



OVERVIEW OF ANDHRA PRADESH

&

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

To know the office Jurisdictions in the district. Please click on the district name



AP GEOGRAPHY:

Andhra Pradesh lies between 12°41' and 19.07°N latitude and 77° and 84°40'E longitude, and is bordered Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Orissa in the north, the Bay of Bengal in the East, Tamil Nadu to the south and Karnataka to the west.

Andhra Pradesh is the 8th largest state in the country in terms of geographical area with 162,760 sq,km (after merging 7 mandals of Khammam District in AP).

As per the 2011 census, it is the tenth most populous state, with 4,93,86,799 inhabitants. The largest city in Andhra Pradesh is Visakhapatnam.

Country	India
Statehood	1 November 1956
Capital city	Hyderabad, Amaravati
Largest city	Visakhapatnam
Districts	13
Government	
 • Body	Government of Andhra Pradesh
 • Governor	E. S. L. Narasimhan
 • Chief Minister	N. Chandrababu Naidu
 • Legislature	Bicameral (175 + 58 seats)
 • Lok sabha constituencies	25
 • High Court	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad
Area	
 • Total	1,62,970 km² (62,920 sq mi)
Area rank	8th
Population (2011)	
 • Total	4,93,86,799
 • Rank	10th
 • Density	308/km² (800/sq mi)
Demonym(s)	Telugu / Andhraite
GDP (2018–19)	
 • Total	₹8.70 lakh crore(US\$130 billion)
 • Per capita	₹1,42,054 (US\$2,100)
Time zone	IST (UTC+05:30)

Symbols of Andhra Pradesh

Emblem	Poorna kumbham	
Language	Telugu	
Song	Maa Telugu Thalliki	
Animal	Blackbuck	
Bird	Rose-ringed Parrot	
Flower	Jasmine	
Tree	Neem	

AP SEAL:

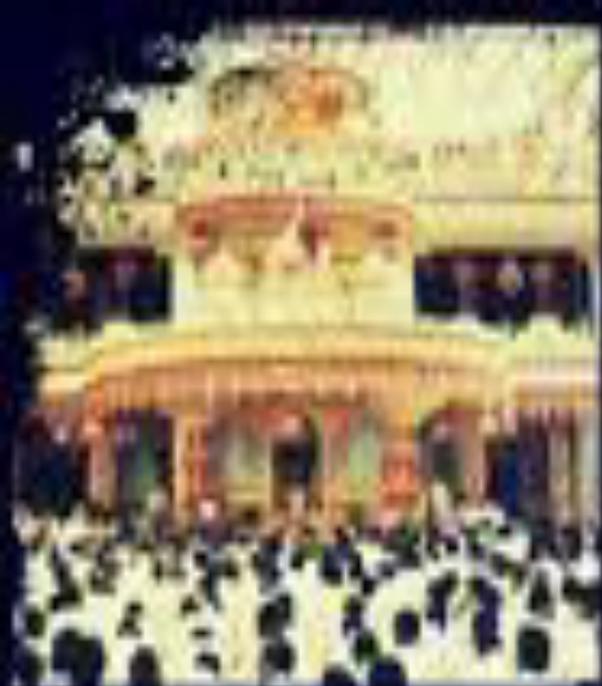


- **Andhra Pradesh** is one of the 29 states of India. Situated in the southeast of the country, it is the eighth-largest state in India, covering an area of 1,62,970 km² (62,920 sq m).
- **On 2 June 2014**, the northwestern portion of Andhra Pradesh was separated to form the new state of Telangana; the longtime capital of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, was transferred to Telangana as part of the division.
- However, in accordance with the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, Hyderabad was to remain as the *de jure* capital of both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states for a period of time not exceeding ten years.
- The new riverfront *de facto* capital, Amaravati, is under the jurisdiction of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Region Development Authority (APCRDA).

- Andhra Pradesh has a coastline of 974 km (605 mi) – the second longest coastline among the states of India, after Gujarat – with jurisdiction over almost 15,000 km² of territorial waters.
- The state is bordered by Telangana in the northwest, Chhattisgarh and Odisha in the northeast, Karnataka in the west, Tamil Nadu in the south, and to the east lies the Bay of Bengal. The small enclave of Yanam, a district of Puducherry, lies to the south of Kakinada in the Godavari delta on the eastern side of the state.

- The state is made up of the two major regions of Rayalaseema, in the inland southwestern part of the state, and Coastal Andhra to the east and northeast, bordering the Bay of Bengal.
- The state comprises thirteen districts in total, nine of which are located in Coastal Andhra and four in Rayalaseema.
- The largest city and commercial hub of the state is Visakhapatnam located on the Bay of Bengal, with a GDP of US\$43.5 billion; the second largest city in the state is Vijayawada located on the banks of the Krishna River, which has a GDP of US\$3 billion (as of 2010).
- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the entire state in the 2018–2019 financial year at current prices stood at US\$130 billion.

- **Andhra Pradesh hosted 121.8 million visitors in 2015, a 30% growth in tourist arrivals over the previous year, making it the third most-visited state in India.**
- **The Tirumala Venkateswara Temple in Tirupati is one of the world's most visited religious sites, with 18.25 million visitors per year.**
- **Other pilgrimage centres in the state include the Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga at Srisailam, the Srikalahasteeswara Temple at Srikalahasti, the AmeenPeerDargah in Kadapa, the Mahachaitya at Amaravathi, the Kanaka Durga Temple in Vijayawada, and Prasanthi Nilayam in Puttaparthi.**
- **The state's natural attractions include the beaches of Visakhapatnam, hill stations such as the Araku Valley and Horsley Hills, and the island of Konaseema in the Godavari River delta.**



AP ANCIENT HISTORY:

A tribe named ANDHRA was mentioned in Sanskrit texts such as Aitareya Brahmana(800 500 BCE). According to *Aitareya Brahmana* of the RigVeda, the Andhras left north India and settled in south India.

The SATAVAHANAS have been mentioned by the names *Andhra*, *Andhrara-jateeya* and *Andhrabhrtya* in the Puranic literature.

They did not refer themselves as *Andhrain* any of their coins or inscriptions; it is possible that they were termed as *Andhras* because of their ethnicity or because their territory included the Andhra region.

The AndhraIkshvakus with their capital at Vijayapuri succeeded the Satavahanas in the KrishnaRiver valley in the later half of the 2nd century.

Pallavas, who were originally executive officers under the Satavahana kings, were not a recognised political power before the 2nd century AD and were swept away by the Western Chalukyan invasion, led by Pulakesin II in the first quarter of the 7th century CE.

After the downfall of the Ikshvakus, the Vishnukundinas were the first great dynasty in the 5th and 6th centuries, and held sway over the entire Andhra country, including Kalinga and parts of Telangana.They played an important role in the history of Deccan during the 5th and 6th century CE, with Eluru Amaravathi and Uranisangam

EARLY AND MEDIEVAL AP HISTORY :

- **Archaeological evidence from places such as Amaravati Dharanikota and Vaddamanu suggests that the Andhra region was part of the Mauryan Empire Amaravati might have been a regional centre for Mauryan rule. After the death of Emperor Ashoka Mauryan rule weakened around 200 BCE, and was replaced by several smaller kingdoms in the Andhra region.**
- **The Satavahana dynasty dominated the Deccan region from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century The later Satavahanas made Dharanikota and**
- **Amaravathi their capital, which according to the Buddhists is the place where Nagarjuna, the philosopher of Mahayana lived in the 2nd and 3rd centuries.**

- **The Salankayanas were an ancient dynasty that ruled the Andhra region between Godavari and Krishna with their capital at Vengi (modern Pedavegi) from 300 to 440 CE.**
- **The Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, whose dynasty lasted for around five hundred years from the 7th century until 1130 C.E., eventually merged with the Chola empire. They continued to rule under the protection of the Chola empire until 1189 C.E., when the kingdom succumbed to the Hoysalas and the Yadavas.**
- **The roots of the Telugu language have been seen on inscriptions found near the Guntur district and from others dating to the rule of Renati Cholas in the fifth century CE.**
- **Kakatiyas ruled Andhra Pradesh state for nearly two hundred years and constructed several forts. They were succeeded by the Musunuri Nayaks.**

- The Reddy dynasty (1325–1448 CE) was established by Prolaya Vema Reddi in the early 14th century who ruled from present day Kondaveedu. Prolaya Vema Reddi was part of the confederation of states that started a movement against the invading Turkic Muslim armies of the Delhi Sultanate in 1323 CE and succeeded in repulsing them from Warangal. They constructed Kondaveedu Fort which they ruled between 1328–1428, before it was taken over by the Gajpathis of Orissa, and later ravaged by the Muslim rulers of the Bahmani kingdom in 1458.
- The Vijayanagara emperor Krishnadevaraya captured it in 1516. The Golconda Sultans fought for the fort in 1531, 1536 and 1579, and Sultan Quli Qutb Shah captured it in 1579, renaming it *Murtuzanagar*.
- Again it was reconquered by Vijayanagarans who overthrew sultanate rule across the entirety of modern-day Andhra Pradesh (excluding Telangana). After this rebellion, the Bahmani sultans launched no further military campaigns outside their kingdoms, because the Marathas soon emerged as the strongest power in India.
- Efforts are in progress to classify Kondaveedu Fort as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Pemmasani Nayaks, the greatest kings during Vijayanagara times ruled parts of Andhra Pradesh state with Gandikota as capital for nearly three hundred years.

- The Vijayanagara Empire originated in the Deccan Plateau region in the early 14th century. It was established in 1336 by Harihara Raya I and his brother Bukka Raya I of the Sangama Dynasty. The empire's patronage enabled fine arts and literature to reach new heights in Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Sanskrit while Carnatic music evolved into its current form.
- The Lepakshi group of monuments are culturally and archaeologically significant as it is the location of shrines dedicated to Shiva, Vishnu and Veerabhadra which were built during the Vijayanagara Kings' period (1336–1646). The temples are the location of mural paintings of the Vijayanagara kings, dravidian art, and inscriptions. Near the temple complex is a large granite Nandi bull. On a hillock known as *Kurma Saila* ('tortoise shaped hill') are other temples to Papanatheswara, Raghunatha, Srirama, and Durga.
- The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken the initiative for including the "Lepakshi Group of Monuments" among the UNESCO World Heritage sites in India.

MODERN AP HISTORY:

- Harihara and Bukka, who served as treasury officers of the Kakatiyas of Warangal, founded the Vijayanagara Empire. In 1347 CE, an independent Muslim state, the Bahmani Sultanate, was established in south India by Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah in a revolt against the Delhi Sultanate.
- The Qutb Shahi dynasty held sway over the Andhra country for about two hundred years from the early part of the sixteenth century to the end of the seventeenth century.
- In the early nineteenth century Northern Circars was ceded to the British East India Company and became part of the Madras Presidency. Eventually this region emerged as the Coastal Andhra region.



Later the Nizam rulers of Hyderabad ceded five territories to the British that eventually became the Rayalaseema region. The Nizams retained control of the interior provinces as the princely state of Hyderabad, acknowledging British rule in return for local autonomy. However, Komaram Bheem, a tribal leader, started his fight against the erstwhile Asaf Jahi Dynasty for the liberation of Hyderabad State,

Meanwhile, the French occupied Yanam, in the Godavari delta, and (save for periods of British control) would hold it until 1954. In 1947 Vizianagaram was the largest Hindu princely state in Andhra Pradesh.



India became independent from the United Kingdom in 1947. The Nizam wanted to retain the independence of the Princely Hyderabad State from India, but the people of the region launched a movement to join the Indian Union. The state of Hyderabad was forcibly joined to the Republic of India with Operation Polo in 1948.

AP POST-INDEPENDENCE :

- In an effort to gain an independent state based on linguistic identity, and to protect the interests of the Telugu-speaking people of Madras State, Potti Sreeramulu fasted to death in 1952. As Madras became a bone of contention, in 1949 a JVP committee report stated "Andhra Province could be formed provided the Andhras give up their claim on the city of Madras (now Chennai)". After Potti Sreeramulu's death, the Telugu-speaking area of Andhra State was carved out of Madras State on 1 October 1953, with Kurnool as its capital city. On the basis of the gentlemen's agreement of 1 November 1956, the States Reorganisation Act formed Andhra Pradesh by merging Andhra State with the Telugu-speaking areas of the already existing Hyderabad State. Hyderabad was made the capital of the new state. The Marathi-speaking areas of Hyderabad State merged with Bombay State and the Kannada-speaking areas were merged with Mysore State.

AP REORGANISATION-2014

In February 2014, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 bill was passed by the Parliament of India for the formation of the Telangana state comprising ten districts. Hyderabad will remain as a joint capital for not exceeding ten years.

The new state of Telangana came into existence on 2 June 2014 after approval from the President of India. Number of petitions questioning the validity of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 are long pending for verdict since April 2014 before the supreme court constitutional bench.



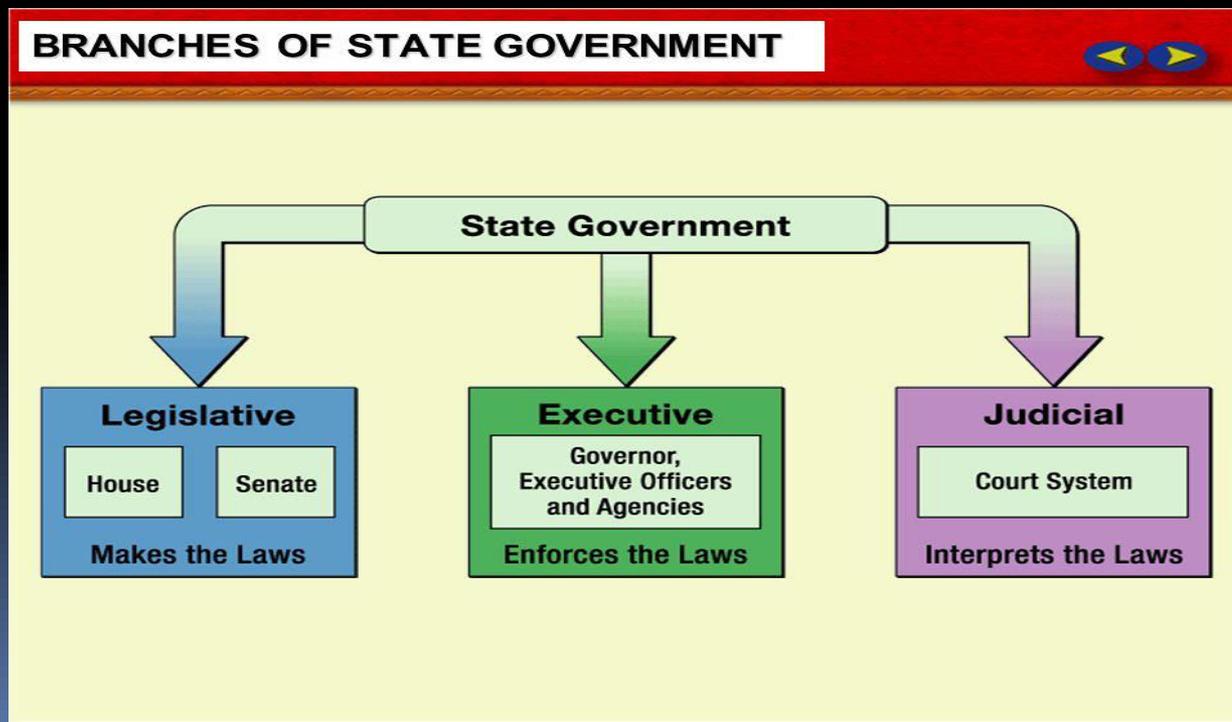
DEFINING THE STATE GOVERNMENT

STATE GOVERNMENT :

- In a federal form of government, the state government is the government of a country's subdivisions and shares political power with the national government.
- The VIth part of Indian constitution describes state governments.
- As like the central government there is parliamentary system in state governments also.

AP STATE GOVERNMENT:

- Just as there are three organs of Government at central level, at state level also there are three organs. Government of Andhra Pradesh is the government for the state of Andhra Pradesh in South India.
- It is an elected government with 175 MLAs elected to the legislative assembly for a 5-year term.





In the Constitution of India, which is a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic, the country has three levels of governments: the Central, the States and the Union Territories, besides the third level of governments, comprising the panchayats in rural areas and municipalities in urban areas. In India, the state governments are the level of government below the central government. Each state of the country is governed by the state government. There are 29 state governments in our country, each of which is headed by the governor and the chief minister. The CM also heads the council of ministers.

STRUCTURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

1.EXECUTIVE:

State Executive comprises the governor and the chief minister with his council of Ministers. The Governor of each state is appointed by the President for a period of five years. Executive power of the state is vested in the governor. But the actual powers for proper functioning of the state are vested in the CM and his council of ministers.

2.LEGISLATURE:

Each state has a legislative assembly. It consists of the governor and one House or two Houses, as the case may be. In seven states, the state government's legislature is bicameral. These states are Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. These states have two Houses known as legislative council and legislative assembly. The rest of the states are unicameral. There is only one House known as legislative assembly. State Legislature or State Assemblies are headed by the CM.

3.JUDICIARY:

State high courts have jurisdiction over the whole state. In the states, the judicial setup is headed by the chief justice. He manages and controls the entire judicial system of the state pertaining to criminal, civil and all other forms of litigation. State high courts have to, however, report to the Supreme Court of India, which may override the high court's findings and judgements

Vidhan Sabha or Legislative Assembly

Not more than 500 and not less than 60 members (an exception is the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim. It has 32 members)

Fixed number of seats in every state.

Different number of seats for different states. Elected members are called Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA)

Elected by the people of that state

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS:

State governments have separate departments for proper functioning of the state. States have jurisdiction over education, agriculture, public health, sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries and many other departments.

INTERNAL SECURITY: The state governments have to maintain the internal security, law and order in the state. Internal security is managed through state police.

PUBLIC ORDER: States have jurisdiction over police and public order.

EDUCATION: Providing a public education system, maintaining school buildings and colleges, employment of teachers, providing help to under privileged students all come under the education department of the state.

AGRICULTURE: The state governments have to provide support for farmers, funds for best farming practices, disease prevention and aid during disasters such as floods or droughts.

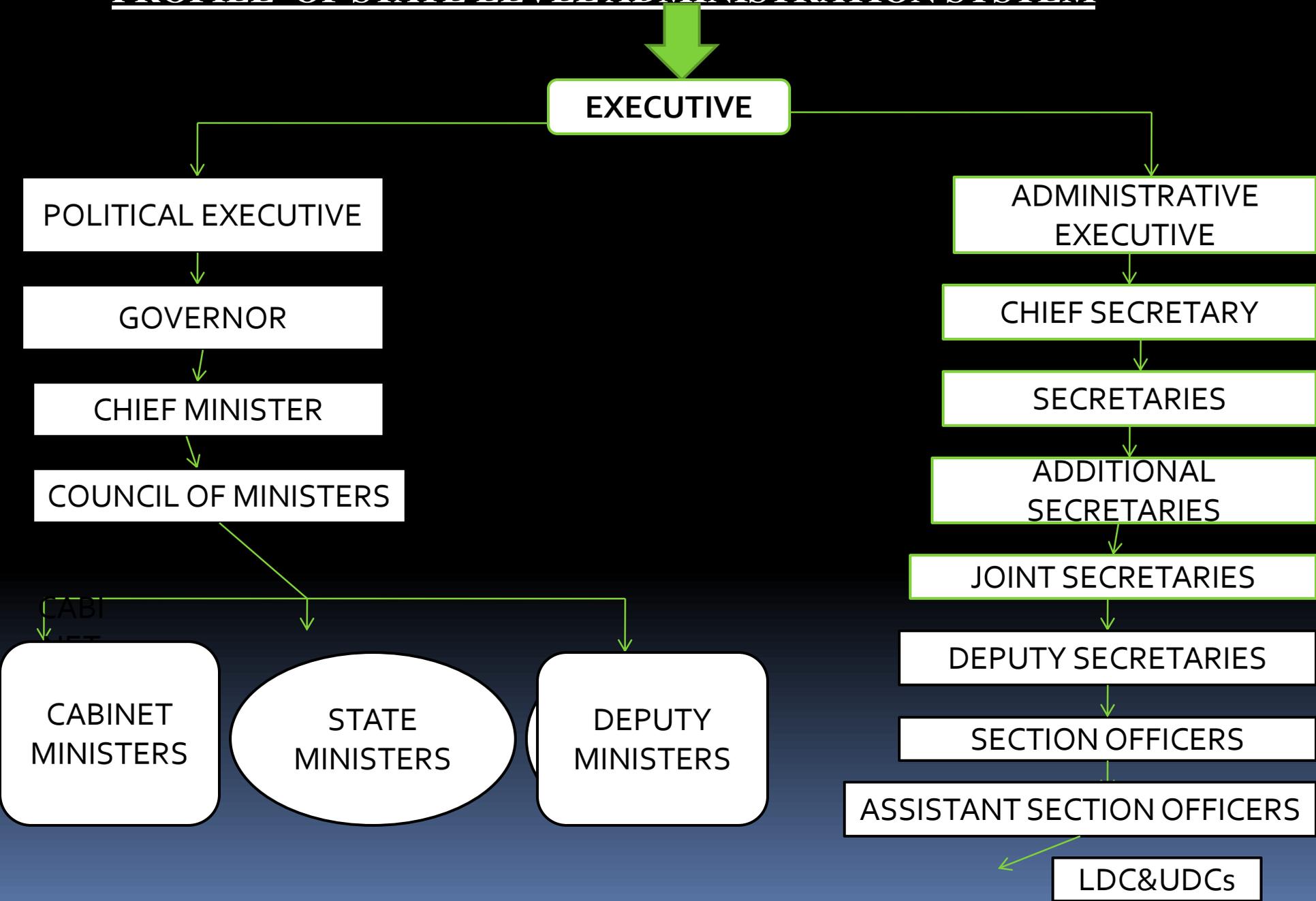
FINANCES: State legislature handles the financial powers of the state, which include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the state government. It has the power to originate money bills. It has control over taxes on entertainment and wealth, and sales tax.

RESERVATION OF BILLS: The state governor may reserve any bill for the consideration of the President.

TRANSPORT: State government runs the rains, trams, bus and ferry services and other public transportation in the cities and towns of the States.

WATER SUPPLY: Water supply to cities and towns for drinking, including irrigation for farmers, is the responsibility of the State governments.

PROFILE OF STATE LEVEL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM



There are two types of the minister in state government, which is determined by the position or grade.

1.CABINET MINISTERS;-

The superior or primary being Cabinet Ministers "Cabinet Minister"

2.STATE MINISTERS'-

And the junior or secondary being "minister of State"

. The Deputy Ministers assist the Cabinet ministers& they do not have Independent charge



The Cabinet discharges the following main duties

- 1. Take policy decisions of the Government
 - 2. Controls the Executive
 - 3. Distributes subjects among the Government Departments and
 - co-ordinates their work.
- 

CABINET MINISTERS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

NAME /MINISTRIES /

1.Nara Chandrababu Naidu-Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
General Administration Department, Health and Medical Education
Law & Justice,Energy,Infrastructure,Investment, Tourism
Industries & Commerce,Public
Enterprises,Cinematography,Endowments.
All other Portfolios not allocated to other ministers
KuppamTDP

2.K.E.Krishna Murthy-Deputy Chief Minister
Revenue,Stamps & Registration
PattikondaTDP

3.N.Chinarajappa-Deputy Chief Minister
Home/Disaster Management
PeddapuramTDP

4.YANAMALA RAMAKRISHNUDU-

Finance & Planning Commercial Taxes

Legislative Affairs, MLC,TDP

5.CH.AYYANNAPATRUDU

-Roads and Buildings,NarsipatnamTDP

6.DEVINENI UMA MAHESWARA RAO-

WATER Resources Management, MylavaramTDP

7.DR. P.NARAYANA-

Municipal Administration & Urban Development

Urban Water Supply & Urban Planning

mary@example.comTdP

8.PARITALA SUNITHAMMA

SERP-Women Empowerment

Child Welfare,Disabled and Senior Citizens Welfare

9.SRI PRATHIPATI PULLA RAO

-PRICE Monitoring, Consumer Affairs, Food and Civil Supplies
Chilakaluripet,TDP

10.GANTA SRINIVASA RAO-

HUMAN Resources Development (Primary Education, Secondary Education,
Higher and Technical Education)Bhimili,TDP

11.ATCHANNAIDU KINJARAPU-

TRANSPORT,BC Welfare and
Empowerment Handlooms and Textiles,Tekkali,TDP

12.RAGHAVA RAO SIDDA-

ENVIRONMENT and Forests, Science and Technology, Darsi,TDP

13.KOLLU RAVINDRA

-LAW and Justice, Skill Development, Youth Sports, Unemployment
Benefits, NRI Empowerment and Relations
Machilipatnam,TDP

14.NARA LOKESH-

PANCHAYAT Raj,Rural Development,Information Technology and Communications,MLC,TDP

15.KIMIDI KALA VENKATA RAO-

ENERGY,ETCHERLA,TDP

16.R.V.SUJAY KRISHNA RANGA RAO-

Mines and Geology,Bobbili,TDP

17.K.S. JAWAHAR

-EXCISE,KOVVUR,TDP

18.PITHANI SATYANARAYANA-

LABOUR,EMPLOYMENT, Training and Factories,Achanta,TDP

19.Nakka Ananda Babu-

Social Welfare and Empowerment,Tribal Welfare and Empowerment

20.SOMIREDDY CHANDRAMOHAN REDDY -

AGRICULTURE, Horticulture, Sericulture and Agri-Processing, MLC, TDP

21.CH. ADI NARAYANA REDDY-

MARKETING and Warehousing, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries and Cooperatives, Jammalamadugu, TDP

22.BHUMA AKHILA PRIYA

TOURISM, Telugu Language and Culture, Allagadda, TDP

23.KALAVA SRINIVASULU

-RURAL Housing and I and PR , Rayadurg, TDP

24.N. AMARANATHA REDDY-

Industries, Food Processing, Agri Business, Commerce and Public Enterprises
Palamaner TDP.

Andhra Pradesh Secretariat is the administrative office of the employees of the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is located in interim facilities, situated in the Velagapudi area of Amaravati



ORGANISATION OF AP SECRETARIAT & DUTIES:

For giving more clarity on shifting the secretariat departments from Hyderabad to temporary secretariat in Velagapudi, the state government has sent the details of allotment of the departments to the ministers and secretaries. In Velagapudi, the AP government is constructing six blocks. Among them, five are for secretariat departments. The sixth block is for Assembly, Legislative Council and Conference Hall.

1st BUILDING:

1st Floor:

Chief Ministers office & Chief Secretary's office

Ground Floor:

General Administration department, Law department and CM redressal hall

2nd BUILDING:

1st Floor:

5 Ministers, Finance and Planning Departments

Ground Floor:

5 Ministers, Energy, Industries, Municipal Administration, Public Enterprises and Home departments

- **3RD BUILDING:**

- **1st Floor:**

- 5 Ministers, Social Welfare & Tribal Welfare, BC Welfare, Minorities Welfare, Women and Child Welfare, Skill development and Youth & Tourism departments.

- **Ground Floor:**

- Information Technology Department, Central Record Room and Common Facilities

- **4th Building:**

- **1st Floor:**

- 5 Ministers, 2 Advisors, Water Resources, Rain Shadow Areas Development, School Education, Higher Education and IT&C data center

- **Ground Floor:**

- 5 Ministers, Revenue, Forest, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development and Civil Supplies departments

- **5th Building:**

- **1st Floor:**

- Transport, Roads & Buildings, Vigilance Commission and Conference Hall

- **Ground Floor:**

- Panchyat Raj & Rural Development, Health & Medical and Family Welfare, Labour & Employment and Housing departments



- **DINESH KUMAR** took over as the new Chief Secretary of the State government at 3.33 pm on 1st April, 2017 from his predecessor Ajay Kallam. He will be in service till September 2018.
- The new CS has promised to make all out efforts to implement the vision of the Chief Minister in achieving inclusive growth and development of backward regions and improving the living standards of weaker sections. “It is my privilege to work as the Chief Secretary of the State as it struggles to realise its dream projects of Polavaram and world class capital Amaravati,” he said.

The broad functions of the secretariat in the Indian states may be mentioned briefly here.

1. With its proximity to the seats of power, the secretariat tends to be the repository of all powers and authority of the state government. The secretariat helps the ministers in their individual and collective capacity to formulate policies on all matters of state administration.
2. It serves as a 'think-tank' and 'brain-trust' of the state government. Since each policy is based on a body of data, the secretariat is a sort of data bank engaged in collecting information, classifying it, analyzing it and supplying it promptly when most needed.
3. It is the main coordinating agency for state administration. The Departments of Planning, Finance, Personnel and General Administration help in this process of coordination
4. It gives directions and guidance to the directorates and field organizations for the implementation of government policies.



5. It lays down rules and regulations for the guidance, advice and control of various public agencies and also helps the government in undertaking and evaluation of the work of these public agencies.

6. It also undertakes quasi-legislative work, as it helps the ministers in drafting legislation, framing rules and regulations and also formulates principles of procedures and financial control.

7. It is also the spokesman of the state government. The Central and other state governments have to contact it first and not the state organizations directly.

8. Fixing the time, place and agenda of cabinet meetings.

9. Providing secretarial assistance to the cabinet: recording its proceedings, communicating the cabinet decisions to the concerned authorities, monitoring their implementation and keeping the cabinet posted with the developments in this respect.

10. Dealing with work pertaining to inter-state and Union-state relationships.



11. Receiving instructions from the Government of India and issuing instructions to the concerned departments to implement them.

12. Collecting recommendations from the various departments regarding cash rewards and merit certificates to be given to civil servants.

13. Providing secretarial assistance to the conferences of senior administrative officers, Collectors, Superintendents of Police etc.

14. Making rules for regulating discretionary grants of the Governor and the Chief Minister.



15. Coordinating the timely submissions, to the Legislative Assembly, of replies by the concerned departments.



16. Serving as a data bank for all important decisions taken in various departments and collecting important and relevant information for ready reference by the Chief Minister and other ministers.

17. Taking care of all establishment matters relating to the office staff of the department. In almost all Indian states, the State Secretariat has proved to be of immense help to the cabinet in organizing its meetings, in policy-making and in ensuring that its decisions are communicated to the concerned agencies and are implemented-effectively. It also provides feedback to the cabinet on the feasibility of its decisions and thus acts as an instrument of administrative change.



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- It may be mentioned, in passing, that the system of cabinet committees does not seem to have caught favour at the state level, though the imperatives of the complexity in policy-making are bound to force the creation of such committees in the near future.
 - Within this broad framework of functions, the state governments have their own list of duties to be performed by the secretariat. Below, we have taken, for illustration purposes only, the functions of the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat. The functions of other secretariats too are more or less similar.

- **General Administrative Matters**

- This category includes the following:
 - **(a)** All matters of general policy.
 - **(b)** Inter departmental coordination.
 - **(c)** Matters pertaining to the framing of legal enactments or rules or amendments to the existing ones and cases involving interpretation or relaxation of existing rules or orders.
 - **(d)** Correspondence with the Union government and other state governments and governments of union territories.
 - **(e)** All matters pertaining to the preparation and adoption of new plan schemes and important modifications in the existing schemes.
 - **(f)** Review of the progress of the plan schemes.
 - **(g)** Inspection reports and tour notes recorded by the heads of departments.
 - **(h)** Holding all-India conferences and important conferences at the state level.
 - **(i)** Answering questions before the Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, and other Parliamentary and Assembly questions.
 - **(j)** Delegation of powers
 - **(k)** Territorial changes in the area of administrative units and changes of headquarters.
 - **(l)** Appeals and revisions within the powers of the state government

Financial Matters

- These may be summed up as:
 - (a)** Scrutiny and approval of departmental budget estimates, major appropriation of accounts, surrender of funds and supplementary grants.
 - (b)** All proposals involving new items of expenditure.
 - (c)** Financial sanction not within the competence of the heads of departments.
 - (d)** Sanction of expenditure out of the Contingency Fund.
 - (e)** Write-off cases beyond the powers of heads of departments and cases of audit objections regarding the offices of heads of departments and the secretariat.

Service matters

- The following matters fall within the ambit of the secretariat:
 - (a) Approval of service rules and their amendments.
 - (b) Matters relating to senior appointments, promotions, transfers and cases of disciplinary proceedings against gazette officers.
 - (c) Initial appointment of officers belonging to the state service and infliction of major punishment on them.
 - (d) Creation of posts, their extension and continuance, re-employment, resignations, special pay and allowances and pensions not within the authority of heads of departments.



COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

Government of Andhra Pradesh

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Sri Nara Chandrababu Naidu
Hon'ble Chief Minister
Government of Andhra Pradesh

CORE VALUES



Yanamala Rama Krishnudu
Hon'ble Minister,
Commercial Taxes
Government of Andhra Pradesh

What's New!

GST INFO

GOs & Notifications

→ APVAT Act,2005-Insertion of Cell Phone/Mobile Phone,Parts and Accessories thereof under Entry 39 to Schedule IV of APVAT Act, 2005 to levy VAT @5% -Certain clarification requested- Clarified-Reg

Sl. No.	NAME OF THE POST
1.	Commissioner
2.	Spl. Commissioner
3	Secy. to CCT
4.	Additional Commissioner
5.	. Joint Commissioner
6	Deputy Commisner
7	Asst. Commissioner
8	Commercial Tax Officer
9	Dy. Commercial Tax Officer
10	Asst. Commercial Tax Officer
11	Superintendent
12	Special Category Steno /Clerk
13	Commercial Tax Inspector
14	Junior Steno /Typist

BRIEF HISTORY

- The Andhra State comprising parts of the erstwhile Madras province was constituted on October 1st 1953. The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 was made applicable to the New State. The Salient Features of the said scheme were Multi point sales tax on all commodities with a minimum turn over of Rs. 10,000/-
- An additional single point tax on certain luxury items like motor vehicles refrigerators etc.
- An exclusive single point sales tax and purchase tax on selected items.
- Subsequently the Andhra Sales Tax Enquiry committee was appointed by the government and based on its recommendations the following changes were effected. An additional single point tax was levied on fine and super fine cloth
- A purchase tax was levied on raw tobacco and sales tax on manufactured tobacco
- The single point tax was extended to agricultural and other commodities
- The list of goods subjected to additional single point tax was expanded
- Certain commodities were added to the list of exempted commodities

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- In the Andhra Pradesh Region , the Tax Structure was more or less modeled on the Madras pattern with some minor different differences and Sales Tax was levied under the Hyderabad General Sales Tax Act ,1950. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh both the regions of Andhra and Andhra Pradesh were brought under a uniform system of Sales Tax with the enhancement of Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax Act,1957 w.e.f 15-6-1957 with 79 commodities under single point levy.

- In the year 1962 the national council of applied economic research headed by Dr.P.S.Lokanatham popularly called lokanatham committee appointed by the Government reviewed the Sales Tax Structure and made several recommendations the various recommendations accepted by the government were incorporated in the APGST ACT by ACT No.16 of 1963 w.e.f. 1-8-1963 . The additional single point tax on items listed in schedule 1 was abolished which resulted in regrouping of the schedules . After regrouping the first schedule contained 67 commodities liable to single point tax at the stage of first sale . The second schedule contained 9 commodities liable to single point purchase tax . The third schedule (incorporating Declared Goods)ccts.

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- In the year 1974 the coverage of single point levy has been further increased by act no 5 of 1974 following report of Bhootalingam committee.
 - In the year 1983 the Government with a view to mobilize additional revenues for the various developmental programs and to bring rate of tax on par with those prevailing in the neighboring stage, issued ordinance no 11 on 19 of 1983. A separate schedule (schedule 6) has been added covering country liquor and foreign liquors for the first time a multi point tax with a set off the turnover on which tax has paid the preceding sale has been introduced partly to check avoidance of tax and partly to get additional revenue.

- In the year 1985 in order to incorporate the various changes brought about by the constitution (forty sixth) amendment act, 1982 the state legislative passed an act no 18 of 1985. The definition of sale, turnover Dealer were amended and new changing sections were inserted.
- In the year 1986 the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act 1986 (act no 19 of 1986) was enacted and the amendment contained therein were brought into force with effect on and from 1st April 1985.
- With a view to mobilize additional resources and to compensate the loss of revenue due to exemption from payment of tax by hotels up to a total turnover of Rs.2 lakhs in a year and also to levy tax on the richer income group of the society the A.P Tax on Luxuries in Hotels and Lodging Houses, Act, 1987 was enacted. In the same year the Andhra Pradesh Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment act, 1987 and the A.P Entry of goods into Local Areas Tax Act, 1987 were enacted.

- In the year 1989 the A.P.G.S.T (Amendment) Act 1989 (Act No.14 of 1989) was enacted abolishing the multipoint scheme of taxation. sub-section (1) and (2) of the charging section-5 were substituted providing the single point levy of tax .The seventh Schedule which is a residuary inserted by the aforesaid Act provides for the levy of single point of tax on goods which are not enumerated in any of the schedules.
- In the 1993 in order to mobilize additional resource the Andhra Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act 1993 (Act no.13 of 1993) was enacted to levy and collect "Turnover Tax" on the gross turnover in lieu of additional tax leviable on the net turnover. By introducing the turnover tax all the second and subsequent sales of dealers whose turnover is above Rs.10 lakhs per annum were subjected to turnover tax.
- In the year 1995 major changes were made by the A.P.G.S.T (Third Amendment) Act 1995 (Act no 22 of 1995). It is proposed to merge the additional tax, surcharge etc. into one unified rate. The number of rates of tax are also, incidentally, brought down from 14 to 8 with the special rates applicable to Petroleum Products, Cosmetics and Liquor. In order to plug the leakage of revenue on the substantial increase in the sale price at other than first sale point, a system of levy of tax on the value added at other than first sale is also proposed on 19 commodities.

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- In the year 1996 the A.P Rural Development Ordinance Act 1995 (Ordinance no 21 of 1995) has been issued providing for levy of cess for the development of rural areas in the State. The commodities-paddy and cashew nut are made liable to cess at the rate of 5% on the ad valorem on the quantum of their purchase. The said Ordinance was replaced by the A.P Rural Development Act, 1996 (Act no 11 of 1996).
 - In the year 1996 the A.P.G.S.T (Amendment) Act 1996 (Act No.26 of 1996) was passed. The said Act provides levy of turnover tax under Sec.5A on the second and subsequent sale of goods specified in the First Schedule, Second Schedule, Fifth Schedule, Seventh Schedule to the Act. Section 5AA was also inserted providing for levy of tax on trade-mark holders.