

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT**  
OF THE  
**MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER**  
FOR  
**GREATER BOMBAY**  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1951-52**

BOMBAY  
MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS

1952

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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER BOMBAY FOR  
THE YEAR 1951-52**

The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1951-52 gives in detail the working of the Municipal Departments for the year under review.

2. Shri S.K. Patil was elected the Mayor of Bombay for the third time in succession. Shri Nathalal D. Parikh was the Chairman of the Standing Committee ; Corporation. Shri V. M. Nagvekar was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and Smt. Maniben N. Desai was the Chairman of the Education Committee upto the end of March 1952.

The personnel constituting these bodies at the end of the year is set forth at pages 2 and 3 of the Report.

3. Shri B.K. Patel, I.C.S., J.P., continued to hold the office of the Municipal Commissioner during the year. Commissioner.

4. The financial position of the Corporation has taken a serious turn during recent years. While the expenditure has been mounting up, the income has not been increasing correspondingly, with the result that there has been a deficit during the last three successive years. The Corporation have undertaken huge liabilities on account of the Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme and other works which are in progress, in addition to meeting the increasing expenditure for the maintenance of normal Municipal services. The sources available to the Corporation are limited and none too elastic. It is, therefore, necessary to curtail the expenditure wherever possible and at the same time to explore additional sources of revenue. With a view to effecting economy, the Corporation engaged the services of Messrs. Ibcn, Ltd., who have so far made their recommendations for the reorganization of several Municipal Departments, viz., Hydraulic Engineer's Department, Chief Accountant's Department, Assessment and Collection Department, Public Health Department, Stores' Department and Municipal Workshops. The implementation of some of their recommendations has resulted in a saving of about Rs. 6.40 lacs upto 29th February 1952 and further appreciable savings are expected to accrue as the implementation is carried on in respect of their other recommendations. Finances.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 91.75 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of the Variation in Income. accounts for the year 1950-51 the actual Opening Balance was Rs. 53.49 lacs, which was less by Rs. 29.36 lacs than the actual Opening Balance of the previous year, viz., 82.85 lacs. The total income was budgetted at Rs. 780.57 lacs but the actual realization amounted to Rs. 771.51 lacs, showing a decrease of Rs. 9.06 lacs over the budgetted amount although it showed an increase of Rs. 51.67 lacs over the actuals of the previous year viz., Rs. 719.84 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the budgetted amount was Rs. 854.23 lacs which exceeded by Rs. 105.90 lacs the actual of Rs. 748.33 lacs of the previous year but the actual expenditure at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 792.80 lacs which was less than the original estimate by Rs. 61.43 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 73.66 lacs thus increased to Rs. 21.29 lacs. In the preceding year the deficit amounted to Rs. 28.49 lacs and in the year before, it was Rs. 5.40 lacs. The financial transactions of the year ended with a Closing Balance of Rs. 15.75 lacs.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals that there was a net decrease of Rs. 9.07 lacs, compared with the original estimates. The gross decreases under various heads amounted to Rs. 30.48 lacs which were counterbalanced by the increases amounting to Rs. 21.42 lacs. The decreases in income were mainly under (i) General Tax by Rs. 2.80 lacs due to maintenance under tax from the public (i.e., Rs. 4.57 lacs) counterbalanced by increase under tax from Mills Rs. 1.68 lacs, (ii) Education (Primary) by Rs. 6.57 lacs out of which a sum of Rs. 4.88 is likely to be received in 1952-53 as arrears ; (iii) Roads, Drains and Sewers by Rs. 4.31 lacs due to the reduction in the number of motor cars and transport vehicles and (iv) contribution from Capital Funds to Revenue on account of Loan Works staff by Rs. 2.04 lacs due to less expenditure on Capital Works.

Against the decreases under the heads mentioned above, there were increases in income mainly under (i) Town Duties by Rs. 1.51 lacs due to work of passing Town Duty Refund Claims being held over for some time on account of the General Elections held in March 1952 ; (ii) Grant-in-aid in respect of Fines for offences against the Law by Rs. 1.52 lacs due partly to increase in the number of cases and partly to increase in the amount of Fines levied for offences against the Law ; (iii) Water Works and other miscellaneous Water Works Revenue by Rs. 7.98 lacs due to increase mainly under water tax by measurement as all new buildings are being charged by meter measurement and also under compounded Tax, due to adjustment of deposits paid by the parties for security of payment of Municipal dues ; (iv) Street Cleansing, Conservancy, Road Watering, etc., by Rs. 1.67 lacs mainly due to recovery of arrears and

also sale of Rights and Miscellaneous Receipts; (v) Miscellaneous by Rs. 3.40 lacs due mainly to increase under Miscellaneous Receipts and Fees; and (vi) Fire Brigade by Rs. 1.59 lacs due mainly to recovery of arrears from the public and also from Mills.

6. Against the final sanctioned grants (including Renewed and Additional grants) which aggregated to Rs. 958.60 lacs, the actuals amounted to Rs. 792.80 lacs leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 165.80 lacs at the close of the year. Against this, an amount of Rs. 53.37 lacs was required to be renewed for expenditure in the following year and the balance of Rs. 112.43 lacs was treated as savings. Additional grants sanctioned during the year aggregated to Rs. 34.64 lacs against Rs. 28.02 lacs in the preceding year.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1951 on account of Loan Funds (excluding the Trust Fund) amounted to Rs. 11.57. Loans aggregating to Rs. 282.67 lacs were raised during the year. The total Loan Funds available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 294.23 lacs against which the total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 288.25 lacs thus leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 5.99 lacs at the end of the year.

At the close of the preceding year the total amount of Municipal loan outstanding including advances from the various special funds was Rs. 15,17.19 lacs. This was increased to Rs. 17,38.54 lacs at the close of the year under review. The total debt charges for payment of interest, sinking fund, etc., amounted to Rs. 160.48 lacs. During the year an amount of Rs. 61.31 lacs was repaid. Rs. 48.94 lacs to Government, Rs. 1.83 lacs to Debenture holders and Rs. 10.54 lacs to different Special Funds.

8. The book value of investment of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 424.23 lacs. Valuing the Municipal and Improvement Trust Debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investments at the end of the year stood at Rs. 423.50 lacs. This, together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1952, viz., Rs. 2.39 lacs and cash of Rs. 177 brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 425.89 lacs, which more than covered the amount of Rs. 4,16.15 to which the Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the Fund was thus Rs. 9.74 lacs against Rs. 22.28 lacs at the end of the previous year.

9. The total income on this account for the year amounted to Rs. 113.49 lacs against Rs. 110.35 lacs and Rs. 110.22 lacs in the preceding two years. The total expenditure for the year aggregated to Rs. 110.91 lacs against Rs. 114.47 lacs and Rs. 110.81 lacs in the previous two years.

Loan liabilities of the *ex-Trust* at the commencement of the year were Rs. 1,547.09 lacs against Rs. 1,553.51 lacs in the previous year. No new loan liability was incurred during the year while the debt was reduced by Rs. 6.63 lacs which was repaid to Government on the basis of equated payments and the outstanding loan liabilities at the close of the year thus stood at Rs. 1,540.46 lacs of which the actual liability to Government was Rs. 405.52 lacs.

The year began with a balance of Rs. 169.32 lacs. In the course of the year receipts on account of Sale Proceeds of Lands and Buildings amounting to Rs. 8.26 lacs were credited to this Account. The total funds thus available were Rs. 177.58 lacs, out of which an amount of Rs. 40.14 lacs was spent on different works and a further sum of Rs. 2.58 lacs being the surplus in the General Account for the year was transferred to this Account. There was thus left an unspent balance of Rs. 140.03 lacs at the close of the year.

The amount of Sinking Fund on 1st April 1951 was Rs. 440.10 lacs. With the addition of Rs. 19.84 lacs and Rs. 5.70 lacs by way of interest, etc., realisations and Sinking Fund instalments realizations, respectively, the aggregate sum in the Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 465.64 lacs. Valuing the Municipal and Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investments at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 466.51 lacs. This, together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1952 of Rs. 1 lac and a cash of Rs. 137, brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 467.51 lacs against Rs. 435.85 lacs which should have accumulated in the Fund at the close of the year. The excess in the Fund thus amounted to Rs. 31.66 lacs.

10. The rates of taxation remained the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, General Tax (including Fire Tax) at 14½ per cent., Water Tax at 3¾ per cent. and Halalkhore Tax at 3 per cent. In respect of Tax on vehicles and animals, the maximum rates as prescribed in Schedule 'G' to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act were levied. The rates for the supply of water by meter measurement were changed and ranged between Annas 12 and Rs. 2 per 1,000 gallons according to the class of properties.

On the Assessment Register, at the close of the year there were 53,865 properties against 53,280 and 52,360 during the previous two years. Of the 53,865 properties, buildings for residential purposes were 35,067 against 34,704 in the previous year. Out of the total number of

properties 45,646 were assessed to General Tax ; 1,812 were exempted from the General Tax ; 2,668 were not taxed being very small plots, and 2,572 were Municipal plots.

Properties newly erected, enlarged and demolished during the year numbered 99,11,127 and 406, respectively, against 1,278, 1320 and 358 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double-room tenements and flats or blocks numbered 2,49,403, 57,198 and 42,734, respectively, against 2,46,610, 56,460 and 42,493 in the previous year.

The rateable values of properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,00.54 lacs against Rs. 20,35.42 lacs and Rs. 20,17.48 lacs in the preceding two years. The rateable value *per capita* was Rs. 90-5-0 against Rs. 87-8-0 and Rs. 72-13-0 in the previous two years.

The total number of vehicles and animals taxed during the year including those taxed under the Public Conveyances Act, *viz.*, 3,009 was 35,072 as against 38,123 and 37,009 in the previous two years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any one group was of 17,157 for motor cars (including 1,921 taxis) and the smallest number was 5 for Trollies.

During the year 1,05,714 bills against 1,03,981 in the last year were issued for recovery of Property Taxes with a Gross demand of Rs. 601.80 lacs against the gross demand of Rs. 649.35 lacs in the last year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 499.21 lacs against Rs. 523.49 lacs in the previous year. The outstanding amount at the close of the year was Rs. 114.5 lacs against Rs. 97.14 lacs and Rs. 90.59 lacs in the previous two years, giving a percentage of 17.25 against 19.39 and 16.53 of the previous two years.

For recovery of wheel-tax 1,36,489 bills were issued for a gross demand of Rs. 50.14 lacs against Rs. 49.76 lacs and Rs. 36.75 lacs of the previous two years. Against the gross demand, the collection amounted to Rs. 38.32 lacs against Rs. 36.18 lacs and Rs. 26.79 lacs in the previous two years.

During the year the number of claims for draw-backs received was 18 against 25 and 9 in the previous two years. None of the claims for drawbacks received during the year was admitted.

Similarly 2,462 claims were received for refund against 2,847 and 3,054 in the previous two years. Of these 1,991 were admitted for a total amount of Rs. 4.82 lacs against 2,319 and 3,054 claims admitted in the previous two years when the amounts paid were Rs. 11.03 lacs and Rs. 2.07 lacs.

11. The rates of taxation continued to be the same as in the preceding year. The net demand in respect of the Tax during the year was Rs. 1,48.55 lacs against which the collection amounted to Rs. 1,23.79 lacs which came to 86.40 per cent. of the demand as against 78.87 per cent. in the preceding year.

Urban Immovable  
Property Tax.

12. During the year, rates of Town Duties continued to be the same as those in the previous year.

Town Duties.

The gross realization from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 96.23 lacs as against Rs. 88.37 lacs in the previous year, the refund for the year under review being Rs. 24.52 lacs as against Rs. 16.66 lacs for the previous year. The increase in refunds is mainly due to the disposal of a large number of outstanding Grain claims during the year. Town Duties gave a net revenue of Rs. 71.71 lacs which was as much as the same received in the previous year. The total number of claims for refunds was 29,379 as against 30,005 last year.

It is noteworthy that due to the posting of the Municipal staff in May 1951 at Lakri Bunder and Sewri Bunder to assist the Bombay Port Trust staff in properly assessing the valuation of timber imported by sea for the purpose of recovering correct Town Duty thereon, the income received from Town Duties on timber at Lakri Bunder and Sewri Bunder has showed an increase of Rs. 0.67 lac during the year.

Town Duties collected at Bhandup and Jogeshwari amounted to Rs. 7.19 lacs against Rs.5.60 lacs and Rs. 7.25 lacs in the preceding two years. The increase is mainly due to the large import of Jagree by roads *via* Bhandup during the year under report.

13. The Municipal Election Roll for Greater Bombay which is to be in force for four years from 20 h December 1951 was compiled during the year and published on the above date, the Roll containing 12,61,807 names of voters eligible to vote at the Municipal elections.

Elections.

The Poll for the Municipal General Elections was held in two shifts on the 6th and 8th March 1952 at 62 different Polling Mandups. Of the 299 Candidates who filed their nominations for contesting 124 seats on the Corporation from the 41 Electoral Wards of Greater Bombay, 27 withdrew their nominations within the prescribed time leaving actually 272 candidates to contest the elections.

14. The total number of properties, both Municipal and *ex-Trust*, maintained by the Architectural Branch during the year was 3,141, including 128 constructed during the year against 3,013 in the last year. The work of up-keep and maintenance of these buildings was carried out partly by contract and partly by

Municipal Properties.

departmental agency for which the total provision in the Budget for the year amounted to Rs. 24.56 lacs against which the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 9.74 lacs. Corresponding figures of the Budget grant and expenditure for the last year were Rs. 27.08 lacs and Rs. 9.95 lacs. In addition repairs to school buildings under Budget E were also carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 19,518. Out of the total expenditure, works to the extent of Rs. 8.41 lacs were carried out departmentally and Rs. 1.33 lacs through the Petty Works Constructions.

New Works, Special Repairs Works and Works under the Post-War Reconstruction Fund, estimated to cost Rs. 8.16 lacs, were taken in hand and the total expenditure booked against these works during the year amounted to Rs. 1.87 lacs. The total Budget grant for carrying out special repairs to Municipal properties and *ex-Trust* chawls and properties was Rs. 5.19 lacs and Rs. 9.05 lacs, respectively, against which the actual expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1.44 lacs and Rs. 2.04 lacs, respectively. The work of oil painting the Municipal properties such as hospitals, markets, office buildings, etc., was taken in hand.

The work on the five years programme of heavy repairs and the improvement of water supply to the *ex-Trust* Chawls continued. Guniting of Mandvi Koliwada Chawls was completed. The work of the improvement of the water supply at Imamwada Chawls and Love Lane Chawls is in progress. Owing to paucity of funds the work of white washing and colour washing Municipal Chawls was not pursued.

During the year under report some of the construction works other than housing which were already in progress in the previous years were completed *viz.*, construction of a Dental College at the Nair Hospital, additions and alterations to the Crusher Building at Carnac Bridge. Some of the new works taken in hand during the year under report were in progress or completed as follows :—

(1) Construction of an additional floor over the two side wings and the rear central portion of the Municipal School Building at DeLisle Road, (2) construction of a Drying Shed at the R. P. T. B. Hospital at Sewri, (3) construction of cheap type urinals in different parts of the City, (4) construction of a Fire Brigade Station at Worli, and (5) construction of a temporary Market at Gopi Tank.

The Housing shortage in the City continued almost unabated during the year. Right from the early part of the year considerable difficulty was experienced in securing adequate cement supply for Municipal works. Municipal activities were mainly confined to the construction of temporary tenements as in the previous years. Work on permanent storeyed building, *viz.*, Chawl No. 50 at Palton Road was taken in hand in the year under report.

On account of the financial stringency and shortage of cement no housing works were in progress during the year under report.

During the year under report plans and estimates for the provision of staff quarters at Dadar Purification Works were submitted to the Corporation for their approval. A scheme estimated to cost Rs. 4.93 lacs was formulated in the year and was got approved by the Corporation. The programme will be spread over a period of 3 years.

The following works which were in hand during the last year were completed :—

(1) 66 tenements in the Azad Nagar Compound at Wadala, (2) 70 tenements at Sion Housing Scheme area, (3) 7 tenements at Naigaum S. P. Rooms. In addition a block comprising of 11 tenements was constructed during the year for a school at Azad Nagar.

The work of providing sanitary conveniences, roads and passages, electric street lights, a block of 12 shops and quarters for 5 sweepers was completed during the year by developing about 40 acres out of the 50 acres of land requisitioned at Mankhurd. About 1,200 families of squatters from Sion, Mahim and Wadala were shifted to the new colony during the latter part of the year, and the sites previously occupied by the squatters' huts at those places were completely cleared.

The work on the 3rd Chawl at Palton Road was in progress during the year and was nearing completion by the end of the year.

Plans for 60 additional temporary tenements at Shantinagar and 14 tenements at Chinchpokli together with estimates amounting to Rs. 2,05,421 and Rs. 44,033, respectively, were got approved by the Corporation during the year. The question of an additional housing scheme for squatters is still pending before the Corporation and about 6 to 7 thousand squatters still remain to be shifted from the City. Work of preparing a layout plan for providing about 800 tenements in storeyed buildings on the area set apart for a housing scheme near Spring Mills in Sewri-Wadala Estate was taken in hand during the year.

15. During the year 4,391 applications against 5,261 and 6,018 in the previous two years were received for the construction of new buildings or additions and alterations to the existing ones. The number of buildings covered by these applications was 1,990 against 2,362 and 2,373 in the preceding two years. The number of new tenements constructed during the year was 2,568 against 3,050 and 2,563 in the preceding



two years. Of the 2,568 tenements, 492 were one-room tenements, 634 two-room tenements and 1,442 larger tenements. The corresponding figures for the last year were 438, 818, and 1,794 and for the year 1949-50 were 612, 816 and 1,135. Of the newly constructed tenements during the year the highest number was 874 in F Ward in which 133 one room, 196 two-room and 545 larger tenements were constructed. The total number of buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 1,082 of which 411 were residential and 658 non-residential. The buildings constructed by Co-operative Societies was 9, and 4 were constructed by the employers for their employees.

The number of tenements demolished during the year was 278. Of these 204 were one room tenements, 26 two room tenements and 48 were larger tenements. Of the demolished buildings the highest number was 98 in B Ward in which 85 one room tenements and 13 larger tenements were demolished.

Special building regulations for Suburbs were approved by the Corporation and have been confirmed by Government.

Action for the removal of stall-board projections and show cases on public streets was continued through Stall-Board Removal Staff. In all 3,155 notices were issued and 1,372 stall-boards were either removed departmentally or by the parties themselves. The stall-board projections in the City were on the increase due to the influx of a very large number of displaced persons in the City. The net income derived during the year from temporary projections, such as stall-boards, etc., amounted to Rs. 2.70 lacs against Rs. 2.75 lacs in the preceding year while the expenditure incurred on the establishment, etc., for the removal or control of such projections was Rs. 0.83 lacs against Rs. 0.65 lacs in the preceding year. The Corporation have modified the policy in respect of stall-board projections and show cases in the City so as to enforce control instead of elimination thereof till such time as conditions return to normal and the over-crowding in the City is relieved.

*Housing Shortage.*—Position regarding housing accommodation for the over-crowded and homeless population of the City did not improve much. Private enterprise is not likely to cater for the requirements of low income group families as the return from such investment would not be remunerative. Unless, therefore, Government and the Corporation with the help of industrialists concentrate on providing housing at rents within the reach of lower income groups, it is doubtful whether any appreciable progress can be made in this direction.

Due to the shortage of alternative accommodation for the occupants of old dilapidated houses, houses were not pulled down unless found absolutely necessary. As far as possible owners were required to repair the houses. But the requisitions are avoided for a long time as the owners had no money to meet the cost of repairs. The tenants were authorised to carry out the repairs whenever they wished to do so.

The improvement and widening of streets was hampered for want of accommodation for the persons affected by acquisition of setbacks. Similarly dilapidated houses could not be pulled down for want of alternative accommodation for the dishoused persons. About 2,000 tenements in the City and suburbs will be required to be constructed for this purpose.

16. *Dadar Purification Works.*—The total volume of sewage received at the Plant Drainage and Sewer- during the year amounted to 3,952.6 million gallons, i.e., an average of age. 10.8 million gallons per day against the total quantities of 3,501.29 and 2,761.16 million gallons received at the Works in the previous two years, giving a daily average of 9.6 and 7.5 million gallons for the respective two years. The old and new Digestion Tanks both worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 32.99 million cubic feet, almost 8 million C.ft. more than last year average, production being 90,000 C.ft. per day. During the year under report cast iron pipe lines were laid and sludge gas was supplied through the same to two Housing Societies for domestic consumption as fuel. A 4" cast iron main was also laid along Dadar, D'Silva and part of Ranade Roads to enable gas being utilised as fuel by some of the large hotels in Dadar Bazar area. Similarly one Canteen and the Male Students' Hostel Kitchen of the G. S. M. College, the Government of India's Research (Cancer) Laboratory, the Bahadurjee Block and the staff of the R. P. T. B. Hospital were also given this facility. The revenue realised by sale of gas amounted to Rs. 62,690 as against Rs. 43,574 in the last year. Steps are, therefore, being taken to expand the scope of utilization of the gas for domestic consumption. The total expenditure on power, stores, establishment, laboratory, etc., for the purification plant, Digestion tank etc., amounted to Rs. 2,81,175-7-0.

*Love Grove.*—This installation worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The average quantity of sewage pumped during the year amounted to about 72.5 million gallons per day. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the station was Rs. 1,84,220 as against Rs. 1,83,313 incurred during the previous year.

*Dharavi Purification Works.*—The work of providing a purification plant capable of treating 5 million gallons per day forming part of the scheme of treating 10 million gallons was

completed during the year, and erection of new machinery was in progress, All the machinery for the plant was, however, not received. The plant is expected to be ready for operation by December 1952.

*Remodelling existing sewerage system.*—The work on the part of the main relief sewer from the new pumping station at Love Grove to Clerk Road which was completed during the previous year was continued further upstream. About 1,900 feet of the sewer was completed during the year. Further extension of the same upto Tardeo Chowk was taken in hand and is expected to be completed by March 1953.

The sewerage system of the City depends upon the satisfactory working of the pumping and compressor stations. The work of remodelling these stations continued during the year and one new Pumping Station was constructed at Globe Mill Passage whilst the other at Matunga was considerably extended. The condition of the sewers with regard to 'surchage' improved as compared with the last year mainly due to the systematic cleaning of the main sewers in the congested localities and the satisfactory working of the pumps at Love Grove Pumping Station.

17 During the year 344 motor vehicles were in commission against 369 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of vehicles is due to scrapping of 12 old vehicles and transfer of 13 vehicles to other services. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the motor transport amounted to Rs. 9.67 lacs against Rs. 8.31 lacs in the previous year. In order to implement the three years' programme for mechanizing the present system of collection and removal of refuse 15 Scammel Mechanical horses and 102 trailers and 10 Karrier Bantam vehicles were ordered out of which 10 Karrier Bantam vehicles were received at the close of the year.

18. The total mileage of roads in the City limits at the end of the year was 272,181 <sup>Repairs and Maintenance of Roads and Footpaths.</sup> against 270,717 and 270,498 miles in the preceding two years.

During the year about 79,560 square yards of area of road surfaces was renewed with 3" sheet asphalt and recondo process at a total cost of Rs. 6.14 lacs. The total area of different types of road surfaces improved during the year was 3.45 lacs of which about 79,560 square yards were renewed with 3" sheet asphalt and an area of 46,176 square yards by 'Recondo' Asphalt.

Total number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 11,619 as against 11,450 in the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 17.98 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps and erecting new lamps.

19. Three trains consisting on an average of 24 wagons each were used for the transport of refuse to Deonar instead of two trains as in the preceding year. <sup>Removal of Town Refuse.</sup> Total number of wagons used decreased to 25,421 as against 28,961 and 22,618 in the last two years. Although the number of wagons decreased the quantity of refuse transported increased from 3,50,415 during the previous year to 4,06,736 tons due to larger capacity of the new wagons used. The total expenditure on account of removal and disposal of refuse amounted to Rs. 8.87 lacs against Rs. 8.05 lacs and Rs. 5.30 lacs in the previous two years. The rate per ton worked out to Rs. 2-2-10 against Rs. 2-4-8 and Rs. 1-13-9 in the preceding two years. Increase in the rate was mainly due to the increase in the Railway haulage charges and increased quantity of refuse. It is reported that 8 acres of low-lying land was reclaimed during the year under report.

The rolling stock of Municipal wagons actually in use during the year was 139. The work of unloading refuse wagons was carried out partly by departmental labour and partly by contract upto 1st November 1951 and thereafter it was carried out by contract. The total cost of unloading the refuse amounted to Rs. 3.98 lacs against Rs. 3.41 lacs during the previous year, the increase being due to the running of the additional train.

20. The Master Plan prepared by the Special Engineer in consultation with two <sup>Master Plan for the Greater Bombay Region.</sup> American Professional Town Planners is still under the consideration of Government. During the year the original Master Plan was revised in the light of further detailed survey and examination of various factors on site and the same was approved by the Corporation along with the First Progress Report.

The work of filling in the details of the plan was continued during the year under report. 'Zoning Code' has been prepared and sent to the Municipal Solicitors for their approval and advice.

At the desire of the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, it was proposed to carry out an aerial survey of Greater Bombay. The work was expected to be carried out in the next fair season.

The total expenditure booked for the preparation of the Master Plan work from the commencement, viz., 1st June 1947 upto 31st August 1950 amounted to Rs. 2,26,808.

21. The Department continued to look after the work of acquisition lands and preparation of layouts, etc. A revised layout of the Haji Ali Park area was prepared and submitted to Government. According to this layout it was proposed to allot a few plots for building purposes and reserve some area for housing the middle and the working classes and for constructing a hostel and staff quarters for the Topiwala National Medical College after allowing a sufficient area for a Public Park. Since Government refused permission for leasing plots for building purposes from the old storm water Reservoir at Hornby Vellard, the question of payment of compensation to the building tenants to whom some plots were agreed to be leased was under consideration. The National Sports Club of India was with the sanction of Government, permitted to occupy a portion of the land. Scheme 59, Sewri-Wadala Estate, was divided into 16 plots out of which plots Nos. 1 to 6 were reserved for the Municipal Housing Scheme. This Scheme could not be taken in hand on account of the war and postwar conditions. An area admeasuring 10,420 square yards has been agreed to be leased to the Sewri Koli Samaj Co-operative Credit Society and plots have been reserved for a Municipal School building and a Fire Brigade Station.

Out of the total area of 139.36 lacs square yards (about 2,879 acres) vested in or acquired by the *ex-Trust*, about 37.4 per cent. remained to be developed and out of the developed area 3.6 per cent. remained to be leased (out of which an area of 1,69,332 square yards was reserved for municipal purposes such as schools, markets, etc.). At the end of the year the area of undeveloped land was 52.15 lacs of square yards the cost of acquisition of which was Rs. 187.74 lacs.

The area of the permanently leased land increased during the year from 57.21 lacs square yards to 57.43 lacs square yards and the rent in respect thereof increased from Rs. 41.81 lacs to Rs. 41.94 lacs. The area of the developed land which remained to be leased was 2.23 lacs square yards as against 2.24 lacs square yards in the preceding year.

During the year, in all 32 plots covering a total area of 23,092 square yards and valued at Rs. 5.03 lacs were leased. The corresponding figures of the last two years were 10 and 19 plots covering a total area of 2.33 lacs square yards, having a capital value of Rs. 47.11 lacs. The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of the year of report was 4,202 with an area of 59,38,782 square yards valued at Rs. 12,18.43 lacs yielding an annual rent of Rs. 41.94 lacs from plots for which premium or commutation amount has not been received.

Of the 32 plots leased during the year, 3 were leased on rental basis and 29 on premium basis. The annual rental to be derived from 3 plots was estimated at Rs. 13,327. Of the plots leased during the year, the highest number was 28 in Sewri-Koliwada Estate.

During the year under review an amount of Rs. 7.76 lacs was received by way of commutation of ground rent while an amount of Rs. 2.36 lacs was received or receivable as premium. The corresponding figures for the last two years were Rs. 7.21 lacs and Rs. 4.56 lacs by way of commutation and Rs. 0.77 lac and Rs. 33.44 lacs as premium. The area of the land disposed of during the year under report shows some increase over the figures of the last year.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 572 acquired or surrendered buildings of which 2 were demolished while 3 structures acquired from the Defence Department were transferred from Vacant Land to Building Section and two tenancies which were being shown in Building Section were transferred to Vacant Land Section. There were thus 571 buildings and these contained 5,006 tenements of which 3,736, 632 and 289 were one-room, two-room and larger tenements, respectively, the remaining being 246 shops, 97 godowns and 6 factories. Rent realized from these buildings totalled Rs. 7.98 lacs against Rs. 7.88 lacs and Rs. 7.28 lacs in the previous two years.

The monthly rent charged for one-room, two-room and three-room tenements in permanent *ex-Trust* Chawls ranged, respectively, from Rs. 4-15-0 to Rs. 10-13-0, from Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 23-11-0, and from Rs. 30-13-0 to Rs. 36-1-0 and Rs. 8 for larger rooms with partition. These rents were about 30 per cent. less than the economic rent and were in fact still lower when compared with the rents of private premises although the maintenance cost on account of sanitation and repairs was far higher. The average population in the chawls during the year was 61,130 as against 58,688 and 55,762 in the previous two years. The death rate in the chawls during the year was 5.1 per 1,000 against 7.3 and 5.4 in the preceding two years.

With a view to relieving housing shortage in the City the Corporation have permitted the construction of an additional floor on buildings on plots in the *ex-Trust* and Shivaji Park Estates. In accordance with this policy additional floors on 65 buildings were sanctioned during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 3,20,881. Also construction of 65 motor garages on the compulsory open spaces of plots in these Estates was sanctioned during the year on payment of extra premium amounting to Rs. 1,03,044.

With the object of maintaining sanitation, etc., at the Municipal Chawls and buildings the Corporation framed Bye-laws and these were confirmed by Government during the year. As a result of the enforcement of the Bye-laws fines amounting to over Rs. 1,026 were recovered and the amount would be utilised for providing First Aid sets and sick room. requisites such as thermometers, etc., at the various Chawl centres.

During the year under Report the scheme for the extension of the Kelewadi lane was completed and possession of the foot overbridge was taken over by the Municipality. Acquisition Proceedings in connection with the Improvement of Lohar Chawl Gully at Vanzewadi were heard by the Special Land Acquisition Officer and have been closed for award. The work of constructing 70 semi-permanent tenements at Sion housing Scheme was completed during the year under Report.

During the year under Report 965 ejection suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting of rooms as also for arrears of rent, taxes, etc. Some of the suits were still proceeding in the Court. A sum of Rs. 8,677-15-0 was recovered towards Court Cost.

22. The monsoon during the year was below normal and irregular. It started as late as 13th July 1951 and lasted upto 1st week of October 1951 and did not replenish the Tansa and Vehar lakes as satisfactorily as before. The position of the Tulsi and Powai lakes was somewhat satisfactory. During the year under Report the Tansa lake did not overflow on a single day, the monsoon being below normal.

During the year, the quantity of water supplied to the City and the Suburbs was 43,926.00 million gallons as against 44,993.00 million gallons in the previous year, of which the quantity supplied to the Thana Municipality was 145.99 million gallons and to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 327.17 million gallons. Of the total supply, a quantity of 26,974.84 million gallons or 61.41 per cent. was for domestic purposes. The average daily supply was 119.98 million gallons against 123.26 in the previous year. The average daily supply (for all purposes) per head on the basis of the population of 28.42 lacs as per the Census Report of 1951 was 42.21 million gallons. Percentage of total supply for domestic purposes was 61.41 while 38.59 per cent. was for other purposes. Total quantity of water supplied by meter measurement was 10,862.25 million gallons of which 3,182.41 million gallons were consumed by mills, *i.e.*, 7.25 per cent. ; 29,25.00 million gallons of water or 6.65 per cent. were wasted due to leaks and other unaccountable losses, (*i.e.*, through Municipal mains, etc.). There were 2 bursts and 256 heavy leaks in the Outside City Division and 23 bursts on mains in the City, whereas in the preceding year there were 3 bursts and 154 heavy leaks Outside the City and 32 bursts on mains in the City. Water was sterilized with Chloramine treatment and extra dose of chlorine was injected in the City's Service Reservoirs. Bacteriological and Chemical tests show that the standard of purity as laid down by the Ministry of Health was continued.

To regulate the supply of water at scenes of fires, the Department attended 3,071 fire calls against 1,066 and 893 in the previous two years. The total quantity of water used on fires was about 3.25 as against 2.18 million gallons in the preceding year.

75 drinking fountains, 24 cattle troughs, 37 combined fountains and troughs, 73 stand post pipes, 4 dipping wells and 14 Municipal wells (of which water from only 7 was used by the public) were maintained during the year by the department.

Gardens maintained by the department at Malabar Hill and Mazgaon are very popular and the number of visitors increased enormously. The visitors to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens appreciated very much the clay model of Tansa-cum-Vaitarna project located in the background of the garden greenery which attracted large crowds.

With the rise in the population without corresponding increase in the quantity of water available for distribution, the number of complaints about short supply of water increased during the year. There were 15,711 complaints as against 15,256 and 11,150 in the previous two years. 4,177 notices were issued on owners for defects in water fittings of private property.

The general hours of supply upto the 15th September 1951 were 7. From this date, however, due to the very low levels in all the three lakes by reason of the failure of the monsoon, a cut was introduced and the supply hours were reduced to 5. At the same time, in order to exercise more vigilant check on wastage occurring both in buildings as well as on road side special additional staff of 60 wastage detectors was appointed throughout the City. Luckily later on there was unexpected heavy rain fall which raised the lake levels and the cut was restored. The additional waste detection staff was also discontinued due to financial stringency.

With a view to checking wastage of water in private premises, periodical house inspections were made and 47,121 leaky taps were re-washed by the special staff appointed for this work.

4,902 meters of various sizes were maintained and the revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 94.11 lacs as against Rs. 84.04 lacs in the last year for the City only.

The total number of water connections in the City was 57,402 as against 56,470 and 55,076 during the preceding two years. During the year 992 new connections were made, while 113 connections were cut off on account of demolition of old buildings, etc.

23. *Preliminary Works.*—During the year under Report the Khardi-Vaitarna Road was asphalted at a total cost of Rs. 10.80 lacs. After completion of the Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme for the Augmentation of the water supply. Aerial Survey, the ground control work in all respects was completed in May 1951. Other works such as construction of approach roads, quarters, etc., were also completed and accounts adjusted.

*Major Works.*—The construction of staff quarters at the dam site and quarry site and provision of water and lighting arrangements were carried out. Civil Engineering works in connection with the erection of Plant and Machinery were nearly completed. The work of excavation of the Dam was started and a good deal of earth and rock was excavated. The concrete Testing Laboratory carried out a series of experiments on the heat of hydration of cement. Two rail tracks 900 feet long each, with reverse dead end siding were laid by the Central Railway at Khardi Station for facilitating the unloading of cement, etc., required for the scheme. The work of installing cement unloading equipment as also of storage silos at Khardi was completed during the year. The Power House was put in commission after the erection of the three Diesel Engines, alternators and other equipments.

*Tunnels.*—The excavation of all the three tunnels was nearly completed. The work of driving shafts was also completed. Certain portions of tunnels were lined with concrete and some were laid only with invert concrete. Portals of tunnel faces Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were completed.

The work of fabrication of pipes was started. The work of excavating the intake channels, the work of embankment, cutting, etc., for the 96" diameter pipe line from Tansa to Powai were nearly completed. More than half of the work of embankment between Powai and Mahim was completed. One-third of the work of formation for laying 120" diameter steel pipes from Belnala to Tansa was nearly completed.

Awards of compensation in respect of seven acres of acquired land out of the total 2,740 acres of land proposed for acquisition were declared and further acquisition proceedings in respect of other cases were in progress. As regards the water-spread of Vaitarna Lake, the clearance of jungle from 600 acres of Inami Land and 587 acres of Reserved Forest Land was in progress. Proceedings in respect of acquisition of 35 acres of land between Powai and Mahim were in progress.

The sanitation of the camp was maintained at a high standard and medical aid and anti-malarial measures were continued. Attendance at the Primary School also was satisfactory.

The total expenditure booked upto 31st March 1952 on the various items amounted to Rs. 4,67.57 lacs.

*Strengthening of the Tansa Dam.*—Mr. Andre Coyne, Consulting Engineer to the Government of France, was consulted and the Construction Engineer (Dam and Tunnels) was deputed to France to assist him in the preparation of detailed designs and estimates. The cost of the main works in connection with strengthening the Dam by 'Coyne' method was estimated at Rs. 70.10 lacs and the whole work was estimated at Rs. 1,07.00 lacs. These estimates were approved by the Corporation and tenders which were invited were awaited at the end of the year.

24. The number of Fire Stations during the year continued to be 10. As the newly merged Suburban areas had no arrangements for protecting life and property from fire, all calls for fire in these areas were still being attended to by the Fire Brigade by sending fire engines from the nearest fire stations situated within the City limits. It is expected that at least one Fire Station will be opened in the merged areas during the next year.

During the year, the Fire Brigade received 1,729 calls against 1,366 and 1,159 calls during the preceding two years. Out of these calls, 1,266 were for 634 actual fires as against 1,653 calls of which 1,280 calls were for 692 actual fires during the preceding year. During the year there were 362 false calls of which as many as 140 were due to malicious interference with fire alarms as against 330 and 91 calls, respectively, in the preceding year. There were also 101 calls for special services in respect of fallen buildings, etc., as against 85 in the preceding year. Total distance travelled by fire appliances to and from calls to fire was 10,714 miles.

The City was served as in the previous year by 201 fire alarm posts (including private ones) and these were connected to 9 Fire Stations. About 50 per cent. of the total calls received for fires, etc., were transmitted through this system.

The estimated loss to property damaged or destroyed on account of fire was about Rs. 59.32 lacs as against Rs. 31.15 and Rs. 59.31 lacs during the previous two years. The increase in the fire loss during the year under report was mainly due to a very serious fire in the Apollo Mills, DeLisle Road, which alone caused damage to the tune of Rs. 26 lacs. Of this loss, Rs. 50.02 lacs represented insured properties and the total value of the property involved was Rs. 20,05,43 lacs against Rs. 26,04.09 lacs in the preceding year. There were 9 major fires in which estimated loss involved in each case exceeded Rs. 1 lac.

Casualties by fire during the year under report included 6 persons who were burnt to death, 15 persons who were severely injured and died subsequently in hospitals and 73 persons who received minor injuries or burns and recovered ultimately. Corresponding figures of the last two years were 8, 12 and 43 and 9, 26 and 57, respectively.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 32.54 lac gallons of which 25.75 lac gallons were drawn from Municipal mains as against 36.6 lac gallons and 21.82 lac gallons, respectively, for the preceding year, the rest from sea, tanks and wells.

The issue of licences for storage of cinematograph films continued to be controlled by the Government of India but all cases of such storages, however, continued to be referred to this department to ascertain the suitability or otherwise of premises for proposed storages. This department had also to inspect storages of dangerous petroleum before licences were issued by the Explosives Department. 49 such storages were inspected by the department during the year.

During the year training in fire fighting was given to about 127 persons who were deputed for the purpose by Government and semi-Government institutions.

*Ambulance Service.*—The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 1,442 for accidents, 1,824 for maternity cases and 3,268 for hire cases, removing in all 6,394 persons as against the corresponding figures of 1,441, 1,887, 3,059 and 6,281 in the preceding year.

The total mileage covered by ambulance vehicles during the year was 47,271 as against 52,666 in the previous year. The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 18,296 including the arrears of the previous year as against Rs. 17,221 and Rs. 14,409 in the preceding two years. The total cost of maintenance of the Fire Brigade establishment including that of Ambulance Services but excluding the charges of Provident Fund, Pension, etc., was Rs. 7.12 lacs.

25. During the year under report the Department maintained 88 sites for public recreation, etc., consisting of 18 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 2 Band-stands, 7 Traffic Islands, 4 Open Spaces, 49 Recreation Grounds, 1 Statue and 3 Ornamental Box Hedges. During the year 2 more recreation grounds (1) at Nardula Tank and (2) at Fergusson Road were added to the list. A large number of music programmes for the entertainment of the public was arranged during the year as in the past. There were 40 Band programmes, 28 Indian Vocal Music programmes, 1 Orchestra programme and 212 Radiogram music programmes at different places. Directed games, as in the previous years, continued to be popular at the different centres in the City.

*Victoria Gardens.*—During the year the number of visitors to the Gardens increased to 32,83,277 as against 31,73,000 in the year 1949-50. The exact number of visitors in the year 1950-51, is not, however, available as the machine recording the number of visitors to the Gardens was out of order during the latter part of the year and it could not be replaced for a long time.

During the year, the animal stock in the Zoo increased by about 13.68 per cent. which included new births, purchases or exchanges made and presents received. During the year 5 more Ostrich Chickens were hatched in the Gardens which has so far become a unique feature in India. The addition of the new Reptile enclosure with varieties of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes became another centre of attraction. A spacious enclosure has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 10,518 to accommodate the Rhino presented by the Government of Assam State.

To give an impetus to the "Grow more Food" Campaign a portion of the Victoria Gardens was utilized for vegetable cultivation this year also and the produce was supplied partly to the Municipal Hospitals and partly included in the diet of the Zoo animals. 726 Road-side trees were planted and maintained on the roads and in the Gardens during the year.

As the present site of the Victoria Gardens does not provide sufficient scope to expand the Zoo or to improve its economic condition, it has become necessary to give a serious thought to plan for a Greater Zoo Gardens in Greater Bombay and make it self-supporting as is the case in all other big cities in India and abroad. The question of starting such a Zoo Garden in the Greater Bombay area on a site near Jogeshwari Caves has had to be deferred due to financial stringency.

The expenditure on the Garden Department amounted during the year to Rs. 6.02 lacs as against Rs. 4.81 lacs during the last year, while the income by sale of flowers and plants, etc., was Rs. 19,683-2-3 as against Rs. 27,820-10-6 during the last year.

26. The Museum was kept open to the public for 299 days as against 301 and 303 days in the preceding two years.

Victoria and Albert  
Museum.

The total number and the daily average of visitors during the year was 9.01 lacs and 3,014, respectively, against 10.25 lacs and 3,404 of the preceding year. During the year 11,565 pupils from primary and secondary schools in the City visited the Museum as against 10,390 during the preceding year. The practice of keeping the Museum open on Wednesdays for ladies, children and parties of students only, was continued during the year.

Reference service to scholars and business men, on an average of 35 per month, was rendered by the Curator and several students took advantage of the Museum Reference Library.

800 copies of the 7th edition and 3,400 copies of the 8th edition of the Victoria and Albert Museum Brochure were sold out during the year as against 5,400 copies during the preceding year.

The amounts realized by the levy of an admission fee of half anna per visitor above 12 years of age on Sundays and public holidays (excepting Wednesdays even if it was a holiday) and by sale of the Victoria and Albert Museum Brochure were Rs. 8,329-11-6 and Rs. 262-8-0 respectively, which were credited to the Special Fund called Victoria and Albert Museum Fund.

27. During the year under report, 14 Libraries and Reading Rooms were maintained. In all 721 books on various subjects and in different languages were purchased during the year with the approval of the Books Selection Committee as against 847 during the previous year, and the amount spent thereon was Rs. 2,048-11-0 as against Rs. 2,460 during the previous year. More books could not be purchased for want of accommodation. The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries during the year was 2.56 lacs as against 2.92 lacs and 2.62 lacs during the preceding two years.

Municipal Free Read-  
ing Rooms and Libraries.

The cost of running the libraries during the year amounted to about Rs. 42,077 and the income was about Rs. 1,425 as against Rs. 44,611 and Rs. 1,356 during the preceding year.

28. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 157 cases as against 145 and 142 cases in the previous two years. The number of contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 143 against 135 and 123 in the preceding two years. Besides these contracts, materials which could only be acquired under licences granted by Government were secured at controlled rates from authorized stockists. The value of stores and other materials purchased by the department during the year amounted to Rs. 59.15 lacs against 57.21 lacs and Rs. 51.29 lacs during the previous two years. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of C.I. and G.I. pipes, iron material and cement, etc., from the contractors and the Government during the period under report. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 51.29 lacs was of Indian manufacture and the balance of Rs. 7.86 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 46,061 indents and sales memos as against 47,953 in the preceding year. 5,311 orders for the purchase of stores were placed with the contractors and other dealers against 5,440 and 5,570 in the preceding two years. The total turnover of the department, viz., receipts and issue of stores during the year was Rs. 114.35 lacs against Rs. 114.71 lacs and Rs. 95.38 lacs in the preceding two years. At the close of the year, the Department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 26.88 lacs against Rs. 22.92 lacs in the preceding year.

Central Stores.

Wrought iron scrap received from different departments was sold by public auction and cast iron scrap was retained, being under control and had to be reserved for the new foundry at the Municipal Workshop. Brass and other non-ferrous scraps were also reserved for the new Municipal Foundry. Other unserviceable articles were disposed of by the department by public auction and the total amount realised therefrom came to Rs. 0.49 lac as against Rs. 0.27 lac and Rs. 0.33 lac in the last two years.

Apart from the scarcity of materials, and the cancellation of schedules due to high rates the various control orders aggravated the difficulties of the department and increased its work enormously.

29. Licences and permits issued during the year numbered 34,946 against 34,040 in 1950-51 and 32,539 in 1949-50 showing an increase of 906 over the figures of the last year. Fees realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 9.75 lacs during the year under report as against Rs. 9.87 lacs and Rs. 10.37 lacs during the two preceding years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 9.177 was outstanding in respect

Licences.



of 274 notices of demand against an outstanding of Rs. 17,912 and Rs. 23,482 and for 410 and 361 outstanding notices for the previous two years. The loss of revenue incidental to the disuse or demolition of old licensed places or the diversion of their user not entailing licences amounted to Rs. 0.38 lac as against Rs. 0.50 lac and Rs. 0.46 lac in the preceding two years.

There was an increase in the number of permits for advertisements, the total number and the amount realized being 3,358 and Rs. 4.13 lacs while the corresponding figures for the last two years were 2,563 and Rs. 2.46 lacs and 2,813 and Rs. 2.24 lacs.

The number of squatter and hawker licences issued during the year was 43,761 and the earnings from fees amounted to Rs. 3.47 lacs. Corresponding figures for the preceding two years were 44,635 and Rs. 3.51 lacs and 46,760 and Rs. 3.48 lacs.

During the year the Licence Department instituted 2,802 prosecutions for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 and 412A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act as against 3,088 and 4,148 during the last two years. The total amount of fines inflicted in 1,023 convicted cases was Rs. 83,728 as against Rs. 72,648 in the previous year.

The total revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 18.92 lacs against Rs. 17.32 lacs in the previous year.

30. The Shops and Establishments Section which used to be under the Supervision Administration of the Superintendent of Licences but was separated and placed under Shops and Establishments Act of 1948. the control of the Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments, from 1st September 1950, continued to be under that Officer as an independent unit during the year.

During the year 2,149 complaints were received in addition to 63 pending from the preceding year, out of which 2,108 were investigated, leaving 104 pending at the close of the year. 185 mass raids were carried out upto the end of the year against 30 mass raids in the preceding year. The number of visits and revisits to establishments was 58,101 of which 41,200 were to shops, 10,960 to commercial establishments, 5,422 to restaurants, 311 to residential hotels and 208 to theatres while in the preceding year, out of a total of 44,627, visits there were 32,275 to shops, 7,216 to commercial establishments, 4,718 to restaurants, 180 to residential hotels and 238 to theatres, etc.

At the beginning of the year there were 609 prosecutions pending. During the year, 1,780 new prosecutions were instituted, making up a total of 2,389. Of these, 1,887 were disposed of, 1,273 resulted in convictions, 612 were withdrawn as a result of High Court Judgment in Criminal Revision Application No. 1384 of 1950 and 2 cases resulted in acquittals. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 502. The total amount of fines realised was Rs. 79,862, giving an average of Rs. 62-11-10 per case. In the preceding year the amount of fines was Rs. 1.46 lacs against 1,273 convictions.

The total expenditure incurred in administering the Act in 1951-52 was Rs. 2,79,027, whereas Government grant-in-aid for 1950-51 was Rs. 1,46,235. Government have been approached to give an adequate grant-in-aid to the Department for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 as they had agreed to consider the amount of grant-in-aid on the basis of fines recovered during the year 1950-51 but the question still remain undecided. The total income from the registration fees and the fines realised during the year under report was Rs. 15,231-14-0 and Rs. 79,862, respectively. The fines would not have been so meagre but for the High Court Ruling which necessitated withdrawal of over 600 cases and brought the work of prosecutions to a stop for about 2 months during 1950-51 and for about 8 months during 1951-52. The matter of suitably amending the Act in the light of the above judgment was taken up with the Government and the necessary enactment has since been undertaken.

The Theatre Tax Section started functioning from 1st of April 1951 under the control and supervision of the Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments, for purposes of recovery of the Theatre Tax sanctioned by the Corporation (vide Resolution No. 1002, dated the 29th January 1951) at the rates as per Schedule. The total income derived during the year 1951-52 was Rs. 4,65,749-0-11 as against the estimated income of Rs. 4,32,390.

31. The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 34.12 lacs against Rs. 33.91 lacs in the previous year. The revenue thus showed an increase of Rs. 21,195-1-0 which was mainly due to the increase in receipts of the slaughter and removal fees, squatters fees, cold storage fees, etc.

The number of Municipal markets during the year was 18, with three squatters' areas at Sandhurst Road, Nowroji Hill Road and Parel Village. A new squatters' market was opened at Gopi Tank, Mahim, on 1st November 1951. The net receipts from the above amounted to Rs. 16.95 lacs as against Rs. 16.30 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 0.65 lac. The average number of vacant stalls per quarter was 160 as against 215 in the preceding year. The total receipts from stallage charges, squatters' fees, licence



fees, etc., in respect of all the Municipal Markets amounted to Rs. 23.24 lacs as against Rs. 22.09 lacs in the preceding year. In the Gold Mohur Castle Market 90 R.C.C. stalls were constructed and at the Arthur Crawford Market a new building for business in fish was constructed. The amount realized by sale of right to collect fees at the Arthur Crawford Market scale shed was Rs. 3.25 lacs as against Rs. 3.51 lacs in the previous year.

The number of private markets during the year remained the same, viz., 20 with 1 private Zarka Slaughter House and the licence fees realized therefrom was Rs. 97,605 as against Rs. 68,825 in the preceding year.

The number of outside meat shops was 186 as in the previous year and an amount of Rs. 12,006 was realized by way of fees. The previous year's figures were 186 and Rs. 11,998, respectively.

During the year, unwholesome articles of food, such as meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., including contraband meat seized and destroyed was 6,36,451 lbs. as against 12,71,934 lbs. in the previous year.

The total number of animals brought to the Fair Ground at the Bandra Municipal Slaughter Houses during the year was 14,65,911 as against 12,92,189 in the previous year. Of these animals 8,027 against 14,459 in the last year were rejected as unfit on *ante mortem* examination.

The approximate weight of dressed meat of buffaloes, cows and bullocks was 7,275 tons as against 6,288.5 tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 8,800 tons as against 9,194.7 tons in the last year. Of these 20 tons and 11 tons, respectively, against 25.51 tons and 16.8 tons in the previous year, were condemned, giving percentage of 0.21 and 0.127, respectively, against 2.466 and 5.473 of the previous year.

The total amount of slaughter fees realised was 6.02 lacs as against 5.81 lacs and Rs. 5.49 lacs during the previous two years. The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 13.47 lacs against 13.14 lacs and 12.91 lacs in the previous two years.

32. The work of enumeration of the population of Greater Bombay was carried out by the staff of the Municipality and others under the guidance and supervision of the Executive Health Officer who was appointed as the **Public Health** Census Officer for Greater Bombay. The National Register was also prepared under his supervision. According to the Census of 1951, the population of the City was provisionally put at 23.26 lacs which has been adopted as the basis for the vital statistical rates in the report on Public Health for the year.

**Births and Birth Rate.**—The number of live births recorded during the year was 65,679 which was more by 5,082 than the figure for the previous year (60,597) and 15,360 in excess of the average of the decennium (1941-50). Of these births 33,721 were males and 31,958 females which gives the ratio of 105 males to 100 females. The birth rate was 28.2 per 1,000 of population as against 25.9 in the preceding year. The number of still-births was 3,268 against 3,437 and 3,324 in the preceding two years. Out of 68,947 births including 3,268 still-births recorded, 60,223 took place in Maternity Homes which gives a percentage of 80.0 as against 87.2 in the preceding year.

**Deaths and Death Rate.**—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 33,841 as against 34,285 and 39,935 in the previous two years. It was less by 2,499 than the average annual mortality of the last ten years and by 4,333 than the mean mortality of the preceding five years. According to Census of 1951 the death rate per 1,000 living persons worked out to 14.5 against 28.2 and 14.2 in the last two years. Of the total (33,841) deaths 18,473 were among males and 15,368 among females. The death rate among females was however actually higher than among males, the male death rate being 12.5 and the female death rate 18 as against 13 and 18, respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous years the diseases of the Respiratory system were responsible for the highest death rate of 3.8 per 1,000 of the population. A large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases occurred among children and infants under 5 years of age. Congenital debility and diseases of early infancy constituted the next most fatal cause giving a death rate of 2.3. The causes coming next on the list for the year were Tuberculosis (1.1) and old age (1.2).

Mortality amongst infants (under 1 year of age) was 9,746 as against 9,101 in the preceding year and the rate per 1,000 live-births was 148.4 which was the lowest ever recorded for this City as against 151.6 in the previous year. Diseases of the respiratory system, infantile debility and premature births caused 7,768 or nearly 79.7 per cent. of the total deaths amongst infants as against 7,443 deaths or 81 per cent. in the previous year.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—During the year under report, the Maternal and the Child Welfare Services were continued in all their aspects through the Clinics conducted at the 5 Municipal Maternity Homes and 10 subsidiary clinics as well as at the Maternity Unit at Dharavi. Relief to the poor and needy women during confinements was rendered. The number of cases admitted in these Homes was 10,189 against 9,617 and 8,570 in the preceding two years, while the number of confinements was 8,895 as against 8,418 and 7,543 in the last two years. Of the confined cases 1,823 were *prima parae*, against 1,808 in the last year.

Ten subsidiary Maternity and Children Welfare Clinics in addition to the main clinics at the 5 Municipal Maternity Homes were conducted by the Municipal Medical Officers of those Homes. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Dharavi was conducted as before by two Resident Health Visitors under the supervision of a Medical Officer.

Ante and Post Natal Clinics started by the Corporation in 1939 were conducted by the Medical Officers in charge of the Maternity Homes, assisted by Health Visitors, who during the year paid 72,647 visits in various districts against 79,985 and 70,596 in the previous two years. They also attended 127 cases of confinements at homes while the Medical Officers personally visited 5,072 cases.

With a view to saving maternal and infant lives, advice and instructions in spacing births was given free by qualified lady Doctors at the 7 Municipal Family Planning Clinics. The total number of attendance at the Clinics was 2,074 as against 1,154 in the preceding year and in all 783 women as against 505 women in the preceding year were supplied with appliances free while 219 women were given appliances on payment of nominal cost.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was 5,024 as against 5,819 in the previous year. Of these 4,856 (96.7) were from the District Registrars and 168 (3.3) from Medical Practitioners. There was only one case of Plague (imported) reported which recovered; 1 of Cholera and 1,083 attacks of Small-pox (including 82 imported, 314 proving fatal; 1,009 cases of Enteric Fever (including 114 imported) 262 proving fatal; 502 cases of Diphtheria (including 45 imported) 90 proving fatal; 45 cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (including 7 imported) 11 proving fatal.

*Rat Destruction.*—It is reported that the total number of rats caught and destroyed during the year was 10.26 lacs as against 10.50 lacs and 7.20 lacs in the previous two years. No rat was found infected with Plague.

*Control of Stray Dogs.*—Improved and humane methods were introduced in catching and destroying stray and ownerless dogs. The work of destroying stray dogs and licensing of dogs was carried out as in the previous year. 8,072 stray dogs were caught as against 7,622 in the previous year. Out of those stray and ownerless dogs caught, 7,291 were destroyed, 612 were returned to the owners, 117 sent to the hospitals for experimental purposes, 17 escaped and 35 detained at the Kennel at Mahalaxmi Sidings. 8,146 dog-bite cases were reported during the year as against 7,509 in the preceding year. 7,978 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act as against 8,121 in the preceding year. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 0.42 lac.

*Health Education and Propaganda.*—A School Health Day was celebrated in Greater Bombay under the Presidentship of the Mayor. Also Health Exhibition and Health Education Film Shows were arranged in the City and a permanent sizeable public Health Museum was set up at the Bombay Sanitary Association Hall, Princess Street.

*Insecticidal Service.*—Due to vigorous steps taken to control fly-nuisance by regular spraying and dusting of the actual and potential fly-breeding places, the nuisance from flies was reduced considerably. The 'Tifa' Unit was put into use from 1st January 1951 and the insecticide fogging operations done in about 2,053 lanes and by-lanes in the City. Insecticide worth Rs. 67,858-9-9, were purchased during the year as against Rs. 51,360 spent on this account during the last year.

*Malaria.*—Malaria was registered as the cause of 59 deaths as against 81 in the preceding year and 36 deaths were ascribed to Ague and Remittent fevers. Number of cases treated at the Municipal dispensaries was 474 as against 704 in the previous year. Out of 2,148 wells in the City as on 1st January 1952, 5 were filled in and 3 open wells were rendered mosquito proof during the year as an anti-malaria measure. As a result of the routine examination of water in wells, cisterns, etc., 97 well water samples and 31 samples of water collected from other sources were found to be unfit for potable purposes.

33. Free medical relief was rendered to the out patients at the 24 Municipal General Dispensaries including one Ayurvedic Dispensary at Dadar. During the year the number of new cases treated was 2.56 lacs (1.54 lacs males and 1.02 lacs females) against 2.62 lac and 2.28 lacs in the preceding two years. The total attendance numbered 12.36 lacs as against 11.82 lacs and 8.92 lacs in the preceding two years.

In addition, women and children were treated at 6 Municipal Free dispensaries by 3 part-time Lady Doctors. The total number of new cases treated at the dispensaries was 28,109 (22,283 women and 5,826 children) as against 26,812 in the previous year. The total attendance was 1,41,522. These figures include 143 visits to patients in their homes by lady doctors.

The Municipal Eye Dispensary and Hospital at Kamathipura known as Bai Lingubai Eye Dispensary and B. P. Ashanol Free Ophthalmic Hospital attached to it treated 10,703 new cases as against 9,541 in the previous year, the number of in-patients treated being 213 as against 219 in the previous year. Total attendance of patients was 83,350 as against 73,216 in the previous year.

*Leprosy.*—The work of isolation and treatment of leprosy cases in the City was carried on at the Acworth Leprosy Home at Matunga. At the out-patients' clinic conducted at the Home the daily attendance of patients during the year was 292.6 and the total number of new cases treated at the Clinic was 1,719. The cost of maintenance of the Clinic was mostly borne by the Corporation. The Home provides in-patients treatment to 396 patients (284 males and 112 females).

34. Anti-Tuberculosis campaign was continued by the Public Health Department. Patients of tuberculosis in various stages were admitted for treatment in the Group of Hospitals for Tuberculosis comprising (i) The R. P. T. B. Hospital, (ii) The Turner Sanatorium and (iii) The Maratha Hospital, the accommodation available collectively being 295 beds. Besides, 4 more beds are kept for A. P. and P. P. treatment. The construction of the Bahadurji Block with an accommodation of 60 more beds was completed and put into use. Admission to these Hospitals were effected through the Out-patient Clinic at Princess Street which was regularly attended by the Honoraries of the Hospitals.

The total number of out-patients treated at the Princess Street, Foras Road and Lal Baug Clinics was 13,085 out of which 13,052 were found to be affected by Pulmonary T. B. and only 33 cases were of the non-pulmonary T. B. Total number of attendance was 64,596. At the X-Ray Department at the Princess Street Clinic. 128 Radiograms were taken and 47,642 screenings were done. The number of in-patients treated at the Group of T. B. Hospitals was 2,225 out of which 311 patients died and 1,662 were discharged "cured" or "disease arrested."

35. For combating Venereal Diseases free medical facilities both preventive and curative were continued as in the preceding year at the Clinic at Bellasis Road. During the year 16,072 cases were treated at the Clinics as against 17,081 in the previous year. Of these 14,076 were males and 1,996 females. For prophylaxis 15,567 attended the Clinic as against 14,868 in the previous year. The average daily attendance at the Clinic was 683.7 as against 686.7 in the previous year.

Propaganda through posters, leaflets, lectures, etc., emphasizing the importance of avoiding exposure to infection, similarly, the free service available at the Prophylactic treatment centres in different parts of the city was vigorously published by the Propaganda Section. Talks were given by the Officers on the subject to the patients of the Clinics. Talkie films on the subject were also shown at the Clinic by the Publicity Section.

Under the advice and guidance of the World Health Organisation expectant mothers attending the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinics were subjected to the Kahn and Meinicke's blood tests for syphilis and out of 479 blood specimens examined 64 gave positive results.

36. The Health Publicity Section was expanded by providing it with additional personnel and equipment under the Expansion Scheme. During the year Health Exhibition activity was continued and 7 Health Exhibitions and talks and 193 Health Education film shows were arranged in the City. Special features of the year were (1) setting up of a sizeably permanent Public Health Museum on modern lines, a pioneer effort in this country, at the Bombay Sanitary Association Hall, Princess Street and (2) Celebration of School Health Day in Greater Bombay in which over 700 schools participated. Among other special activities a city wide campaign "Register Births promptly and accurately" was undertaken by this Section.

37. In all 43,473 children (24,733 boys and 18,740 girls) attending municipal schools and classes were medically examined of which 31,708 were found suffering from one or more physical ailments and reports about their ailments were sent to their parents and guardians. The number of new children treated at the School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital was 1,017 along with 8,120 old cases, while those treated at the schools for minor skin diseases, such as scabies, ring-worm, etc., numbered 1,105. Out of 33 children suspected to have been infected with Leprosy, 6 were prevented from attending any of the Municipal schools and 27 kept under observation. Over 23,800 under-nourished children were given each 6 ounces of pasteurised toned milk daily except on Sundays, holidays and half holidays.

38. The Hospitals have a total accommodation for 314 beds, of which 172 are in the Small-pox unit, 128 are in the general unit and 14 are reserved for yellow fever cases. Except Tuberculosis and Leprosy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to the Hospitals. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 6,716 as against 6,931 in the preceding year, the daily average admission being 218 as against 195 in the preceding year. Of the total number of patients, those suffering from Enteric fevers, Small-pox and Diphtheria was 1,154, 1,276 and 569, respectively. The cost per patient per day was Rs. 9-9-7.

39. The three units, viz., Turner Sanatorium, Maratha Hospital and Ramesh Premchand Tuberculosis Hospital worked as one unit of hospitals at Sewri designated as the Group of Hospitals for Tuberculosis. The total bed accommodation was 295. Besides 4 more beds are kept for A. P. and P. P. treatment. Of these, 119 were reserved for inpatients in early stages, 100 in middle stage and 80 for advanced cases. The Princess Street Tuberculosis Clinic which is regularly attended by Honoraries of this group of Hospitals serves as the out-patients' department of this Group. The number of new cases admitted during the year was 1,960 of which 1,158 were males and 802 females as against 2,034 of which 1,213 were males and 821 females in the preceding year. The largest number of admissions was from the age group 25-30 years. The number of inpatients treated at the Hospitals during the year was 2,225. Of these 1,662 patients were discharged, 311 died and 252 remained in the Hospital at the end of the year as against 1,679, 363 and 265 respectively, in the preceding year. Of the 1,662 cases discharged, 1,375 improved as a result of treatment, 91 did not improve and were discharged under medical advice; in the case of 184 it was *status quo* and 12 were of Non-Tuberculosis. 851 discharged cases attended the Hospital for A. P. and P. P. treatment and in all 96,960 A. P. and P. P. refills were given to discharged patients during the year under report. The total number of skiagrams taken was 2,901 and the total number of screenings done was 27,681. The Poor Box Collections during the year amounted to Rs. 6,228-10-0 and a sum of Rs. 3,176-11-3 was spent on medicines, injections, etc. The total expenditure incurred on this Group amounted to Rs. 8.84 lacs as against 8.26 lacs in the preceding year.

40. The Hospital has an accommodation of 510 beds distributed amongst men, women and children patients as 325, 145 and 40, respectively. The accommodation was fully occupied during the year. The Hospital extension programme was held up owing to the continued unfavourable conditions during the year under report. The construction of an additional ward out of the donations of Rs. 2½ lacs received from the Reserve Bank of India was started but was not completed during the year. The total number of inpatients admitted during the year was 19,148 against 19,792 and 20,208 in the previous two years. The daily average number of inpatients was 603.16 against 582.50 and 586.40 of the previous two years. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 678. The average number of days each patient was resident was 11.50 against 10.65 and 10.27 in the last two years. The total number of operations performed on inpatients was 8,874 against 9,717 and 8,175 in the previous two years. The total number of inpatients treated during the year was 19,706 including the balance of 558 of the previous year as against 20,265 including the balance of 473 in the previous year. Of these inpatients 6,901 were cured, 7,581 were discharged and relieved, 2,829 left the hospital against medical advice or were otherwise discharged and 1,805 died (excluding 2 still born) leaving a balance of 590 at the end of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day rose to Rs. 8-4-11 as against Rs. 7-12-9, Rs. 6-12-0 and Rs. 6-1-8, of the previous three years. Similarly, the average cost per in-patient admission also showed a rise, being Rs. 95-12-4 as against Rs. 85-0-10, Rs. 71-7-7 and Rs. 66-3-5 of the preceding three years.

The total number of new out-patients treated was 1,56,888 against 1,57,690 of the preceding year showed a decrease of 802 patients. The daily average number of new out-patients was 590.2 against 585.4 and 625.84 of the previous two years while the daily average number of out-patients attendance worked out to 1,890.2 against 2,118.0 and 2,372.42 of the previous two years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 5,59,901 against 6,31,276 and 7,13,658 in the previous two years. The highest

number of out-patient attendance on any one day was 2,649 as against 2,932 in the previous year while new out-patients admitted on a single day was 692 as against 718 in the previous year. The total number of operations on out-patients during the year was 20,347 against 21,131 and 12,662 in the previous two years. The average cost per out-patient attendance during the year was Re. 0-14-9 against Re. 0-12-4 and Re. 0-10-7 of the previous two years while the average cost per out-patient admission was Rs. 3-4-6 against Rs. 3-1-5 and Rs. 2-12-4 of the preceding two years.

The total amount spent out of the Poor Box Charity Fund in giving relief which could not be ordinarily given out of the Municipal Fund came to about Rs. 31,768-10-0 while contributions amounted to Rs. 50,846-1-0. During the year blood transfusion was provided to 1,613 cases against 1,199 cases in the previous year.

The Gift Shop started for the convenience of the patients worked well. Similarly the Occupational Therapy Centre and School, Prophylactic Immunization Centre, Family Health Centre and the Co-operative Credit Society, carried on their work in their respective spheres satisfactorily.

41. During the year under report bed accommodation in the Hospital remained the same as in the last year *i.e.*, 300 beds. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 9,426 as against 8,085 during the preceding year. The highest number of in-patients on a single day was 326 and the daily average number of in-patients was 291 as against 295 and 220, respectively, in the preceding year. Average number of days each patient was resident was 12.06 days as against 13.01 days in the preceding year.

The total number of in-patients treated was 9,736 including 310 of the previous year's balance. The number of maternity and gynaec cases was 4,010 against 3,157 in the preceding year.

The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 2,139 as against 1,835 in the preceding year. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Re. 0-14-10 against Rs. 1-2-2 in the preceding year.

The total number of new out-patients was 51,431 with a daily average of 164.3 as against 45,337 and 126,0 respectively, in the preceding year. The total number of out-patients attendance was 2,50,003 with a daily average of 798.7 as against 1,65,418 and 585.5 respectively, in the preceding year. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 1,739 as against 1,910 in the preceding year. The total number of operations performed on out-patients was 2,348 as against 1,501 in the preceding year.

Paying bed scheme was started from 1st September 1951. 115 patients in special room and 275 patients in the general paying ward were admitted till the close of the year. 60 major and 69 minor operations were performed on paying patients.

Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of the patients at the Hospital were carried out at the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital as in the previous year.

During the year under report the hospital was granted recognition by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay for the F. C. P. S. (Medicine, Surgery and Gynaecology) course.

A Research Department was started during the year. This department actually started working from 11th September 1951 and upto the end of March 1952, investigations were carried out on 120 patients.

The Poor Box Fund at the close of the last year was Rs. 20,045-8-6. During the year a sum of Rs. 43,381-15-6 was collected in the Charity Boxes and by way of donations, etc., and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,089-15-6. A balance of Rs. 35,337-8-6 remained in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year.

42. The extension of the Hospital was completed and the new wards were opened. Some of the Nursing staff was accommodated in this building. The number of beds were increased to 330 by adding the fourth unit each on medical and surgical side at this Hospital.

During the year under report all the 250 beds in the hospital were fully occupied and were distributed amongst men, women and children as 135, 98 and 17 respectively. The total number of in-patients admitted was 9,803 against 8,125 and 6,659, respectively, in the previous

two years. The daily average of admissions was 215 against 198 in the previous year. Total number of in-patients treated was 10,036 including the balance of 233 of the previous year of whom 5,662 were cured, 2,494 were relieved, 484 died, 1,167 were otherwise discharged and 229 remained at the close of the year. The highest number of in-patients treated on a single day was 280 and the daily average worked out to 240.41. On an average each patient was resident for 8.95 days. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 8-3-0 against Rs. 6-1-4 and Rs. 5-10-4 during the preceding two years.

The total number of out-patients treated was 1,86,437 against 1,59,737 in the previous year and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 601.41 against 527.25 in the previous year. The highest out-patients' attendance on a single day was 940. The average cost per out-patient per day was Re. 0-15-4 against Rs. 1-3-4 and Rs. 1-6-3 during the preceding two years.

During the year 4,114 and 1,435 operations were performed, respectively, on in-patients and out-patients against 3,919 and 1,191, respectively, during the last year.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the hospital amounted approximately to Rs. 9.75 lacs against 8.82 lacs in the preceding year.

The total amount spent out of the Poor Patients' Fund in giving relief, which could not ordinarily be given out of the Municipal fund, came to Rs. 6,937-13-0 while the contributions amounted to Rs. 7,369 by way of donations and Rs. 13,703-13-6 by way of collection from the boxes kept in wards and out-door departments.

The proposal for the formation of a Blood Bank was sanctioned by the Corporation and the Blood Bank is expected to be opened in due course of time.

A Co-operative Credit Society of the staff of the B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital and T. N. M. College started in the year 1950-51 has been registered under Section 10 of the Bombay Act VII. The Society has made satisfactory progress this year.

43. During the year under report, 82 fresh admissions were made. Of the Seth G. S. Medical College. new admissions 79 students were single, 1 betrothed and 2 married. Of the 592 students on the roll against 504 in the previous year, 132 were lady students and 105 post-graduate and research students against 141 and 110, respectively, in the previous years. Out of 572 students sent up for various examinations, 322 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figures of 583 and 322 of the previous year. Clinical instructions in diseases of children continued to be given at the Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. Number of male students residing in the Hostel during the year was 147, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students Hostel was 28. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 1.74 lacs against Rs. 1.77 lacs and Rs. 1.92 lacs in the previous two years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4.41 lacs (including payment of dearness allowance of Rs. 0.79 lac.) against Rs. 4.39 lacs and Rs. 4.51 lacs of the preceding two years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 21,537 and Rs. 20,882, respectively, as against Rs. 20,654 and Rs. 21,137 in the previous years. The gross and net cost per student worked out at Rs. 904.9 and Rs. 548.4 as against Rs. 871.63 and Rs. 521.1 in the previous year.

Dr. N. A. Purandare Stadium at the College Gymkhana Ground was declared open by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta on 2nd February 1952.

The Co-operative Society continued to serve the needs of the students and also showed a large profit which is proposed to be utilized for helping needy patients and students.

44. The College had 368 students on the roll at the close of the year out of whom 59 Topiwala National Medical College. were lady students and 6 post-graduate students out of whom one was lady student. In the previous year there were 332 students on the roll, of whom 57 were lady students and 10 post graduate students. Out of 296 students sent up for various examinations 161 passed during the year under report. The number of male students residing in the College Hostel was 57. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 3.12 lacs against Rs. 2.77 lacs in the previous year. The total income by way of tuition fees, etc., received amounted to Rs. 1.19 lacs against Rs. 0.94 lac in the previous year. A total sum of Rs. 2,22,631-4-9 was received from the Government as Grant-in-aid for the year 1949-50.

45. The College has 62 dental chairs, 4 well equipped laboratories, a Dental X-Ray unit and Clinic, 1 Micro-Surgical unit, 1 Nitrous Oxide apparatus, 5 Nair Hospital Dental College. Microscopes, 1 Cinema Projector, 1 Epidioscope and other equipment to give dental treatment on modern lines and also provides facilities for teaching dentistry. There were 102 students including 20 lady students on the roll. 16 students including 5 lady students appeared and passed the Diploma Examination. The admission standard for the students is Inter Science (B Group) of the University and extends over four years. The College also runs a Dental Clinic which treats patients at a nominal cost. and supplies artificial teeth. During the year 31,183 patients were treated as against 30,185 in the preceding year. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,38,296-10-3 as against Rs. 97,384-14-6 in the previous year; and the total revenue by way of fees from students and patients was Rs. 48,179-8 as against Rs. 45,264-4-0 during the previous year. The College has an Academic Council and an Advisory Dental Board to look after the academic affairs of the College.

During the year under report a new building costing about Rs. 5,00,000 was constructed for the College in the Nair Hospital compound. The opening ceremony of the new building was performed by Smt. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, Government of India, on 6th February 1952. On the same day the unveiling ceremony of the bust of Dr. V. M. Desai, the Dean of the College, as well as the opening ceremony of Dr. V. M. Desai Maxillo-Facial and Plastic Surgery Department were also performed by the said Minister. The Bust and the Plastic Surgery Department were donated by the friends and admirers of Dr. Desai. The Corporation have given administrative approval to the building being provided with equipment and instruments costing about Rs. 5 lacs to be spread over a period of 5 years.

46. At the close of the year under review, there were 1,70,089 pupils in 458 Municipal schools and 25 classes in Greater Bombay, out of whom 1,44,680 pupils in 357 schools and 23 classes were in the City and 25,409 pupils in 101 schools and 2 classes in the Suburbs. The corresponding figures at the close of the previous year were 1,62,857 pupils in 459 schools and 27 classes in Greater Bombay, representing 1,40,219 pupils in 359 schools and 24 classes in the City and 22,638 pupils in 100 schools and 3 classes in the Suburbs. The midday classes were closed on the ground of financial strigency during the year under report. The highest number of pupils on the rolls in the Municipal Schools in Greater Bombay was 1,79,884 at the end of July 1951. The number came down to 1,70,089 at the end of March 1952. The fall in the number at the end of the year was mainly due to (i) refusal of admissions after 15th July 1951, (ii) the migratory nature of labour population, (iii) striking out names of children on account of their continuous absence from schools and (iv) the change in the commencement of the academic year from April to February whereby a large number of pupils of standards IV to VII left Municipal Schools on passing their examinations. The total number of teachers in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 4,700 as against 4,475 and 3,577 in the previous two years in the City. Of this number 3,834 were permanent, 683 non-permanent and 183 Special Teachers including part-timers. On account of the increase in the number of pupils additional teachers were recruited during the year. The percentage of trained teachers was 85.1 in the City and that in the Suburbs 75.4.

The Byculla Education Centre arranged Refresher Classes for trained and un-trained teachers. 64 programmes of film shows on educational topics at different schools were arranged with the help of the Propaganda Officer, the Government and the United States Information Service authorities.

Spinning was taught as a Basic Craft in one Marathi and one Gujarati School as in the preceding year. Two schools continued as Basic Schools during the year with kitchen and Gardening as additional subjects. A scheme for the extension of the Basic Craft to other schools could not be given effect to due to various handicaps.

The number of Aided Schools during the year under report was 285 as against 278 in the previous year. The number of pupils in Aided Schools was 69,100 as against 65,796 for the previous year. The number of recognised schools not receiving Municipal grants-in-aid was 23 with 3,179 pupils, whereas in the previous year the number was 30 with 4,759 pupils. The total number of teachers in Aided Schools including Special and part-time teachers in Greater Bombay was 2,721 as against 2,646 for the previous year.

The census of compulsory school-going age children not attending schools reached a figure of 17,971 in the City and 5,824 in the Suburbs. Of these 7,197 children of compulsory age were enrolled in the City and 1,965 in the suburban schools respectively before 15th July 1951. There were 1,13,133 children of compulsory age attending Municipal schools at the end of the year as against 1,10,277 in the previous year. The system of holding schools in two sessions had to be continued during the year on account of the acute shortage of housing accommodation.



Physical Education was imparted in almost all schools on the lines of Government curriculum. Two Mass Drill Displays at two Centres one in the City and the other in the Suburbs were held in which more than 9,000 children took part.

The Municipal Boy Scout and Girl Scout Associations were affiliated to the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bombay State, during the year under report. Besides their usual activities the Scouts and Guides rendered useful services at the various departmental and public functions.

The average cost per pupils in the City Schools calculated on the number of pupils on the rolls was Rs. 72.2 as against Rs. 71.9 and Rs. 73.7 in the previous two years for the City Schools, the average cost per pupil in the Suburban Schools calculated on the number of pupils on the rolls was Rs. 43.9 as against Rs. 37.8 in the previous year.

An amount of Rs. 5.32 lacs was paid to the Aided Schools in the City as grant-in-aid as against Rs. 5 lacs and Rs. 4.66 lacs in the previous two years. The amount was paid after applying a varying cut of 1, 6, 11 and 20 per cent. on the total assessed amount of Rs. 5.80 lacs against Rs. 5.43 and 5.18 lacs after applying cuts of 9 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively, in the preceding two years. An amount of Rs. 1.40 lacs was paid to the Aided Schools in the Suburbs after applying a cut of 4 per cent. to the assessed grant of Rs. 1.45 lacs. The total expenditure incurred by the City Aided Schools amounted to Rs. 35.66 lacs against Rs. 33.72 lacs and Rs. 33.14 lacs in the preceding two years. The total expenditure incurred by the Suburban Aided Schools was Rs. 7.41 lacs against 7.34 lacs in the preceding year. With the average number of 55,187 pupils on the rolls of the Aided Schools in the City as against 52,128 and 52,360 in the last two years the average cost per pupil to the schools worked out to Rs. 64.6 as against Rs. 64.7 and Rs. 64.4 in the preceding two years. The cost per pupil to the Corporation by way of grant worked out to Rs. 9.6 as against Rs. 9.6 and 8.9 in the previous two years. Similarly with the average number of 14,114 pupils on the rolls of the Aided Schools in the Suburbs as against 13,301 in the previous year, the average cost per pupil to the schools worked out to 52.5 as against 55.2 in the preceding year. The cost per pupil to the Corporation by way of grant worked to Rs. 10.3 as against Rs. 9.4 in the preceding year.

1,438 pupils as against 1,478 in the last year received instructions in vocational subjects such as carpentry, tailoring, etc., in 22 Vocational Schools. However, on account of imposition of an Examination fee by Government for the Carpentry and Tailoring Examinations only 238 for Carpentry and 221 for Tailoring paid their fees and appeared for the Examination. 97 pupils in Carpentry and 174 in Tailoring were successful.

As the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the City of Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Act, 1950, came into force from 1st January 1951, the change as contemplated under Section 123-C in the manner of keeping Accounts of the Education Fund was brought into effect from 1st April 1951, which could not be done in the last quarter of the year 1950-51. The year under report was a year of economy as the amount available for expenditure was short of actual requirements and heavy cuts had to be applied to the various items of expenditure. The Municipal grant for City Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13.00 lacs as against Rs. 1,01.18 lacs and Rs. 95.87 lacs during the previous two years, while the Municipal grant for the Suburban Schools was Rs. 15.78 lacs as against Rs. 9.81 lacs for the previous year. The Government Grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 30.10 lacs against Rs. 29.98 lacs for the previous year. The Government grant is based on Shroff Committee's Report of 1948, which laid down that "Grant for Primary Education should be equal to 25 per cent. of the approved expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,00,000." The Education Committee as well as the Corporation are not satisfied with the principle adopted by the Committee. At the time of Committee's Report English was being taught in Secondary Schools and about 10,000 pupils were attending Upper Primary Classes as against 37,000 during the year under report. The number of pupils attending the Upper Primary Schools is also increasing year by year. Taking into account the above facts it is desired that Government should share at least 50 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred on Upper Primary Standards though not all. Recently a representation in that behalf has been submitted by the Corporation to the Government.

47. The difficulty in obtaining paper experienced in the previous years continued during the year under report and out of 150 tons of both the Bleached and Unbleached paper for which indents were placed with the Government only 90 tons were allotted against which only 54 tons were received from the mills with the result that to make up the shortage, 48 tons of Foreign Bleached paper had to be purchased locally at high rates in order to cope up with the increased requirements of the Municipal departments including those in Greater Bombay the work in respect of which was undertaken at the Press during the year. Total quantity of paper consumed was 142 tons against 116½ tons and 103 tons during the previous two years.



The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 4,437 on the total turnover of Rs. 7.35 lacs against Rs. 5.46 lacs and Rs. 5.13 lacs of previous two years when the surpluses were Rs. 9,328 and Rs. 4,919. The labour staff at the close of the year consisted of 234 workers against 189 and 165 in the previous two years.

The printing work of all departments including departments of Greater Bombay was carried out at the Press. The Budget Estimates and Establishment Schedules of B. E. S. & T. Undertaking were also printed at the Press.

48. During the year under report the department continued to attend to contested matters and other proceedings in the High Court, City Civil Court, Small Causes Court and Police Courts and also to other legal matters. During the year, the department received 5,904 files, addressed 891 letters to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advices on 90 documents. Corresponding figures in the preceding year were 5,246 files, 1,243 letters and 86 documents. The report contains figures of High Court suits as well as number of documents such as, conveyances, etc., that were completed.

The income by way of costs recovered amounted to Rs. 26,404-6-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 65,194-4-6 as against Rs. 29,378 and Rs. 60,512, respectively, for the preceding year.

49. During the year under report there were 12 Unions of Municipal employees of which 8 were registered with a total membership of 7,618. The total number of labour staff employed in 11 main departments was 27,182 persons as against 27,320 in the previous year. The Labour Officer dealt with among other things (i) 991 individual grievances of the Labour Staff, (ii) matters arising out of the clarification of the Award of the Industrial Tribunal in Hospital Employees' dispute, (iii) hearing day to day offence reports of K. E. M. Hospital and Fire Brigade Staff, (iv) matters arising out of the adjudication on the demands of the subordinate staff, (v) matters arising out of the adjudication on the demands of employees in inferior service and (vi) welfare of Municipal employees.

The recreational, educational and other cultural activities organised by the Welfare Branch of the Department for the benefit of the Municipal Workers and their dependents continued more vigorously in the year under report. The maternity unit attached to the Chembur Welfare Centre continued to do its useful work under a qualified lady Doctor and medical treatment, wherever necessary, was given by the Welfare Organization.

50. Labour relations during the year were on the whole congenial and there was no appreciable dislocation of work at any place during the year. The workers of K. E. M., Arthur Road and B. Y. L. Nair Hospitals went on lightening strikes but on the intervention of the Labour Officer and the Heads of Departments concerned resumed work immediately. There was also a strike of the workers of the Insecticide Branch in the suburbs but the workers soon resumed their work. The demands of the Unions of the Workers and of the Bombay Municipal Subordinate Staff were referred to adjudication. Awards in respect of these adjudications were received after the year was over.

The system of Joint Councils was introduced and there were Joint Councils for Fire Brigade Staff, Water Works Departments, the Subordinate Staff Union, the K. E. M., Sion, Nair, Arthur Road and G. T. B. Hospitals. These Councils worked on lines of the Whitley Councils of Great Britain and helped to promote cordial relations between the staff and the administration.

51. The two Ward Officers (one for the South and the other for the North) attended to and dealt with complaints pertaining to Drainage, Conservancy, Water Supply, Buildings and Sanitation during the year under report. On their usual rounds the complaints were verified and the needful done and also sanitary and other defects noticed by them in the course of their rounds were reported to the respective heads of departments for necessary action. The number of such references in respect of Buildings was 1,478, Conservancy 693, Drainage 398, Sanitation 1,871, Water Supply 1,767, and miscellaneous 319, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 1,637, 618, 624, 2,576 and 1,869.

52. This year also the Municipal Chief Auditor's Report has not been included in the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report, as required by Section 137(4) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as it was not received in time. The Municipal Chief Auditor's Report would have been of much help to the Standing Committee while studying the report of the Municipal Commissioner. The report will be forwarded to the Corporation separately when received.

Municipal Corporation Office,  
Bombay, 18th March 1953. }

N. C. PUPALA  
Chairman,  
STANDING COMMITTEE.

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