CHAPTER – I

Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams:
A Profile
In the Eastern Ghats in Chittoor District there is a cluster of hills with a range of 7 principal peaks. Each of them is sacred and each bears a name with special significance, giving the appearance of a huge cobra (adisesha) lying at rest thus earning for it the name “SESHACHALAM” after the legendary, 1,000 headed Adisesha. Lord Venkateswara (Balaji) is the presiding Deity of the Hills. This one of the ancient, holy shrines of our country and a place of spiritual and cultural integration attracting pilgrims of all sections coming from all over the country and abroad.

A. History of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams

Tirumala and Tirupati are places known to many people in India, particularly Hindus. Tirupati is the abode of Lord Venkateswara, worshipped by millions of devotees throughout the world. This temple is perhaps the oldest religious institution, claiming its history extending over a period of 1300 years as per the available recorded evidence¹. On an average about 40,000 to 45,000 pilgrims visit the hill every day. During peak seasons (summer) the average goes upto 60 thousands per day. The annual income of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams from offerings alone are estimated at about Rs.500 crores as per the latest information available.

Location

The Eastern ghats run close to the coast upto the river Krishna and then take an inward bend, then break off into three ranges, one running along the coast upto Ponneri, another running into Kurnool and Anantapur districts, and the third are central range starting in Kurnool and meeting the hills round about Tirupati. These ranges form a mountain wall stretching from the Mysore Plateau in the West, to Ponneri in the East. This constituted, the ancient border
between the Tamil country in the South and VADUGU to its North. VENGADAM or the Tirumala Hills was a prominent out-post on this border.

The Tirumala Hill range has seven principal peaks. On Seshachalam stands the temple and the whole range is often called after this principal hill. The other hills are called Anjanadri, Garudadri, Venkatadri, Narayanadri, Vrishapadri and Niradri. It is beyond the imagination of historians when exactly the image of the Lord was installed. There is a firm belief that it is not an installed image but Lord Vishnu himself took that shape i.e., ‘Swayambhoo’ to preside over the Kaliyuga. Sri Venkateswara can be said to be VYAKTHA, AVYAKTHA VISHNU².

There are more than 1000 inscriptions on the walls of Sri Tirumala temple dating back to seventh century, which reveal that almost all the kings of the south were devotees of Lord Venkateswara. Thondaman Chakravarthi, it is reported, was a great devotee of Lord Venkateswara. This is revealed in “thokappiam” a Tamil work of second century B.C³. It is reported that it is the Vijayanagara rulers that have developed this temple so much.

The temple of Sri Venkateswara reached its glory in the reign of Sri Krishnadevaraya of the Thuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara (1509-1529 A.D). On every important occasion, the Raya visited Tirumala and obtained the blessings of the Lord. His first visit to the temple was on 10th February 1513. Inscriptions record eight visits of this monarch to this temple. On every occasion, the King visited the temple, he gave highly valuable gifts to Sri Venkateswara⁴.

Tirupati on the plains is itself a pilgrimage centre, as the temple of Sri Padmavathi i.e., Alivelumanga the consort of the Lord, is situated in
Tiruchanoor about 5 Kms, from Tirupati and Sri Kalyana Venkateswara swamy temple is situated at Srinivasa Mangapuram, 10 Kms, from Tirupati. Sri Govindaraja temple is in the centre of Tirupati town. Sri Kapileswara temple is situated one and half kms to the north of Tirupati town on the eastern bank of Kapilathee rtham tank. Sri Kodandaramaswamy temple is also located in the heart of the town.

Five inscriptions, one found in the Kapileswara Swamy temple and the other four found round the tank below, help us to trace the history of this temple and of Tirupati town.

According to one of the inscriptions, a village known as, ‘Kothuru’ seems to have been in existence for a long time before Tirupati came into existence and flourished at least upto the time of Achyutharaya. Later in 16th century, this village came to be called “Ramanujapuram”. Sri Venkateswara temple gained a lot of popularity in the area and a large number of Vaishnavas gradually settled down at Tirupati. Ramajunapuram was renamed ‘Sripathipuram’. In course of time, as the number of Tamil Vaishnavas increased, Sripathipuram was rechristened as Tirupati (Thiru in Tamil means SREE).

Tirumala is regarded as the most sacred place on earth by all Hindus. There are innumerable legends in respect of every spot on the hills. There are several theerthams at various places on the Hills, all of them being very sacred. The chief among them are, ‘Swamipushkarini’, ‘Papavinasanam’, ‘Gogarbham’ and ‘Vaikunta Theertham’.

The day in Tirumala temple commences with the ‘Suprabhatham’ – a pre-dawn seva meant to awaken the Lord from His ‘Yoga Nidhra’ (deep slumber). The priest and the torch bearer enter the sanctum sanctorum and the
Golden doors are closed behind them. The ‘BHOGA SREENIVASA MOORTHY’ is then moved from his Bed chamber to the sanctum and sanctorum. Harathi, milk and butter are offered to the deity. The pundits recite the Suprabhatha verses composed by a 15th century composer ‘PRATHIVADHI BHAYANKARA MANNAN’ on the completion of the recitation, the golden doors are thrown open, signaling the beginning of the day’s activities in the shrine.

One of the important festivals celebrated in Tirumala is ‘BRAHMOTSAVAM’ the belief is (substantiated by what is narrated in puranas) that Lord Brahma himself comes to Tirumala during Brahmotsavam and performs the festival. Tirumala – the ‘KALIYUGA VAIKUNTAM’ goes gay, adds glitter in all its splendour during the annual Brahmotsavam, normally held during October every year.

There are four main pathways leading to Tirumala, two well-laid ghat roads and two ‘sopana margas’ flight of steps. The older ghat road is used by vehicles coming down from the hills and the second ghat road which was opened in 1975 is used for the upgoing vehicles. There is ancient ‘sopana marga’ about 11 kms, in length from the foot of the hills (that is from ‘Alipiri’) used by the pilgrims who come up hills on foot. There is yet another short but steeper route from Chandragiri side, which is about 6 Kms only from the foot of the hills.

The foot paths are electrified for the convenience and safety of the pilgrims and are well maintained. There are mandapams enroute the pathways, serving as resting places. The pathways are petrolled by the local police and also by the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams security personnel. Drinking water is provided along the routes. The sanitary staff of the Tirumala Tirupati
Devasthanams take every step to keep the pathways clean and tidy. Most of the pilgrims resort to walking by sopanamarga, commencing from Alipiri, the second pathway from Chandragiri side is mostly used by the local people and traders.

The ghat roads attracting more and more pilgrims. The transport which was originally being run by the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams was handed over to the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation in the year 1977. These ghat roads with buses flying frequently are a boon to the pilgrims. The ever-increasing influx of pilgrims at Tirumala is mainly due to this road facility and bus frequency.

Acts

Under the Andhra Pradesh Endowments' Act 1966, the Government Order No.406 (Panchayat Raj) dated 20-4-1976, constituted Tirumala into a Panchayat Village and extended certain provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act, 1974 to it. Consequently the Executive Officer of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams is exercising all the powers vested in him under the Andhra Pradesh Gram Panchayat Act 1964. The Executive Officer delegated all these powers to the Health Officer, who is stationed at Tirumala, with a view to facilitate an effective civic control over the area. Provisions of the various other acts such as Village Panchayat Act, District Municipalities Act, the Madras Public Health Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, were made applicable to this area and a special provision in the H.R. & C.E. Act 1951 enabled the Executive Officer of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams to exercise the powers vested in the Executive Authority in implementing the provisions of the extended Acts.
The activities of the Health Department of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams at present include – 1) general sanitation; 2) anti-malaria work; 3) issuing of licences for dangerous and offensive trades, subject to fulfillment of certain conditions laid down in the respective statutes (under A.P. Gram Panchayat Act); 4) control of epidemics; 5) prevention of food adulteration; and 6) non-public health subjects like dealing with encroachments, building regulations and control of beggar menace. Prior to 1979, the administration of Tirumala was in the hands of the Health Officer. In 1979-80, it was transferred to reception Officer-III, who is in charge of panchayat administration and collection of rents from the employees occupying quarters, etc.

Now Tirumala is being totally maintained and managed by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. The A.P.H.R. & C.E. Act 1966 was in force till 1979. In 1979, a separate Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Act No.20 of 1979 has come into force. With the enactment of TTD Act No.20 of 1979, various other acts like A.P. Endowments Act, Estates Regulation Act 1870, the Religious Endowments 1863, the Charitable Endowments Act 1870, the Charitable Religious Act 1920, Sections 92 and 93 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 and A.P. Charitable and Hindu Religious Institutions and Endowments Act 1966 have become redundant.

B. Management of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams by Kings and Rulers

It was clear from various historical records that the Hindu rulers exercised supervision over the temples, and the administration of their endowments had always been considered as one of the primary functions of the rulers. The temples of Tirumala and Tirupati were directly under the successive control of the kings and emperors of different regimes. There were
numerous inscriptions referring to the receipt of a stream of royal benefactions by the temple from 813 A.D to 1660 A.D.

In the first century A.D., Vengadam was inhabited by an uncivilised tribe of hunters known as the Kalvar. Their Chieftain was Pully, who was a fierce and powerful master. To the north of Tondamandalam, there flourished the Great Andhra Satavahana empire, Goutamiputra Sathakarni – the great king of this family ruled between 78-102 A.D. Tondamandalam was included in the Satavahana empire towards the end of 1st Century A.D. At the beginning of the 3rd century A.D., Thondamandal and its neighbourhood were under the domination of Nagas.

Pallava Period 260-900 A.D.

The age of Pallavas constitutes the first important land mark in the history of Thondamandalam and Tirumala Tirupati region, the founder and first ruler of the dynasty was Simhavarman, alias Virakuracha.

The Chola Period 900-1250 A.D.

Thondamandalam became part of Chola empire after its conquest by Aditya-I and remained so till about the middle of the thirteenth century.

The Transition Period 1260-1360 A.D.

Thondamandalam was included in the Vijayanagara empire right from the time of its establishment in 1336 A.D. During this period, the Yadavarayas were the most important local chieftains in the Tirumala Tirupati Region.

Period of Vijayanagara Rule 1336-1680 A.D.

The temples of Sri Venkateswara reached the zenith of their glory during the reign of the illustrious emperor Krishnadevaraya of Thuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara (1509-1529 A.D.). Sri Venkateswara was the patron deity of this
monarch. The inscriptions in the temple revealed that Sri Krishnadevaraya visited the Tirumala temple eight times ranging from 1513 to 1521. Rani Thirumala Devi (consort of Krishnadevaraya) presented a golden bowl on 10th February 1513 to the Lord. This bowl even now is used for offering milk to the Lord after the night worship. The statues of Sri Krishnadevaraya and his consorts Thirumaladevi and Chinnadevi were installed in Tirumala temple to commemorate their services to the Lord of Seven Hills.

**Muslim Rule 1650-1800 A.D.**

The Tirumala Tirupati region was conquered by the Sultans of Golkonda by about the middle of the 17th century and remained under the Muslim Rule for about a century and a half.

**Rule of the Company 1801-1843 A.D.**

Not willing to undertake the responsibility of the temple, the East India Company handed over the Management of the temples of Tirumala Tirupati to Mahants in 1843 A.D.

The Government of Madras, took over the administration of the temples at Tirupati Tirumala in 1933 A.D. and handed over the same to a Board of Trustees. With the formation of Andhra Pradesh on 1st November 1956, these temples came under the administrative control of the Government of Andhra Pradesh with effect from the said date.

Thus the temples of Tirumala and Tirupati were directly under the control of rulers of the country from the time history was recorded. There are numerous inscriptions referring to the receipt of a stream of Royal benefactions by the temple from 813 A.D. down to 1540 A.D. After the fall of the Hindu kings, the management fell into the hands of Sultans of Golkonda and Nawabs of Arcot.
Management by Mahants

During the regime of Mahants, the income of the temples steadily increased and by 1930 it reached a high level of Rs.11 lakhs. In spite of this steep rise in the revenues of the temple and administration of the temple according to the new statutes, there were several complaints lodged against the temple management. It was reported that there was not much improvement in the administration of the temple. Hence attempts were made to restructure and reorganise the administration of the temple. As a consequence the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Act of 1932 was passed by the then Government of Madras.

Management under the State Acts

The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Act 1932 (Madras Act XIX of 1933) vested the administration of the Devasthanams in a committee and a separate commissioner was appointed for the purpose by the then Government of Madras. The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Act 1932 was superseded by the passing of Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of 1951 and later by the Andhra Pradesh Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of 1966. The Act provided for the appointment of a Board of Trustees and an Executive Officer, holding I.A.S. Cadre, professing faith in Hindu religion.

The administrative set up of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams under 1966 Act was as follows:

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

| COMMISSIONER OF ENDOWMENTS
| BOARD OF TRUSTEES
| EXECUTIVE OFFICER
On May 18, 1979, the Government of Andhra Pradesh promulgated the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams ordinance No.10 of 1979 which was subsequently replaced by the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Act 20/1979. The reasons for enactment of a separate Act for Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams is summed up below:

1. The Government felt that, the provisions of 1966 Act, were not helpful to take quick decisions and as a result, several administrative bottlenecks were created.

2. By 1979, the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams became a major religious institution in the State, with lots of properties and incomes and this has compelled the Government to enact a separate legislation for effective administration.

3. The full control and supervision by the Commissioner of Endowments had been, in fact, working as an administrative obstacle in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, which is a big organization. The new Act 20/1979 was intended to remove these bottlenecks and ensure better administration of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. After passing this Act, the HR & CE Act of 1966 has become redundant.

**Objectives and Functions of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams under the New Set Up**

The management, administration and organization of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams is subject to the guidelines issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time, the salient features of these guide-lines are summed up below:

i) giving encouragement and assistance to, and propagate Hindu religion;
ii) construct prayer halls and kalyana mandapams in several places in Andhra Pradesh;

iii) disseminate information about the pilgrimage to the various shrines and publish mythological and spiritual books and sell them at subsidised rates;

iv) adopt certain villages, near Tirupati for development;

v) provide all the required facilities to the pilgrims, who visit Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams;

vi) provide relief to the ailing and sick people by constructing poor homes and hospitals;

vii) undertake welfare programmes for the benefit of employees of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams;

The set up of management of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams under the provisions of the latest legislation (1979 Act) is as follows:

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board

The Andhra Pradesh Government constituted a separate Board for the administration of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, called "The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board". The board consists of thirteen members including the Chairman, appointed by the State Government. The other 12 members are:
1) The Andhra Pradesh Endowments Commissioner (Ex-Officio Member).

2) The Executive Officer, Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (Ex-Officio Member Secretary).

3) Members of the State Legislature (not less than three)

4) One person belonging to the Scheduled Castes;

5) One Woman Representative.

According to the 1979 Act, those persons who profess Hinduism only can be appointed as members of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board.

Functions of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board are:

1) The general superintendence of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams administration.

2) To review the administration from time to time and approve the budget, having due regard to public interest, the services and amenities to be provided and the safety measures to be undertaken for the pilgrims visiting Tirumala.

The Board will lay down the guidelines of the policies to be followed, of course, within the frame work of the TTD Act 20/1979. The policy matters which the Board can consider and arrive at a decision are listed out below:

1. Accommodation to the pilgrims visiting Tirumala and Tirupati.

2. Protected water supply, sanitation, electricity and other allied matters like catering, etc.

3. Construction of roads and communications to facilitate the transport of pilgrims to Tirumala.

4. Safety to pilgrims and their properties.
5. Medical and Health facilities.
6. Systematising the arrangements for dharsan and worship of the Lord.
7. All other such matters of policy on general administration of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams having due regard to the public interest, services and amenities provided, and the welfare and safety measures to be undertaken for the pilgrims visiting Tirumala.
8. The Board will approve the budget placed by the management committee with or without modification, not later than the last working day in February, every calendar year.
9. The Board will review the budget and pass remarks if any and submit a report to the Government.

**Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Management Committee**

The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Management Committee is constituted by the Government. The Committee consists of five members.

1. The Chairman of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board (Ex-Officio Chairman of the Committee).
2. The Endowments Commissioner (Ex-Officio Member).
3. The Executive Officer (Ex-Officio Member).
4. Two other members of the TTD Board to be nominated by the State Government.

The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Management Committee is a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with a power to acquire and dispose of properties and shall sue and be sued by the said corporate name.
Under Section 7 of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Act of 1979, the administration of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams shall vest in the committee. The Committee shall manage the properties, funds and affairs of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams and arrange for the conduct of daily worship and ceremonies and festivals in every temple according to its custom and usage. It has the power to fix the fees for the performance of the archana, ritual utsavams or any service, connected with the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. The committee has the power to call for information and account, as may in its opinion be necessary, for reasonably satisfying itself that the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams is properly maintained and the endowments apportioned for the purposes for which they were lunded.

The committee will fix up 'dittam' (the schedule of articles and other requirements of worship in connection with the daily ‘Dhoopa’, ‘Dheepa’, ‘Naivedyam’, ‘Pachikam’, ‘Periyarikam’ and other general, special or periodical services, ceremonies, or observances, in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams temples) and exercise general superintendence and control over the administration of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams in the light of the broad policies laid down by the Board. The management committee shall meet not less than once in a month at Tirumala or at any other place.

The Management Committee shall go through the budget proposals presented by the Executive Officer and place them before the Board for approval. Likewise, the committee will have to submit to the Board an administrative report on the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams affairs during the current year within three months after the closure of the financial year.
Organisation of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams

Any enterprise is directed towards specific goals. In the case of human resource management, the goal may be to optimize the effectiveness of human resources.

Any organization is a mechanism with which the management directs, co-ordinates and controls the activities of man, machine, money and material – the four Ms. This mechanism may be likened to the steering mechanism of a motor vehicle. If the steering mechanism is faulty, or if it is improperly operated, the vehicle is apt to go off the course. Similarly, if an organization is poorly designed or is lacking in the personnel leadership, an enterprise may fail in accomplishing its objectives.

There are three kinds of work which must be performed whenever an organization comes into being i.e., 1) division of labour; 2) combination of employees; 3) co-ordination of the work, the people, and the relationship between them – these are known as fundamentals in every successful organization.

The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams management is mainly a pilgrim facility oriented management. The objectives and goals of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams are:

i) providing all facilities to the devotees who visit Tirumala;

ii) maintaining the religious sanctity of the Tirumala temple; and

iii) preaching Hindu religion.

One of the important functions of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams management is to provide accommodation to pilgrims/devotees who visit Tirumala. It must be ensured that the pilgrims can have darshan of the Lord,
maintaining the queue moving in an uninterrupted fashion. Apart from this, ensuring adequate safety to the pilgrims and their belongings, providing medical aid, sanitation and water facilities to the pilgrims are the other important responsibilities of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams organisation.

To achieve the above mentioned objectives, Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams has built up a vast network of organisation and management both at Tirupati and Tirumala. All the important offices of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams are accommodated in the “Administrative Building” (Central Office) of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams in Tirupati. The Administration of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, prior to the passing of TTD Act of 1979 was under the control of TTD Trust Board. After the passing of the TTD Act of 20 of 1979, the administration of TTD is vested with the Management Committee.

The Executive Officer is the Chief Administrative Officer who implements the decisions of the TTD Board and the Management Committee. He is responsible for proper maintenance and custody of the records and properties of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. He shall also arrange for proper collections of offerings made in all the temples of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.

An idea of the administrative set up of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams can be had from a careful perusal of Chart No.1.1. It can be observed from Chart No.1.1 that the Andhra Pradesh Government is at the top of the management, which constitutes the Board and the Management Committee. The different positions occupied by different officials in the organizational hierarchy can be understood from a glance at the Chart No.1.1.
The following are the Heads of Departments in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams organization, viz.,

1) Chief Engineer; 2) Five Executive Engineers; (for 5 separate departments of engineering such as civil, electrical and mechanical, water works etc.); 3) Deputy Executive Officer (Special Grade); 4) Three Deputy Executive Officers (Services, General and Tirumala); 5) Devasthanam Law Officer; 6) Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer; 7) Chief Accounts Officer; 8) Marketing Officer; 9) Welfare Officer; 10) Senior Medical Officer; 11) Health Officer; 12) Principals of Colleges; 13) Press Manager; 14) Garden Superintendent; 15) Superintendent, S.V. Dairy Farm; 16) Special Officer, S.P.W. Polytechnic; 17) Public Relations Officer; 18) Security and Vigilance Officer; 19) Devasthanam Educational Officer; 20) Special Officer (Museums); 21) Special Officer; 22) Co-ordinator, Religious Education Centre; 23) Conservator of Forests; 24) Special Officer, Canteens.

The following are the sectional heads;

1) Forest Range Officers; 2) Headmasters of all Schools; 3) Manager, S.V. Bala Mandir; 4) Special Officer, Deaf & Dumb School; 5) Grade-II Engineers; 6) Reception Officers (Tirupati & Tirumala); 7) Editor (TTD Publications); 8) Depot Manager (Transport); 9) Accounts Officer; 10) Devasthanam Revenue Officer; 11) Inspection Officer; 12) Treasurer; 13) Jewellary Special Officer; 14) Parakamani Officers; 15) Peishkar, Sri Tirumala Temple; 16) Peishkar, Sri Tirumala Temple Potu; 17) Peishkar, Complaints Cell; 18) Peishkar, Vaikuntam Queue Complex; 19) Manager, Andhra Ashramam, Rishikesh; 20) P.A. to Executive Officer (Establishment); 21) P.A. to Executive Officer (General); 22) P.A. to Executive Officer (Enquiries); 23) P.A. to Deputy Executive Officer; 24)
The various institutions, temples and departments etc., managed by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams are listed out below.

**List of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Temples**

I. Sri Venkateswara Swami Temple Complex on Tirumala Hills has 6 sub-temples in addition to the main temple wherein the image of Lord Venkateswara is installed.

1) Sri Varahaswami; 2) Sri Bhashyakarulavari Temple; 3) Sri Bedi Hanumantharayawaswamy; 4) Sri Kshetrapalaka; 5) Sri Deva Bashyakarlu; 6) Sri Anjaneyaswami (in front of Sri Varahaswami).

II. Sri Govindarajaswamy Temple Complex in Tirupati has 18 sub-temples, in addition to the main temple of Sri Govindarajaswamy.


III. Sri Kodandaramaswamy Temple at Tirupati.

IV. Sri Kapileswaraswamy Temple at Tirupati.
V. Sri Padmavathi's Temple Complex has 3 sub-temples in addition to the main temple of Sri Padmavati Devi.

1) Sri Krishnaswamy; 2) Sri Suryanarayanaswamy; 3) Sri Sundarajaswamy

VI. Sri Kalyana Venkateswaraswami Temple Complex at Narayanavanam has five sub-temples in addition to the main temple of Sri Kalyana Venkateswaraswamy.

1) Sri Agastheeswaraswamy; 2) Sri Papeeswaraswamy; 3) Sri Avanakshiyamma; 4) Sri Veerabadraswamy; 5) Sri Sakthivinayakar.

VII. Sri Venkateswaraswamy temple at Mangapuram.

VIII. Sri Vedanarayanaswamy temple at Nagalapuram.

IX. Sri Chandramouleeswaraswamy and Sri Venkateswara Swamy temples in the Andhra Ashram at Rishikesh.

X. A number of other minor temples not attached to any of the main temples listed out above.

List of Educational Institutions Maintained by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams


List of other Institutions

1) Sri Venkateswara Home for the disabled and Physically Handicapped, Tirupati (S.V. Poor Home); 2) Sri Venkateswara Balamandir, Tirupati.

The various departments functioning at present in the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams organizational set up are as follows:


Along with the increase in the size of the organization, the complexities of organisation have also been increasing in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams from year to year. This has made the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board to introduce scheme of greater decentralisation and delegation of more powers to
lower level officers in the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams organisation. All these changes are effected with a view to facilitate and speed up the process of administration and management of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams organisation.

**Organisational Set up of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams**

The organizational set up of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams is according to the various norms laid down in T.T.D. Act of 1979. At the top of this organisational hierarchy, we find the Government of Andhra Pradesh followed by Board, Management Committee and the Executive Officer.

**Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board**

**Constitution of the T.T.D. Board**

The Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Board is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the T.T.D. Act No.30 of 1987 of Chapter I – Section A.

**Powers and Functions of the Board**

The Board shall, in addition to the powers vested and the functions entrusted to it by the Act, exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed in regard to matters of policy and general superintendence, and review the working of the administration of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, having due regard to public interest and the services and amenities to be provided to, and welfare and safety measures to be undertaken for the benefit of pilgrims / devotees / worshippers visiting Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.

**Constitution of the Committee**

The details of the constitution of the Management Committee of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams have already been discussed earlier.
Powers and Functions of the Committee

Subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made there under:

i) The administration of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams shall vest in the committee.

ii) The Committee shall manage the properties, funds and affairs of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.

iii) The committee shall have power to fix fees for the performance of Archana, or any service or ritual or utsavam or ceremonies connected with the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams;

iv) The committee shall have power to call for such information and accounts as may in its opinion be necessary for reasonably satisfying itself that the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams are properly maintained.

v) The committee shall exercise general superintendence and control over the administration of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams in conformity with the policy laid down by the Board;

vi) The committee shall fix the dittam in the temples and the endowments attached thereto, and the amounts to be spent therefore in such manner, and follow such procedure as may be prescribed;

vii) The committee may, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may lay down, delegate to the Executive Officer such of the powers conferred on it by or under this Act as it may consider necessary.
Appointment of the Executive Officer, Joint Executive Officer, Special Grade Deputy Executive Officer, Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer

1. Subject to provisions of Section 18, the Government shall appoint an Executive Officer, a Joint Executive Officer, a Special Grade Deputy Executive Officer, a Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer.

2. Every Officer appointed under sub-section (1) shall be a person professing Hindu religion.

3. The conditions of service of the officers appointed under sub-section (1) shall be such as may be determined by the Government.

4. Every officer appointed under sub-section (1) shall be a whole-time officer of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams and shall not undertake any work not connected with his office without the permission of the committee.

5. Any officer appointed under sub-section (1) shall be paid out of the funds of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams such salary as may, from time to time be fixed by the Government, having regard to pay to which he is eligible in the service of which he was a member before his appointment as such.

Qualifications for Appointment of the Executive Officer, Joint Executive Officer, Special Grade Deputy Executive Officer and Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer

1. A person to be appointed as Executive Officer shall be one who is holding or has held a post of the District Collector or a post not lower in rank than that of a District Collector in any other service in the State.

2. A person to be appointed as Joint Executive Officer shall be one who is holding or has held a post of the Joint District Collector, or a post not
lower in rank than that of a Joint District Collector in any other service in the state.

3. A person to be appointed as Special Grade Deputy Executive Officer shall be one who is holding or has held a post not lower in rank than that of a Deputy Executive Officer in the service of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.

4. A person to be appointed as a Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer shall be one possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed.

Term of Appointment of Executive Officer and Joint Executive Officer

The Executive Officer or a Joint Executive Officer appointed under subsection (1) of the section 17 of the T.T.D. Act shall hold office for a term of three years and he shall also be eligible for reappointment for another term.

Powers and Functions of the Officers Appointed under Sub-Section (1) of Section

1. A) The Executive Officer shall be the Chief Administrative Officer of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams and shall, subject to the control of the Committee, have general power to carry out the other provisions of this Act.

B) He shall be responsible for the proper maintenance and custody of the records and properties of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams and shall arrange for the proper collection of the offerings made in the temples specified in the first schedule.

C) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, he shall exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed.
2) The Executive Officer may delegate any of the powers conferred on or functions entrusted to, or duties imposed on him by or under this Act, to the Joint Executive Officer or Special Grade Deputy Executive Officer appointed under this Act under Sub-Section (1) of the Section 17 or to such other officer of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams as the Executive Officer may deem fit subject to such restrictions and control as the Government may by special or general order, lay down and also subject to such limitations and conditions if any, as may be specified in the order of delegation.

3) Every officer appointed under Sub-Section (1) of the section 17 shall exercise the powers conferred on, and perform the functions entrusted to him by or under this Act.

Extraordinary Powers of the Executive Officer

The Executive Officer may, in cases of emergency, direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which is not provided for in the budget for the year and the immediate execution or the doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the preservation of the properties of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams or for the service or safety of the pilgrims resorting to Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, and may also direct that the expenses of executing such work or doing the act shall be paid from the funds of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.

Officers and Servants of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams

1. Subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, the committee shall fix the number, designations, and grades and salaries, fees and allowances
payable to the officers and servants of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, other than the officers appointed under Sub-Section (1) of the Section 17. Provided that in an emergency, the Executive Officer may, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, employ temporarily additional officers and servants.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to such guidelines as may, from time to time, be issued to it by the Government, the Committee, may make regulations regarding the clarifications, methods of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowance, discipline and conduct of such officers and servants constituting the establishment of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.

**Organisation at Tirupati**

**Executive Officer**

The Executive Officer is the Chief Administrative Officer of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams and he is an ex-officio member of the board and the management committee as per the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Act No.30 of 1987. As stated earlier, the State Government shall appoint him. The Executive Officer is a whole time officer of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. He is assisted by (1) Joint Executive Officers (Tirupati and Tirumala 2) Special Grade Deputy Executive Officer (this post has not been filled up till to-day) (3) Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer (4) Security Vigilance Officer (5) Chief Engineer (6) Devasthanam Law Officer, (7) Conservator of Forests (8) Principals of Degree Colleges. All the above said officers are assisted by different officers, heads of different departments/sections/institutions as shown in the chart No.1.2.
CHART NO.1.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Joint Executive Officer (Tirupati)
Joint Executive Officer (Tirumala)
Special Gr. Dy. E.O. (Vacant)
Chief Engineer
Security / Vigilance Officer
Devasthanam Law Officer
Conservator of Forests
F.A. & C.A.O.
Principals Degree Colleges

Dy. C.F.
A.C.F.
C.A.O.
A.O.

Dy. E.O. (Ser.)
Dy. E.O. (Gen.)
H.D.R.S.
P.R.O.
All Projects
Editor Press

SOURCE : TTD Administrative Report
Joint Executive Officer, Tirupati

Because of the heavy work-load, a post of Joint Executive Officer was created in the year 1981 to assist the Executive Officer. In the absence of the Executive Officer, the Joint Executive Officer discharges all the duties and functions of the Executive Officer. An officer holding not less than the rank of Joint Collector of a District can be appointed as Joint Executive Officer. He will work directly under the administrative control of the Executive Officer and is responsible to him. The following 11 officers will work under the administrative control of the Joint Executive Officer (stationed at Tirupati):

1) Devasthanam Educational Officer; 2) Welfare Officer; 3) Marketing Officer; 4) Security Vigilance Officer; 4) Senior Medical Officers; 5) Deputy Executive Officer (Service); 6) Deputy Executive Officer (General); 7) Editor; 8) Special Officer (Dasa Sahithya Project); 9) Special Officer (Annamacharya Project); 10) Secretary (Hindu Dharma Rakshana Samstha);

The details of the organizational set up of the office of the Joint Executive Officer, Tirupati are furnished in Chart No.1.3 shown below

Joint Executive Officer, Tirumala

The Joint Executive Officers post at Tirumala is created in the year 1979. He is directly responsible to the Executive Officer and will work under his administrative control. He has to supervise, co-ordinate and control the activities of the following officers with the assistance of Dy. Executive Officer Tirumala.

1) Peishkar (Sri Tirumala Temple); 2) Peishkar (Queue Complex); 3) Peishkar (Mahadwara Entrance Cell); 4) Peishkar (Sri Tirumala Temple
5) Reception Officer – I; 6) Reception Officer – II; 7) Reception Officer – III; 8) Officer on Special Duty; 9) Special Officer (Canteens); 10) Garden Superintend; 11) Medical Department; 12) Health Officer;

The details of the organizational set up of the Joint Executive Officer, Tirumala are provided in Chart No. 1.4 given below

**Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer**

Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer is appointed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. All matters dealing with the finance and accounts of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams are looked after by the Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts officer. This post was created in the year 1983, and the Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer is under the direct control of the Executive Officer.
CHART NO.1.3

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE JOINT EXECUTIVE OFFICER: TIRUPATI

Dev. Educational Officer  Welfare Officer  Marketing Officer  Vigilance Guard Officer  Medical Department  Deputy Executive Officer (Ser.)

Deputy Executive Officer (Gen.)  Editor  Special Officer Dasasahiya Project  Special Officer Annamacharya Project  Secretary HDRS

CHART NO.1.4

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE JOINT EXECUTIVE OFFICER, TIRUMALA

Peishkar Sri T.T.  Peishkars 'Q' Complex  Peishkar M.E. Cell  Medical Department  Reception Officer - I  Reception Officer - II  Reception Officer - II

Officer On Special Duty  Special Officer Canteen  Garden Superintendent  Health Officer  Peishkar, Potu, Sri TT

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
A candidate selected for this post must have experience of not less than five years in Indian Audit and Accounts Service or similar experience recognised by the Management of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. Candidates with the following attainments are also eligible to be appointed for this post;

a. Experience of not less than five years as Head of the Department, or a post equal to, or higher than, that of a Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department of the State Government or equivalent post, or

b. Experience as a Chartered accountant for at least ten years.

The Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer has to draw up schemes for getting all the bills in all the administrative office / institutions and departments and the temples of the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, audited and put up to the Management Committee for its approval. He is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget and for ensuring that the appropriations under each head of account are spent properly.

He functions as a Pay & Accounts Officer. He will be consulted for arriving at decisions on all financial matters in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, by the Executive Officer. The Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer also conducts physical verification of all valuable properties like jewellery, temple vessels, vahanams, furniture, stores, stocks, etc. and gives a physical verification report before June 30th of every year. It has to be placed before the Management Committee for its approval.

The Financial Advisor & Chief Accounts Officer is assisted by (i) Chief Accounts Officer; (ii) Accounts Officer; (iii) Treasurer; (iv) Special Officer Jewellery (v) Inventory Officer etc. Details of the organizational set up of
Financial Advisor and Chief Accounts Officer are provided in Chart No. 1.5 given below.

**Chief Engineer**

The Chief Engineer is appointed by the State Government on deputation from the Government who is assisted by (1) Stapathy; (2) Executive Engineers-I, II, III, IV and V; and (3) Divisional Electrical Engineers. All these engineers are in their turn assisted by the Deputy Executive Engineers. The details of the organizational set up of the Chief Engineer are shown in Chart No. 1.6.

The Chief Engineer is accountable only to the Executive Officer and is responsible for all activities connected with constructions, repairs and renovation works carried out in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.
CHART NO. 1.5

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISOR & CHIEF ACCOUNTS OFFICER

Chief Accounts Officer → Accounts Officer → Treasurer → Special Officer stones Gold → Inventory Officer

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
CHART NO.1.7

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECURITY VIGILANCE OFFICER

Vigilance Guard Officer

Assistant Vigilance / Security Officer (Tirupati)

Assistant Vigilance / Security Officer (Tirumala)

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
Security & Vigilance Officer

An officer holding I.P.S. cadre only can be appointed to this post. He works directly under the administrative control of the Executive Officer and is responsible to him. He is assisted by (1) Vigilance Guard Officer; (2) Assistant Vigilance Security Officer (Tirumala); (3) Assistant Vigilance Security Officer (Tirupati). The details of the organizational set up of the Security and Vigilance Officer are furnished in Chart No.1.7.

Conservator of Forests

There is also a Conservator of Forests in the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Organisational set up. A candidate holding the post of Conservator of Forests in Andhra Pradesh State Government is appointed to this post. There are eight officers working directly under his administrative control and supervision viz., (1) Deputy Conservator of Forests (vacant); (2) Assistant Conservator of Forests; (3) Forest Range Officers (Fuel Supply), Tirumala; (4) Forest Range Officer (GGB Range), Tirumala; (5) Forest Range Officer (PPV Range), Tirumala; (6) Forest Range Officer (Tirumala Range); (7) Forest Range Officer (Protection); (8) Forest Range Officer (Polluvari Patteda).

The details of the organizational set up of the Conservator of Forests are furnished in Chart No.1.8 given below.
CHART NO. 1.8

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE CONSEVATOR OF FORESTS, TIRUPATI

Deputy Conservator of forests

Assistant conservator of forests

Forest Range Officer (Fuel Supply)
Forest Range Officer (PPV Range)
Forest Range Officer (GGB Range)
Forest Range Officer (Tirupati Range)
Forest Range Officer Srivari Mettu Range)
Forest Range Officer (Pallivari Patteda)
Forest Range Officer (Protection)

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
CHART NO.1.9

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

Press Manager*  
Editor* (Sapthagiri Publication)  
Broadcasting* Section Technician TV  
Photographic Section

Annamacharya Vangamayam  
Srinivasa Bhalabharathi  
Translation of Rigveda & Yajurveda  
Pothana's Bhagavatham  
Purchase of Publications

* They are all Co-ordinating Officers

Public Relations Officer

A Public Relations Officer in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams was appointed for the first time in 1976-77. He is directly responsible to the Executive Officer. There are four departments working under his supervision and control viz., (1) T.T.D. Press; (2) Editorial Section; (3) T.V. and Broadcasting Section; (4) Photographic Section.

The details of the organizational set up of Public Relations Officer are furnished in Chart No.1.9.

Devasthanam Educational Officer

The Devasthanam Educational Officer works under the direct supervision of the Joint Executive Officer, Tirupati. There are thirteen schools, eight colleges and two other educational institutions functioning under his administrative control. The Devasthanam Educational Officer is the correspondent for all these schools, colleges and other educational institutions run by Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams. The details of the organizational set up of the Devasthanam Educational Officer are furnished in Chart No.1.10 given below.

Deputy Executive Officer (Services)

The Deputy Executive Officer (Services) works under the guidance and control of the Joint Executive Officer, Tirupati. There are five officers working directly under the supervision and administrative control of the Deputy Executive Officer (Services) viz., (1) P.A. to Executive Officer (Establishment); (2) P.A. to Executive Officer (Board Section); (3) P.A. to Executive Officer (Enquiries); (4) Inspection Officer; (5) Devasthanam Revenue Officer. All these officers are of the Peishkar cadre.
The details of the organizational set up of Deputy Executive Officer (Services) are furnished in Chart No.1.11 given below.

**Deputy Executive Officer (General)**

The Deputy Executive Officer (General) works directly under the control of the Joint Executive Officer who in his turn is assisted by the (1) Canteen Officer, Tirupati; (2) Reception Officer, Tirupati; (3) Jewellery Special Officer; (4) Manager, Andhra Ashram, Rishikesh; (5) Superintendent, S.V. Dairy Farm; (6) Additional Treasurer; (7) Depot Manager; and (8) Peishkar of Local Temples.

The details of the organizational set up of Deputy Executive Officer (General) are furnished in Chart No.1.12.
CHART NO.1.10

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF OFFICE OF THE DEVASTHANAMS EDUCATIONAL OFFICER

S.V. Arts College  
(Day)

S.V. Oriental College  
Tirupati

S.V. Veda Patasala  
Keesaragutta

S.V. Oriental High School  
Tirupati

S.V. School for Deaf & 
Blind Tirupati

S.V. High School  
Tirupati

S.P. Girls High School, 
Tirupati

S.V. High School  
Tirumala

S.V. Arts College  
(Evening)

All Schemes relating 
to S.V.S.V.S.

Vedic and Sanskrit Education

P.A. (Edn.) 
to E.O

S.G.S. Arts College  
S.P.W., College  
S.V. Upper Primary & 
Nursery School

S.V. Junior College

S.V. College New Delhi

S.V. Yoga Institute & 
Allied Sciences

S.V. Music & Dance College

S.V. Higher Secondary 
School Vellore

S.V. Upper Primary School  
Tirupati

S.V. Elementary School 
Tirumala

S.V.V. Veda Patasala  
Keesaragutta

S.V. Arts College  
(S.V. Oriental)  
(Tirupati)

(Day)

S.P.W., College  
S.V.

Upper Primary & 
Nursery School

S.V. Junior College

S.V. College New Delhi

S.V. Yoga Institute & 
Allied Sciences

S.V. Music & 
Dance College

S.V. Higher Secondary 
School Vellore

S.V. Upper Primary School  
Tirupati

S.V. Elementary School 
Tirumala

SOURCE : Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER (SERVICES)

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
CHART NO.1.12

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER (GENERAL)

Deputy Executive Officer (General)

- Canteen Officer, Tirupati
- P.A. (General) to E.O., Tirupati
- Reception Officer, Tirupati
- Peishkar Local Temples
- Peishkar Local Temples
- Jewellery Special Officer
- Superintendent
- Manager Andhra Ashramam Rishkesh
- Additional Treasurer
- Depot Manager
- Farm Manager (Agl.)
- Farm Manager (Vet.)

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
Medical Department, Tirupati

The Joint Executive Officer, Tirupati is over all in charge of the medical department. Under his control, all the Medical Officers employed in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams will function. The organizational structure and superior subordinate relationships in the Medical Department, Tirupati are shown in Chart No.1.13 given below.

Medical Department, Tirumala

Medical Department, Tirumala is under the administrative control of the Joint Executive Officer, Tirumala. The Medical Officers employed in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams service at Tirumala will work under the management of the Joint Executive Officer, Tirumala.

The details of the organizational set up of the Medical Department, Tirumala are furnished in Chart No.1.14 given below.

A careful perusal of the above charts reveals that the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams is a very huge organization with a large number of departments and officers in its fold. But it was only a small organization with a comparatively smaller network of departments and activities, etc. This can be observed from a glance at Chart No.1.15.

In Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, there was one Executive Officer. He was assisted by one Deputy Executive Officer who in his turn is assisted by (1) P.A. to Executive Officer (General); (2) P.A. to Executive Officer (Establishment); (3) Peishkar; (4) Chief Accounts Officer; (5) Two Reception Officers – one at Tirumala and the other at Tirupati; (6) Inspection Officer; (7) Educational Officer; (8) Medical Officer; (9) Vigilance Officer; (10) Executive Engineer (one at Tirupati and one at Tirumala). Likewise, Tirumala temple administration also has undergone several changes.
CHART NO.1.13

CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: TIRUPATI

JOINT EXECUTIVE OFFICER
TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS : TIRUPATI

Sr. Medical Officer
(Central drugster store)

Dy. Civil Surgeon central Hospital, Tirupati

Medical Officer 1st New choultry Dispensory Tirupati

Medical Officer Sr P.A.T., Dispensory, Tiruchanoor.

Medical Officer Health centre S.P.W.College Tirupati.

Sr. Medical Officer Ayurvedic Dispensory, Tirupati.

Medical Officer S.V.Poor Home (Leprosiom) Akkarampalli

Artificial limb fitting centre

Blood bank

Source: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
CHART SHOWING THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE OFFICE
OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: TIRUMALA

Joint Executive Officer, Tirumala

Deputy Civil Surgeon Aswini Hospital
Medical Officer 'Q' Complex
Medical Officer 'B' & 'D' type quarters Dispensory

Source: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
CHART NO.1.15

TIRUMALA TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAMS ORGANISATION CHART OF THE EXECUTIVE MACHINERY AS ON 1975-76

Government

Trust Board Members

Executive Officer

Deputy Executive Officer

PA to EO (General) All temple matters

Peishkar All matters of temple administration

PA to EO All establishment matters

Editor Saptagiri

Chief Accounts Officer

Reception Officer 2-Tirumala 1-Tirupati

Inspection Officer Inspection of TTD Institutions

Vigilance Officer Security Guards

Educational Officer all TTD educational matters colleges schools etc

Executive Engineer 1-Tirumala Free Dispensary

Medical Officer Dairy Farm

Revenue Officer Lease of Land buildings etc.

Treasurer Gold Silver hundi articles, public accounts

TTD Transport workshop

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
It can be observed from Chart No. 1.16 there was only one Peishkar in Tirumala assisted by one Parapathyudar of Superintendent cadre and other Superintendents, two Inspectors and Clerks. A comparison of the administrative charts and 2008-09 will reveal that the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams administration has grown very much during these years.

As per the organisational structure and hierarchy prevailing in there were only 19 officers in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams viz., (1) Executive Officer; (2) Deputy Executive Officer; (3) P.A. to Executive Officer (General); (4) P.A. to Executive Officer (Establishment); (5) Chief Accounts Officer; (6) Inspection Officer; (7) Educational Officer; (8) Medical Officer; (9) Revenue Officer; (10) Treasurer; (11) Peishkar (Tirumala Temple); (12) Two Reception Officers; (13) Two Executive Engineers; (14) Editor of Saptagiri; (15) Vigilance Officer; (16) Manager, Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Transport; (17) Health Officer.
ORGANISATION CHART OF TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION OF PEISHKAR, TIRUMALA

SOURCE: Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Administrative Report
REFERENCES

1. Veeraraghavacharya, T.K.T; 'History of Tirupathi (The Vengadam Temple), Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanams, Tirupathi, YoU, 1953, P.5
16. Section 20, Ibid.