

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER  
FOR  
GREATER BOMBAY  
FOR THE YEAR  
1956-57**



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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER  
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.**

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of various Municipal Departments for the year 1956-57.

2. Shri Salebhoy Abdul Kader was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year under report, Shri P. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B., was the Chairman of the Standing Corporation Committee, Shri S. M. Thakare was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and Dr. S. R. Wadia, M.B.B.S., M.F.(H.) (Lond.), was the Chairman of the Education Committee upto the end of March 1957.

3. Shri P.R. Nayak, I.C.S., continued to hold the office of the Municipal Commissioner during the year.

4. The financial transactions have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 56.00 lacs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 47.80 lacs. This was due to the fact that the actual income increased by Rs. 60.65 lacs over the Budget Estimate while the expenditure was reduced by Rs. 43.15 lacs over the budgetted amount. With the increasing needs and growing population, the present financial resources prove quite insufficient in keeping with the prestige of this premier City, which has all along endeavoured to provide every available civic amenity to its citizens. Sincere efforts must be made to augment the Municipal finances as well as to reduce the wasteful expenditure, if any, by proper scrutiny. One such experiment, viz., the study by Messrs. Ibcon, Ltd., of the reorganisation of municipal departments so as to reduce the almost intolerable establishment charges has proved of great help. Similar measures in other fields including personnel management are urgently called for.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 1,26.16 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of the accounts for the year under report, the actual Opening Balance for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,30.31 lacs, as against Rs. 91.90 lacs for the previous year. The total income budgetted for was Rs. 9,87.42 lacs while the actual realisations amounted to Rs. 10,48.07 lacs, showing an increase of Rs. 60.65 lacs over the budgetted amount and also an increase of Rs. 45.78 lacs over the actuals of the previous year, viz., Rs. 10,02.29 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the amount budgetted for was Rs. 10,35.22 lacs whereas the actuals of expenditure were Rs. 9,92.07 lacs, as against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 9,31.18 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 47.80 lacs was thus turned into a surplus of Rs. 56.00 lacs as against the surpluses of Rs. 71.11 and Rs. 36.31 lacs in the previous two years. The financial transactions of the year ended with a Closing Balance of Rs. 92.92 lacs.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals a net increase of Rs. 43.13 lacs with that of previous year's figure, viz., Rs. 9,64.74 lacs (exclusive of Rs. 40.20 lacs transferred from B. E. S. & T. Fund). There were increases almost under every major head, the main increases being under General Tax Rs. 6.13 lacs, Town Duties Rs. 3.24 lacs, Water Works Rs. 15.41 lacs and S. W. Drains Rs. 2.57 lacs.

The main decreases in income are in respect of Public Health Department Rs. 0.32 lac, Medical Relief Rs. 0.66 lac, Market and Slaughter Houses Rs. 0.29 lac and certain other heads Rs. 0.1 lac, the total decreases being Rs. 1.37 lacs.

6. As against the final sanctioned grants (including renewed and additional grants) which aggregated to Rs. 12,83.88 lacs, the actuals amounted to Rs. 9,92.07 lacs leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 2,91.81 lacs. Against this, an amount of Rs. 1,95.09 lacs was required to be renewed for expenditure during the following year and the balance of Rs. 96.72 lacs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 9,92.07 lacs, compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 9,31.18 lacs showed a net increase of Rs. 60.89 lacs, i.e., gross increase of Rs. 77.03 lacs less decreases of Rs. 16.14 lacs.

The main increases on the Expenditure Side were under Water Works Rs. 32.98 lacs, Contribution to Budget 'B' Rs. 3.86 lacs and that to Budget 'D' Rs. 2.80 lacs and to Budget 'E' Rs. 9.65 lacs, Provident Fund Rs. 4.5 lacs, Dearness Allowance Rs. 0.77 lac, Grant-in-Aid Rs. 4.45 lacs, Medical Relief Rs. 16.03 lacs, Fire Brigade Rs. 0.57 lac, Licensing Rs. 0.16 lac, Gardens Rs. 0.12 lac, Markets Rs. 0.86 lac, and minor increases under certain other heads, Rs. 0.28 lac whereas the main

decreases were under General Supervision Rs. 0.32 lac, Public Health Rs. 5.88 lacs, Street Cleansing Rs. 4.94 lacs, Roads, S. W. Drains Rs. 4.08 lacs, Mechanical Rs. 0.38 lac and Buildings and Lands, Acquisition, etc., Rs. 0.54 lac.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1956 on account of Loan Funds (excluding the Trust Funds) was Rs. 18.36 lacs. Loans aggregating to Rs. 3,54.29 lacs were raised during the year including an amount of Rs. 100 lacs, received from the Government of India for financing the Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme. The Standing Committee would once again like to place on record their sincere thanks to the Central Government for their timely assistance which has no doubt helped the Corporation to put through the Scheme more expeditiously than could have otherwise been possible.

The total Loan Funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 372.66 lacs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 6.47 lacs was reserved for the purchase of Capital Stock. The net amount thus available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,66.19 lacs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,73.54, lacs ; the excess expenditure of Rs. 7.35 lacs was met out of an advance from Surplus monies.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,69.72 lacs on Capital Works as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 4,66.68 lacs, the percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates being 21 as against 13 for the preceding year.

The amount of the new loan proposed in the Budget for 1956-57 was Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The same was reduced to Rs. 4.96 lacs in the revised estimates.

A loan of Rs. 1 Crore was raised from Government in one instalment. The loan of Rs. 1,15.50 lacs was raised by public subscription and Rs. 1,30 lacs was raised in two instalments internally. The total amount actually raised to finance the Capital Expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 3.54 lacs.

The Balance of the loan of Rs. 154.50 lacs out of the loan aggregating to Rs. 5,00 lacs sanctioned for 1956-57 was also allowed to lapse.

Reduction of Debts during the year amounted to Rs. 45.70 lacs. At the close of the preceding year, the total amount of Municipal Loan Outstanding including advances from the various Special Funds was Rs. 30,32.73 lacs. Amount of loan outstanding as on 31st March 1957 was Rs. 33,41.32 lacs. The total debt charges for payment of interest, Sinking Fund, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,63.66 lacs.

8. The book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,13.33 lacs. Valuing the Municipal and Improvement Trust Debentures at par, the market value of the Sinking Fund Investment at the end of the year stood at Rs. 5,90.54 lacs. This together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1957, viz., Rs. 2.64 lacs, and cash of Rs. 431 brought the total amount of the Sinking Fund to Rs. 5,93.18 lacs, which more than covered the amount of Rs. 5,85.70 lacs at which the Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the Fund was thus Rs. 7.48 lacs against Rs. 10.50 lacs at the end of the previous year.

9. The total Income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,22.46 lacs against Rs. 1,19.30 lacs for the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 3.16 lacs, the main increases were in respect of (i) Rent and other proceeds of properties Rs. 0.08 lac ; (ii) Contribution from Municipal Corporation Rs. 3.86 lacs ; (iii) Interest and Profits on investments Rs. 0.32 lac ; (iv) Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 0.29 lac counterbalanced by decreases of Rs. 1.39 lacs in Grant-in-Aid for meeting the deficit in the General Account.

The total expenditure for the year viz., Rs. 1,27.02 lacs showed an increase of Rs. 3.10 lacs over that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 1,23.92 lacs. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 3.53 lacs under maintenance of properties and streets, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 0.43 lac under Debt Charges.

Loan liabilities of the ex-Trust at the commencement of the year were Rs. 15,11.58 lacs against Rs. 15,19.16 lacs in the previous year. A loan of Rs. 19.28 lacs was raised during the year while the debt was reduced by Rs. 24.32 lacs, including the amount of Rs. 7.84 lacs which was repaid to Government on the basis of equated payments. The outstanding loan liabilities at the close of the year thus stood at Rs. 15,06.54 lacs of which the actual liability to Government was Rs. 7,69.80 lacs. All the debentures in respect of loans aggregating Rs. 476 lacs originally raised from Government have now been repurchased according to the approved programme for Sinking Fund investments. The liability to Government on this account is, therefore, only Rs. 293.80 lacs.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 79.98 lacs. In the course of the year receipts on account of sale proceeds of Land and Buildings amounting to Rs. 12.30 lacs were credited to this Account. The total funds thus available were Rs. 92.28 lacs. In addition to this, a loan of Rs. 19.28 lacs was raised for the repayment of Rs. 25 lacs B. I. T. loan of 1926. The deficit in the General Account for the year amounted to Rs. 4.56 lacs and was transferred to the Capital Account. There was thus left an unspent balance of Rs. 70.52 lacs at the close of the year.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 36.47 lacs against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 82.82 lacs including Rs. 7.07 lacs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment. The total expenditure on Schemes upto 31st March 1957 amounted to Rs. 21,57.93 lacs of which Rs. 14.85 lacs represent discount and other charges on loans and Rs. 16.48 lacs represent the amount towards repayment of loan.

The amount of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1957 was Rs. 611.49 lacs including cash of Rs. 100 with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investment at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 614.76 lacs. This, together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1957, viz., Rs. 1.33 lacs and cash of Rs. 100 with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 6,16.09 lacs against Rs. 5,56.04 lacs, at which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the fund thus amounted to Rs. 60.05 lacs.

The liabilities of the loans in respect of the Improvement Schemes as outstanding on 31st March 1957 was Rs. 15.07 lacs. Out of this Rs. 2.94 lacs were borrowed from Government as aforesaid and the balance of Rs. 12.13 lacs represented loans raised by issue of debentures. Out of this Rs. 4.76 lacs originally borrowed from Government have now been repurchased for Sinking Fund investments and Rs. 7.37 lacs from the public.

The gross Capital liabilities of the Improvement Schemes stood at Rs. 15,54.12 lacs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 29,50.25 lacs including the book value of lands comprised in Schedule 'W' and 'X' which has resulted in surplus of Rs. 1,396.12 lacs.

With a view to meeting the expenditure on Slum Clearance Scheme in the City, a loan of Rs. 10 lacs was raised, whereas an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 was transferred as Revenue surplus from the General Account, the total amount thus available for expenditure being Rs. 10.01 lacs. The expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan amounted Rs. 8.33 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 1.68 lacs in the Capital Account, Improvement Schemes, Slum Clearance for the City.

The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 165.54 lacs (including Rs. 1,25.69 lacs being the contribution from Budgets 'A' and 'D') against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 164.79 lacs and the Revised Estimates of Rs. 164.99 lacs showing an increase of Rs. 0.74 lac on Budget Estimates and of Rs. 0.55 lac on the Revised Estimates. The increase of Rs. 0.74 lac is made up of an increase of Rs. 1.52 lacs under Fees and Fines from Municipal Schools and Rs. 0.88 lac in Miscellaneous Receipts counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1.54 lacs under Contribution Budget 'A' and 'D' Rs. 0.9 lac in contribution from Government and Rs. 0.02 lac in other Miscellaneous Revenue. The final sanctioned grants amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 188.45 lacs (including the unexpended grants for the previous year renewed for expenditure and the additional grants).

The total expenditure booked was Rs. 162.91 lacs inclusive of Rs. 0.26 lac for the Extended Suburbs, and the total unexpended grants amounted to Rs. 25.53 lacs. Out of this, grants renewed in 1957-58 aggregated to Rs. 16.41 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 9.13 lacs to lapse as savings.

Out of the total Loan Funds of Rs. 25.61 lacs, the expenditure booked during the year on the Capital Works was Rs. 4.92 lacs leaving a balance of Rs. 20.69 lacs to be carried to the following year. A loan of Rs. 20.69 lacs was proposed to be raised in Estimates but no loan was raised during the year under report.

10. During the year under report, the rates of taxation remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., General Tax (including Fire Tax) at 17½ per cent.; Water Tax at 3¾ per cent. and Halalkhore Tax at 3 per cent. Tax on vehicles and animals was levied at the maximum rates mentioned in Schedule G. Rates charged for the supply of water by meter measurement also remained the same as in the previous year and ranged from As. 12 to Rs. 2-6-0 per 1,000 gallons according to the class of properties, the minimum rate being charged to the Government and the maximum to the Race Course premises.

On the Assessment Register at the close of the year, there were 54,733 properties against 54,527 during the previous year of which 51,369 properties as against 51,187 properties in the previous year were assessed to General Tax while 2,238 properties against 2,215 in the previous year were exempted from General Tax under Section 143(1)(a) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, while the Municipal properties not assessed to the General Tax numbered 1,126.

Properties newly erected, demolished and enlarged during the year numbered 793, 587 and 726, respectively, as against 675, 703 and 721 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double-room tenements and flats numbered 2,72,273, 76,259 and 59,565, respectively, against 2,72,977, 74,800 and 58,476 in the previous year.

Rateable value of all properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 25,74.43 lacs as against Rs. 25,20.61 lacs and Rs. 24,98.48 lacs in the preceding two years. The *per capita* rateable value was Rs. 110-10-11 as against Rs. 108-5-11 and Rs. 107-6-8 in the previous years. In 14 cases, the rateable value was increased by more than Rs. 2,000 in each case.

In the classification of properties according to user, it is found that out of 54,733 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 2,574.43 lacs, 36,409 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 1,441.67 lacs.

From the classification of properties according to rateable values, it is found that as many as 47,087 properties come within the rateable value of Rs. 20,000, leaving only 2,008 properties having rateable value between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 3,50,001 and above. These figures do not, however, include properties belonging to the Bombay Port Trust and the Railways which are assessed in lump.

The total number of vehicles and animals taxed during the year (including those taxed under the Public Conveyance Act) was 48,488 as against 44,241 and 43,600 in the previous two years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any group was 25,358 for motor cars (including 3,395 taxis) and the smallest numbers were 9 for trollies and 751 horses.

During the year under report, Wheel Tax for hack-victorias, labour-carts and hand-carts (without pneumatic tyres) leviable, respectively, at Rs. 112, Rs. 40 and Rs. 8 per annum was compounded for the calendar year at Rs. 100, Rs. 35 and Rs. 6, respectively, as they had to pay the tax for the whole year in advance instead of quarterly as in the case of other vehicles.

During the year under review, bills numbering 1,12,792 and 1,24,956 were issued, respectively, for Property and Wheel Tax. The amounts collected against net total demands of Rs. 9,08.07 lacs and Rs. 61.61 lacs, were Rs. 709.02 lacs and Rs. 42.85 lacs which worked out to 78.08 and 69.56 per cent. of the net demands, respectively. The percentage of the net total recovery to the total demand worked out to 77.54. The total outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 217.80 lacs. Outstanding involved in disputes regarding water tax and water charges stood at Rs. 95.02 lacs at the end of the year. The figures of total outstanding is also inclusive of the amount of Rs. 54.57 lacs involved in complaints against rateable values, which were pending at the close of the year and Rs. 35.21 lacs being taxes for new proposals for revision under Section 167 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act submitted in the last month of the year due to new constructions, additions, alterations, etc. Out of the total outstanding of Rs. 95.02 lacs from private properties, an amount of Rs. 13.72 lacs was involved in suits filed or being filed, Rs. 4.46 lacs were payable by the Court Receiver and Official Assignee, about Rs. 13.39 lacs were involved in appeals against rateable values and about Rs. 9.22 lacs were involved in disputes regarding water tax or water charges. The amount was also inclusive of a sum of about Rs. 11.55 lacs in respect of properties occupied on ownership basis. The average of recovery to the total demand during the year under report was 77.54, the percentage of outstandings being 22.46 as against 22.08 and 23.13 in the previous two years. The Standing Committee notes with concern that the percentage of outstandings is high and hopes that vigorous efforts will be directed to reduce the outstandings to the maximum possible extent.

The total amount of exemption from General Tax allowed in respect of different properties during the year was Rs. 32.56 lacs as against Rs. 31.51 and Rs. 30.49 lacs in the previous two years.

The number of claims received for drawback and refund was 33 and 4,998, respectively, against 66 and 3,064 and 59 and 4,114 in the previous two years. Of these only 5 and 4,329, refund claims were admitted involving an amount of about Rs. 614-7-0 and Rs. 9.65 lacs, respectively.



During the year 1,628 complaints were received against revision of assessment amounting to Rs. 212.82 lacs while 1,804 complaints against original assessments amounting to, Rs. 1,53,47 lacs. 24 appeals for rateable values were received in the year. Of these 2 were settled out of Court, and 22 were pending.

No fresh suits for recovery of taxes were filed in the year under report but in one case sanction was obtained from the Standing Committee to file a suit. As per the amended provisions of Section 203 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, action to attach the immovable property of a defaulter was being resorted to with a view to effecting early recovery of the bills. In 14 cases properties were attached and the arrears amounting to Rs. 1,25,957-4-1 were recovered. In several other cases, this action is in progress.

An amount of Rs. 11,722-2-0 was collected as Riot Tax in the year under report.

**General Remarks.** During the year under report, the matter as regards assessment of the Railway properties (Central and Western) for the quinquennium 1949-54 to be determined in accordance with the directions of the late Shri Justice Rangnekar was under correspondence with the Railway Administrations. The Assessment of B. P. T. properties for the quinquennium 1944-49, according to Shri Justice Lokur's report, was still pending. Enquiry regarding the rateable value to be fixed in respect of the State Government and the Central Government properties for the quinquennium 1954-59 was before Shri Pestanji P. Kapadia and the Award to be given by him is awaited. The question relating to the payment of General Tax at a rate higher than the rate prevailing immediately before 1st April 1937 by the Central Government was referred to the Municipal Solicitors requesting them to take steps to state a case for the High Court's decision, but in the meanwhile the Central Government agreed to pay the tax at the enhanced rate from 1st April 1948, and not to claim refund of the tax paid at the enhanced rate from the period prior to April 1948. This would result in payments being received from the Central Government so long withheld and the question of stating a case for the High Court's decision will be dropped. As regards the properties enjoying exemption from the loss of General Tax under Article 285 of the Constitution, the Central Government have now agreed to pay from 1st April 1954, the charges for the specific services rendered by the local authorities and have directed the State Government to fix a percentage of such charges payable in lieu of the General Tax.

**Urban Immoveable Property Tax.** 11. The rates of taxation continued to be the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, 5 per cent., in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were above Rs. 2,000 in each case, and 2½ per cent. in the case of buildings and lands the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 and below in each case but not less than Rs. 500. Properties having the rateable value of less than Rs. 500 per annum each continued to be exempted. The arrears of the tax as on the 1st April 1956 were Rs. 44.82 lacs, which was reduced to Rs. 43.35 lacs, on account of amendments. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 25.27 lacs was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 18.07 lacs at the close of the year. The demand in respect of the tax for the year 1956-57 was Rs. 1,07.45 lacs, collection Rs. 85.78 lacs, drawback allowed Rs. 171-4-0, while Rs. 21.67 lacs, remained outstanding at the close of the year. The total collection of Urban Immoveable Property Tax thus amounted to Rs. 1,11.06 lacs during the year under report.

**Town Duties.** 12. During the year, the rates of Town Duties continued to be the same as those prevailing in the previous year. The gross collections from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 1,19.08 lacs as against Rs. 1,14.46 lacs, Rs. 93.49 lacs and Rs. 93.86 lacs in the preceding three years. There was a substantial increase in the net receipts from sugar, iron, steel and edibles whereas receipts from grain and tea showed a decrease. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 21.49 lacs as against Rs. 22.96 lacs, Rs. 15.73 lacs and Rs. 19.67 lacs in the previous three years. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 97.59 lacs as against Rs. 91.51 lacs, Rs. 77.75 lacs and Rs. 72.76 lacs in the previous three years. The total number of claims for refunds was 30,058 as against 35,173, 29,123 and 36,608 in the preceding three years. The number of claims for refund during the year was less by 5115 than in the previous year and the amount of refund was less by about Rs. 1,46,880.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea-cases, etc., amounted to Rs. 1.05 lacs as against Rs. 0.90 lac, 0.64 lac and Rs. 0.84 lac in the preceding three years.

Town Duties collected at Bhandup, Jogeshwari, etc., in respect of articles coming by roads amounted to Rs. 11.94 lacs as against Rs. 11.19 lacs and Rs. 7.85 lacs in the preceding two years. With the extension of the Greater Bombay limits from 1st February 1957, the Municipal Chowkies hitherto located at Bhandup and Jogeshwari were shifted to Mulund and Dahisar respectively.

13. As the term of the Corporation was extended to 31st July 1957, the Municipal Election Roll for the General Elections scheduled to be held in 1956, was revised by house to house enumeration from March 1956 with a staff comprising 100 indoor and 400 outdoor employees. However, under Bombay Act IX of 1956 the State Government fixed an earlier date, viz., 14th May 1957 as the date of retirement of Councillors. The Municipal Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the State Government fixed the 9th May 1957 as the date of poll for the Municipal General Elections, 1957. The general preliminaries, such as, selecting and securing polling sites, printing of forms, placards, etc., were undertaken from January 1957.

The Municipal Election Roll, 1956, containing 15,10,594 names came into operation on 20th December 1956 by Bombay Act No. XLIII of 1956, the restrictions on the holding of by-elections to fill casual vacancies upto 31st July 1957 were removed. There were 44 casual vacancies, 42 on account of resignations and 2 on account of deaths, to be filled in. 37 seats were filled in and contested. For the remaining 7 seats, the poll was taken on 11th December 1956.

By a Bombay Act of LVIII of 1956, the areas specified in Schedule II to the Act came to be merged with Greater Bombay with effect from 1st February 1957. With their incorporation, the number of seats in the Corporation rose to 131, thus allotting 7 seats to the Extended Suburbs. The various seats were filled in accordance with the provisions of Schedule I to the aforesaid Act. The extended suburban area was divided into 3 Wards, viz., 42, 43 and 44 for the purpose of General Elections and 7 elective seats were apportioned as 3, 3 and 1, respectively, amongst them.

14. The Architectural Planning Branch prepared in all 492 Plans, 201 Estimates costing Rs. 33 lakhs which included Plans and Estimates for 7 new school buildings and 6 for additional floors over 3 existing schools. This also included those for alterations, additions, etc., to the buildings of different Medical institutions, Fire Brigade Stations at Colaba and Vikhroli, a Garden at Sion Fort Hill and housing schemes. Layouts of certain plots of land in five different schemes were also prepared. Loan relating to housing comprised construction of 100 tenements for Conservancy Staff at Bapty Road, multi-storied building at Haines Road, 132 tenements at Azad Nagar, 4 staff quarters at Wadala and Mahim Pumping Station, and Labour quarters at the K. E. M. Hospital. The land for the Raja Baldevdas Birla Krida Kendra, at Chowpatty was handed over to the Municipality by the Government at a nominal rent of Re. 1 per annum. The work which is to be executed at Shri Birla's cost under Municipal supervision will be taken up in hand shortly. The plans and estimates were also prepared for a boating facility in the compound of Victoria Gardens, a Gymnasium at Gilder Lane, a Welfare Centre at Tardeo at Mahalaxmi and a Gymnasium shed at the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool at Mahim. The construction work of the Municipal Head Office Extension was in progress during the year under report.

The Slum Clearance Scheme initiated in 1954-55 made a satisfactory progress during the year under report. The structures at Sabu Siddique Road were completed and the original tenants were re-housed therein. Out of 464 tenements intended for temporary housing of the families likely to be dishoused from the clearance areas, 137 have been completed, 254 are nearing completion and the remaining 73 are being taken in hand in the ensuing year. The Municipality started taking action for clearance of privately-owned slums as a Pilot Scheme in respect of two clearance areas was prepared. Steps for operating compulsory acquisition orders in the area were in progress. Plans and estimates for permanent buildings in the Kamathipura area for housing dishoused persons on the cleared as well as on other available sites were also prepared. The scheme for granting improvement subsidy to owners of private buildings so as to induce them to improve their insanitary and defective buildings with a view to rendering them fit for human habitation was also formulated during the year under report. Regulations for determining the standard of fitness of buildings for human habitation were also framed. The survey of old buildings undertaken during the year will provide very useful data in formulating future slum clearance schemes and implementing the same. The experts for surveying the low-lying lands in the area of Mahim creek came to India for their studies and a detailed report from their representatives was received and was under the scrutiny of the Engineering Department.

15. The total number of properties both Municipal and ex-Trust maintained by the Maintenance Branch during the year was 3,312 which was more by 16 than the number of properties, viz., 3,196 in the previous year. 18 properties were added during the year under report while 2 properties were demolished. The work of upkeep and maintenance of buildings was carried out partly by contract and partly by departmental agency. Special repairs works estimated to cost Rs. 5.44 lacs were taken in hand and the expenditure against them during the year was Rs. 3.20 lacs. Work orders to the extent of Rs. 9.69 lacs through the Petty Works Contractors as against Rs. 4.33 lacs

and Rs. 3.83 lacs, respectively, in the previous year. In addition, repairs to school buildings under Budget 'E' were also carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 0.30 lac in the year under report. In addition oil-painting and white-washing to the Municipal properties were carried out from the provision of Rs. 0.75 lac.

Works of improvement of water supply to the *ex-Trust* Chawis, structural repairs by gunite treatment and provision of separate electric meters and electrification were carried out during the year.

Of the total expenditure, works to the extent of Rs. 9.43 lacs were carried out departmentally and of Rs. 9.61 lacs through Petty Works Contractors.

During the year under report, the following major schemes were executed :—

(i) A dormitory at Palton Road accommodating 370 beds and another at Naigaum accommodating 220 beds, (ii) two transit camps for rehousing families to be dishoused from the slum areas in Kamathipura, (iii) 144 two room and three room blocks at Gilder Lane and (iv) 120 tenements under construction at Wadala for general public.

The following major works were completed during the year :—

(i) An Open Air Theatre in the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, (ii) An additional floor over the Municipal school building, Sewree, (iii) Construction of stalls and pavements at the Gold Mohur Castle Market, Byculla ; (iv) Addition of two floors over the Nurses' quarters at the R. P. T. B. Hospital and (v) Conversion of 'F' Ward stables into an Isolation Ward for T. B. Patients and a clinic at Dadar.

The works in progress comprised the Convalescent Home for the staff quarters, extension to Municipal Head Office Building, a Clinic and Maternity Home at Naigaum, School Buildings on sites 'A' and 'B', Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba, new building for the T. N. M. College, godowns, quarters and office for the Central Stores at Byculla and an enclosure with beam for Hippopotamus in the Victoria Gardens. The housing schemes undertaken by the Corporation represent housing for the essential Municipal staff, for Municipal staff in general, public housing for low-income groups and housing to be provided for slum clearance. The number of tenements constructed by the Corporation during the year under report was 1,551 as against 217 for the previous year and the cost incurred was a little less than Rs. 19 lacs.

16. During the year, 4,911 applications against 3,428, 4,600 and 5,052 in the previous three 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 2,176 against 2,070, 2,051 and 2,067 in the previous three years. The number of new tenements constructed during the year was 1,322 against 1,561, 1,696 and 1,996 in the preceding three years. Out of 1,322 tenements, 119 were one-room tenements, 348 were two-room tenements and 855 larger tenements. The corresponding figures for the previous three years were 296, 454 and 811, 155, 296, 360 and 1,181, 291, 662 and 1,043 respectively. Of the newly constructed tenements, the highest number was 499 in F Ward consisting of 17 one-room, 67 two-room and 499 larger tenements. The total number of buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 332 of which 100 were residential and 232 non-residential as against 284 constructed during the preceding year. Two buildings were constructed by Co-operative Societies and two by employers for their employees. According to the above statistics, the new building activity shows a slight increase but, it did not even touch the fringe of the problem looming large since a long time. A fillip to this industry is very essential, if adequate housing accommodation is to be provided to the citizens within some reasonable range of time.

The number of tenements demolished during the year was 938 against 1,143 in the previous year. Of these, 819 were one-room tenements, 50 two-room tenements and 69 larger tenements. Of the demolished buildings, the highest number was 281 in D Ward and consisted of 255 one-room tenements, 15 two-room tenements and 11 larger tenements. Such demolitions though inevitable in the interest of the occupants of the premises, tend to aggravate the existing acute housing shortage. It is, therefore, necessary that the Executive should, before pulling down any building, satisfy themselves that the building is definitely in a ruinous condition and beyond repairs.

During the year, the crusade against the unauthorized works was pursued. It appears that due to housing shortage there is an upward trend to put up such works without proper permission and in contravention of the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act and the Building Bye-laws. Sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained in 528 cases for the removal of unauthorized works. In addition, there were 504 cases pending at the close of the last year giving a total of 1,032 unauthorized structures. Of these 196 works were removed

by the parties while 169 cases were removed departmentally. Out of the remaining 667 cases, in 69 cases the works were regularised and 598 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Action for the removal of stall-board projections and show-cases on public streets was continued through the Stall-board Removal Staff. In all 1,729 warning letters were issued during the year under report. 187 projections were removed by the parties of their own accord and 720 were removed departmentally. 189 stall-board projections, 438 weather frame projections and 44 rolling shutters were allowed to be retained on payment of fees as against 532, 606 and 28, respectively, in the preceding year. The net income derived from temporary projections, such as, stall-board, etc., amounted to Rs. 5.93 lacs against Rs. 5.72 lacs and Rs. 4.12 lacs in the preceding two years, while the expenditure incurred on the establishment, etc., charges for the control of such projections was Rs. 1.09 lacs as against Rs. 0.87 lac, Rs. 0.99 lac and Rs. 0.97 lac in the preceding three years.

In the case of dilapidated houses, the issue of notices and launching of prosecutions continued as before. In all 8,260 notices were issued during the year for removal of unsafe buildings against 6,497 in the previous year. Out of these 6,463 were complied with and 1,797 were pending at the end of the year. Out of 1,737 notices pending at the end of the last year, 1,361 were complied with and 376 notices still remained pending at the close of the year. In some deserving cases where the owners applied delaying tactics or refused to comply with Municipal requisitions, authorizations under Section 499 of the Act were given to tenants to carry out repairs works and to recover the reasonable expenses incurred by them from the rents. Such cases were, however, very few as the tenants were also unwilling to take up the responsibility due to lack of unity or funds.

In some cases, departmental action had to be taken to pull down unsafe portions of buildings in the interest of public safety, as the owners failed to carry out the Municipal requisitions, meeting the cost in the first instance from the special provision made for the purpose in the Budget. Action for propping up, etc., of unsafe buildings resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 6,702-6-0 in eight cases.

The enormous cost involved in the acquisition of set-backs hampered the improvement and widening of narrow streets in congested localities and in several cases minor works were permitted within the Regular Lines on payment of indemnity money. The area of the set-backs added to the road was 4,736.43 square yards. The problem of providing alternate accommodation to persons dishoused due to acquisition of set-backs, collapse of buildings, etc., could not be solved satisfactorily as the number of tenements constructed did not keep pace with the number of families dishoused. However, some relief was given with the help of the Accommodation Controller who was prompt enough to give top-most priority to the deserving cases.

During the year 99 buildings or portions thereof collapsed as against 101 in the previous year. The total number of persons injured was 66 and those killed was 18.

The survey of old houses in the City with a view to ascertain their conditions and also to get an assessment of housing needs of the City was started on 22nd June 1956. The data is collected in detailed forms drawn up for the survey for slum clearance, incorporating the information, regarding the physical conditions of buildings, their sanitary deficiencies, and also the socio-economic information of the families occupying the buildings. All this information is entered in the Register Books. Apart from furnishing valuable data for formulating a programme for slum clearance and for new house building projects, the survey will reveal the number of buildings unfit for human habitation due to structural deterioration and sanitary defects. The correct picture of the problem will be revealed on the completion of the whole survey. During the year, 11,026 buildings in the City and about 3,000 huts in Dharavi were inspected for this purpose.

17. *Dadar Purification Works.*—The Sewage Purification Works at Dadar functioned satisfactorily throughout the year under report. The total quantity of Drainage and Sewerage. sewage received at the Plant during the year was 5,166.54 million gallons, *i.e.*, an average of 14.15 million gallons per day against the total quantity of 5,307.46, 4,162.98 and 3,746.43 million gallons received at the Works in the previous 3 years giving daily averages of 14.5, 10.26 and 11.16 million gallons, respectively. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 58,335,100 cubic feet, *i.e.*, almost 0.16 million cubic feet more than the last year, *viz.*, 42.75 million cubic feet while the daily production was 1,59,767 cubic feet, as against 1,16,830 cubic feet per day last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted to Rs. 1.51 lacs as against Rs. 1.35 lacs, Rs. 1.23 lacs and Rs. 1.11 lacs in the previous three years. The sale of digested sludge manure brought an increase of Rs. 9.363 as against Rs. 5,083.

Both the pumping stations at Love Grove, viz., Nos. 1 and 2 worked satisfactorily throughout the year. An order has been placed for the supply and installation of two additional pumps each of 40,000 gallons per minute capacity. The average sewage level during the year was about 73.1 T.H.D. against 72.0 T.H.D. in the previous year. The new Detritus Plant forming part of the works under the first stage of the proposed Love Grove Purification Works put into commission during the last year was restarted in March 1957.

The Sewage Purification Plant worked satisfactorily during the year under report. The total volume of sewage received at the plant during the year was 1,409 million gallons, i.e., an average of 3.9 million gallons per day as against 1,228.8 million gallons and 3.6 million gallons during the previous year. The total quantity of sludge gas consumed during the year was 64,01,150 cubic feet. The total revenue realized during the year by sale of gas amounted to Rs. 26,294.12 and by sale of sludge manure amounted to Rs. 1,679-9-0.

The sewerage system of the City depends upon the satisfactory working of Pumping and Compressor Stations. Sewage from the sewerage system of the City was pumped through 13 pumping stations.

Remodelling existing sewerage system.

18. During the year, 538 motor vehicles with 1 Bulldozer were in commission as against 461, 457 and 448 in the previous three years. During the year, 26 unserviceable vehicles were disposed of by public auction. The Suburban fleet consisting of 178 vehicles was directly under Assistant Engineer, Transport (Suburbs).

Transport.

The execution of the scheme for constructing a Central Garage near Worli for housing all vehicles at a central place sanctioned by the Corporation in 1949 and further deferred due to financial stringency have been modified and necessary plans and estimates for an independent transport workshop at Worli were prepared.

In order to augment the fleet, orders had been placed for the purchase of 12 low-loaders, 15 pick-ups and 90 trailers. After these vehicles are received and put into commission, the hiring of the State Transport lorries will be discontinued. The effects of bonus scheme introduced since 1st January 1957 for the refuse and cesspool drivers and cleaners were found to be satisfactory. The average collection of refuse in the City worked out to 2,210 tons per day.

19. The total mileage of roads in the City limits at the end of the year was 2,74,716 miles as against 2,74,226, 2,74,056 and 2,73,606 miles in the preceding three years.

Repairs and Maintenance of Roads and Footpaths.

During the year, about 22,248 square yards of area of road surfaces were renewed with 3" sheet asphalt at a total cost of Rs. 2.31 lacs. The work of maintenance of roads and footpaths was generally satisfactory throughout the year. A total area of 4.30 lacs square yards of the different types of the road surfaces was improved during the year. The work of asphaltting footpaths was continued during the year and footpaths of 45 roads covering an area of 65,156 square yards were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 1.37 lacs.

Traffic Islands were provided at important inter-sections and the total number of such Islands at the close of the year was 112. Out of this, 4 Traffic Islands were provided during the year under report. The work of providing traffic islands at two places was in progress.

Automatic Traffic Signals were installed at the junction of Sir Pheroza Shah Mehta Road junction Dadabhoy Naoroji Road and Mahomedally Road junction Masjid Bunder Road.

During the year a sum of Rs. 0.96 lac was realised on road opening fees, ground rents or fees for temporary occupation of roads and footpaths.

Total number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 12,348 as against 12,325, 12,164 and 11,885 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 19.16 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps. An additional expenditure of Rs. 1.57 lacs was incurred on erection of new lamps, maintenance, miscellaneous works, etc.

Since the year 1954-55, 'All in Hire Scheme' for mercury vapour and fluorescent electric lamps has been introduced, under which all such lamps already installed and to be installed will be owned by the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking, the capital expenditure in respect of these lamps being borne by the Undertaking and the maintenance cost for the lamps being paid by the Corporation to them. 12 roads were lighted, under this scheme and lighting of 20 roads was improved and new lighting arrangement was provided at 7 places under this scheme during the year.

20. As in the past, the major portion of the refuse was as usual transported to Deonar in railway wagons; the work of unloading continued to be in charge of Messrs. Anderson Dawn & Co. The remaining refuse was dumped into low-lying lands in the City, viz., Hornby Vellard, Haines Road, Sion, Kurla Creek and Dharavi, which sites were required to be filled in, thereby reclaiming an area of 2 acres.

The arrangement of running two refuse trains per day instead of three introduced from 15th July 1954 was continued during the year consisting of an average of 30 wagons each.

The total number of wagons sent to Deonar during the year under report was 21,884 as against 23,007, 21,511 and 23,465 during the previous three years. The decrease is mainly due to cancellation of refuse trains several times by the Railway Administration compelling the diversion of the refuse to dumping grounds. The total quantity of refuse removed to Deonar was about 3.72 lac tons as against 3.91 lac 3.66 lac and 3.99 lac, tons during the previous three years. The total expenditure on account of removal and disposal of refuse amounted to Rs. 8.00 lacs as against Rs. 7.46; Rs. 7.18 lacs and Rs. 7.82 lacs in the preceding three years. The total cost of unloading refuse wagons amounted to Rs. 3.65 lacs as against Rs. 3.56 lacs Rs. 3.34 lacs and Rs. 3.64 lacs in the previous three years. The work of unloading refuse wagons was carried out wholly by contract. The increase in expenditure was due to increase in the rate of Railway hired wagons which are of a larger capacity. The total cost of haulage and unloading per ton amounted to Rs. 2.15 approximately as against Rs. 1.91, Rs. 1.97 and Rs. 1.97 per ton in the previous three years.

The position of the rolling stock required for work was far from satisfactory as the number of condemned wagons was on an increase. With a view to eliminating shortage of wagons, 59 wagons were taken on hire from the Western Railway during the year under report at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per wagon per day.

21. The total expenditure booked in connection with the preparation of the Master Plan from the commencement, viz., 1st January 1947 to 31st March 1957, amounted to Rs. 2,61,182. A proposal for revising the Master Plan at a cost of Rs. 80,000 has been approved by the Government, the cost being met from savings in the original scheme. The work will be taken in hand in the ensuing year.

*Development of Trombay Island.*—With the construction of a rail overbridge over the tracks of Central Railways head, Chuna Bhatti, Kurla, it was possible to open the Eastern Express Highway to the public. The work of reconditioning (i) the diversion road to Mahul and (ii) Marol Washi Road, was in progress. Plans and estimates for the construction of Western Express Highway Section No. 1 prepared by Government were submitted to the Corporation for approval. The alignment of Koyna Hydro Electric Tower line was being finalised.

*Town Planning Schemes.*—In all four Town Planning Schemes for Bombay City were approved by the Corporation and the State Government upto 31st March 1957. The areas under the Town Planning Schemes were kept under vigilant control with a view to preventing construction in contravention of the provisions of the Town Planning Rules. Proposals for new constructions, additions and alterations received from the owners of the building in the schemes were scrutinized and Commencement Certificates issued with the concurrence of the Arbitrator.

The Mandvi and Elphinstone areas which were devastated by the dock explosions and subsequent fires in April 1944 comprised of Town Planning Schemes, Bombay City No. I. Proposal in respect of the above schemes was forwarded to Government on 19th July 1955 for according final sanction, on receipt of which schemes will be given effect to immediately. Most of the work regarding printing of the final scheme was nearing completion.

The Mahim area covered by the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, was divided into three Schemes, viz., Schemes Nos. II, III and IV. Final Scheme in respect of Scheme II drawn by the Arbitrator was in the process of printing. The Government's approval to the scheme is awaited.

Arbitration proceedings in respect of Scheme No. III were completed by the Arbitrator during the year under report and his Award will be declared after demarcation of plots on the site. Arbitration Proceedings in respect of 600 property-owners of Scheme No. IV were completed and those in respect of remaining properties were in progress.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with the preliminary works of the proposed Town Planning Schemes for the areas from the commencement upto the end of the year under report was Rs. 9,23,598 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,12,639.

Roads, footpaths and house gullies were swept twice daily. Some of the main roads were attended to with increasing frequency as and when found necessary. House gullies were flushed and main roads were washed periodically. **Conservancy.** Daily average in square miles of roads, footpaths and house gullies cleansed regularly throughout the day was 270.8, 280.4 and 104.0, respectively. Total refuse collected through the Municipal Agency was 8.07 lacs tons.

Refuse gathered by sweeping the roads, footpaths and house gullies was collected and either carried to the nearest dust bin shed or removed in travelling carts or lorries to the place of disposal at least twice daily. Refuse taken to the Mahalaxmi Refuse Siding was transported to Deonar daily in a special refuse train. Dry refuse was sent for filling in low-lying lands at Hornby Vellard, Haines Road, Matunga Railway Lines and Dharavi. Domestic refuse was collected in galvanised sanitary bins with proper covers provided by the owners and was deposited in Municipal travelling carts and lorries or to the nearest dust-bin sheds. The house to house collection of refuse was continued in A, D, F and G Wards.

**Control of rat pest.**—The total number of rats caught and destroyed during the year was 9.81 lacs as against 9.97 lacs in the previous year. No rat was found infected with Plague.

**Control of Stray Dogs.**—The work of destroying stray dogs and of licensing dogs was carried out as in the previous years. 14,036 stray dogs were caught as against 11,939, 11,771 and 12,727 in the previous three years. Out of the above stray and ownerless dogs caught, 12,227 were destroyed, 1,132 were returned to the owners, 164 sent to hospitals for experimental purposes, 181, escaped and 46 were detained at the Kennel at the Mahalaxmi Refuse Siding. 14,879 dog bite cases were reported during the year as against 13,262, 14,038, and 12,338 in the preceding three years. 8,112 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act, as against 8,130, 7,981 and 8,065 in the preceding three years. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 41,855 as against Rs. 41,865-4-0 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the Milch Cattle against rinderpest was continued and 19,389 milch cattle were inoculated as against 22,978 in the previous year.

In addition to the above, the Conservancy Branch also rendered special conservancy and halalkhore services to various circuses, exhibitions, etc., realising thereby Rs. 64,820-13-0 and Rs. 11,089-1-0 respectively.

22. The Department continued to look after the work of acquisition of lands and preparation of layouts, etc., as before. After acquisition of the temple property in Case No. 374, Scheme 5, possession of the reconstituted plot was handed over to the Managing Trustee of the Temple and the lease was under preparation. As regards the area of land along the foreshore of the Worli Village in Scheme 52, further amount of Rs. 4,859 was paid to the Special Land Acquisition Officer towards the balance of compensation payable to the villagers. 258 out of 275 villagers returned their compensation. The work of filling in the Government land in Scheme 77, 'Housing for fishermen Mahim Foreshore', acquired last year, for providing a recreation ground as well as for housing fishermen was still in progress.

Since the Central Railway wanted the Government land in Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga Estate, C. S. No. 38, the Government declined to consider the request of the Municipality for leasing the land for purpose of housing. Awards in respect of 4 more cases of the acquisition of Milch Cattle Stables were declared during the year under report. Acquisition of several other sites were under negotiations both in the City and Suburbs during the year under report.

Out of the total area of 139.36 lacs sq. yds., (about 2,879 acres) vested in or acquired by the ex-Trust, about 37.3 per cent. remained to be developed and out of the developed area, 3.5 per cent. remained to be leased, including an area of 1,64,680 sq. yds. reserved for Municipal purposes, such as, schools, markets, etc. At the end of year, the area of undeveloped land was the same as in the previous year, viz., 51.97 lacs sq. yds., the cost of acquisition of which was Rs. 1,87.09 lacs, as reported in the previous year.

During the year under report, plot admeasuring 357 sq. yds., at Mahalaxmi S. P. Sheds was leased on rental basis, while the number of plots disposed of in the previous three years were 1, 1 and 1, respectively. Construction of transit camps of 244 and 210 tenements at Agripada and Byculla in connection with the Slum Clearance Scheme was completed during the year under report.

Out of the total area of 1,39,36,000 square yards as on 31st March 1957 about 37.3 per cent. remained to be developed and out of the developed area about 3.5 per cent. remained to be leased which included an area of 1,64,680 square yards reserved for Municipal purposes. The average of the leased plots was Rs. 21 per square yard and that of the plots to be leased was estimated at Rs. 25 per square yard.

During the year, in all 28 plots covering a total area of 32,273 sq. yds., and valued at Rs. 9.74 lacs were leased on long leases. The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of the year of report was 4,259 with an area of 59,97,345 sq. yds. valued at Rs. 12,44.75 lacs as against 4,236 plots with an area of 59,68,453 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,37.05 lacs, respectively, in the previous year. Commutation of ground rent in respect of plots leased on long term basis is being discouraged as the same is not considered advantageous to the Corporation.

All the 28 plots leased during the year were on rental basis as against 3 plots during the preceding year out of which 1 plot was leased on rental basis and 2 on premium basis. The total annual rental to be derived from 28 plots was estimated at Rs. 4,273 as against for 3 plots estimated at Rs. 5,953, in the preceding year.

During the year under review an amount of Rs. 8.6 lacs was received by way of commutation of ground rent, premium, etc., as against Rs. 9.10 lacs and Rs. 14.29 lacs, Rs. 12.86 lacs in the preceding three years.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 566 acquired or surrendered buildings against 568 in the preceding year. These contained 5,095 tenements. At the end of the year there were 570 buildings with 5,206 tenements, the difference being due to demolition of 1 structure and transfer of three structures from vacant land and surrender of the two buildings during the year. New residential accommodation comprising 431 tenements became available in the apartments constructed by lessees during the year.

The gross demand for 5,206 tenements in these buildings amounted to Rs. 10.10 lacs. Deducting therefrom losses on account of vacancies and concessional rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 9.99 lacs. The net revenue collected amounted to Rs. 9.39 lacs which was 83.78 per cent. of the total recoverable amount including arrears of Rs. 1.21 lacs for the previous year.

In addition to new tenements under construction at Hay Stack Road, Palton Road, Agripada and Byculla, last year further construction of tenements at Gilder Lane, Wadala behind Spring Mills, Naigaum near Surya Cinema and near Elphinstone Road Market was taken in hand.

The gross demand for *ex-trust* permanent chawls was Rs. 13.71 lacs, while the revenue collected was Rs. 11.90 lacs as against Rs. 11.93 lacs in the previous year. Deducting outgoings of Rs. 8.37 lacs, the net income was Rs. 3.54 lacs during the year under report. Deducting therefrom Rs. 9.43 lacs, as the Sinking Fund and interest charges on the Capital expenditure of Rs. 162.6 lacs incurred for these tenements at the rate of 4.65 per cent., on the capital expenditure prior to 1919-1920 and 6.35 per cent. on expenditure incurred in the subsequent years the Corporation suffered a net loss of about Rs. 5.61 lacs on these tenements during the year under report.

The average population in the chawls during the year was 63,835 as against 62,934, 62,042 and 62,008 in the previous three years, while the corresponding figures for semi-permanent sheds including Labour Camp were 29,972, 29,938, 29,900 and 29,088, respectively. The death rate in the chawls during the year was 3.6 per 1,000 against 3.3, 2.5 and 3.6 in the preceding three years.

At the present rates of rents of Municipal tenements, huge losses are being incurred by the Corporation every year owing to an increase in the maintenance cost as a result of increase in salaries, repairs and sanitation services, over crowding and sub-letting of the tenements putting heavy pressure on these services. To compensate that loss the Commissioner had placed before the Corporation a proposal for increase in rents of *ex-Trust* Chawls built prior to the last World War by 50 per cent. in respect of residential rooms and 60 per cent. for shops and godowns and for creation of an Amenity Fund and a Rent Equalisation Fund. The proposal was passed and the effect to the increase was given from 1st September 1956. As several protests from Tenants' Unions were received, rentals paid at the old rates were being accepted without prejudice in part-payment of arrears.

The gross demand for 4,147 rooms in S. P. sheds and Labour Camps was Rs. 4.99 lacs. Deducting therefrom the losses due to vacancies and concession in rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 4.92 lacs. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 4.80 lacs which was Rs. 85.05 per cent. of the recoverable amount including arrears of Rs. 0.72 lac for the previous years.

During the year under report, electric installations with separate meters in each tenement were provided at Suparibaug, Bellasis Road and Agripada Chawls.

Besides this, the Department looked after 19 properties requisitioned for A. R. P. purposes consisting of 515 tenements and 660 tenements constructed for explosion victims at Arthur Road, Fergusson Road and Wadala Road.



With a view to relieving housing shortage in the City, the Corporation have permitted construction of an additional floor on buildings on plots in *ex-Trust* and Shivaji Park Estates. In accordance with this policy, additional floors on 72 buildings were sanctioned to be constructed during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 1.04 lacs and an extra ground rent of Rs. 4,696. Construction of 43 motor garages on the compulsory open spaces of plots in these Estates was also sanctioned during the year on payment of extra premium amounting to Rs. 0.51 lac and extra ground rent amounting to Rs. 1,966. During the year, in 210 cases encroachments on compulsory open spaces and change of user were detected and action to remedy the irregularities was taken.

With the object of maintaining sanitation, etc., in the Municipal chawls and buildings, enforcement of Bye-laws framed by the Corporation was continued along with the propaganda work and the supervision of the inspecting staff, during the year, as a result of which fines amounting to over Rs. 313 were recovered. First Aid sets and sick-room requisites, such as, thermometers, hot water bottles, etc., were provided at 8 Chawl Centres, Matunga Labour Camp, Dharavi and Mankhurd Colony.

During the year 1,360 ejection suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting rooms as also for recovery of arrears of rent, taxes, etc., as against 1,410, 1,922 and 1,516 in the previous three years. One claim suit was filed during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 24,198 was incurred for filing these suits and a sum of Rs. 10,544 was recovered towards Court costs.

At the end of the year the number of unbuilt plots already in the possession of the lessees was 359 and the number of plots, of which possession could not be handed over to the lessees on account of temporary lettings and occupations thereon was 419.

During the year under Report, the Corporation approved the formula for the fixation of rents in (1) *pucca* Buildings, single and multi-storeyed and (2) Semi-permanent ground floor structures. Corporation also approved retention of electric and gas meter cabins, storage tanks and pump rooms of standard sizes, free of extra premium on *ex-Trust* and Municipal lease hold plots. Enclosures of *otlas* to the extent of 10 per cent. of the sanctioned perimeter have also been permitted by the Corporation, the *otla* being charged on the basis of gallery enclosures. With a view to induce the lessees to construct additional floors, the Corporation approved the policy of charging reduced extra premium at Rs. 1.50 per square feet for additional (2nd floor) on plots on Agripada West Estate. Construction of a full third floor where a ground and two upper floors are permissible under the original building rules of the respective *ex-Trust* Estates was also approved by the Corporation.

The Corporation also approved of the scheme of accepting contributions from dis-housed tenants either on account of improvement or acquisition schemes or house collapses and also for the members of the general public.

Implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcn Ltd., continued during the year and the actual staff of the Department was reduced to 658 as against the standard staff of 563, giving an index of 85.0. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 668, 563 and 84.0.

23. The rainfall during the year was above normal. The Tansa and the Vaitarna Lakes, the principal sources of City's water supply, overflowed for a total period of ten and eighteen weeks respectively. The Tulsi Lake also over-flowed for about ten weeks. The Vehar Lake over-flowed for a little more than 4 weeks during the year. The Vehar Lake had not overflowed during the years 1938 to 1954 inspite of the fact that water was transferred to the lake from the Tansa Lake and the fact that it also received the overflow from the Tulsi Lake.

The average daily supply to the Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 146.94 million gallons as against 139.77 million gallons, 133.76 million gallons and 120.41 million gallons, in the previous three years. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to the City and the Suburbs was 53,636.30 million gallons against 51,157.50 million gallons, 48,822.40 million gallons and 43,949.50 million gallons in the preceding three years. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Thana Municipality was 241.76 million gallons as against 241.24 million gallons in the previous year. Water supplied to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 447.07 million gallons as against 385.03 million gallons in the preceding year. Of the total supply, a quantity of 38,325.24 million gallons or 72 per cent. was for domestic purposes as against 38,881.17 million gallons or 76.00 per cent. in the previous year which registers a slight decrease. 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 51.70 gallons, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 36.98 gallons. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 72.09 and 27.91, respectively. The total quantity of water supplied by meter measurement for domestic purposes was 5,154.66 million gallons and that for trade purposes was 9,562.34 million gallons of which 3,926.11 million gallons were consumed

by mills, *i.e.*, 8.700 per cent., 838.47 million gallons were consumed by the Bombay Port Trust, *i.e.*, 1.840 per cent. 8,58.34 million gallons of water or 1.886 per cent. were wasted due to leaks and other losses through Municipal mains, etc. The percentage of the use of water was 21.6 for trade purposes, 2.3 for public purposes, such as, fire, road watering, etc., and 76.1 for domestic purposes for the City while the percentage for domestic and non-domestic use for the Suburbs was about 46 and 54, respectively.

There was no burst on any mains during the year. There were 43 major leaks, 3,276 minor leaks on trunk mains and 461 leaks on the duct line and 31 leaks on syphon mains. All the leaks were promptly repaired.

Water from the three lakes was sterilized by chlorine treatment. The practice of ammoniation before chlorination was stopped from the middle of the year.

The total calls received from the Fire Brigade Department were 1,194 as against 1,495, 1,081, and 1,247, in the past three years. They were promptly attended to. The total quantity of water used on fires by the Fire Brigade was about 3.99 million gallons as against 3 million gallons in the previous year. In order to enable the staff to attend fires promptly, two fire vans were permanently maintained throughout 24 hours, one at the Babula Tank Office and another at 'F' Ward Office. Similarly, one such van was maintained at night-duty only at 'G' Ward Office.

11 Gardens in the Outside City Division were maintained during the year. The number of visitors to the Tansa and the Vihar Lakes on Sundays and holidays was about 65,000 and 3,14,000, respectively, against 62,000 and 2,20,500, respectively, during the previous year.

Additional amenities at the vihar lake in the shape of a Children's Park, House Boat Giants Castle, etc., were fully utilized by the public.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc., was 13,534 during the year as against 13,375 in the previous year. 5,545 notices were issued on owners of houses for defects in water fittings on their premises, as against 5,524 notices in the past year.

The work of house to house inspection of leaky taps and fittings throughout the City continued during the year under report. Anti-waste campaign by exhibiting cinema slides and posters was also continued during the year.

10,803 meters of various sizes were maintained during the year as against 9,934 in the previous year. The revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 1,78.50 lacs as against Rs. 149.91 lacs during last year for the City only.

The total number of water connections in the City was 63,580 as against 61,987, 60,761, and 59,606 during the preceding three years. During the year 1,593 new connections were made. The figures for the previous year was 1,459.

During the year 1,668 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for severing water connections for non-payment of taxes, etc., as against 1,225 in the previous year. Of these, in 186 cases water connection was cut off but subsequently restored, in 72 cases it was cut off and in the remaining cases orders were not carried out as the consumers complied with Municipal requisitions.

The programme of metering of domestic water supply in areas where quantum of water was above average, was continued during the year and 353 new properties were metered as against 646 in the preceding year.

During the year 1,601 estimates of compounded water charges for water used for construction purposes were framed resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 5.03 lacs as against 1,766 cases with a revenue of Rs. 8.58 lacs in the previous year.

The work of maintenance of gardens along the slopes of Gibbs and Ridge Roads (known as Hanging Gardens), Pherozechah Mehta Gardens on the top of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, Joseph Baptista Garden on the top of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, the Ladies' and Children's Garden at Ridge Road and the Kamala Nehru Park, was under the control of this Department. The work of providing electric lights at the Kamla Nehru Park was completed during the year under report. The Park was kept open till 9 P.M. for the convenience of the public. The Gardens were lighted on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays which was much appreciated by the public. The work of soil-cementing the path ways at the Pherozechah Mehta Gardens was deferred as the cost of the work turned out to be prohibitive and the work could not be carried out satisfactorily for certain reasons. Alternative methods of surfacing or paving the pathways were under consideration. A new sanitary block was provided at the Pherozechah Mehta Gardens. The old Summer House at South East corner was replaced by a

new one. Moasic benches were donated by Messrs. Janjira Motor Training School. The cost of maintaining the Gardens during the year was Rs. 29,500. Construction of the Powai Park at a total cost of Rs. 1,48,000 on a 55 acres picturesque country side plot of land near Powai Lake was completed during the year providing amenities to the public as a picnic spot. Arrangements were made to run a canteen through a contractor for the visitors at Vehar Gardens from 9th December 1956 which is highly appreciated.

The Corporation had approved of an estimate of Rs. 70.00 lacs for the work of protection of steel mains by patch-plating and guniting them and 100 R. ft. of the 57" mains were patched and guniting during the year making a total length of 6,850 R. ft.

Labour relations during the year were cordial. Two specified demands regarding grades and House Rent Allowance, made by the labourers were granted by the Standing Committee during the year under Review.

The Standards Branch continued to function for the department during the year under report.

437 running miles of water mains were maintained by the Department during the year under report. 75,362 works pertaining to repairs to communications, cleansing of chokes in consumers' pipes, and fittings, etc., were carried out at a cost of Rs. 90,000 as against 51,671 works in the preceding year. On the 10,000 fire hydrants, 29,738 repair jobs were carried out during the year by the special staff comprising one fitter and 3 labourers in each ward appointed for the purpose in the previous year. The figure indicates to what extent the public has been misusing the hydrants.

The work of clearing the pipes and fittings beyond the stop-tap in the Dadar-Matunga district was sanctioned by the Corporation in view of the fact that Vehar water supplied to this area contains algae resulting in frequent chokes. The work was continued and 486 connections aggregating 1,47,043 R. ft. of consumer's pipes were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 8,700 during the year under report.

3,15,221 pipes and fittings were tested during the year. Of these 1,76,520 were for private parties, the revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 22,662.

Drinking Fountains which were closed down on account of the fittings being stolen, were brought into use by replacing the fittings during the year under report. The Flora Fountain and the Wellington Fountain played regularly. The Corporation had sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 12,433 for providing a fountain with coloured lights at King's Circle. The work is in progress during the year.

The total expenditure incurred on water works amounted to Rs. 218.07 lacs including Rs. 173.96 lacs for Sinking Fund charges, etc., for loans raised for water works. The total revenue derived was Rs. 241.12 lacs, the excess of income over expenditure thus being Rs. 23.5 lacs.

24. The scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation in 1948 to stabilise water supply to the Tansa Lake, especially, in the years of scanty rainfall and creating an additional storage of useful water of about 38,500 million gallons. The main works in the Scheme consisted of the construction of a Dam across the Vaitarna River, driving of a Tunnel, joining Vaitarna Lake with Tansa and laying 126" dia. ; 120" dia. and 96" dia. pipelines from the Lake site to the City. The project was initially estimated to cost Rs. 16 crores.

The construction work on the scheme was started in 1949. The work of driving the tunnels between Vaitarna and Tansa with ancillary works, such as construction of an Intake Tower and a Bifurcation Chamber, was completed in all respects in 1953. The tunnels have been put into commission and about 27,640 million gallons of water was transferred through them from Vaitarna Lake to Tansa Lake during the year under report. The dam is a solid gravity cement concrete Dam 1,820 feet in length and 269 feet in height in the deepest portion. A Crest Spillway with eight gates, four float operated and four electrically or manually operated, has been located in the River portion to take care of maximum flood discharge of 2,00,000 cusecs. A Roadway 18 feet wide has been provided on the top of the Dam. The work of foundation of the Dam was started in May 1952 and the concreting of the Dam was completed in November 1955. The total quantity of concrete laid in the Dam came to about 20 million C. ft.

Out of eight gates at the Spillway, 3 had been erected last year. 4 more gates were erected during the year under report. The remaining one and the electrical equipment will be completed by June 1958. The crest of the Spillway is 5,11.00 T.H.D. The full supply level of the lake when all the gates are erected will be 535 T.H.D.

The total length of the 96" dia. pipeline to be laid is 47 1/2 miles, out of which a length of 45 1/2 miles has been completed. The pipe laying work was being done in 3 stages: The third stage in laying the 120" dia. pipeline is expected to be complete by June 1958. The pipeline of 45 1/2 miles already laid has increased the City's daily supply of water by about 40 million gallons. After the completion of the entire length of the pipeline, the City water supply will be more than doubled, i.e., will be about 200 million gallons per day.

The works of erecting the gate and operating mechanism for Emergency Gates were in progress.

The work of formation and laying pipe lines continued during the year under report. 20 miles of pipe-line laid under the first stage, was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,22.44 lacs as against the contract amount of Rs. 1,25.67 lacs. Work under second stage comprising 19 miles was completed during the year under report. The work under third stage consisting of 9 miles of 96" dia. and 6 1/2 miles of 120" dia. pipeline was in progress.

The new Chlorination Plant at Powai for Chlorinating the additional supply of water brought to the City from Vaitarna was put into commission in January 1957.

The work of supply and erection of the Chlorination Plant at Powai for chlorinating the additional supply of water brought to the City from Vaitarna was completed during the year under report.

The plant cost Rs. 1.93 lacs as against the contract amount of Rs. 2.15 lacs. The plant has been designed for treatment either by chlorine or chloramine method and is capable of treating water passing through all the five trunk mains at Powai.

The work of rock excavation for pedestals for 96" main between Powai and Mohili started last year was completed during the year under report.

A number of works, such as, preparing trenches, providing anchor blocks, etc., were carried out departmentally and the total cost of such works completed during the year came to Rs. 2.89 lacs.

*Land Acquisition.*—Out of the total area of 3,995 acres involving 673 holdings of private, Inam and Government lands, awards of compensation amounting to about Rs. 7.22 lacs in respect of 502 holdings were declared by the close of the year.

The Inamdar of Tembha had filed an appeal in the High Court of Bombay claiming Rs. 40,25,000 in respect of Tembha lands. The case which was heard before the Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, was dismissed.

Out of an area of 2,501 acres of Reserved Forest lands proposed for acquisition, 203 acres have been deforested by the Forest Department. Out of the total area of 35 acres of private, Government, Railway and Aerodrome land comprising 150 holdings acquired for the work of laying the 96" diameter pipe line from Powai to Mahim, awards of compensation amounting to Rs. 22,60,237 in respect of 25 holdings were declared. Further proceedings were in progress.

*General.*—Various amenities at the Vaitarna Camp for facility of work and for recreation to the staff engaged for the site, such as, water supply, transport, telephone communication, medical aid, primary school, post and telegraph service, etc., functioned satisfactorily. 10 rain gauging stations were established in the Catchment Area of Vaitarna and data of rainfall was collected. The average rainfall in the catchment area was about 160 inches.

It is important to note that the Vaitarna Dam is the first Dam in India, where the aggregates of concrete are cooled to prevent development of the cracks in the body of the Dam, as a result of the heat of hydration of cement. It is also the highest Dam so far built in this Country with cement concrete with fully mechanized plant. The pipe-line is probably the biggest in size and length in Asia and has been designed on the latest practice of pipe-laying by using ring girder supports on roller bearings. It is significant to note that the whole Scheme is carried out by Indian Engineers.

The work of providing mass concrete aprons and retaining walls at the Tansa Dam entrusted to Messrs. Bhupal Construction Co., was in progress.

Strengthening the Tansa Dam.

The work of providing G. I. pipe railing and of strengthening the M. S. foot-bridge over the spillway of the Tansa Dam and the downstream protection works were carried out departmentally at costs of Rs. 10,850, Rs. 31,800 and Rs. 1,82,880, respectively.

**Distributing system.** In connection with the improvement of the Distribution system in the City, the Corporation had sanctioned in 1955, the work of laying inlet mains to the existing Reservoirs at Malabar Hill and to the proposed reservoirs at Worli and Raoli Hills, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,35.00 lacs. The works were in progress during the year.

**Master plan for the Distribution of Water Supply.** The Master Plan for distribution of water supply of Greater Bombay was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 14th March 1956. The work is spread over a period of about 10 to 12 years and is estimated to cost Rs. 7.52 crores.

Numerous radical changes were made in the mode of distributing water with a view to pave way for the implementation of the Master Plan for distribution of water supply during the year under report. The Malabar Hill Reservoir Zone and the direct supply areas further north were separated and were given benefit of day time supply. Peaks in consumers demand in G Ward were cut down by dividing the area into two divisions and staggering the hours of high pressure supply. The position of existing two reservoirs was stabilized to ensure that they were always filled up well in advance of the evening supply hours and in the case of the Malabar Hill Reservoir a continuous feed into the reservoir over all 24 hours was achieved.

The work of preparing and levelling sites for the proposed reservoirs at Worli Hill, Rowli Hill and Powai Hill were in progress during the year.

**Fire Brigade.** 25. During the year, the total number of Fire Stations remained the same as in previous year, viz., 11 in the City proper and 1 in the Suburbs. The proposals of Fire Stations at Vikhroli, Mufund, Chembur, Marol and Malad are being pursued.

The Fire Brigade received during the year, 1,504 calls as against 1,658, 1,286 and 1,247 calls during the preceding three years. Out of these, 964 calls were for actual fires as against 1,349, 902 and 657 calls during the preceding three years. 268 calls were false alarms, of which as many as 89 were due to mischievous interference with fire alarms, as against 309 and 212, respectively, in the preceding year. 243 calls as against 191, 172, and 115 in the preceding three years were for special services. Of these, 152 were in respect of fallen buildings, 72 for other services, such as, leakage of dangerous gas, etc., and 19 for rescue work purposes.

During the year under report, one trailer pump was received and put into commission by the Brigade and orders have also been placed for 3 Motor Pumps, with escapes, 1 motor turrable ladder and one motor emergency tender.

The City was served by 205 fire alarms posts (including private ones), as against 206, 206 and 208 in the preceding three years. These were connected to 10 Fire Stations. About 44 per cent., as against 46 per cent., 50 per cent. and 55 per cent. in the last three years of the total calls received for fires, etc., were transmitted through this system. During the year under report, the Brigade got two persons arrested for malicious interference with Fire Alarms.

There were 10 major fires in each of which the estimated loss exceeded rupees one lac. The estimated total loss to property damaged or destroyed by fire was about Rs. 38.66 lacs as against Rs. 66.93 lacs Rs. 31.25 lacs, and Rs. 28.12 lacs during the previous three years. The decrease in the fire loss can be attributed to the absence of disturbances in the City, due to the growing consciousness among public in matters relating to fire risks and the strict vigilance exercised by the Fire Prevention Section of the Department during their day-to-day inspection. The value of insurance of property affected by fire was about Rs. 33.62 lacs and total value of property involved was about Rs. 20,24.38 lacs.

Casualties by fire during the year under report included 18 persons who were burnt to death, 37 persons who were severely injured and died subsequently in hospitals and 211 persons who received minor injuries including 95 involved in House Collapses. Corresponding figures of the last three years were 33, 47 and 51, 21, 39 and 91, 16, 22 and 81, respectively.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 53.85 lacs gallons of which 39.91 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains, as against 35.08 lacs gallons and 29.00 lacs respectively, for the preceding year and the rest from the sea, tanks and wells, etc.

Issue of licences for storage of cinematograph films with nitrate base continued to be controlled by the Government of India, but the inspection of premises of the proposed licencees was carried out by this Department jointly with Explosives Department, Government of India. This Department had also to inspect storages of dangerous petroleum, cinematograph films, etc., before licences were recommended to be issued by the Commissioner of Police. 207 such storage were inspected before licences were issued by the Department during the year, as against 261, 179 and 155 in the preceding three years. From April 1st 1956, two full time

Licensing Officers were appointed for inspection of hazardous storages, etc., in the City. 2,470 sites proposed for establishment of hazardous storages, trades, etc., were inspected by the department and necessary precautionary measures against fire were recommended in each case.

During the year under report extra curricular activities were undertaken such as, the Fire Prevention Week, sponsored by the State Government under the direction from the Central Government and the joining of the Brigade along with other organizations of fire services in the City for making the week a success. For the first time 12 candidates from National Fire Service College, Rampur (U.P.), were entertained for training in fire fighting for a period of three weeks, 28 candidates from the Aerodrome Officer, Bombay Air Port, were given training in the short term course of one month. Competition drills were also held and welfare activities, such as, annual athletic sports were also conducted.

There were three calls outside the City limits.

During the year Shri M. G. Pradhan, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, continued to be on deputation to Government of India as Commandant, National Fire Service College, Rampur, for a period of 3 years from 19th May 1955.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 9,571 of which 1,627 were for accidents, 1,628 for maternity cases and 3,799 for hire cases, removing in all 7,037 persons as against the corresponding figures of 6,854, 1,533, 1,581 and 3,740 in the preceding year. The figures show an increase of 2,717 calls over that of last year.

The total mileage covered by ambulance vehicles during the year was 69,971 as against 60,519, 50,655 and 47,035 in the previous three years. The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 27,934 including arrears of the previous year as against Rs. 25,661, Rs. 21,928, and Rs. 18,858 in the preceding three years.

The annual maintenance cost of the Fire Brigade Department including the ambulance service was Rs. 8.24 lacs.

26. During the year under report, the Department maintained 101 sites for public recreation, consisting of 19 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 3 Band Stands, 7 Traffic Islands, 5 Open Spaces, 58 Recreation grounds, 1 Statue and 4 Ornamental Box Hedges. Four new sites, viz., three recreation grounds each at 110 tenements, Sewr, near the Sion General Hospital and near Kolwada Station at Sion, and a band-stand at Shivaji Park, were added during the year. There were 14 Band Programmes, 28 Indian Vocal Music Programmes, 68 Orchestra Programmes and 435 Recorded music programmes at different gardens. In addition to this, music broadcast by the All India Radio was relayed every day in the Victoria Gardens between 5 P.M. and 7 P.M. through the Radio-Set installed thereat.

*Victoria Gardens.*—The Amusement Park, established in the north-east corner of the Victoria Gardens had to be closed temporarily from the last week of November due to a mishap to the Giant Wheel. Elephant, Camel and Pony Rides inside the Victoria Gardens which had proved popular among children visiting the gardens were continued during the year as before. Directed Children's Centres at the Victoria Gardens under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and Directed Play Centres for adults at various places, continued to be as popular as in the previous years. Special repairs and some new works were carried out at the Victoria Gardens including the pond for Hippopotamus and other public gardens at a total cost of Rs. 64,537.

An Open Air Theatre has been built in the Victoria Gardens during the year and was thrown open to the public from February 1957 on reasonable rental basis for Cultural programmes, etc., and has become a centre of attraction and interest to the general public.

In view of the various attractions provided at the Gardens the number of visitors thereat showed a marked increase over the preceding year.

Botanical specimens were supplied to educational institutions and student visitors from the colleges were conducted around. The class for training the students in gardening also continued functioning during the year under report.

During the year, the live stock in the Zoo increased by about 2 per cent. The total figure includes new births, purchases or exchanges made and presents received. Important acquisitions were a pair of sea-lions and a male Kangaroo.

During the year 541 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo-Hospital and 5 specimens of patho-bacteriological interest were examined at the Bombay Veterinary College Laboratory free of charge.

The Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Show could not be held during this year also.

The expenditure of the Gardens Department during the year amounted to Rs. 7.40 lacs as against Rs. 5.75 lacs, Rs. 5.45 lacs and Rs. 5.20 lacs during the last three years, while the income by sale of flowers and plants, etc., was Rs. 42,089 as against Rs. 46,237, Rs. 38,052 and Rs. 38,100 during the last three years.

27. The Museum was kept open to the public for 151 days as against 307, 302 and 305 days in the preceding three years. This was due to the fact that oil painting and urgent repairs were being carried out to the building from 8th September 1956 to 11th March 1957. The total number of visitors during the year was 5.6 lacs as against 10.80 lacs of the preceding year. During the year, 2,485 students from Primary and Secondary Schools visited the Museum as against 14,383 during the preceding year. The practice of keeping the Museum open on Wednesdays for ladies and children and parties of students only was continued during the year.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

During the year under review, 6 new show cases were prepared for better display of models showing Indian Costumes and two key-boards were prepared for safe custody of keys of showcases. The model of sugar cane cultivation was renovated and exhibited in two showcases. All the showcases were classified in different sections such as Cottage Industries, Ethnology, Fine Arts, etc., Two Ivory images of Hindu deities and one silver coin dated 1835 A.D. were purchased and exhibited at a total cost of Rs. 843.94.

6 Books were added to the Museum Reference Library, which continued to be popular with students of Art and History.

Reference service was tendered to 125 Reserach Students from Outside Bombay and to local visitors.

The amounts realised by the levy of an admission fee of 1/2 anna on 59 ticket days and by sale of 1,600 copies of the Victoria and Albert Museum Brochure came to Rs. 4,562.22 and Rs. 100 as against Rs. 8,449-5-0 and Rs. 187-8-0, respectively, in the previous year. These amounts were credited to the Special Fund called the Victoria and Albert Museum Fund.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Mseum during the year was about Rs. 75,000 as against Rs. 50,000 in the previous year.

28. During the year under report, the number of Libraries and Reading Rooms maintained was 18 as in the previous year.

Municipal Free Reading Room and Libraries.

With the approval of the Book Selection Committee, in all 1,054 books on various subjects and in different languages for the City and the Suburbs were purchased at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 2,677 as against 1,031,804 and 352 books at a cost of Rs. 2,709, Rs. 2,514-9-3 and Rs. 1,065, respectively, in the preceding three years. It is reported that more books could not be purchased for want of accommodation in the Library premises. The Standing Committee would reiterate their suggestion made repeatedly for the last many years for locating Municipal Libraries in more commodious premises wherein a sufficient number of books can be maintained for the benefit of the readers visiting the institutions. During the year under report, the Book Selection Committee consisted of (1) Principal, G. C. Bannerjee; (2) Shri N. G. Limaye ; (3) Shri C. L. Bakshi ; (4) Shri B. G. Joglekar ; and (5) Prof. N. A. Nadvi. The Standing Committee have great pleasure in recording their sense of appreciation for the valuable services rendered by them.

The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries situated in the City during the year was 2.62 lacs as against 2.57 lacs 2.33 lacs and 2.27 lacs during the preceding three years and in the Suburbs, 0.89 lac as against 0.83 lac and 0.41 lac in the preceding two years.

The cost of conducting the Libraries during the year amounted to Rs. 46,902 and the Income of the Department was Rs. 1,387, as against Rs. 44,573, Rs. 49,886 and Rs. 46,119 and Rs. 1,079, Rs. 1,210 and Rs. 1,349, respectively, during the preceding three years. The expenditure for running the three Libraries in the Suburbs during the year amounted to Rs. 6,104 and the income derived in respect thereof was Rs. 568 as against Rs. 4,674 and Rs. 5,033 and Rs. 384 and Rs. 683 in the previous two years.

29. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 197 cases as against 150, 136, and 170 in the previous three years and the number of Central Stores. contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 179 as against 186, 292 and 167 in the preceding three years. Besides these contracts, large quantities of materials like cement, iron and steel products were secured at controlled rates from authorized stockists. The value of stores and other materials purchased including articles received from other Departments on Return Stores Memo. during the year amounted to Rs. 100.14 lacs as against Rs. 68.01 lacs, Rs. 65.69 lacs and Rs. 58.87 lacs during the previous three years. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of cast iron and hume pipes, iron materials and cement, etc. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 77.46 lacs was of Indian Manufacture and the balance, viz., Rs. 22.68 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. During the year, 8 Import Licences were received for Fire Fighting Hose Sluice Valves, Tyres and spare parts for Water Meters, the total purchase value of which amounted to about Rs. 37 lacs.

During the year, about 24,517 tons of cement worth about Rs. 28.06 lacs were purchased. Likewise 2,236 tons of Iron Materials worth about Rs. 10.71 lacs, 1,76,112 R.ft. of Black and Galvanised Iron Pipes worth about Rs. 1.72 lacs, 1,89,962 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes worth about Rs. 30.71 lacs, 1,30,814 yards of cloth worth Rs. 0.95 lac were also purchased. This Department purchased foodgrains for the various Municipal Medical Institutions, the Conservancy Branch and the Gardens Department. Wheat, Nagli and Rice weighing about 6,575 Bengal maunds worth Rs. 1.32 lacs and 4,073 Bengal manuds of Grains (Bajri, Grams and Wheat Bran) worth Rs. 0.53 lac. The Department was also entrusted with the work of purchasing tea required by different Municipal Institutions during the year under report.

4,568 orders for the purchase of stores against 3,938, 3,855 and 4,943 in the preceding three years were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 41,485 indents and sales memo. as against 41,466, 42,268 and 44,388 in the preceding three years. The total turnover of the department, viz., receipts and issues of stores, during the year was Rs. 195.25 lacs, as against Rs. 146.08 lacs, Rs. 138.78 lacs and Rs. 119.49 lacs in the preceding three years. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 24.31 lacs, as against Rs. 19.27 lacs, Rs. 29.34 lacs and Rs. 36.75 lacs in the preceding three years.

As in the preceding years, mixed scrap and other unserviceable articles received from different departments were sold by public auction but cast iron scrap was retained for the Municipal Foundry. The total amount realized by sale of scrap, etc., came to Rs. 1.22 lacs as against Rs. 0.78 lac, Rs. 0.32 lac and Rs. 0.44 lac in the last three years.

The Department was under reorganisation of Messrs. Ibccon Ltd., and various suggestions made by them were given effect to from time to time. The reduction so far made works out to 51.4 per cent. of the total reduction. The reorganisation of this department has, however, been treated as closed as per Standing Committee Resolution No. 1710, dated the 21st November 1956.

30. During the year 37474 licences and permits were issued as against 37,217, 36,721 and 36,672 in the previous three years. The amount of fees recovered therefrom came to Rs. 12.33 lacs as against Rs. 11.29 lacs, Rs. 9.99 lacs and Rs. 10.29 lacs in the preceding three years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 1,71,205 was outstanding as against the outstandings of Rs. 1,86,251-12-0, Rs. 97,896 and Rs. 75,780, for the previous three years. It is reported that out of these outstandings, an amount of Rs. 1,38,479 has already been recovered. The total licence fees will thus be Rs. 13.72 lacs as against 12.55 lacs for the previous year. The number of permits and licences was 37,474 as against 37,217 during the preceding year.

During the year, licences with provision for renewal on the same form for five years were issued resulting in considerable saving in money and energy.

The total number of permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs, advertisements, etc., was 3,718 realising Rs. 4.22 lacs as revenue. The corresponding figures for the last three years were 3,800 3,645 and 3,592 permits and the amount of the fees collected came to Rs. 4.24 lacs, Rs. 4.16 lacs and Rs. 4.80 lacs, respectively.

The Department instituted 4,155 prosecutions for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 and 412-A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as against 4,737, 6,693 and 4,015 during the previous three years. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 0.19 lac only as against Rs. 0.16 lac, Rs. 0.20 lac and Rs. 0.41 lac, in the previous three years, respectively.

The number of squatters and hawkers licences issued during the year was 40,727 and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 4.07 lacs as against 37,873, 26,202 and 30,392 fetching Rs. 4.06 lacs, Rs. 4.30 lacs and Rs. 3.75 lacs, respectively during the preceding three years.



Going through the report, it is observed that the amount outstanding from squatter licence fees on 31st March 1956 was Rs. 0.46 lac as against Rs. 0.22 lac, Rs. 0.16 lac and Rs. 0.55 lac in the previous three years.

As a result of the decision taken in July 1956, no new reserved areas are to be created and no new licences excepting itinerant hawkers licences are to be ordinarily issued.

The total revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 24.18 lacs as against Rs. 23.33 lacs, Rs. 20.23 lacs and Rs. 20.94 lacs in the previous three years.

31. The total number of establishments under the various categories excluding Administration of Shops and Establishments Act of 1948. Theatres etc., on 31st March 1957, was 94,884 as against 91,230, 86,129 and 82,348 in the previous three years.

2,006 complaints were received in addition to 46 pending from the preceding year, out of which 1,991 were investigated, leaving 61 complaint pending at the close of the year. 402 mass raids against 448, 367 and 200 in the preceding three years, were carried out upto the end of the year. The number of visits and revisits paid to different types of establishments was 69,266 of which 56,082 were to shops, 7,899 to commercial establishments, 4,885 to restaurants and eating houses, 285 to residential hotels and 115 to theatres, etc. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 55,470, 8,434, 7,316, 275 and 107, respectively.

At the beginning of the year 747 prosecutions were pending, while 5,276 new prosecutions were instituted during the year, making up a total of 6,023. Of these prosecutions 4,930 resulted in convictions, 78 in acquittals while 23 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 938. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 708, 4,840, 5,548, 4,764 and 11,26 and 747. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,71,566 giving an approximate average of Rs. 34-12-10 per case, as against Rs. 1,50,818 and Rs. 31-10-6, respectively, in the previous year.

Total expenditure incurred in administering the Act during the year was Rs. 2,05,342-11-5, against which the Government grant-in-aid was Rs. 1,49,198 for meeting the part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1955-56. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 1,92,253-14-10 and Rs. 1,17,253, respectively. While furnishing the figures for the year 1955-56 it was again pointed out to Government that in entrusting the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, with effect from 1st April 1955, the expenditure to be borne by the Corporation on that account had increased and they were requested to consider the said factor while assessing the grant-in-aid. It is, however, evident from the grant-in-aid sanctioned by Government that they have not so far taken any steps in this direction. The Standing Committee is, therefore, of opinion that this recurring financial burden on Municipal Funds should be done away with by handing over the entire administration of the Act to the State Government at an early date.

The total income from the Registration fees and fines realized during the year under report was Rs. 15,659-7-9 and Rs. 1,71,566, respectively, as against Rs. 15,145-10-0 and Rs. 1,50,818, respectively, in the previous year.

The administration of Theatre Tax Section continued to function under the control and supervision of the Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments, for purposes of recovery of the Theatre Tax. The rates sanctioned by the Corporation for the levy of Theatre Tax for the year 1956-57 were the same as those for the previous year. A rebate of 12½ per cent. and 20 per cent. for Class I and Class II Cinema Theatres, respectively, was allowed on certain conditions, as before. There were in all 30 Class I and 27 Class II Cinema Theatres and the Tax was, generally, paid regularly. Re-classification of 3 Class II Cinema Theatres as Class I and of 2 Class I Cinema Theatres into Class II during the year under report, resulted in the augmentation of Revenue by about Rs. 3,000.

The tax was also received in respect of various Dramas, Dances, Variety Entertainment Programmes, etc., held at different Halls and Theatres or places hired out for the purpose where admissions were on payment. Exemption from payment of the Theatre Tax was granted in respect of performances held for the benefit of *bona fide* charities or for the uplift of cultural and educational activities.

The total income derived during the year by way of Theatre Tax was Rs. 5.75 lacs as against Rs. 5.64 lacs, Rs. 5.39 lacs and Rs. 4.91 lacs in the previous three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 17,583-1-0 (exclusive of Provident Fund, etc., contributions).

480 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, were received, of which 232 were amicably settled, in 7 cases investigation could not be carried out for want of correct name, address, etc., 16 cases did not fall within the purview of the Act, 5 cases were filed by the department before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, in 6 cases the complainants sought redress direct with the authority appointed under the Act, in 8 cases with the Labour Commissioner while in 125 cases investigations revealed that the same were either fictitious or had no sufficient evidence to contemplate action. The rest of the complaints either did not fall within the purview of the Act or the information furnished by the Complainants was inadequate to enable this office to proceed with the cases.

32. Total receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 38.98 lacs against Rs. 39.63 lacs in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 0.65 lac which was due to the large amount held in deposit pending final adjustment.
- Markets.

The number of Municipal markets during the year was 21 (*i.e.*, the same number as in the previous year) including a squatters' Area at Parel Village and the Plantain Market at Byculla. The net receipt amounted to Rs. 18.48 lacs as against 18.66 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 0.18 lac only.

The average percentage of vacant stalls per quarter was 7.45 against 8.9, 7.07 and 6.6 respectively in the preceding three years. The total receipts from stallage charges, squatter fees, licence fees, etc., in respect of all Municipal markets amounted to Rs. 26.5 lacs as against Rs. 26.6 lacs, Rs. 26.02 lacs and Rs. 24.81 lacs in the preceding three years. During the year under report, works of repairs, improvements, extensions, etc., to several Municipal markets were carried out. The work of collecting fees at Arthur Crawford Scale-shade continued to be carried out departmentally and the revenue collected therefrom amounted to Rs. 4.62 lacs as against Rs. 4.97 lacs, Rs. 5.49 lacs and Rs. 4.59 lacs realized in the preceding three years. The fall in revenue is due to reduction in the number of orange and sweet-lime parcels received in the market because of the damage caused to the fruit crops in the producing areas by unseasonal rains and inclement weather. Considerable improvements were effected at several Municipal markets. The Clock Tower at the Arthur Crawford Market was provided with new glass dials and electric lights and put in commission. A public telephone booth was also installed thereat. Old purveying shops were demolished and accommodated in the old cold storage building resulting in increased accommodation having been made available for wholesalers on the Scale shed. A complete new fruit section consisting of 143 stalls and 15 *bhattis* at a cost of about Rs. 1.62 lacs was added to the Gold Mohur Castle Market.

The number of private markets during the year was 23 against 22, 21 and 22 in the previous three years. There was only one private Slaughter House. The number of outside meat shops was 187. The licence fee realized was Rs. 0.39 lac and Rs. 0.14 lac, respectively.

The number of outside meat shops was 187 as against 188, 189 and 188 in the previous three years. An amount of Rs. 0.14 lac was realized by way of fees as against Rs. 0.14, Rs. 0.14 and Rs. 0.12 lac in the preceding three years.

Special efforts were made to detect and prevent the smuggling of animals and contraband meat and unauthorised slaughter as also in sanitation and congestion in markets.

During the year the total quantity of unwholesome articles of food, such as, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., including contraband meat seized and destroyed was 8.30 lacs lbs. as against 6.17 lacs lbs., 4.37 lacs lbs. and 5.01 lacs lbs. in the previous three years. This year thus shows a sudden rise in the total quantity of unwholesome food destroyed.

The total number of animals brought to the fair ground at the Bandra Slaughter Houses during the year was 17.04 lacs as against 16.32 lacs, 14.71 lacs and 14.11 lacs in the previous three years.

The approximate weight of dressed carcasses meat of buffaloes and cattle was 7,423.4 tons as against 7,008½ tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 10,336 tons as against 10,193 tons during last year. The quantity of meat from pigs was 303.26 tons.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 12.32 lacs as against 12.13 lacs, 13.80 lacs and 13.22 lacs during the previous three years.

The improvements effected during the year under report were (i) provision of over 400 Stainless Steel Hooks in the Beef Section to facilitate the hoisting of carcasses; (ii) installation of powerful 3,000 candle watt light in the 'Mundi' ground with a view to improving

lighting of the Bandra Slaughter Houses ; (iii) Availability of First-Aid chest for the use of the workers at the Slaughter Houses ; and (iv) Removal of offals from day to day at night time, with a view to mitigating the vulture nuisance at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

33. *Outstanding Activities.*—To counteract the effect of diphtheria, incidence of which has increased during recent years, the scheme for active immunization with P. T. A. P. started last year was intensified, at Municipal Maternity Homes for the benefit of infants and children. The mobile squad continued to take samples of food by surprise raids and the scheme sanctioned for the examination of food-handlers was taken in hand. Costly drugs and injections have been provided at the Municipal General Dispensaries for the benefit of the patients. The leprosy control problem in Greater Bombay has now been dealt with under the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme.

*Birth and birth rate.*—The number of live births recorded during the year was 64,835 which was less by 1,740 than the number for the previous year 66,575. Of the registered births, 33,359 were males and 31,476 females giving a proportion of 105 males to 100 females. The birth rate was 27.8 per 1,000 of the population as against 28.6 in the preceding year. The number of still births was 2,778 or 4.3 per cent. of live births.

*Deaths and death rate.*—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 27,759 as against 28,108 and 32,008 in the previous two years. It was less by 7,550 than the average annual mortality of the last ten years and by 4,687 than the mean mortality of the preceding five years. According to the Census population, the death rate per 1,000 living persons worked out to 11.9 as against 12.1 and 13.7 in the last two years. Of the total 27,759 deaths 15,820 were among males and 11,939 among females. The excess of deaths amongst males may be ascribed to preponderance of males in population. The death rate among females was, however, higher than among males, the male death rate being 10.7 and the female death rate 14.1 against 10.6 and 14.5, respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous years, the diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for the highest death rate of 2.2 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 group, giving a death rate of 1.5. The causes coming next on the list for the year were old age 1.3 and Tuberculosis 0.9.

Deaths amongst infants under one year of age was 7,152 against 7,897 and 2,027 less than the annual average of the previous decennium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 110.3 per 1,000 of live births as against 118.6 in 1955.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—During the year under report the main clinics at the five maternity homes were kept functioning throughout the year. The ten subsidiary clinics were kept open twice a week as before. Aid was given to the poor mothers in the form of jaggery, ghee, milk, etc. Milk distribution scheme was continued with the object of giving aid to poor and under-nourished women attending Municipal maternity homes. The number of cases admitted in these Homes was 11,987 against 10,794 and 11,308 in the preceding two years, while the number of confinements was 9,034 as against 10,169 and 9,622 in the previous two years.

Social services in the shape of ante-natal care, care at birth, care during infancy and pre-school life were rendered to the public through the five Maternity Homes under the charge of Lady Medical Officers with a staff comprising nurses and Health Visitors. The Health Visitors paid 37,738 visits in various districts against 45,401 and 43,173 in the previous two years. The Health Visitors also attended 3 cases of confinements at homes as against 45 in the preceding year while the Medical Officers personally visited 2,479 cases as against 2,306 cases in the previous year.

With a view to controlling maternal and infant mortality, advice and instructions in spacing births were given confidentially by qualified lady-doctors to married women strictly on medical grounds at the 18 Family Planning Clinics. Health Visitors assigned for this work paid domiciliary visits to mothers for carrying on follow-up work and propaganda amongst mothers. The total number of attendance at the clinics was 7,942 as against 6,322 and 6,782 in the preceding two years. It is gratifying to note that this scheme is becoming more and more popular among the women particularly of the low-income group.

The maternal mortality rate recorded during the year was 1.0 as against 1.0 and 1.1 in the previous two years. Investigation into maternal mortality was completed during the year.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was 7,909 as against 8,461 in the preceding year, which shows a welcome drop. Of these 7,909 (98.3 per cent.) as against 8,461 (98.3 per cent.) in the previous year were from the District Registrar and 146 (1.7 per cent.) against 81 (0.6 per cent.) in the last year were from

medical practitioners. There were no cases of Plague and Cholera. Small-pox caused 198 attacks (including 24 imported) and resulted in 50 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 2,097 attacks (including 206 imported) with 247 deaths. Diphtheria caused 2,897 attacks (including 262 imported) and 123 deaths.

During the year 38 persons were inoculated against Plague, 34,533 against Cholera and 1,74,327 against Enteric Fever as against 2,23,903 and 2,20,319, respectively, in the preceding year. Primary Vaccination and revaccination against Small-pox done during the year were 69,146 and 2,17,940 respectively, as against 67,861 and 2,87,104 respectively, in the preceding year.

*General Sanitation.*—The principal causes contributing towards the insanitary conditions in some parts of the City were insufficiency of sewers, continuance of the basket privy system and high density of population per acre. There are some practical difficulties, such as, absence of proper accesses, etc., in the way of rendering adequate conservancy service as regards collection, removal and disposal of refuse and also of shortage of water supply. There were 950 basket privies to be still converted into W.C.s on full-flushing system which, it is reported, were kept pending due to impending Town Planning Schemes. The routine inspection of dwellings to find out sanitary defects was made by the Medical Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors under the general supervision of Assistant Health Officer.

*Health Education and Propaganda.*—Health Education was carried out among children by Medical Officers and School Health Nurses which aimed at inculcating healthy habits among children. Routine health talks on simple personal hygiene were given to the children in schools. During the year 198 and 802 talks were given by Medical Officers and School Health Nurses in order to achieve the above object.

Ailing children were visited and revisited at their homes by the School Health Nurses as per directions of Medical Officers, when they imparted instructions wherever found necessary to parents of ailing children as regards their care, diet, etc. 2,442 visits and 606 re-visits were paid during the year. In this way the possibility of recurrence of the disease was minimised.

*Insecticidal Service.*—Due to vigorous steps taken to control fly- nuisance by regular spraying and dusting of actual and potential fly-breeding places, the nuisance from flies was further reduced during the year. The use of 'Tifa' Unit was continued during the year and the insecticide fogging operations were carried out in many lanes and by-lanes in the City. Looking to the magnitude of the work, it is imperative that the service requires to be further intensified.

*Malaria.*—Malaria was registered as the cause of 3 deaths as against 5 and 16 in the preceding two years. 4 deaths were ascribed to Ague and Remittent Fevers as against 8 in the preceding year. The number of clinical cases treated at the Municipal dispensaries was 12 as against 47 and 67 in the previous two years. Out of 2,125 wells in the City on 1st January 1956, 1,660 were hermetically sealed with cement concrete covers and 465 were open or partially opened wells. Out of the latter 411 were retained, 38 were 'Jack' wells and remaining 16 were under action. Campaign against Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes, the Vector of Yellow Fever was continued throughout the year. The stegomia index did not show anything more than 2 per cent. which was considered as safe. Anti-malaria drugs were made freely available to the public through the Municipal dispensaries. Notices were issued against the owners to keep their compounds free from breeding mosquitoes as a precaution against the disease.

34. The number of new cases treated at the 27 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 3,85,554 (2,10,624 males and 1,74,930 females) as against 3,50,918 and 3,36,519 in the previous two years. In addition to the above dispensary work, women's and children's clinics were conducted by three part-time lady doctors at 6 Municipal dispensaries in the City thrice a week. The number of new cases treated at these dispensaries was 7,490 as against 6,885 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 19,58,581 as against 17,05,574 in the previous year. These figures include the visits of lady doctors to patients at their homes.

The Municipal Eye Dispensary and Hospital at Kamathipura were attended by two Honorary Medical Surgeons by turns throughout the year. The Hospital has an accommodation for 6 beds each for males and females with an operation theatre and full time resident Nurse. The total attendance of patients was 86,956 as against 87,876 and 83,113 in the previous two years. The total number of new cases treated was 11,675 as against 12,542 and 11,583 in the previous two years. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and total attendance of indoor patients were 209 and 3,200, respectively. The question of increasing bed accommodation at this hospital requires urgent consideration.

*Leprosy.*—The control of Leprosy in the City was exercised as before through the Acworth Leprosy Home, Wadala, with an accommodation of 396 beds. In the absence of a Municipal Institution for the isolation and treatment of cases suffering from this foul disease, this Home has been doing invaluable work for over 50 years. In addition to this, the institution conducts a well-equipped out-patients, clinic. Almost the whole cost of the maintenance of this clinic is borne by the Corporation.

The average daily attendance of patients was 248.4 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 2,689 as against 2,626 and 2,294, respectively, in the previous two years. The accommodation of 396 beds (284 for males and 112 for females) for the isolation of leprosy patients was the same as in the previous year.

The Seven Health Visitors, one appointed by the Home and 6 by the Municipality, (including 1 for Suburbs) paid visits to the houses of patients first 1,106 and subsequently 3,152 as against 958 and 5,195 respectively, in the preceding year. The Medical Assistants in charge of Municipal free dispensaries attempted detection of early cases of leprosy for which they have been specially trained. The number of such cases detected and treated at Municipal dispensaries free was 32. A leprosy clinic was started at dispensary at Worli.

The leprosy control problem in Greater Bombay has now been dealt with under the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme. Five clinics were opened from 1st November 1955, four in the City and one in the Suburbs, for the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. 2 doctors, 5 health visitors, 3 ward-boys and an experienced clerk were appointed under the scheme, the expenditure being shared equally by Bombay Municipal Corporation, the State Government and the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha. The capital expenditure on account of building, etc., is being borne by the Municipality.

35. There were three T. B. clinics for outdoor patients attached to the Group of T. B. Hospitals. T. B. Hospitals at Sewri where cases in primary and advanced stages received institutional treatment. The total number of beds at these Hospitals was 458 (270 for males and 188 for females in addition to 100 beds at the Sarvodaya Hospital at Ghatkopar), as against 358 in the previous year, 100 beds having been added during the year, in the advanced Section of the Hospital. Each clinic is managed by well-qualified staff and is equipped with appliances necessary for treatment of patients. The total number of patients in various stages of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated during the year was 3,123 (including 323 of the previous year) as against 2,778 during the previous year. Of these, 3,123 cases, 2,239 were discharged as improved, 15 discharged as not improved, 22 were non-Tuberculosis cases, 155 left prematurely against the advice, 245 died and 447 (258 males and 189 females) remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions was within the age groups between 20 and 25 years as against 20 and 30 in the previous year. Mortality figures also reveal high incidence in the same age groups. The total number of surgical operations performed on patients was 668 as against 692 in the previous year.

The follow up of discharge patients and giving them A. P. and P. P. refills were continued as before. The total number of such A. P. and P. P. refills given during the year were 326 and 30,640 as against 909 and 26,239, respectively, in the preceding year. Some of the patients attended the Hospitals for follow up continuously for over 3 years. There were 770 new admissions to the out-door A. P. and P. P. Refill Department during the year as against 909 in the previous year. Tuberculosis took a toll of 2,425 lives and the death rate of T. B. was 0.9 as against 2,184 deaths and 0.9 death rate in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals was Rs. 9.32 lacs approximately as against Rs. 7.97 lacs in the previous year. The average cost per patient per day was Rs. 6-5-9 as against Rs. 6-7-6 in the previous year.

The Poor Box Collections including fees for medical certificates issued during the year amounted to Rs. 7,868-14-9 and a sum of Rs. 4,585-8-0 was spent on medicines, injections, etc., administered to poor patients. A regular monthly donation of Rs. 100 from the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was continued during the year. The Standing Committee, while thanking the Company for their donation sincerely hope that more donations of this type would be forthcoming to supplement Municipal efforts in eradicating this disease.

36. For combating Venereal Diseases, free medical facilities, both preventive and curative, were continued as in the preceding year. During the year, 18,354 cases were treated at the Clinics as against 17,469 and 18,281 in the previous two years. Of these 15,879 were males and 2,475 were females. For prophylaxis, 22,479 persons attended the eight municipal prophylactic centres as against 22,478 and 20,565 in the previous two years, the average daily attendance for treatment and prophylaxis being 776.2.

Personal prophylaxis was given at eight Municipal free prophylactic centres. The centre at Bellasis Road was kept open day and night and others from 6-30 P.M. to 2-30 A.M. The average daily attendance at the Clinic was 776.2 as against 625.2 in the previous two years.

The Medical Officer in charge of ante-natal and post-natal Clinics sent 966 samples of blood for investigation of Syphilis. Out of these 88 (56 A.N.C. and 32 P.N.C.) gave positive results for Kahn or Wassermann Tests and of these 60 attended the clinic for treatment during the year.

Medical persons desirous of learning the methods of diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases were given necessary facilities at the clinic.

**37. Health Education and Propaganda.** Health propaganda drive was carried on both in the City and the Suburbs through all the popular and modern publicity media. During the year, the section organised important activities such as health exhibitions and health education film shows on various health subjects, in addition to organising health weeks and cleanliness campaigns. Municipal schools sent the itinerary exhibits. It also helped the vaccination and inoculation staff of the Health Department with micro-phonetic talks persuading people to accept vaccination and inoculation, etc. It also attended to the work of preparing and distributing health education material in the shape of posters, show-cards, leaflets, models and other types of exhibits. Other publicity work of the department included press notes, slide releases, talks from mobile vans.

**38. School Health Work.** During the year 4 additional temporary Assistant Medical Officers were appointed with a view to examine all children of I and III standards in the Municipal Schools. In all 42,472 pupils (22,812 boys and 19,660 girls) attending Municipal Schools and Classes as against 43,941 in the previous year were medically examined. Of those examined, 35,326 were found suffering from one or more physical ailments. The total number of defects noted amongst them was 75,317. The Honorary Physicians visited one school and examined 163 children (90 boys and 73 girls) of whom 140 were found defective. The total number of defects noted against them was 367. Reports about their ailments were sent to their parents and guardians. However, only 22,230 pupils were treated for defects at the Municipal School Clinics as the parents of the remaining pupils either did not agree for such medical treatment or did not reply to the written requests made in this respect. The Medical Officers interviewed 619 parents and explained to them the necessity of rectifying the defects in their wards by attending clinics and dispensaries.

Minor ailments among the children were treated at the nearest municipal dispensaries, while cases with major ailments were treated at the School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital which is now found quite inadequate for treatment of more than 2,000 children annually. Only 889 new and 5,309 old cases requiring immediate attention were, therefore, examined and treated at the clinic and of these 582 were shown to the Honoraries of the out-patients Department for expert opinion. Each Municipal school was supplied with a first-aid outfit. 58 children suspected to have leprosy infection were directed to the Acworth Leprosy Home for examination. Of them 14 were found positive and were prevented from attending schools. 13 children did not present themselves for the examination at the Home. 26 children were declared negative and 5 cases were kept under observation. 401 took treatment at the Municipal dispensaries. 59 cases of enlarged spleen were taken to various Municipal dispensaries for blood smears. 57 children with errors of refraction were supplied with spectacles free of charge. 622 children suffering from scabies, ring-worms and boils were treated in the schools by the School Medical Officers. 133 tonsil and other operations were performed at the School Clinics. Two cases of rat bites and one of dog bite were treated at the School Clinic. 83 suspected cases of T. B. were screened at the Princess Street T. B. Clinic out of which 2 were found positive and they were admitted at the Group of T. B. Hospitals at Sewri for treatment. 412 children with dental defects were treated at the Nair Hospital Dental College. 198 and 802 health talks on subjects of personal hygiene were given to pupils, respectively, by the Medical Officers and the School Health Nurses, in order to inculcate healthy habits. The latter also visited and revisited 2,442 and 606 ailing children, respectively, at homes and gave necessary instructions to their parents as regards their care and diet.

In the first quarter, due to inadequate supply of milk only 36,870 certified under-nourished children could be given 8 oz. of pasteurised toned milk each along with snacks and additional certified children ranging from 5,190 to 6,600 were catered with snacks only. Snacks in the form of either *Chikki* and fruits were also given to these children to supplement the milk diet. To assess the improvement in the health of school children as a result of the scheme a rapid nutritional survey was conducted by the staff of the Nutrition Department of the Bombay Government in selected schools. The result of the survey is awaited.

Under the Sunday Milk Scheme inaugurated in the year 1955, children under 12 years of age, irrespective of whether schooling or not were catered with 8 oz. of toned pasteurised

milk each. The scheme was progressing and 1,56,240 children were catered with milk at 63 centres on Sundays only till the end of the year.

The total expenditure incurred on (1) Medical inspection and treatment of school children and (2) on the milk scheme were Rs. 1.63 lacs and Rs. 9.16 lacs, respectively.

39. The Hospitals have a total accommodation of 314 beds of which 186 are in the Small-pox unit, 114 in the General Unit, while 14 mosquito proof beds  
 City Fever Hospital, (Ward No. 8) were reserved for Yellow Fever cases. Except Tuberculosis and Leprosy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases  
 Arthur Road. are admitted to the Hospital. The total number of patients during the year was 14,431 as against 12,316, 12,304 and 9,802 in the preceding three years, the daily average of admission being 462 as against 428, 453 and 356 in the preceding three years. Of the total number of patients, 2,492 and 3,418 and 227, respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-pox. The cost per patient per day was Rs. 7-15-5 as against Rs. 7-14-8 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 13.48 lacs as against Rs. 12.36 lacs and Rs. 12.42 lacs in the preceding two years.

40. The bed accommodation in the Hospital continued to be the same as in the past year, viz., 550. The 550 beds were distributed amongst men, women  
 K. E. M. Hospital. and children patients as 365, 145 and 40, respectively. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year and there was constant over crowding in the wards ranging from 40 to 300 per cent. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 23,874 against 21,732, 20,895, and 19,257 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 758.7 against 718.9, 692 and 636.68 of the previous three years. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 856 as against 792 for the previous year, thus making their nursing and medical care extremely difficult. The average number of days each patient was resident was 11.6 against 12.04, 11.71 and 12.03 in the last three years. The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 9,607 against 9,750, 9,734 and 8,186 in the preceding three years. Of these in-patients 6,405 were cured, 9,844 were discharged or relieved, 5,675 left the hospital against medical advice or were otherwise discharged and 1,956 died (exclusive of 4 still-born) leaving a balance of 703 at the end of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 8.06 as against Rs. 8-3-11, Rs. 8-8-2 and Rs. 8-12-6 in the previous three years. The average cost per in-patient admissions showed a slight decrease being Rs. 96.59 as against Rs. 96-12-7, Rs. 102-10-10 and Rs. 108-0-4 in the preceding three years. Out of 1,956 deaths as many as 669 died within first 24 hours of admission, 511 after 24 hours but within 3 days and 776 after 3 days.

The total number of new out-patients treated was 1,91,071 against 1,75,145, 1,82,265 and 1,75,995 in the preceding three years, showing an increase of 15,926, 8,806 and 15,076 patients, respectively. The daily average number of new out-patients was 722.12 against 653.3, 681.2 and 675.6 in the preceding three years, while the daily average number of out-patients attendance worked out to 2,324 against 2,053, 2,145 and 1,955 in the previous three years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 6,84,459 against 6,10,345, 6,37,637 and 5,79,505 in the preceding three years. The highest number of out-patients attendance on any one day was 3,464 as against 2,761, 3,016 and 2,571 in the preceding three years. While new out-patients admitted on a single day was 888 as against 747, 799 and 703 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations on out-patients during the year was 29,844 against 29,363, 26,578 and 20,339 in the previous three years. The average cost per out-patient attendance during the year was Rs. 1.19 against Rs. 1-5-1 Rs. 1-4-2 and Rs. 1-5-10 in the previous three years while the average cost per out-patient's admission was Rs. 3.12 against Rs. 3-4-7 Rs. 3-3-2 and Rs. 3-1-3 in the preceding three years.

The Poor Box Charity Fund from which relief was rendered to poor patients, continued to give relief and comforts to deserving patients which ordinarily could not be given out of the Municipal Fund. An amount of Rs. 51,345-4-6 as against Rs. 52,893-15-0, Rs. 41,907-10-6 and Rs. 33,734-11-0 in the previous three years was spent for affording relief to poor patients out of the Charity Fund.

The Gift Shop started for the convenience of patients as well as the Physiotherapy Centre and School, Occupational Therapy Centre and School, Prophylactic Immunization Centre, Family Health Centre, Pharmacological Laboratory, Ambulance Division, Recreation Room and Library for patients, and the Co-operative Credit Society carried on their work in their respective spheres satisfactorily.

The Medico-Social Service Department which was started in September 1954 continued to render valuable help to the needy patients. It helped much in finding out social, economic and environmental factors associated with the onset of diseases.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Pharmaceutical Laboratory, attached to the Hospital, manufactured many injectables and carried on analytical work during the year. The Blood Bank worked satisfactorily and during the year blood transfusion was given in many cases.

Total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 29.11 lacs as against Rs. 27.62 lacs in the previous year.

41. The bed accommodation in the Hospital continued to be 350 (300 non-payi  
Municipal General and 50 paying). 18,873 patients were admitted during the year as against  
Hospital Slon and Bal 16,926, 15,528 and 14,018 during the preceding three years. The highest  
Annapurnabal Deshmukh number of in-patients on a single day was 433. The daily average number  
Hospital for Women. of in-patients was 405.2 as against 387.6, 372.0 and 350.5 in the preceding three years which  
shows an encouraging increase in the popularity of this institution. The average number of  
days each patient was resident was 7.8 as against 8.35, 8.7 and 9.5 in the preceding three years.

The total number of in-patients treated was 19,253 including 380 of the previous year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases were 7,517.

The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 5,751 as against 5,190, 4,518 and 4,013 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 1-0-4 as against Re. 0-15-6, Re. 0-14-6 and Re. 0-15-5 in the preceding three years.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,02,146 with a daily average of 330.5 as against 90,611 and 292.29 respectively, in the preceding year and 77,718 and 249.8 in they ear preceding the last. The total number of old out-patients attendance was 3,41,380 with a daily average of 1,104.7 as against 2,98,238 and a daily average of 962.05 in the preceding year and 3,48,156 and a daily average of 1,119.4 respectively, in the year preceding the last. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 2,413 as against 2,442, 2,452 and 2,297 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations performed on out-patients was 6,986 as against 6,223, 5,489 and 4,499 in the preceding three years. 20,553 accident and other emergency cases were treated in the Casualty Department as against 18,299, 17,300 and 16,931 in the preceding three years.

The Paying Bed Scheme started from 1st September 1951 is working satisfactorily. The number of patients admitted in the General and Special rooms during the year was 1,643 as against 1,239, 1,413 and 1,337 in the preceding three years. 259 major and 338 minor operations were performed on paying patients, as against 267 and 164, respectively, in the previous year.

The Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of 27,952 in-patients and 32,107 out-patients were carried out in the Laboratory of the Hospital as against 35,075, and 12,632, 44,791, and 27,215, 31,520, and 17,730, respectively, in the preceding three years. 188 autopsies were also performed during the year.

The Medico-Social Service Department was started from 1st August 1956 and has been rendering valuable services to the needy patients.

The Hospital has an up-to-date library with latest publications on modern medical, etc., science. 44 additional books on various subjects were purchased and 18 books were received as donation bringing the total to 505 books.

The Poor Box Fund at the close of the last year was Rs. 98,831-8-8 as against Rs. 98,831-8-8 in the previous year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 56,559-8-4 was collected in the Charity Boxes and by way of donations and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,299-5-3. A balance of Rs. 1,16,091-11-9 remained in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year.

*Nurses Training School.*—25 students were admitted for training in midwifery course and all were declared successful. Two of them stood first in the whole State of Bombay in the examination held in May 1956 and February 1957.

This Hospital has been attached to the Topiwala National Medical College for clinic instructions to under-graduate students. The Hospital continues to be affiliated to the University of Bombay and to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay for postgraduate as well as under-graduate students.

42. The Hospital has an accommodation for 330 beds distributed among men, women and children patients as in the last year. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year. There were often extra patients over the scheduled number in the Hospital and on many occasions they had to be accommodated on the floor for want of adequate beds. The total number of in-patients admitted was 13,650 against 13,444, 12,767 and 12,113 in the previous three  
[Bal Yamunabal L. Nair  
Charitable Hospital.



years. The daily average number of in-patients was 361.57 against 347.96, 348.13 and 322.27 in the previous three years. The highest number of in-patients treated on a single day was 424 against 395 in the previous year. On an average, each patient was resident for 9.69 days against 9.45 and 9.69 in the previous years. The total number of in-patients treated was 13,982 including the balance of 332 of the previous year of whom 6,305 were cured, 3,035 were relieved, 3,307 left the hospital against medical advice or were otherwise discharged, 971 died and 364 remained at the close of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 7-2-2 against Rs. 7-11-7, Rs. 7-8-9 and Rs. 8-6-4 during the preceding three years.

The total number of out-patients treated was 2,70,463 against 2,66,039, 2,63,107 and 2,43,429 in the preceding three years and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 922.31 against 891.32, 882.38 and 814.87 in the preceding three years. The highest out-patients attendance on a single day was 1,394 against 1,366, 1,394 and 1,250 in the preceding three years. The highest number of new patients admitted on a single day was 515 and of the old cases treated was 909 during the year under report. The average cost per out-patient per day was Re. 0-11-4 against Rs. 0-13-4, Re. 0-11-7 and Rs. 1-4-9 during the preceding three years. During the year 4,843 and 5,737 operations were performed, respectively, on in-patients and out-patients against 4,582 and 5,197, respectively, during the last year.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the hospital amounted approximately to Rs. 13.74 lacs against Rs. 13.71 lacs, 13.69 lacs and Rs. 12.29 lacs in the preceding three years.

The total amount in the Poor Patients' Fund by way of receipts amounted to Rs. 43,651-5-3, Rs. 8,086 were by way of donations and Rs. 13,025-14-9 by way of collections from the boxes kept in wards and out-door departments.

During the year, the number of blood samples supplied for transfusion was 1,240 and a sum of Rs. 19,350 was paid to the donors from the Poor Patients' Fund.

With the acquisition of godown belonging to Dr. M. Venkatrao and others in the Hospital compound the Out-patients Department and Stores Section of the hospital have been re-modelled and arrangements have been made for the installation of the new X-Ray and Angiocardiography machine. An Eye Glass Bank of the Lions Club of Bombay was opened at the Hospital to provide spectacles, glasses, frames, etc., free of charge to needy and poor patients. The out-patient section of Preventive and Social Medicine of the Cardiology Department (Medical and Surgical Sections) and of Gastro-Enterology Department were started during the year. A Physio-Therapy Department was also established in the Hospital.

#### General.

During the year under report, various pharmaceutical firms offered donations for research on their products.

The Patients Welfare Committee which was formed last year to devise ways and means for providing facilities to the patients in the Hospital worked actively and several functions were organized for benefit of patients. A library for the patients was started during the year.

The Medico Social worker rendered valuable help to the needy patients of the hospital.

43. During the year under report, 81 fresh admissions were made. Of the 634 students on the roll against 632 in the previous year, 126 were lady students and 169 post-graduate and research students, against 145 and 167, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 430 students sent up for various examinations, 314 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figure of 328 and 295 of the previous year.

#### Seth G. S. Medical College.

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 as in the previous year. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 1.86 lacs against Rs. 1.96 lacs, Rs. 1.77 lacs and Rs. 1.90 lacs in the previous three years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5.80 lacs (including payment of Dearness Allowance of Re. 0.92 lac) against Rs. 5.45 lacs, Rs. 5.03 lacs and Rs. 5.06 lacs in the preceding three years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 20,800 and Rs. 32,622, respectively, as against Rs. 20,656 and Rs. 33,713 in the previous year. The gross and net cost per student worked out at Rs. 1,247.90 and Rs. 846.80, respectively, as against Rs. 1,172.5 and Rs. 808.1 in the previous year. The amount of fees received from the post-graduate students was Rs. 15,318 as against Rs. 22,480 in the previous year.

The Co-operative Society carried on its work satisfactorily with a share capital of Rs. 1.70 lacs.

The different departments of the College and the Hospital and, in addition to their normal teaching and departmental work made some investigations. The K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. Medical College Research Society also started functioning during the year under report.

Physiotherapy School and Department which was started as a joint venture of the Central Government, Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation with an aid from World Health Organization was run for the first time under all Indian Staff throughout the year.

The progress of other activities like Library, Museum, Gymkhana, etc., was satisfactory.

44. The College had 351 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 79 were lady students. Besides, there were 98 post-graduate students including 15 lady students. During the year, 60 students were admitted. In addition, students were also admitted for condensed M.B., B.S., Course. 54 students passed the final M.B., B.S. Examination and 6 students at the various other examinations held in 1956. The number of male students residing in the College Hostel was 62. Arrangements were made to accommodate female students at the Grant Medical College Hostel as no Hostel is attached to this College.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 4.00 lacs against Rs. 3.96 and Rs. 3.59 lacs in the preceding two years. A sum of Rs. 21,798-5-0 was received from Government as Grant-in-Aid of Institution for the year 1954-55. The total income by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., received amounted to Rs. 1.28 lacs against Rs. 1.08 lacs and Rs. 1.69 lacs in the previous two years.

A new Department of Preventive and Social Medicine was started in January 1956 and the work was started in June 1956. At present there are 67 enrolled families and many more requests are coming forward. Two out-patient sessions a week are being conducted for the enrolled families by this department at the Nair Hospital. The N. C. C. Naval Medical Unit has been located at the College which has started working in November 1956. 60 students from different Medical Colleges in the City have been enrolled, 17 of whom are from this College.

The Foundation Stone of the new College Building was laid by the Governor of Bombay, Shri Prakasa, on Friday, the 29th March 1957.

45. During the year under report, the College had 76 Dental Chairs, 52 Electric Dental Units, 4 well equipped Laboratories, 2 Dental X-Ray units, 1 Micro-Surgical Unit, 1 Nitrous Oxide Apparatus, 6 Microscopes, 1 Cinema Projector, 1 Epidiascope, 1 fully equipped Operation Theatre besides other equipment to give dental treatment and tuition in dentistry on modern lines. There were 153 students including 25 lady students on the roll as against 138 and 22, respectively, in the previous year. 26 students including 6 lady students appeared and passed the Diploma Examination as against 24 and 3, respectively in the preceding year. The College Diploma is recognised not only by the State and the Union Government but also by leading Institutions in the line in the U.S.A., the U.K., and other foreign universities. The College also runs a Dental Clinic where all types of dental treatment such as silver, gold and cement fillings, artificial sets of teeth, regulation of teeth of children, etc., are done by charging nominal fees. During the year 56,917 patients (31,697 males, 15,405 females, 9,815 children) were treated as against 62,944, 64,154, and 62,283 in the preceding three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1.97 lacs as against Rs. 2.15 lacs, Rs. 1.17 lacs, and Rs. 1.64 lacs in the preceding three years and the total realisations by way of fees from students and patients were Rs. 72,629 against Rs. 76,881-10-0, Rs. 78,824 and Rs. 73,226 during the preceding three years.

The Academic Council looked after the academic affairs of the College and the Advisory Dental Board which conducts Final L.D.Sc. Diploma Examination, etc., continued to function during the year under report, as before. Since June 1954, the College is affiliated to the Bombay University for B. D. S. Degree in Dentistry. Almoner service was rendered from the Poor Box Fund to poor deserving patients in the shape of supplying sets of artificial teeth, and repairs of sets of teeth. Research work in Dentistry was continued at the College during the year.

46. At the close of the year there were 2,43,522 pupils in 518 schools and 87 classes in Greater Bombay, including Extended Suburbs, the number in the City being 1,85,713 pupils in 355 schools and 47 classes, in the Suburbs, 43,700 pupils in 109 schools and 39 classes and in the Extended Suburbs 14,109 pupils in 54 schools and one class. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,12,605 pupils in 450 schools and 79 classes in Greater Bombay, which was made up of

1,74,537 pupils in 352 schools and 45 classes in the City and 38,068 pupils in 98 schools and 34 classes in the Suburbs. The merger of the Extended Suburbs took place on 1st February 1957. Thus, during the year, there was a net increase of 30,917 pupils in Municipal Schools. The highest number of pupils on roll was 2,45,072 at the end of August 1956 and the number came down to 2,29,413 at the end of March 1957. The average number of pupils throughout the year was 1,97,735, 1,61,288 in the City Schools and 36,447 in Suburban Schools. The total number of teachers (permanent and non-permanent) in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 6,603 of whom 6,332 were ordinary and 271 special teachers, as against 5,783 teachers of whom 5,532 were ordinary and 251 special teachers in the preceding year. Out of 6,332 ordinary teachers, 4,926 were permanent and 1,406 were temporary, as against 5,532 ordinary teachers, of whom 4,445 were permanent and 1,087 temporary in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers was 89.3 in the City and 85.3 in the Suburbs and 35.4 in the extended suburbs as against 88.9 in the City and 85.3 in the Suburbs in the preceding year.

The 'Class Room Formula' to determine the number of teachers, adopted in 1953 was continued during the year under report. It was decided to fix the number of teachers according to the number of class rooms in actual use (including rooms used twice in double session schools) so as to ensure one teacher for each class. The prevailing basis of granting additional teachers to larger schools was also revised, so that only one additional teacher was given to a school having an average attendance of 500 or more pupils. The provision of leave reserve which was formerly 7 1/2 per cent. was reduced to 3 1/2 per cent during the year.

The 'Class Room Formula' was still under examination of the Sub-Committee of the whole of the Education Committee at the close of the year.

The scheme for the improvement of a group of schools introduced as an experimental basis in 1955-56 at the suggestion of Shri H. D. Gaokar, *ex-Chairman* of the Education Committee was continued during the year. The Worli area was selected and the scheme covered 8 Marathi Schools with a total of 5,983 pupils and 129 teachers. The Scheme, which was prepared and implemented as an experiment envisaged an overall improvement in pupils and teachers of the schools covered. The Schools were put in charge of an Inspector guided by a General Committee and assisted by a Consultative Committee of Head Teachers of the schools concerned for its implementation. A close check on the day to day work of the categorized teachers of the schools was kept and a record of their work was also maintained. Regular guidance was given to the teachers showing low efficiency by planning 'model lessons' and arranging 'Teachers' meetings' for discussing problems of division of syllabus, class management, methods of teaching, use of text books, rapid readers, etc. Special attention was given to all pupils grouped below normal, with a view to inculcating habits of obedience, order, self help, cleanliness, courtesy. School debating societies, inter-school debates, co-operative stores, school magazines, planned excursions and nature study visits, scouting and games were continued to be encouraged and were carried on by follow up work in oral or written composition. For fostering healthy competition amongst students of these selected schools, 'School Parliament' and 'House' system were introduced. As a result of the implementation of the Scheme, all the schools showed a steady improvement in their work.

As in the past, the syllabus of studies was divided month by month and distributed to the schools. Teaching aids were supplied to schools and additional teaching aids, such as, maps, charts and models were prepared by the teachers themselves. Instead of fortnightly tests, monthly tests were continued to be taken of pupils of Standards IV to VII and weekly tests of those of Standards I to III. Double Promotion Examinations were held as per revised rules, so as to encourage average bright and extraordinary pupils. In Double Promotion Examinations in all 566, *i.e.*, 91.2 per cent. pupils out of the total of 620 who appeared, were successful and promoted to higher standards from 1st September 1956.

In all 12,228 pupils (10,322 from City and 1,601 from Suburbs and 305 from extended suburbs) from Municipal schools, appeared for the Primary Schools Certificate Examination 1957 and out of them 40 per cent. from City Schools, 38 per cent. from Suburban Schools and 58 per cent. from Extended suburbs were declared successful.

Some of the main factors which hampered *inter alia* the progress of pupils were largeness of certain classes, lack of suitable buildings, inadequate facilities to pupils to study at home and economic conditions of the parents, resulting in their irregular attendance and long absence.

Schools with big class rooms sometimes had 60 to 65 pupils in a class rendering it unwieldy and unmanageable for the teacher. The standard of education suffered and especially it was so in case of schools run in hired residential premises.

The existing curriculum for Standards I to VII recently revised by Government came into force last year and is being followed in Municipal Schools from June 1955. The use of copy-writing book was introduced in Municipal Schools in pursuance of the direction issued by the State Government and it has been found to be helpful in improving the hand-writing of the pupils.

The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Lady Teachers continued to function as usual with 30 pupil teachers under training in the I Year and 38 in the II Year. All the 30 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 38 Trainees of the II Year Class, 29 (*i.e.*, 76.31 per cent.) were successful at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the end of the year was 71 of which 35 were in the City and 36 in the merged areas, the respective figures at the beginning of the year being 70 (35 in the City and 35 in the Suburbs). Certain extensions were carried out to Sewri Marathi School, Kurla Station Marathi School and Versova Upper Primary Marathi School. The rest were housed in rented buildings.

The unsatisfactory condition of rented buildings with high annual rent continued to be a great handicap especially for want of proper and timely repairs on the part of the reluctant landlords thereof. Though the Department is alive to the urgency of the problem, much still requires to be done in this direction and the Standing Committee hopes that the Executive will put in more efforts to see that additional sites for schools are secured and that the programme of construction of new school buildings is completed within the prescribed time.

The Corporation continued to impart vocational education. There were 22 Vocational Classes in 11 Vocational Upper Primary Schools, as against 23 in the previous year preparing pupils for Primary Schools Certificate Examination with the subject of craft as one of the compulsory subjects. Carpentry and tailoring are also taught in these schools. Other subjects taught are sewing, embroidery, tailoring, printing, repairing of clocks, sign-board painting, carpet weaving, clock repairing, book-binding, etc. In all 3,615 pupils were attending these classes, out of whom 3,190 received instruction in Carpentry and Tailoring.

At the close of the year there were 324 Aided Schools in Greater Bombay (228 in the City, 67 in the Suburbs) and 29 in the Extended Suburbs as against 293 and 290 in the previous two years. The number of pupils in these aided schools was 79,815 as against 70,182 and 67,345 in the previous two years. The number of recognized schools not receiving grant-in-aid was 67 with about 14,390 pupils as against 43 with 7,946 pupils in the previous year.

The total number of teachers in Aided Schools including 447 Special Teachers was 2,870 as against 2,698 in the previous year. The rate of maximum admissible expenditure per pupil per annum in respect of the Aided Schools continued to Rs. 47. The total amounts of grants assessed as per Rules in favour of the Aided Schools (including four Special Institutions of Primary Section of the English Teaching Schools) for the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,35,966 for the City Schools and Rs. 2,11,176 for the Suburban Schools as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 7,19,069 and Rs. 1,92,532 of the previous year. The grants assessed were subjected to suitable cuts in respect of certain Schools, as per the 'means' test as was done in previous years taking into consideration their sources of income by way of fees, etc.

The average cost per pupil calculated on the total number of pupils on the rolls in the Aided Schools worked out to Rs. 76.75 in the City and Rs. 60.53 in the Suburbs, as against Rs. 75.6 and Rs. 55.3 in the last year. The average cost per pupil to the Corporation by way of grant was Rs. 7.9 and Rs. 9.6 for the City and Suburbs, respectively, as against Rs. 7.7 and Rs. 7.2 respectively, in the preceding year. Grants-in-aid for 1956-57 in favour of English Teaching Schools were assessed on the basis of expenditure on all the pupils of English Teaching Schools.

A revised Grant-in-Aid Code has been prepared and is under the consideration of the Education Committee.

Physical Education was imparted in almost all schools on the lines of the curriculum laid down by Government with suitable adaptations. The number of pupils taking physical education was 2,21,392 out of 2,29,413 as against 2,05,332, 2,12,605 and 2,12,605 in the previous year. As in past four mass drill displays were organised by the Department.

The Municipal Boy Scout and Girl Guide Associations functioned vigorously as heretofore. The usual activities, such as, week-end camps, social work, etc., were carried out during the year. The National Scout Week and the Annual Scout Sports and Rally were also held as usual. The Second All India Jamboree of Bharat Scouts and Guides held at Jaipur from 27th

December 1956 to 1st January 1957 was attended by 36 Scouts and Scout Master from Municipal Schools.

A unique feature of the Education Department is the Central Library for city teachers. During the year the library contained 18,628 books as against 18,359 in the previous year and a good number of teachers took advantage of the same. The daily average attendance in the library was satisfactory.

The School Health Service under the Executive Health Officer was continued as before for the benefit of the children of Municipal Primary Schools. Medical examination of 42,245 pupils reading in Standards I and III as well as those from Standards II and IV not examined in the previous year, was taken by the Medical Inspection Department during the year. Free medical treatment was given at the Municipal Dispensaries and at the Central School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital and at the various vaccination centres. Free milk was supplied to each certified under-nourished child in the year though owing to inadequate supply of milk, 37,000 children were catered with milk and snacks and additional children varying from 5,190 to 6,600 were catered with snacks only during the first quarter of the year. Further details are given in the para. pertaining to the Public Health Department.

Various extra-curricular activities, such as, Vacation Libraries in summer vacation, *Sharaḍ Utsavs*, School Anniversaries, Excursions, Co-operative stores and Exhibitions were carried on as usual during the year under report.

The average cost per pupil in the City schools calculated on the number of pupils on rolls was Rs. 70.90 as against Rs. 70.07 and Rs. 72.1 in the previous two years and the average cost per pupil on rolls in the suburban schools was Rs. 56.5 as against Rs. 55.1 and Rs. 55.9 in the previous two years.

The Income Side of the Education Fund is more or less fixed. The Corporation's contribution is restricted and also the Government grant. Other sources contribute a very negligible amount to the total receipts of the Education Fund. Hence, with inelastic sources of revenue on one hand and ever increasing demands for more and better equipped schools and educational facilities for the increasing population on the other, the Corporation find it very difficult day by day to cope with even the urgent needs of the Primary Education Department. Unless, therefore, the Income Side is substantially augmented by increased contributions either by the Corporation or the Government, there will be no alternative but to consider seriously the proposal of levying an Educational Cess for effecting a substantial increase in the revenue.

An experiment in teaching on progressive lines started during the last year in the Municipal Ghatla Marathi School, situated in a small village in Trombay was continued during the year under report. The teachers are encouraged and given a free hand to employ any method they think good and effective and to organise the school on any lines they think best, provided inspection and careful evaluation prove the result satisfactory. This has resulted in the teachers preparing their own teaching aids, charts and cards through which Language and Arithmetic are taught. There is a library and a Nature Corner at the School.

The Research Unit started functioning from 6th July 1955 for implementing the suggestions contained in Shri R. V. Parulekar's Report on the Bombay City Education System. Problems bearing on non-attendance of children of compulsory age in Primary Schools are being studied and investigation of the same continued to function as before. It is difficult to study intensively a vast area like Greater Bombay but to begin with, a sample survey of the compulsory group of children in a population of 10,000 persons in the Worli area was undertaken during the last year. Two comprehensive reports relating to the non-attendance of compulsory age children in 10,000 population and the incidence and the reasons for continuous dropping out of children in all the primary schools in that year with 8,000 children on rolls was also submitted by the Research Officer. Since a number of factors were responsible for irregular attendance and dropping out of children throughout the academic year, it was recommended by the Research Advisory Committee that a larger sample be studied to get a verification of the results obtained. The Reserach Unit completed the intensive survey of 10 areas with about 50,000 population representing various socio-economic groups in Greater Bombay. The conclusions drawn in the previous studies were corroborated by the subsequent studies. Some minor studies were also undertaken by the Reserach Unit which included the testing of the general ability

of teachers, their teaching work, etc. It is reported that such experiments on larger scale will also be conducted in ensuing year. The Reserach Officer conducted an intelligent test of 100 teachers on the Gujarati side and 200 teachers on the Marathi side.

47. During the year under report 200 tons of bleached and unbleached paper were purchased from the market. 110 voluminous jobs required in connection with the General Elections were also carried out by the Press. Besides executing the increasing printing work of all Municipal Departments including the work of the new Departments of A.M.C. (Extended suburbs), the Dr. Bhajekar Hospital and the Public Relations Officer, the Press also undertook numerous printing jobs of the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking, the total number of jobs being 8,041 and number of pages printed being 35,518 as against 8,622 and 35,925 in the preceding year ; those for the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking accounted for 37 and 2,206 and 51 and 2,842, respectively. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 202½ tons as against 191½ tons and 176½ tons in the preceding two years.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 8,519 on the total turnover of Rs. 9,75,490, against the surplus of Rs. 6,543 and the turnover of Rs. 9.63 lacs and Rs. 8.39 lacs for the preceding two years. The labour staff as on 28th February 1957 consisted of 230 workers against 237 and 236 on the same date in the last two years. The work of implementing the recommendations of the Messrs. Ibcon, Ltd., on reorganisation of the Press continued during the year under report.

48. During the year under report the department continued to attend to contested matters and other legal proceedings in the High Court, City Civil Court, Small Causes Court and Police Courts as also to other legal matters. During the year, the department received 7,485 files, against 7,280 and 7,406 files in the previous two years, addressed 1,784 letters against 1,678 and 1,390 letters in the preceding two years to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advices on 140 documents against 158 and 162 documents, in the last two years. The report contains figures of High Court and City Civil Court suits as well as number of documents, such as, conveyances, leases, etc., that were completed.

The income by way of costs recovered amounted to Rs. 17,724-5-6 and expenditure to about Rs. 84,096-12-9 as against Rs. 26,513-10-6 and Rs. 79,877-8-1, respectively in the preceding year.

49. As in the previous year, 9 Trade Unions represented Municipal employees with a total membership of 15,110, against 13,817 in the preceding year. The total number of labour staff employed in the main departments was 28,442 against 27,246 in the previous year.

The Standing Committee is pleased to find that during the year under report, labour relations remained quite normal with the exception of the latter half of the year when the workers were a bit restive but there was no appreciable dislocation of work at any time.

During the year under report in all fifteen Joint Councils functioned satisfactorily and these helped in creating harmonious relations between the administration and the staff, inasmuch as the sphere of work of these Councils was elastic enough to allow discussions and recommendations on all matters pertaining to conditions of service.

The Labour Officer dealt with 1,464 complaints as against 1,627 in the previous year, regarding service conditions, promotions, transfers, etc., mostly from class IV services. Of these complaints, 931 were redressed, 453 found not genuine and 80 were pending at the close of the year.

The Municipal Mazdoor Union an unrecognized Union, served the Municipal Commissioner with a notice on the 15th February 1957 of a strike of all the Municipal workers in the event of certain minimum demands including its recognition being not granted. Conciliation proceedings were started and Shri D. G. Kale, Dy. Commissioner of Labour (Admn.) was appointed as the Conciliation Officer. The Labour Officer along with the Chief Accountant attended the conciliation proceedings which continued beyond the period under report.

The recreational, educational, hygienic and other cultural activities, indoor as well as out-door, organized by the Welfare Branch of the Department for the benefit of these Municipal workers and their dependents were conducted vigorously at 23 Labour Welfare Centres and 2 sub-centres. Out of these 16 were run for the benefit of the employees of the Conservancy Branch, 6 for Hospital employees, 2 for Water Works employees and 1 for the employees of the Mechanical Engineer's Department. The maternity unit attached to the Chembur

Welfare Centre continued to do its useful work and medical treatment, wherever necessary, was given by the Welfare Organization. 4,498 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 4,380 in the preceding year.

Implementation of the two Labour Welfare Schemes in the shape of granting (i) scholarships to children of Municipal employees and (ii) medical assistance to them, sanctioned by the Corporation, continued to be entrusted to the Labour Department. Out of 231 applications received for scholarships, 136 eligible scholars were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 18,000. 364 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 13,270 was given in 328 deserving cases. The Labour Officer also made arrangements to get the applicants admitted whenever necessary [in different Municipal Hospitals for treatment.

In addition, the Labour Officer also attended the hearing of day-to-day offence reports of the Municipal Hospitals, Conservancy Department and Fire Brigade Staff.

50. The Department of the Public Relations Officer under the administrative control of the Municipal Commissioner came into existence from 6th February 1956 in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 402, dated the 25th June 1956. Its work covered to a certain respect the work handled by the Propaganda Section and the Ward Officers, dealing with publicity and propaganda and liaison work respectively. Both the above Sections were integrated into the Public Relations Department with certain additions and alterations made in the new set-up.

The Publicity Section disseminated knowledge on health, hygiene and clean living among the citizens through posters, leaflets, health exhibitions, film shows, meetings, etc. The Section also helped the vaccination and inoculation work of the Public Health Department and organized Health Weeks and cleanliness campaigns. This Section prepared and distributed health education material by posters, leaflets, showcards, models, etc., and maintained a Public Health Museum at Princess Street and Health Stalls and Civic Sense Gallery at Victoria and Albert Museum. The Publicity Section also carried out special activities like despatching sets of attractive show-cards and translites for display at the International Fair, Chicago, International T. B. Conference at Delhi and Spring Festival in Japan, participating in the celebrations of the World Health-Day, Prohibition Week, Social Education Week, Cancer Week and Fire Prevention Week. Producing documentary films on health and displaying hoardings, on Civic sense, on public conveniences and tram cars in addition to other normal activities. The complaints from the public about Municipal administration were dealt with by the Ward Officers, which with the inauguration of the new Department, are handled by Assistant Public Relations Officers on their daily rounds and are followed up to see that they are attended to by the Departments concerned. 18,530 complaints from 2,576 buildings received and were mainly concerned with conservancy, drainage, repairs to roads, sanitation and water supply.

51. The Bombay Civic Journal, accredited organ of the Corporation, completed three years at the end of February 1957.

The Journal has been publishing regular features as also special articles from prominent citizens and authorities on various topical subjects in pursuance of its policy of promoting civic progress and enlightenment and the ideal of active, intelligent and creative citizenship.

The main features of the material published in the Journal are objective recording of deliberations and activities of the Corporation and its Departments as also of the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking an associated institutions, citizens' view point on subjects of civic interest and on current issues before the Corporation, new plans or projects sponsored by the Corporation, glimpses of old Bombay and a summary of activities of local bodies all over the country, etc.

Besides the usual monthly issues, a special Independence Day Number and the Second Annual Number were published.

52. During the year under report, the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool at Shivaji Park was satisfactory. The management of the Pool continued to be under the direct control of the Corporation during the year under report. Swimming facilities were afforded to labourers and factory workers on Sundays from 3 to 6 P.M. instead of on Thursdays, from 7-30 to 10-30 A.M. as hitherto due to discontinuance of staggering of weekly holidays by the State Government to industrial workers.

To provide an additional attraction, a sliding chute was provided in October 1956 at the pool at a cost of Rs. 1,300. To maintain purity of water, the pool was emptied and fresh water was put in the pool during the last week of December 1956. The pool premises

were given for use, free of charge, during the year to benevolent institutes, including the Bombay University and the Bombay State Aquatic Association for holding aquatic sports, etc. Other activities like the Water Polo Matches, participation in aquatic Competitions, etc., were the distinguishing features of the Pool. The total receipts from collection of fees, etc., at the pool during the year amounted to Rs. 77,850 as against Rs. 74,215 in the previous year.

53.\* As a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcōn Ltd., the Corporation have agreed to set up an Organization and Methods Division, so as to further simplify the methods of procedure with a view to improving efficiency and ensuring economy. A beginning in this direction has been made, with the appointment of Shri P. C. Pandya, Standards Officer from the Chief Accountant's Department with effect from 26th March 1957. Further appointments are proposed to be made soon.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,  
BOMBAY, 9th July 1958.

P. T. Borale,  
Chairman, Standing Committee.

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\*Paragraphs 54 to 69 of the Review of the Standing Committee relate to the Administration Report of the Suburbs.



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