

The following is a list of records related to leprosy that can be accessed in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives and Research Centre.

Due to the difficulty of accessing some records, the list may not be comprehensive.

Categories of records accessed:

➤ Various Gazetteers, including:

Nizam Government Gazette: 1871 – 1948.

Hyderabad Government Gazette: 1948 – 1956.

Andhra Gazette: 1953 – 1956.

Andhra Pradesh Gazette: 1956 – 1991.

- Administration Report of Nizam's Government and Government of Hyderabad: 1871 – 1956.
- Administration Report of Andhra and Andhra Pradesh: 1953 – 1972.
- Health Department – 1948-1952.
- Health and Local Administration – 1947 – 1950.
- Education and Public Health – 1937 – 1947.
- Local and Municipal (Medical) – 1920.
- Local and Municipal(Public Health) – 1921 – 36.
- Local – Self Government(Public Health) – 1921 – 1936.
- Manuals of some districts
- Similar records in Persian and Urdu sources

Records related to leprosy in the Andhra Pradesh Archives

- Hyderabad District Gazetteers by Mazhar Husain – part I – Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bir, Nander and Bidar district.
 - Pages 50 to 57 show a statistical list of people affected by leprosy. Pages 258 and 259 show similar statistics of leprosy.
- Hyderabad District Gazetteers by Mohamed Rahmatulla – part II – Aurangabad, Bhir, Bidar, Osmanabad and Nander district.
 - Page 11 shows statistics of various diseases, including leprosy.
- Census of India, Hyderabad District, 1891 Vol XXIII – part I
 - Pages 354 – 372 show statistics of the leprosy affected population.
- Census of India, Hyderabad District, 1880
 - Pages 190 – 194.
- Administration report of the Medical and Sanitary Department – 1330 Fasli
 - Page number 32, 33, 40,41,44,45,48,49,52 and 53 gives details about leprosy.

S. No	Source Title	Publisher	Year	remark	Content & Page No
1.	Manual of the Nellore District in the Presidency of Madras – by John. A. C. Boswell, M. C. S	Government Press, Madras	1873	Leprosy is covered very briefly. Original document is not in a state. It is maintained in a Xerox form.	Pg 32 – under chapter 2 - Geographical – This seems very common, but whether inherited or acquired in this district is not ascertained. There met with as in other districts and of course little to be expected from treatment more especially in cases of long standing.
2.	Hyderabad State List of Leading Officials, Nobles, and Personages.	Government of India, central publication branch, Calcutta	1932	Mentions about Nawaz Jung Bahadur Nawab, sanctioned the land for leprosy asylum to Wesley Missionaries. This reference was found in one of the parsi source Asiatic Library – source name as “Parsi Lustre and Indian Soil” by Darukhanawala.	Pg 25 - Sorabji Chenoy, Parsi official. Born on 27 th March 1861. Entered the Nizam’s service in 1881, was first Talukdar of Nizamabad and then director of food supplies. Has retired from service. Received the title of Sorab Nawaz Jang from his highness the late Nizam.
3.	Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteer, Cuddapah District Gazetteer.	State Editor, district gazette, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, originally published in 1915.	Reprinted in 1993.	It is a new copy. It briefly mentions under Infirmities.	Pg 167 – It mentions about the number of lepers in the district are recorded as 96, some 30 to 40 are inmates of Leper Asylum at Krupapalle. The average number of leper patients annually treated in the Cuddapah hospital in the first decade of this century amounted to 44, which one would suppose could only

					be a fraction of the total numbers afflicted with the disease.
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S. No	Description (Titles as per in the file)	Date on Proceedings	Nos.
1.	--Do—Chittoor district- deputation of the medical practitioner of Pakala rural dispensary – payment of traveling allowance – transfer of leprosy clinic at Gadanki to Pakala – papers recorded.	September 13, 1937	2298(Ms)
2.	--Do—Chittoor district – leprosy clinic at Veerisetipalle near paradarmi – employment of special staff – sanctioned.	September 28, 1937	2472(Ms)
3.	--Do –Do—revival and continuance of the leprosy clinic at kuppala Gurappa Chatram for two years from 10 th August 1936 – sanctioned.	January 11, 1937	84(Ms)
4.	--Do—Kurnool district – Polukallu village – survey by the rural medical practitioner Belagol and training in leprosy – permitted.	September 16, 1937	2355(Ms)
5.	--Do—Bapatla LA – capitation grant increase – request – not granted.	October 12, 1938	3627(Ms)
6.	--Do—change of headquarters of Group II leprosy officer from Peddapuram to Cocanada – approved.	January 19, 1938	214(Ms)
7.	--Do—chittoor district – continuance of the leprosy clinic at Kuppalagurappa Chatram for one year from 10 th August 1938 – sanctioned.	December 23, 1938	4634(Ms)
8.	--Do—constitution fo a model leprosy clinic in the compound of the government hospital, Tanuku – sanctioned.	May 10, 1938	1727(Ms)
9.	--Do—chittoor district – leprosy clinic at Kuppalagurappa chatram – continuance for a further period of one year from 10 th August 1939 – sanctioned.	December 14, 1939	4598(Ms)
10.	--Do—chittoor district – Paradarmi – veerisetipalle dispensary and leprosy clinic – continuance of staff – order passed.	May 16, 1939	1816(Ms)
11.	--Do—Kurnool district board – opening of a leprosy clinic at Polukallu – sanctioned.	June 29, 1939	2301(Ms)

12.	--Do – Kurnool district board – constitution of a leper shed in the compound headquarter.	February 9, 1938	508(Ms)
13.	__Do—Leper colony, Kesarapalli village, Kistna district – utilization of the services of the sub-assistant surgeon, Gannavaram, on payment of an allowance of Rs 25 per mensem – sanctioned.	August 31, 1939	3147(Ms)
14.	--Do—West Godavari district board – construction of a shed at Attili in a private land – irregularly condoned and expindutre – sanctioned.	January 15, 1941	175(Ms)
15.	Leprosy – Chittoor district – Paradarami – Veerisettupalle dispensary and leprosy clinic – continuance of staff – sanctioned.	February 6, 1941	572(Ms)
16.	--Do—Chittoor district – Paradarmey Veeresettipalle dispensary and leprosy clinic – continuance for a period of two years from 9 th February 1944 – sanctioned.	February 7, 1944	333(Ms)
17.	--Do—LA at Salur – absence of medical officer – payment of capitation grant – not objected to.	August 10, 1944	2238(Ms)
18.	Chittoor District: parardarami veerisettipalli dispensary and leprosy clinic – continance for a period of 2 years from 9 th February 1946 – sanctioned.	June 12, 1946	1751(Ms)

The Persian and Urdu gazetteers are known as “*Jarida-I- Ilamiya Ahkam-i-Sarkar-i-Nizam-ul-Mulk.*” The Nizam government decided in 1869 AD to publish a weekly official journal of the government once a week (every Monday). This record comprises the orders issued by the offices of the Madar-ul-Maham and the Sadr-ul-Mahams orders of appointment, promotions, transfers, and leave of officials besides acts and manuals. First issue of the gazette was published on 26th Rajab 1286H/ 1st November 1869 AD continued till 23rd January 1950 AD. After merger of Hyderabad state into Indian union the gazette was published under the title of Hyderabad Government Gazetter till the end of October 1956 AD. They are classified according to period:

S. No	Title	Year (Persian and English)	Language
1.	Jarida-I-Ilamiya Ahkam-i-Sarkar-i Nizam-ul-Mulk	1279 to 1290F 1869 to 1880AD	Persian
2.	---Do---	1291 to 1396F 1881 to 1886AD	Persian / Urdu
3.	---Do---	1358 F 1948AD	Urdu / English

4.	Hyderabad Government Gazette	1950 to 1951 AD	Urdu / English
5.	---Do---	1952 to 1956 AD	----Do----

S. No	Title, District & page no.	Author	Publication & Year	Content
1.	Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, (APDG) Warangal District Page no: 191 & 333	M. V. Rajagopal, <i>State Editor, District Gazetteers & secretary to Government for Education, Ap, Hyderabad.</i>	Government Central Press, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, 1976	The incidence of leprosy is not very high in the district. By February 1968, over 1,200 cases were detected and treated. Further, out-patient treatment is also afforded to the leprosy patients at all the government taluk hospitals twice a week. In 1964, 5 centres of education and treatment were Zafargadh (Zafargarh), Shimpeta (Shayampet), Chelpur (Chilpur), Balpala and Gudur.
2.	APDG, Nizamabad District Page no: 200 & 202	---Do---	---Do---, 1973	As per 1911 census, Nizamabad was one of the 2 districts in the Telangana area with highest average rate of incidence of leprosy. Main feature was that the proportion of the women victims was the largest. Even after 10years i.e., census of 1921 showed no improvement. As early as 1915, a leprosy asylum was started at Dichpalle (Dichipalli) by the Wesleyan Methodist Mission for affording treatment of the victims. This was the only asylum and hospital for leprosy in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. Further, an organised attempt was taken by the government for treating leprosy cases by starting the leprosy treatment centres in the hospitals and dispensaries during 1946-47. They conducted weekly, bi-weekly leprosy clinic for out-patients. This was further facilitated in 1958 when a leprosy subsidiary centre as established at Yellareddy with one

				<p>Medical Officer and ancillary staff. Later on shifted to Karimnagar in 1967. Four such centers were started in the district in 1964 at Navipet, Pitlam, Degaon (Diagaon) and Bheemgal (Bimgal). Each staffed with non-medical assistant cover nearly 300 villages.</p> <p><u>Victoria Leprosy Hospital, Dichpalli:</u> the Wesleyan Methodist Mission started this institute in 1915. It was the largest asylum and hospital for leprosy in the erstwhile Hyderabad State. This was largely supported by H. E. H the Nizam's Government and several other prominent nobles of the state and philanthropic organisations and persons in India and abroad. The hospital was substantially developed between 1925 & 1938.</p>
3.	<p>APDG <u>Mahbubnagar District</u> Page no: 192</p>	---Do---	---Do---, 1976	<p>As per the statistical accounts, the incident of leprosy should be from 1 to 1.5%. A leprosy clinic was started at Narayanpet as early as 1935-36 and it was developed into a colony with accommodation for 60 infected patients. The institution was first established and maintained by public donations but was afterwards taken over by the public health department. There were 7 such clinics in 1946-47. the centre at Naryanpet was upgraded into a control unit with additional strength of staff, while the one at Kodangal was shifted to Warangal district in 1968. The control unit at Narayanpet now covers a population of four lakhs with sub centres located at eleven villages.</p>
4.	<p>APDG <u>Adilabad District</u></p>	---Do---	---Do---, 1976	<p>Four centres were opened in the district in 1964 at Talamadugu, Lakshmanchandra, Kubeer and</p>

	Page no: 175			Kundaram each staffed with non-medical assistant.
5.	APDG <u>Khammam</u> District Page no: 167	---Do---	---Do---, 1977	A survey conducted by Public Health Department among 1,60,000 persons in the district revealed that 2,000 persons were afflicted by leprosy. These patients are spread over all the taluks of the district except in Nugur independent sub-taluk where the incidence of the disease is a little less. The government treatment centres were started at Madhira, Motamarri, Banigandlapadu and Kalluru (Kallur) by 1962. Followed by opening of four such centres in 1964 at Wyrā, Nelakondapalle (Niala Kondapalle), Thirumalayapalem (Tirmalayapalem) and Ashwaraopeta. Further in 1968 more three began at Peddagopathi, Kamepalle and Sulhanagar. So far, over 2,400 cases of leprosy have been detected and treatment afforded at these centres.
6.	APDG Manual of the <u>Vizagapatam</u> District Page no: 41	Reprint	---Do---, 1994	This is rather a common disease amongst the natives living near the coast, it is believed to be hereditary and contagious, but the proofs are not very satisfactory. It appears in variety of forms; in some cases the skin and subcutaneous tissues only are affected; in others, the joints of the extremities ulcerate one by one and drop off. Probable cause, Unwholesome and insufficient food especially putrid fish; contagion; the effects of a saline atmosphere.
7.	APDG <u>Nellore</u> District Page no:231	Reprint	Originally published in 1942 ---Do---, (reprint) 1994	The survey of 1930 discloses the existence of 1,299 lepers in this district. Working leprosy clinics in Atmakur, Buchireddipalem, Nayudupet, Venkatagiri, Kavali,

				Udaygiri, Gudur, Kandukur, Allur, Kaluvaya and government headquarters hospital, Nellore. Leprosy Relief Council collects funds from contributions from local bodies and from public and finances those clinics.
8.	APDG <u>West Godavari District</u> Page no: 204 & 205	Dr. N. Ramesan <i>State Editor, District Gazetteers & second secretary to Government for Education, Ap, Hyderabad</i>	---Do---, 1979	<p>The census reveals the accounted cases of leprosy as 1,606 out of which 895 from Tanuku, 265 from Narasapur and the rest from the remaining taluks. As early as 1923, the Bethesda Leprosy Hospital was started at Narasapur. The district board of west Godavari also opened a leprosy clinic at Penugonda in 1930 and appointed a district Leprosy Officer to look after the Leprosy Control Programme. Under the scheme of National Leprosy Control Programme, a leprosy subsidiary centre was started at Tanuku in 1958 for controlling and curing the disease more effectively centres were opened at Bhimadole, Venkataramannagudem, Gopalapuram, Mogalthuru (Mogalturu), Kanuru, Tadimalla, Koyalagudem, Malakapalle, Konithivada (Konitivada), Kalla, Lankalagudem, Manchili, Pedanindrakolanu, Medapadu, Mudunuru, Achanta and Vemavaram. The subsidiary centre was shifted to Eluru in 1968.</p> <p><u>Bethesda Leprosy Hospital</u> at Narasapur, started in 1923 initially with nine beds. It is maintained by the Godavari Delta Steward Association and now commands bed strength of 300. It is the biggest leprosy hospital in the district.</p> <p>The Roman Catholic Diocese of Hyderabad (Deccan) Society</p>

				<p>started <u>St. Mary's Leprosy Centre</u> at Bheemavaram in 1961 as a mobile clinic. A dispensary was opened in 1966. The centre afforded to give domiciliary treatment. The German Leprosy Relief Association, West Germany, actively assists it.</p> <p>The Roman Catholic Diocese of Hyderabad (Deccan) Society started another centre viz <u>Damian Leprosy Centre</u> at Vegavaram in 1962 as a mobile clinic. Until the opening of a 75 – bedded hospital in 1966, the clinic attended only to domiciliary treatment.</p>
9.	<p>APDG <u>Karimnagar District</u> Page no: 224</p>	<p>M. V. Rajagopal <i>State Editor, District Gazetteers & secretary to Government for Education, Ap, Hyderabad</i></p>	---Do---, 1974	<p>It is highly endemic in the entire district with an incidence of 3.8% the taluks of Huzurabad and Metpalle (Metpalli) accounting for the higher degree of incidence. From 1964, five centres are functioning at Vangara, Mallial, Chandurthi, Gundi and Kothapalle, each manned by a non-medical assistant. Till the end of 1967, nearly 1,600 cases were registered and treated at these centres. Further, in 1966, the district branch of the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh was established at Karimnagar providing treatment to the lepers by running two leprosy clinics at Jammikunta and Thotapalle (Totapalli).</p>
10.	<p>APDG Medak District Page no: 155</p>	---Do---	---Do---, 1976	<p>It is endemic practically in the whole district. In 1936, a Leprosy Investigation and Treatment Centre was opened at Zahirabad. It gradually developed into a hospital with 120 beds. It had four out-patient clinics within the radius of 16 kms at Zahirabad, Chidegapalle, Kohir road, and Kandi-Shankarpalli</p>

				road. Leprosy Subsidiary Centre was opened at Siddipet in 1959. This centre has four sub-units at Siddipet, Duddeda (Dudada), Pullur (Pulur) and Gajwel. So far, these centres have detected and treated over 1,000 cases.
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Transfer list catalogue

S. No	Transfer List No	Instalment No	Serial No	File No	Title	Year	Content
1.	2	9	19	L1/a1	Burdett's "Hospital and Asylums in the world".	1892	This document only mentions about the publication of this book. However, there is nothing on any disease.
2.	2	9	335	L6/a311	List of Leper Asylum in Hyderabad	1904	Nizam enquires whether there are any leper asylums in the state, if yes, then how many? Have any missionaries started any asylum. It replies – no, there is no leper asylum in state, and neither missionary have started.

Administration reports on Andhra State from 1953 onwards

S. No	Title & Page no	Publisher and year	Content
1.	Andhra State Administration	Andhra Government Press, Kurnool, 1955	Eight health inspectors and sanitary inspectors were trained in leprosy

	Report 1953 – 54 Page no: 77		control work in the Leprosy Sanatorium, Saidapet. The government have sanctioned a Leprosy Survey Unit with a class I Health Officer at its head.
2.	---Do---, 1954 -55 Page no: 84	---Do---, 1956	For the prevention and control of leprosy two-leprosy subsidiary, the government under the Pilot Project Scheme sanctioned centres. One of them was functioning at Ramachandrapuram in East Godavari district and the other at Tirupathi.
3.	---Do---,1956 – 57, Vol I Page no: 143	---Do---, 1958	<p>The Victoria Hospital at Dichpally run by the Missionary Society and another at Zaheerabad run by private enterprise provide accommodation for isolation and treatment of infective leprosy cases. In addition, there is a government leprosy colony at Narayanpet. In Hyderabad, the municipality runs a leper home. In all 760 patients are isolated and treated in these institutions. During the year 4,500 new patients and 1,03,803 old patients were treated in the weekly and bi-weekly clinics for outpatients, conducted by all the hospitals and dispensaries of this district.</p> <p>Treatment with Sulphatrone drug was given to all the patient of leprosy.</p> <p>Rural Isolation Treatment Centre was opened at Ghonsi Village in the Udgir taluk (Bidar), in August 1950. More than 1,000 patients received treatment from the surrounding villages.</p> <p>Dr. R. G. Cochrane visited the State in November 1950 on the invitation of government. He gave his recommendations on the expansion of leprosy work in the state.</p>
4.	---Do---, 1957 – 58, Vol I Page no: 173	Government Press, Hyderabad, 1959	No district in Andhra Pradesh is free from leprosy, its incidence being very high in the districts of Srikakulam,

			<p>East Godavari, West Godavari and Chittoor. The total bed strength in the hospitals in the various districts in 2,227, which is far below the requirements. During first five-year plan three leprosy subsidiary centres with headquarters at Ramachndrapuram, Tirupathi and Narayanpet have been functioning. Three more such centres were sanctioned by the government of India at Kesarapalli, Kurnool and Kodangal in Mahboobnagar district.</p> <p>All patients are treated with sulphone tablets. Nine more centres are proposed to be started for leprosy control at Cuddapah, West Godavari, Nellore, Nizamabad, Medak, Warangal, Srikakulam and Chittor districts.</p>
5.	<p>---Do---, 1958 – 59, Vol I Page no: 151 & 152</p>	---Do---	<p>Leprosy clinics were attached to the district headquarters hospitals and 6 subsidiary leprosy centres at Ramachandrapuram (East Godavari), Tirupathi (Chittoor district), Narayanpet (Mahboobnagar district), Kurnool, Kesarapalli (Krishna district) and Kodangal (Mahbubnagar district). Two more leprosy centre were opened at Yellareddi (Nizamabad district) and Tanuku (West Godavari) during the year.</p>
6.	<p>---Do---, 1958 – 59, Vol II Page no: 2 & 8</p>	---Do---	<p>There is a reference to Wyr Leprosy Colony, Narasannapet, under the title Social Service Organisation and under the title Medical Institution there is a mention of Lepers Hospital, Dichpalli. Under the title head of List of Functions attended by the Governor throughout the year at Waltair and Hyderabad, there is a reference dated 11th March 1959 – Witnessed a match in connection with the National Hockey Championship,</p>

			1959 at the Police stadium. Attended the music concert in aid of Sivananda Rehabilitation Leprosy Patients Centre, Kukuttpalli.
7.	---Do---, 1959 – 60, Vol II Page no: 1,2 & 203	General Administration Department. (year not mentioned)	Under Medical Institution there is a mention of Leprosy Clinic at Kesaripalli. Under Social Service Organisations there is a reference to The Leper Home (run by the Gowthami Jeevakaruna Sangham), Rajahmundry. There is also a reference made to number of patients treated under each important category of diseases where total number of leprosy patients mentioned is 91,044.

S. No	Title & Page no	Publisher and year	Content
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Administration Report 1960 – 61, Vol I Page no: 165	General Administration Department Year is not mentioned	Four more clinics were started during the year at Nalgonda, Moulali, Hyderabad, Vellore and Visakhapatnam.
2.	---Do---, 1960 – 61, Vol II Page no: 217	---Do---	Reference to the number of patients treated under each important category of diseases, wherein leprosy figures to be 27, 380 out of which total deaths 26.
3.	---Do---, 1961 – 62, Vol I Page no: 150 & 151	---Do---	Leprosy control programme was continued during the year under report. Three leprosy subsidiary centres were opened at Ongole in Guntur district. Madira in Khammam district and Hyderabad. Leprosy survey was undertaken in several places and each of the 18 leprosy subsidiary centres catered to the needs of the local population ranging from 80,000 to 1-lakh persons as regards diagnosis, treatment and education in leprosy.
4.	---Do---, 1962- 63, Vol I	---Do---	Leprosy survey was undertaken in several places and each of the 18-leprosy

	Page no: 177		subsidiary centres catered to the needs of the local population ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 persons as regards diagnosis, treatment and education in leprosy. Each centre was provided with ten beds to treat the re-actionary cases.
5.	---Do---, 1962 – 63, Vol II Page no:2	---Do---	There is reference under medical institutions as Leprosy Centre, Zahirabad.
6.	---Do---, 1963 – 64, Vol I Page no: 222 & 223	---Do---	Being one of the highest endemic states as far as leprosy is concerned though there are 18 subsidiary centres, 2 SET centres, and one rehabilitation centre at different places. One leprosy control unit was established at Pogari by the Danish “Save children from the Leprosy” Organisation. The state leprosy control officer continued to look after the leprosy work in the state.
7.	---Do---, 1964 – 65, Vol I Page no: 262	---Do---	During the year under report Leprosy subsidiary centres were converted into leprosy control units, besides establishing 70 SEP centres. The leprosy control and training centre functioning at Akkarampalli near Tirupati was strengthened by appointment of additional staff to meet the training needs of the centre. The state leprosy control officer continued to function.
8.	---Do---, 195 – 66, Vol I Page no: 302 &303	---Do---	During the third plan, a sum of Rs 18.00 lakhs was provided originally when the total plan provision of the department was fixed at Rs 762.40 lakhs. However, because of the drastic cut of Rs 209.36 lakhs imposed by the government, on the medical department, the above provision of Rs 18.00 lakhs was reduced to 11.02 lakhs for the third plan period, for leprosy control programme in the state, which is under the supervision of state leprosy control officer. Nevertheless, due to the cut imposed in the plan budget, only some of the targets could be achieved.