegraphic Abbreviated Address was released on all-India basis.

Commercial Publicity

The Department earned a revenue of Rs. 62 lakhs during the period April, 1979 to December, 1979 through the media of advertising on Postal Stationery. The revenue during the corresponding period of last year was Rs. 29 lakhs.

Magazine

Dak Tar continued to make progress. Readers showed keen interest in features like "Suggestion Box", "P & T News", "P & T Sports", "Philatelic News", "Cartoons" and "Readers Forum".

The January, 1980, issue of Dak Tar was issued as a Special Number on the occasion of India-80.

Inspection Organisation

The Inspection Organisation undertook inspection of 15 Administrative Offices from 1-4-1979 to 31-12-1979 including offices of 4 PMGs, 2 GMs Telecommunications, 3 GMs Telephones, 2 Regional Directors, and one each of GM Telecommunication Stores, Director Postal Accounts, Postal Training Centre, and SSPOs.

To make the inspections more purposeful and result oriented, a thorough review of the questionnaire for inspection of the Branch Post Offices was taken up and a revised questionnaire for the Branch Post Offices was issued effective from, 1, September 1979.

With a view to providing adequate relief to the Divisional Officers and to utilise their services more fruitfully, it was decided to delegate two of the four quarterly verification of accounts of GAZETTED

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS - 1978-79







Satellite link for the remote area

MOBILE Post Office at Kainakary East in Kerala



Head Post Offices to the Gazetted Postmasters themselves. These orders took effect from 1st September, 1979.

Surprise visits were made to various P & T Installations to check the functioning of these units and to ensure optimum standard of efficiency in P & T Services.

The Inspection Organisation received 274 suggestions for processing under the "Departmental Suggestions Scheme". Of these 29 suggestions were approved for acceptance by the concerned members of the P & T Board.

Buildings

As on 1-4-79, 75 Telecom. and 122 Postal buildings besides 1,225 staff quarters were under construction and construction of another 255 Telecom. and 276 Postal buildings, besides 5,200 staff quarters was taken up during the period April to December 1979. Construction work of 80 Telecom., 1,200 Postal buildings and 1,200 staff quarters was completed. The P & T Civil Wing also intends to take up

construction of 50 Telecom., 222 Postal buildings in addition to 1,450 staff quarters during the period 1-1-1980 to 31-3-1980. Construction work on 100 Telecom., 25 Postal buildings and 1,325 staff quarters is expected to be completed by March, 1980.

All the arms of Civil Wing were jointly carrying out the building work, tower foundations, and quarters required for the work of INSAT Scheme which is a time bound project.

A senior officers' conference representing heads of Civil Circles and equivalent officers was held in December, 1979 to plan a strategy for more effective performance of the Civil Wing in the coming years. For updating the managerial skills of the Civil Wing officers, the first Refresher Course on Systems Approach to Construction Management was organised in January, 1980, in which senior level officers participated.

The Civil Wing completed, in record time of 2 to 3 weeks, civil works about Rs. 10 lakhs in the Communication Pavilion and the Philatelic Exhibition at the India Trade Fair, New Delhi.

Postal Services

Extension of Postal Facilities

In consonance with the rural bias of the Government policy, the schemes for opening more rural post offices, installing additional letter boxes, providing postal counter facilities to more villages and appointing additional Extra Departmental Agents for strengthening the daily delivery services and clearance of letter boxes, launched in 1978-79 were extended further during 1979-80 also.

Opening of Post Offices

The target for opening of post offices in rural areas was 5,000. Till 31-12-1979, 3,773 post offices were opened. In urban areas 198 post offices were opened. The total number of Post Offices as on 31-12-1979 is 1,34,959 which comprises 1,21,033 post offices in rural areas and 13,926 post offices in urban areas.

It is expected that the target of 5,000 post offices will be exceeded, like last year, by the end of the current financial year.

Provision of Postal Counter Facilities in Villages

For 1979-80, as in the previous year, it was decided to provide counter facilities to 10,000 villages. 687 Mobile Post Offices were opened and 2,465 stationary branch offices converted to Mobile Post Offices till 31-12-1979, providing postal counter facilities to 6,585 more villages.

Installation of Letter Boxes

Against a target of installing 50,000 letter boxes during 1979-80, 26,843 letter boxes were planted till 31-12-1979. The target is expected to be achieved by 31-3-1980. In the urban areas too, 1,066 letter boxes were planted.

Daily Delivery Service to Villages

There is daily delivery service to 5,74,707 villages as on 31-12-1979 against 5,75,936 villages

in the country as per census, 1971. The percentage works out to 99.79 against 99.76 at the end of March, 1979.

Mail Vans

25 Broad gauge mail vans were newly constructed during the year and brought into use. Apart from this 99 metre gauge mail vans are under construction.

Pin Code

All India Pin-code Directory corrected upto 1-7-1978 was issued for sale.

Quick Mail Service

Three more towns, Vijayanagaram, Annanagar East and Barkatpura-Hyderabad were brought into the network of QMS regional centres during the year. This service is now available in 45 National and 410 regional centres. There is an upward trend in traffic also and more than 4.5 lakhs articles per day are handled by the national centres.

Runners Lines

19 runners lines were converted into mail motor lines during the year resulting in comparatively expeditious transmission of mails.

R.M.S. Division and Sorting Offices

For better supervision and quicker circulation of mails, one R.M.S. Division designated as 'LW' Division with Headquarters at Lucknow was created on 28-5-1979, bifurcating the existing R.M.S. 'O' Division. Stationary sorting mail offices were also opened in North Bombay City, Pune City, Jabalpur city and Chhindwara. Transit mail offices were also opened at Ahmed Nagar Bus Stand, Soro, Jaleswar, Jeypore (KPT), Gouligunda, Kadri, Hindon and Bayana.

Departmental Mail Motor Service

Sanction for 16 vehicles was accorded in 6 stations, viz., Porbandar, Hubli-Dharwar, Mysore, Indore, Nasik and Pondicherry.

18 additional vehicles were sanctioned to enable mail vans touch more Post Offices/RMS Offices at Bombay, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur and Tirunelveli.

16 New vehicles were purchased for replacement of condemned vehicles so as to maintain efficient service.

Sale of Application Forms

It has been decided to sell application forms through Post Offices in respect of the examinations conducted by Staff Selection Commission.

Mechanisation

100 Registerex machines for booking registered letters/parcels were purchased for various post offices. Two semi-automatic sorting machines were installed in RMS Bhavan at Delhi. Order for purchase of 116 Ascotta DE/2 machines was placed and these are likely to be supplied before 31 March, 1980. Equipment for bag washing plant at Nasik was purchased and the plant is likely to be commissioned by March 31, 1980.

Postal Staff College

Four Training Programmes for probationers of the Indian Postal Service and Indian P & T Accounts & Finance Service and Two Induction/Orientation Programmes for Officers promoted to Group 'A' & 'B' cadres were conducted. Six Seminars on various matters of operational significance and a special Seminar to discuss Regionalisation of Directors of Postal Services were organised. A Conference of Heads of Postal Training Centres was held to discuss the training needs at the operative level. A special programme organised by the UPU was conducted under the auspices of the Staff College. Research Projects on issues like shortage of manpower, forecasting traffic and stationery needs,

turnover of staff in the bigger cities etc., were initiated.

A Postal Management Development Programme covering Postal Officers with 4 to 8 years of service was completed in September, 1979. In all ten officers were covered under this programme.

Philately

17 special/Commemorative stamps of different denominations were issued during the period from 1st April, 1979 to 31, December 1979. This included a series of four stamps on Air Mail. Besides, three stamps in the Sixth Definitive series were also issued during the period. 14 Special/commemorative stamps were issued during the period 1st January, 1980 to 31st March, 1980 including a series of four stamps in connection with the Exhibition 'India-80', which commenced at the Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 25-1-1980. One stamp on Transfer of Technology in the Sixth Definitive series was also proposed to be issued. The Department participated in 6 International stamp exhibitions held in different foreign countries. Three circle level exhibitions—one at Vadodra (Gujpex 79), Second at Srinagar (Kashpex 79) from 21 to 24 May, 1979 and the third at Bangalore (ICYPEX 79) from 2 to 5 June, 1979, were organised by the Department. One district level exhibition was also held at Chandigarh from 13 to 15th April, 1979. International stamp exhibition briefly called 'India-80' was held at New Delhi from the 25th of January, 1980 to the 3rd of February, 1980 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi in collaboration with Philatelic Congress of India and under the patronage of the Federation International de-Philatelic.

International Postal Relations

The year 1979-80 was very eventful year from the point of view of India's role in the International Postal Relations. As a member of the Universal Postal Union (a specialized agency of the United Nations) and also as a member of the Asia Oceanic

Postal Union, India played a vital role in the activities of the Universal Postal Union. The year 1979-80 was the year of the 18th Congress of the Universal Postal Union. The UPU Congress which was held from 12th September to 25th October, 1979 at Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil was preceded by pre-congress meetings of the Commonwealth Postal Administrations at Barbados held from 3-9-1979 to 5-9-1979 and of the Asia Oceanic Postal Union, held at Rio-de-Janeiro from 10-9-1979 to 11-9-1979. India was represented at these meetings. India submitted around 60 proposals to the Rio-de-Janeiro Congress.

The active Indian participation in the Congress led to the acceptance by the Congress of as many as 29 Indian proposals to amend the International Postal Regulations. Another recognition of India's efforts in this respect was the election of India to the office of the Vice-Chairmanship of the Parcel Post Committee of the Congress. The efforts put in by India in the activities of the UPU and its bodies during the last five years were reflected in ample measure when India was elected to the Executive Council of the UPU by the highest number of votes that any country secured in the election. India was also again elected to the Consultative Council for Postal Studies, another body of the UPU dealing with technical studies relating to postal operations. The role played by India, in the past, in the technical co-operation field paved the way for her election to the Vice-Chairmanship of the Technical Co-operation Committee of the newly elected Executive Council. India's intervention in the letter Post Committee and the Finance Committee of the Congress resulted in the Congress deciding some of the vital issues in favour of developing countries.

The Congress was followed by the AOPU Executive Council meeting which was held at Melbourne (Australia) from 6th of December to 12th December, 1979. India participated at the meeting which discussed issues vital to Postal development in Asia and Pacific region.

During the year, India continued to play her role of assisting developing countries of the world in the postal field. Under the UPU project located at Delhi, several officers from developing countries were trained in postal planning and postal management. India sent her postal experts to developing countries of the world to advise them on Postal matters. As a recognition of India's role as a developed postal administration capable of imparting training to other developing countries, the UPU has asked India to hold a study cycle on "Rural Postal Service" which is likely to be held in the month of March, 1980.

International Postal Services

Money Order service from Netherlands to India was introduced with effect from 1-4-1979. Air parcel service with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was introduced with effect from 1-1-1980.

Savings Bank

The Post Office Savings Bank continues to be the nation's largest banking system with over 1.30 lakh post offices doing savings bank transactions throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Post Office Savings Bank had, as on 31st October, 1979, investment of more than Rs. 6,200 crores.

With effect from 1st July, 1979, all Departmental Sub-Post Offices were authorised to issue Pass-Books for new SB|CTD|TD|RD accounts and in lieu of used up Pass-Books. Similarly, they can issue cheque books for cheque accounts.

The limit of independent withdrawal at the instant counter service was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 with effect from 1st August, 1979.

The rate of interest was raised by 0.5% by the Government of India on various Small Savings securities with effect from 1st October, 1979.

The coding system for Savings Bank Prize Draws has been changed, effective from the draw to be held in January, 1980. The system of independent code numbers for each draw has been

introduced. This will eliminate gaps in code numbers and will facilitate draws.

A scheme of detailed annual inspection of the Savings Bank work of Postal Circles has been introduced, with a view to improving the quality of direction and control at the circle level.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

The number of Broadcast Receiver Licences and T. V. licences in force as on 30-9-1979 for the three quarters of calendar year 1979 are 1,64,67,890 and 8,87,384 respectively. It is expected that the number of Broadcast Receiver Licences and T.V. licences may go upto 2,12,00,000 and 10,00,000 respectively by the end of 31-12-1979.

In the same period 2,46,751 cases were detected by the anti-evasion staff. 26,040 persons were prosecuted for keeping wireless receiver sets without licences.

Postal Life Insurance New Business

As a result of intensive publicity drives undertaken by the field force during this year, 34,877 new proposals for the value of Rs. 73,65,81,300 were accepted during the period from 1-4-1979 to 31-12-1979 against 93,001 proposals for Rs. 55,22,36,300 for the corresponding period of last year.

A new scheme for short term PLI Endowment Assurance policies maturing at the age of 30 and 33 was introduced to take effect from 1-4-1979. This will especially cater to the needs of hitherto neglected

low paid employees in the Armed Forces, who are generally recruited at the age of 18 years and continue in service for 10 to 18 years.

Loss of Policies

The condition for publication of "Loss notice" of PLI policies in daily newspapers was further liberalised. The requirement for advertisement where the sum assured does not exceed Rs. 25,000 was waived. In other cases only an advertisement in one of the widest circulated daily newspapers instead of two would now be required.

Loans

Delegation of powers to sanction second or subsequent loans against PLI policies was further liberalised and officers of the rank of APMG(PLI)/Dy. Director, PLI were authorised to grant such loans.

Bonus

New rates of bonus on PLI policies which were in force between 1-4-1975 and 31-3-1978 at the rate of Rs. 40 on whole Life Policies and Rs. 31 per thousand sum assured per annum on Endowment Assurance Policies were declared on 21-12-1979. The corresponding rates of bonus prior to revision were Rs. 33 and Rs. 25 respectively.

PLI Conference

Zonal Conferences on PLI were held in New Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bangalore and the conference for Eastern Circles is to be held at Patna. The Conferences discussed in detail specific ways and means for popularising and expanding PLI business and to further improve servicing operations.

Telecommunication Services

Telegraph

13 Telegraph branches of combined offices were upgraded to Departmental Telegraph Offices raising the number of Departmental Telegraph Offices to 359 at the end of December, 1979.

Telephones

The equipped capacity of Telephone Exchanges in the country increased from 21.87 lakhs to about 22.33 lakhs during the period April-December, 1979 by adding about 159 new exchanges. The important new automatic (MAX-I) exchanges commissioned were Warangal : 1,500 lines, Pollachi : 1,500 lines, Bangalore - Ulsoor II : 1,200 lines and Ahmedabad - Vasna Main : 3,000 lines.

The telephone connections increased from 18.67 lakhs to about 19.46 lakhs up to December, 1979.

740 route Kms. of Microwave systems were added bringing the total to 15,340 Kms. by the end of December, 1979. Besides this 70 Kms. of UHF Systems and 1,020 coaxial-channels were added up to December, 1979.

The TAX network was expanded by adding 2,000 lines of capacity and bringing 8 more stations to the TAX network from April to December, 1979. 200 Manual Trunk Boards, 1,012 open wire carrier channels, 4 point to point STD routes, 955 VFT channels, 918 Telegraph offices, 8 Telex exchanges, 910 Telex subscribers and 791 L.D.P. Cos were also added in the Telecommunication Network during April-December, 1979.

P A B Xs

In order to improve the quality of service, Heads of Telecommunication Circles / Telephone Districts were empowered to recommend out of turn connections to provide standard number of Junctions.

Inland Trunk Service Manual Trunk Calls

During the period April to December, 1979 about 16.5 crores of manual trunk calls were booked

which is of the same order as that during the corresponding period last year.

Trunk Circuits

1,303 trunk circuits were added during the period from April to December, 1979 bringing the total on 31-12-1979 to 39,693.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling

STD facility was provided at 8 more stations during this period bringing the total number of stations with STD facility to 174.

Disruption of Telecommunication Services

The cyclonic storm that hit the Andhra coast near Nellore on 12th May, 1979 caused extensive damage to the Telecommunication Services. The long distance Coaxial Cable link withstood the initial fury but snapped in the early hours of 13th May, 1979 due to flooding of 2 repeaters. Maintenance staff moved on foot braving the cyclone and restored the communications on 14th May, 1979 when other modes of communications were still disrupted.

Heavy rains around Jodhpur area of Rajasthan affected Telecommunication Services adversely on 16-7-1979 due to heavy floods. The Coaxial Cable link connecting Beawar to Jodhpur also got affected. The Maintenance staff of Rajasthan Circle and of G.M. Maintenance restored communication links expeditiously unmindful of personal safety and inconvenience after negotiating the flooded areas on foot at several places.

Due to breaches in Machhu Dam, the entire township of Morvi in Gujarat was washed away on 11-8-1979 completely disrupting the local and long distance telecommunication services. Restoration work was taken up immediately and skeleton communication provided soon after. A PBX was installed at Morvi on 16-8-1979 followed by a 3 channel carrier system between Rajkot and Morvi. Hot lines were provided to State Government between Rajkot

and Morvi on 16-8-1979. A HF Wireless link was also established between Morvi and Ahmedabad. Telegraph service was also established from Morvi on 20-8-1979 and delivery of telegrams at Morvi started on 21-8-1979.

International Telephone Service

Direct Manual International Telephone service was extended to U.K. from Chandigarh and Bangalore. At present direct telephone service is available to 43 countries of which 36 are connected through satellite circuits. Switched telephone service is available to almost all countries of the world.

International Telex Service

Direct International Telex Service is now available to 40 countries and switched telex service to 169 countries. Automatic Telex service to Indian Telex subscribers is now available for 33 countries against 27 last year. During the year direct telex service was extended to Thailand, Malaysia, Kenya and Egypt on fully automatic basis through Electronic type Gateway Telex Exchange, Bombay. Switched telex service was extended to New Caledonia.

Upgradation of X-Bar Exchanges

Upgradation of X-Bar exchanges, in order to improve the functioning and life of equipment, was completed in 71 local X-bar exchanges including imported X-bar exchanges from BTM with a total capacity of 3,44,700 lines. In eight more exchanges the work is in progress. The remaining work is expected to be completed in 1980. The upgradation of Kanpur TAX and ITI equipment was completed. The work of introduction of positive battery metering to reduce excess metering problems was completed in 48 local X-bar exchanges. Second phase of upgradation consisting of MFC upgradation and other miscellaneous works is now in progress. Improvement in functioning was observed in the case of X-bar Exchanges where upgradation work was completed.

Seminar on Junction Plant Maintenance

A seminar on "Junction plant maintenance in major telephone districts" was held in Delhi in the last week of November, 1979. Some of the major Districts, TRC, HCL and various sections of the Directorate presented papers on various aspects of Junction maintenance and participated in the discussions.

In all 97 suggestions were made in various papers. Out of them 83 suggestions were accepted for implementation. 12 suggestions are being examined while two were rejected.

Cable Pressurisation

Pressurisation of telephone cables in all Telephone Districts to reduce cable breakdown and interruption of telephone lines was continued this year. 1,600 Kms. of Junction/Primary cables were pressurised raising the total cable under gas pressure to 7,250 Kms. out of 13,326 Kms. up to 21-12-1979. It was expected that another 600 Kms. of cable would be pressurised by 31-3-1980. All new cables are now being laid under pressurised condition. The pressurisation of secondary cables is also being taken up in some of the Districts. About 150 Kms. of secondary cables will be brought under gas pressure by 31-3-1980.

Monitoring of Performance

The Directorate's observation team carried out monitoring of performance of Telecommunication Services in respect of 37 out of 47 telephone systems of above 5,000 telephone lines. The remaining systems were planned to be observed during January-March, 1980.

The observation team carried out sample check of services rendered by the Department to customers and made detailed technical inspection and analysis of performance of Telecommunication systems. Follow up action to improve the performance of Telecommunication services was also taken by this

group. The scope of the Team was enlarged this year to include the following performance indicators for observation:

- (i) Speed of providing service demands (new connections, shifts and accessories).
- (ii) Failure rate telex calls.
- (iii) Failure rate of calls within the local network in respect of calls made from STD/TAX/Trunk Exchanges to estimate the contribution of local network in the failure rate of STD/Trunk calls.

Wireless Links

Departmental wireless circuits were provided from Trivandrum to Minicoy, Karanprayag to Srinagar, Mahadevpur to Peddapally and Pauri to Srinagar. A number of rent and guarantee wireless circuits were provided for State Governments and Public undertakings.

A number of seasonal circuits were also provided for pilgrims between Sabrimalai to Kottayam and Tiruvalla and from Badrinath to Srinagar (Gharwal) for Badrinath yatra.

The P and T coastal stations at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras rendered valuable service by picking up S.O.S. messages from ships in distress on High seas and arranging necessary assistance.

With the commissioning of 13 wireless circuits up to December, 1979 and proposed 15 wireless circuits during January to March, 1980, the number of wireless channels is expected to increase to 319 covering a total kilometerage of 66,660.

Microwave

A number of microwave and UHF systems covering 805 Kms and 225 Kms were put under proving-in tests. Now the route lengths of wide-band microwave systems and narrow-band systems were 9,280 and 5,880 Kms respectively. The route length of UHF systems increased to 1,380 Kms.

Advance Level Telecom. Training Centre

1,043 trainees including 56 not belonging to the Department were trained up to December, 1979. 620 trainees are likely to be trained in different courses and Seminars from 1-1-1980 to 31-3-1980.

Formation of Quality Assurance Cell

A quality Assurance Cell was set up in April, 1979 in the P & T Directorate with a view to ensuring quality in production of Telecommunication equipment being supplied to the P & T Department by various Factories viz., ITI, HCL, HTL and departmental Telecom. Factories.

Subsequently, the P & T Board set up a Technical Committee on Quality Control to review the position regarding quality of equipment and material supplied to the P & T and suggest effective steps for improvement. The Technical Committee has since submitted its report to the P & T Board for acceptance and implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee.

Formation of Telephone Districts

Kanpur Telephone District was upgraded in April, 1979 from 'Minor' to 'Major' Telephone District under the charge of a Senior Administrative Grade Officer.

Three more 'Minor Telephone Districts' for the concentrated telephone systems of Gauhati, Agra and Jullundur respectively under the charge of Junior Administrative Grade Officers had been formed, thus raising the strength of Telephone Districts in the country to 27.

Telecommunication Factories

A production target of Rs. 2,025 lakhs was fixed for 1979-80 against an achievement of Rs. 1,661.68 lakhs during 1978-79. Against this target Telecommunication Factories achieved during April, 1979 to December, 1979 production valued at Rs. 1,227.25 lakhs (Production during corresponding

period April, 1978 to December, 1978 was Rs. 1097.56 lakhs). About 45% of the Industrial staff are now covered by the Incentive Scheme. In order to increase the production further the incentive rates were revised to make the scheme more effective.

Modernisation, Diversification and Expansion

Modernisation and expansion of Cordage shop at Telecommunication Factory, Bombay to manufacture 8 lakh metres of Cordage per annum at a cost of Rs. 27.12 lakhs was sanctioned.

A project to take up manufacture of BPO Relays in Telecommunication Factory, Bombay at a cost of Rs. 67.80 lakhs is under examination.

At Telecommunication Factory, Calcutta, construction of a new shed was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.26 lakhs. A new Telecommunication Factory with a modern Foundry Unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.50 crores is being planned at Kharagpur near Calcutta for which land costing Rs. 6.33 lakhs is being purchased from the West Bengal Government.

A revised project estimate for modern Galvanising Plant for Telecommunication Factory, Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 172.50 lakhs was sanctioned.

A revised project estimate for enhancing the manufacturing capacity of Microwave Towers from 2,000 M. tons to 4,000 M. tons costing Rs. 78.72 lakhs at Telecommunication Factory, Jabalpur is under consideration. Also a revised project estimate for modern Galvanising Plant at Telecommunication Factory, Jabalpur at a cost of Rs. 495 lakhs was sanctioned.

With a view to augmenting the production of Bracket Channel Iron, purchase of three 4-Spindle Drilling Machines at a cost of Rs. 18.15 lakhs was approved.

Shifting of Telecommunication Factory, Jabalpur to a new site at Adhartal (Jabalpur) was

approved in principle. The new Factory set up at Bhilai started production of Microwave Towers.

Telecommunication Research Centre

TRC carried out studies, investigations and development activities of very diverse nature covering a wide spectrum of topics of immediate and future interest to the P & T Department. There had been an increased emphasis on the activities for introduction of digital and data transmission, digital switching, stored Program control technology for switching and Satellite based communications. Further improvements had been achieved in the Pentaconta type local and trunk exchanges.

Radio

Development of 120 channel PCM-PSK UHF system in the 700 MHz band had commenced.

Evaluation of 7+1 ADM-PSK VHF system under development at ITI, Naini, and of 400 MHz FM Radio equipment under development at ITI, Bangalore are in progress.

Field trial of single channel VHF equipment is likely to be completed during the year.

Transmission

Feasibility studies for introduction of 8 M-bit optic Fibre, Network synchronisation and net work surveillance equipment are in progress. Studies for introduction of 140 M-bit Digital Coaxial equipment, use of switched telephone network for 1200 BPs data modem and studies for Digital data transmission have commenced.

Development of 4 MHz coaxial equipment and 2nd and 3rd order PCM multiplexing equipment are in progress. Development of 34 M-bit digital multiplexer, 8 and 34 M-bits optic fibre system, 6 and 12 channel PCM Mux., and 4,800 BPs data modem has commenced.

Tender evaluation of 140 M-bit coaxial equipment was in progress. System specification for 7GHz

digital microwave equipment, 34 M-bit PCM Mux. has commenced. System specification and tender evaluation for facsimile equipment, 7 GHz wide band analog equipment, 46 channel TDM VFT and 24 FM-VFT is likely to be finalised by 31st March, 1980.

Field trial of 6 GHz 1,800 channel microwave equipment at Patna-Katihar is in progress. Field trials of 8M bit optic fibre, 30 channel PCM (ITI make), 2,400 BPs data modem (HTL make) and 24 channel FM VFT mark III, 2 GHz Digital and 7 GHz Analog equipment are being undertaken. The field trial of 2.6 MHz was completed and that of 8 M-bit digital Mux. is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1980.

Switching

Preliminary studies and technical specifications for computerised Directory Enquiry Service were completed. Feasibility study for development of power supplies using solar cells for telecommunication equipment is in progress. Studies for microprocessor application to party line working, centralised service operation and the software development for fault reporting and call queuing system have commenced.

The design of 100/1,000 line Digital PABX and 2,000 line integrated local-cum-trunk exchange is in progress. Software development for junction planning and Indianisation of Autorax equipment and modernisation of Trunk Boards using microprocessors are in progress.

Specifications for the Telex concentrator, TDM Multiplexer and polythene insulation quad cable have been finalised.

Omnibus working of long distance PCO(s) on common line parented to manual line exchange had been successfully completed.

A draft on national Plan for Telex working had been prepared.

Rajouri Garden Electronic Switching Project

Design of new processor using bit-slice logic and microprogramming techniques and design of a switching peripherals controller using microprocessors has commenced.

With the experience gained by live traffic tests on the SPC-I System with the Departmental telephones and with further progress made with the SPC-I system, this will be put for commercial trial for 400 subscribers by March, 1980.

Based on the technical discussions held with reputed ESS manufacturers followed by the deliberations of inter-departmental working group comprising P & T and Department of Electronics, the feasibility of Stored Program Control (SPC-2) system using LSI/VLSI technology and CCITT high level language (CHILL) has been established.

Satellite Project Group

Experiments with Symphonic satellite for remote area communication, emergency communication, video with multiple audio channels, multiple access telephone transmission between major earth stations and integration of satellite circuits with terrestrial trunk telephone network were successfully completed.

Preparations are under way for conducting new experiments such as SSMA, DATA and FACSIMILE Transmission and Digital multiple access telephone with the APPLE Satellite which was scheduled to be in space by June, 1980.

Specification and configuration for INSAT transportable terminals are under preparation. Specification of INSAT network operations and control centre are in progress.

Interference analysis studies were made for a number of satellite systems such as Indonesia, Intelsat, Stalsionar, Arabsat and Marisat networks.

Financial Results

The budget estimates and Revised estimates for 1979-80 and the Budget Estimates for 1980-81 are as under :

Details	Rupees in Crores		
	B.E. 1979-80	R.E. 1979-80	B.E. 1980-81
Revenue Receipts	888.30	870.10	950.30
Working Expenses (Net)	629.72	654.00	710.84
Net Receipts	258.58	216.10	239.46
Dividend to General			
Revenues	33.45	32.75	35.42
Surplus	225.13	183.35	204.04
Appropriation to Revenue			
Reserve Fund	1.53	6.22	9.09
Capital Reserve Fund	223.60	177.13	194.95

The anticipated Capital Outlay on fixed assets and the balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund at the end of the year are Rs. 2086.65 Crores, Rs. 18.49 Crores and Rs. 132.47 Crores respectively.

Tariff Changes

Tariffs for Letters and Letter-cards as well as commission on Indian Postal Orders were revised with effect from 1-6-1979. From the same date, tariff for Inland Telegrams was also revised. Telephone rentals for exchanges located in bigger towns and Metropolitan cities were also increased. A differential rate for local calls exceeding certain number during a quarter was also introduced. These tariff revisions led to additional surpluses for the Department enabling it to substantially step up developmental activities.

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Statistical Supplement

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TABLE I
Revenue and Expenditure
(Rupees in crores)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Total	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
		Working Expenses excluding Approp- riations/contri- butions to Renewals Reserve Fund/ Depreciation	Appropriations/ Contributions to Renewals Reserve Fund/ Depreciation	Due Dividend during the Year		
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
1975-76	483.61	427.27	35.36	25.39	488.02	(-) 4.41
1976-77	619.27	450.06	41.02	28.56	519.64	(+) 99.63
1977-78	668.19	463.73	47.48	29.95	541.16	(+) 127.03
1978-79	762.83	531.09	54.54	31.32	616.95	(+) 145.88

TABLE 2

Capital outlay during and upto the end of 1978-79

Fixed Assets

	Postal	Telecom.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land	75,48,002 8,40,22,235	1,71,36,528 15,76,26,246	2,46,84,530 24,16,48,481
2. Buildings	11,13,37,512 74,95,50,348	26,52,32,331 1,48,99,13,468	37,65,69,843 2,23,94,63,816
3. Railway Mail Vans owned by Post Offices	1,55,14,647 4,17,21,811	— —	1,55,14,647 4,17,21,811
4. Cables	—	56,71,75,687 3,72,07,85,874	56,71,75,687 3,72,07,85,874
5. Telegraph and Telephone Lines and Radio Masts and Aerials	—	30,95,20,968 3,22,76,78,991	30,95,20,968 3,22,76,78,991
6. Apparatus and Plant	46,18,402 3,77,60,964	1,21,45,52,795 7,94,31,12,092	1,21,91,71,197 7,98,08,73,056
7. Motor Vehicles	4,170 71,83,828	1,95,16,109 8,37,78,564	1,95,20,279 9,09,62,392
8. General Administration / Direction and Execution, Establishment and other charges etc.	—	2,22,86,162 12,93,21,523	2,22,86,162 12,93,21,523
9. Other Expenditure			
(i) Other Expenditure	13,429 25,000	— —	13,429 25,000
(ii) Deduct—Receipts and Recoveries on Capital Account	1,25,576 18,08,299	1,85,17,058 8,96,51,759	1,86,42,634 9,14,60,058
10. Total Fixed Assets (i.e., total of items 1 to 9)	13,89,10,586 91,84,55,887	2,39,69,03,522 16,66,25,64,999	2,53,58,14,108 17,58,10,20,886
11. Deduct—Amount met from Advance Rentals under OYT and other Schemes	—	20,69,64,842 1,43,75,00,108	20,69,64,842 1,43,75,00,108
12. Deduct—Expenditure met from Posts and Telegraphs Capital Reserve Fund	— 1,29,51,278	1,13,42,81,000 4,49,50,79,308	1,13,42,81,000 4,50,89,30,586
13. Deduct—Amount of contribution from Revenue	2,73,43,000 16,74,16,000	50,17,88,000 2,56,70,27,000	52,91,31,000 2,73,44,43,000
14. Deduct—Depreciation on historical cost transferred from Revenue	96,92,814 8,44,85,617	53,08,13,184 3,81,91,76,410	54,05,05,000 3,90,36,62,027
15. Total Deductions (i.e., total of items 11 to 14)	3,70,35,816 26,48,52,895	1,37,38,46,026 12,31,87,82,824	1,41,08,81,842 12,58,36,35,721
16. Net Fixed Assets (i.e., item 10 minus 15)	10,18,74,770 65,36,02,992	2,30,57,494 4,34,37,82,178	12,49,32,266 4,99,73,85,165

TABLE 2

(Contd.)

Other Assets

	Postal	Telecom.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Consumers' Co-operative Society	—	—	—
	12,740	—	12,740
18. Stores and Manufacture Suspense	—	13,67,51,913	13,67,51,913
	—	1,09,01,07,647	1,09,01,07,647
19. Civil Engineering Store Transactions	—	(—)12,81,306	(—)12,81,306
	—	(—)7,46,71,102	(—)7,46,71,102
20. Total other Assets (i.e., total of items 17 to 19)	—	13,54,70,607	13,54,70,607
	12,740	1,01,54,36,545	1,01,54,49,285
21. Total Dividend bearing Capital outlay (i.e., total of items 16 and 20)	10,18,74,770	15,85,28,103	26,04,02,873
	65,36,15,732	5,35,92,18,718	6,01,28,34,450
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)	10,18,74,770	15,85,28,103	26,04,02,873
	64,30,99,083	5,35,92,18,718	6,00,23,17,801

Note: Figures in bold are for total Capital outlay.

TABLE 3
Profit and Loss
 (Rupees in crores)

Year	Postal Services	Telecommunication Services	Grand Total
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
1975-76	(-) 47.74	(+) 43.33	(-) 4.41
1976-77	(-) 32.04	(+) 131.67	(+) 99.63
1977-78	(-) 1.98	(+) 129.01	(+) 127.03
1978-79	(+) 2.27	(+) 143.61	(+) 145.88

TABLE 4
Summary of Stores Suspense
 (Rupees in crores)

	Opening Balance as on 1-4-78	Receipts during the year	Issues during the year	Closing balance as on 31-3-1979
Stores & Manufacture Suspense				
General Stores	77.94	117.34	107.95	87.33
Factory Stores	10.82	25.43	21.44	14.81
Manufacture Suspense	6.78	28.66	28.36	7.08
Total Stores and Manufacture Suspense	95.54	171.43	157.75	109.22
Civil Engineering Stores				
Civil Engineering Stores	0.07	9.45	9.49	0.03
Purchases	(—) 10.69	6.67	8.49	(—) 12.51
Miscellaneous Civil Engineering Works advances	3.08	6.07	4.35	4.80
Total Civil Engineering Stores	(—) 7.54	22.19	22.33	(—) 7.68
Total Stores Suspense	88.00	193.62	180.08	101.54

TABLE 5
Financial Working
(In thousands of Rupees)

	Total	Postal	Telecom.
Receipts			
Postal & Telecom. Revenue	76,28,327	23,91,713	52,36,614
Expenditure			
General Administration	4,33,437	1,76,049	2,57,388
Operation	29,17,981	20,61,428	8,56,553
Agency Services	93,816	93,816	—
Stores & Factories	82,543	—	82,543
Research & Development	9,800	—	9,800
Accounts & Audit	1,03,792	70,342	33,450
Engineering Maintenance	13,29,224	34,443	12,94,781
Amenities to Staff	50,382	27,199	23,183
Pensionary charges	1,98,788	1,04,395	94,393
Stamps, Stationery & Printing	1,39,995	57,282	82,713
Depreciation on Historical cost	5,39,631	9,693	5,29,938
Supplementary Depreciation	5,755	—	5,755
Contribution towards Capital Expenditure	5,29,131	27,343	5,01,788
International Co-operation	1,525	1,525	—
Social Security & Welfare Programmes	9,486	5,880	3,606
Other items	—	—	—
Credits to Working Expenses	5,88,937	3,43,274	2,45,663
Net Working Expenses	58,56,349	23,26,121	35,30,228
Net Receipts	17,71,978	65,592	17,06,386
Dividend to General Revenues	3,13,200	42,924	2,70,276
Surplus (+) / Deficit (—)	14,58,778	22,668	14,36,110

TABLE 6
Revenue Reserve Fund
(Rupees in crores)

Branch	Balance as on 1-4-78	Amount Appropriated to the Fund		Interest on the balance at the credit of the Fund	Amount appropriated from the Fund	Closing Balance as on 31-3-79
		From Surplus	Loan from General Revenues			
Postal	(-) 239.21	2.27	—	(-) 13.38	—	(-) 250.32
Telecom.	248.17	(-) 0.56	—	13.93	—	261.54
Total	8.96	1.71	—	0.55	—	11.22

TABLE 7
Capital Reserve Fund
(Rupees in crores)

Branch	Balance as on 1-4-78	Contributions		Interest	Withdrawals	Closing Balance as on 31-3-79
		Supple- mentary Depreciation	From Surplus			
Postal	0.07	—	—	0.01	—	0.08
Telecom.	72.12	0.58	144.17	4.93	113.43	108.37
Total	72.19	0.58	144.17	4.94	113.43	108.45

TABLE 8

Post Offices

Circles		Urban	Rural	Total	Population served by a P.O. based on (1971 census)	Area served by a Post Office (Sq. Kms.)
1.	Andhra	1,418	13,645	15,063	2,888	18.3
2.	Bihar	583	9,074	9,657	5,835	18.0
3.	Delhi	367	141	508	8,003	2.9
4.	Gujarat	760	7,211	7,971	3,349	24.5
	Diu	2	4	6	2,391	4.0
	Daman	2	8	10	6,456	12.0
	Dadarnagar Havelli	—	20	20	3,708	24.5
5.	J & K	140	1,128	1,268	3,640	175.2
6.	Kerala	554	3,784	4,338	4,921	8.9
	Lakshadweep	—	10	10	3,181	3.2
	Mahe	4	—	4	5,783	2.2
7.	Karnataka	1,158	7,850	9,008	3,252	21.2
8.	M. P.	863	7,974	8,837	4,714	50.1
9.	Maharashtra	1,110	9,323	10,433	4,832	29.5
	Goa	24	183	207	3,841	17.8
10.	North East					
	Assam	241	2,663	2,904	5,036	27.0
	Arunachal	6	170	176	2,656	474.3
	Manipur	31	414	445	2,410	50.2
	Meghalaya	35	339	374	2,705	60.1
	Mizoram	20	188	208	1,079	68.4
	Nagaland	18	171	189	2,732	87.4
	Tripura	45	496	541	2,876	19.3
11.	North West					
	Punjab	431	3,176	3,607	2,757	13.9
	Haryana	265	2,045	2,310	4,344	19.1
	Himachal Pradesh	86	2,015	2,101	1,650	26.5
	Chandigarh	32	7	39	6,596	2.9
12.	Orissa	426	6,366	6,792	3,231	22.9
13.	Rajasthan	706	7,850	8,556	3,011	39.9
14.	Tamilnadu	1,782	9,617	11,399	3,614	11.4
	Pondicherry	28	63	91	5,184	5.2
15.	U. P.	1,665	14,792	16,457	5,369	17.8
16.	West Bengal	908	6,375	7,283	6,009	12.0
	Sikkim	6	101	107	1,961	68.2
	A. N. Island	12	57	69	1,668	120.0
Total		13,728	1,17,260	1,30,988	4,184	24.46

TABLE 9

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)	
1970-71	25,498	9.6	2,54,252	75.3	32.3
1971-72	24,968	10.2	2,71,945	83.7	35.0
1972-73	22,672	9.8	2,87,766	91.7	38.1
1973-74	31,296	13.9	3,12,067	103.9	41.4
1974-75	36,440	18.0	3,40,446	119.9	45.5
1975-76	61,337	35.6	3,92,185	153.2	51.6
1976-77	72,780	42.0	4,54,447	192.4	59.3
1977-78	99,829	59.9	5,43,486	249.2	70.4
1978-79	1,01,707	69.6	6,34,444	315.5	84.03

TABLE 10

Telephones, Telex Exchanges and Telegraph Offices

Circle / District	Local Departmental Telephone Exchanges		Telex Exchanges	Telegraph Offices	
	Manual	Auto		Departmental	Combined
Andhra	120	821	10	29	2,613
Bihar	65	235	6	17	1,508
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	133	396	9	20	1,112
J & K	7	47	2	3	258
Karnataka	123	493	6	24	2,433
Kerala	56	348	7	13	1,629
Madhya Pradesh	81	314	6	18	1,514
Maharashtra	159	518	13	42	1,617
North Eastern	37	192	6	14	703
North Western	101	319	3	24	1,222
Orissa	47	117	3	12	788
Rajasthan	106	226	4	13	1,127
Tamil Nadu	76	644	7	34	2,916
Uttar Pradesh	119	436	7	45	3,318
West Bengal	46	232	3	23	1,002
Districts					
Ahmedabad	—	14	1	—	—
Amritsar	—	2	1	—	—
Bangalore	—	8	1	—	—
Baroda	—	6	1	—	—
Bombay	—	38	1	—	—
Calcutta	3	41	1	—	—
Chandigarh	—	5	1	—	—
Coimbatore	—	10	1	—	—
Delhi	—	39	3	15	107
Ernakulam	—	6	1	—	—
Hyderabad	—	15	1	—	—
Indore	—	2	1	—	—
Jaipur	—	5	1	—	—
Kanpur	—	6	1	—	—
Lucknow	—	5	1	—	—
Ludhiana	—	1	1	—	—
Madras	—	20	1	—	—
Nagpur	—	4	1	—	—
Patna	—	5	1	—	—
Pune	—	7	1	—	—
Rajkot	—	3	1	—	—
Surat	—	4	1	—	—
Trivandrum	—	3	1	—	—
Total	1,279	5,587	117	346	23,867

TABLE II
Telephones

Circle / District	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			
Circles							
Andhra	75,283	5,128	5,854	209	1,625	1,022	87,077
Bihar	40,762	2,842	3,051	155	1,017	427	47,400
Gujarat	79,473	3,526	5,888	176	412	713	88,762
Jammu & Kashmir	12,543	5,018	1,543	124	142	211	19,159
Karnataka	62,364	4,226	5,879	327	1,042	812	73,026
Kerala	65,275	2,830	5,633	22	182	638	73,304
Madhya Pradesh	52,951	4,784	4,650	381	874	498	63,142
Maharashtra	92,338	8,325	7,321	507	563	1,623	1,07,431
North Eastern	32,223	5,238	4,736	120	361	406	42,272
North Western	81,118	6,102	5,193	90	587	330	92,760
Orissa	23,337	2,853	2,515	294	427	328	29,098
Rajasthan	42,842	3,360	3,464	1,222	588	291	51,185
Tamil Nadu	96,152	6,080	9,352	254	1,036	1,439	1,11,435
U.P. (Uttar Pradesh)	95,687	6,533	4,633	521	1,714	396	1,08,692
West Bengal	31,650	4,019	3,043	146	487	389	38,956
Total for Circles	8,83,998	70,864	72,755	4,548	11,057	9,323	10,33,699
Districts							
Ahmedabad	53,884	8,445	5,712	—	—	1,694	66,347
Amritsar	13,452	517	1,058	—	—	63	14,964
Bangalore	43,111	13,435	7,922	68	—	2,166	62,370
Baroda	12,421	2,825	922	—	—	648	15,520
Bombay	2,41,220	88,489	44,125	—	—	15,455	3,58,379
Calcutta	1,57,169	49,167	28,078	—	—	10,470	2,23,944
Chandigarh	10,079	2,341	1,515	—	4	319	13,620
Coimbatore	12,325	1,947	1,718	—	2	531	15,461
Delhi	1,48,721	40,476	42,401	—	—	7,142	2,24,456
Ernakulam	11,948	3,231	2,194	—	2	625	16,750
Hyderabad	37,657	11,089	6,089	—	—	1,732	53,103
Indore	13,223	974	1,629	—	—	222	15,604
Jalpur	16,617	3,369	2,860	5	2	452	22,401
Kanpur	21,368	2,825	2,331	—	—	129	26,395
Lucknow	15,298	3,403	1,961	—	8	424	20,246
Ludhiana	9,521	624	902	—	1	95	10,953
Madras	75,714	25,515	16,415	—	—	4,805	1,12,839
Nagpur	12,766	2,528	1,949	—	—	502	16,741
Patna	12,138	2,175	1,987	—	1	315	15,986
Pune	28,281	9,003	3,730	—	1	1,529	39,486
Rajkot	10,110	660	711	—	—	116	11,365
Surat	16,839	1,249	1,142	7	—	316	18,921
Trivandrum	9,968	2,938	1,731	—	—	425	14,212
Total for Districts	9,83,830	2,77,225	1,79,082	80	21	50,175	13,90,063
Grand Total	18,67,828	3,48,089	2,51,837	4,628	11,078	59,698	24,23,762
Percentage in Districts to Grand Total	52.67	79.64	71.11	1.73	0.19	84.05	57.35

TABLE 12

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

	Group A	Group B	Total
Chairman, P & T Board	1	—	1
Members, P & T Board	6	—	6
Senior Administrative Grade	118	—	118
Chief Engineer (Civil)	1	—	1
Secretary, P & T Board	1	—	1
P & T Accounts & Finance Service—Group A			
Telecom, Accounts			
Senior Administrative Grade	2	—	2
Junior Administrative Grade	16	—	16
Senior Time Scale	75	—	75
Junior Time Scale	22	—	22
P & T Accounts & Finance Service—Group B	—	509	509
Postal Accounts			
Senior Administrative Grade	1	—	1
Junior Administrative Grade	9	—	9
Senior Time Scale	21	—	21
Junior Time Scale	12	—	12
Accounts Officer	—	172	172
Telegraph Engineering Service—Group A			
Junior Administrative Grade	235	—	235
Senior Time Scale	848	—	848
Junior Time Scale	285	—	285
Telegraph Engineering Service—Group B	—	3,800	3,800
Telegraph Traffic Service—Group A			
Junior Administrative Grade	1	—	1
Grade I and Grade II	16	—	16
Telegraph Traffic Service—Group B	—	138	138
Indian Postal Service			
Junior Administrative Grade	63	—	63
Time Scale	255	—	255
Postal Superintendent Service	—	426	426
Postmaster's Service	9	90	99
Indian P & T Traffic Services			
Presidency Postmaster	2	—	2
Central Secretariat Service			
Grade I	17	—	17
Junior Analyst	—	5	5
Section Officer	—	70	70
Private Secretaries (Grade A)	—	3	3
Senior Personal Assistants (Grade B)	—	33	33
Desk Officer	—	8	8
Other General Central Services	260	523	783
Total	2,274	5,777	8,053

TABLE 12
(Contd.)
Non-Gazetted

	Group C	Group D	Total
P & T Directorate	1,131	289	1,420
Postal Service			
Postal	1,64,386	33,052	1,97,438
Railway Mail Service	27,711	18,509	46,220
Mail Motor Service	1,658	443	2,101
Returned Letter Office	796	101	897
Postal Life Insurance	198	39	237
Telegraph Service			
Telegraph Traffic	20,147	10,772	30,919
CAO Telegraph Check	291	46	337
Telegraph Engineering	1,84,723	21,662	2,06,385
Telecommunication Factories			
Administrative	1,090	465	1,555
Stores			
Postal	887	1,302	2,189
Telecommunication	1,269	780	2,049
Training Centres	878	377	1,255
Civil Engineering Wing	1,538	360	1,898
P & T Dispensaries	233	234	467
Total	4,06,936	88,431	4,95,367
Extra Departmental Industrial Workers			2,48,208
Factories			5,561
Stores			1,413

Summary

	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted	Others	Total
Departmental	8,053	4,95,367	—	5,03,420
Extra Departmental	—	—	2,48,208	2,48,208
Industrial Workers	—	—	6,974	6,974
Total	8,053	4,95,367	2,55,182	7,58,602

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

TABLE 13

Number of Employees—Scheduled Caste / Tribes as on 1-1-79

Class	Scheduled Caste	Percentage to total No. of employees	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total No. of employees
Group 'A'	114	5.9	14	0.7
Group 'B'	522	9.7	56	1.1
Group 'C'	59,878	15.2	15,399	3.9
Group 'D' (excluding sweepers)	16,724	20.3	4,566	5.6
Group 'D' (Sweepers)	2,551	81.7	101	3.2

ERRATA (ANNUAL REPORT 1978-79)

Page	Under Head	Column	Line	For	Read
9.	Telegraph Offices	1	1	Were opened	Were functioning
20.	Capital Outlay	2	5	Rs. 1767.25	Rs. 1767.24
44.	Life Insurance Fund	6	6	Insurance	Insurance
44.	_____do_____	6	9	84.03	84.0

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