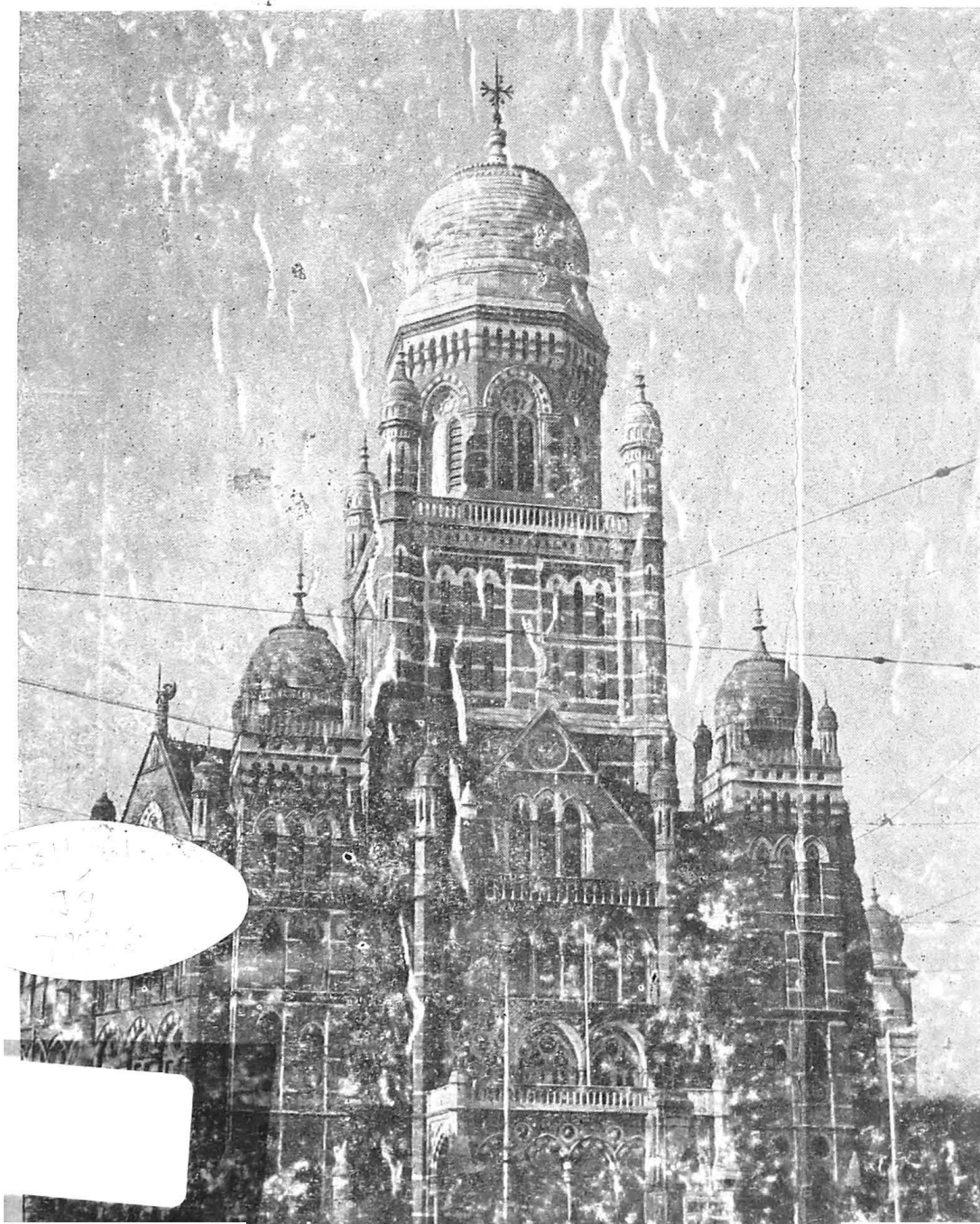


**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
FOR THE YEAR
1958-59**



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS
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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.**

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of the various Municipal Departments for the year 1958-59.

2. Shri S. S. Mirajkar was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year under report and continued to hold that office throughout the year. Shri P. T. Borale, Corporation. B.A., LL.B., was elected Chairman of the Standing Committee and Shri P. S. Pupala was elected Chairman of the Improvements Committee and they continued to hold those respective offices upto the end of March 1959. Shri Ram Joshi, M.A., who was elected Chairman of the Education Committee for the year under report, resigned from that office on the 16th January 1959 and Shri G. T. Parmar was elected to that office on 6th February 1959, and held it for the remaining period of the year.

3. Shri V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S., continued to hold the office of the Municipal Commissioner. Commissioner. during the year under report.

4. The financial transactions have resulted in a deficit of Rs. 13.92 lacs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 39.88 lacs. This was due to the fact that even though the actual income increased by Rs. 32.66 lacs over the Budget Estimate, the actual expenditure also increased by Rs. 6.70 lacs, over the budgeted amount. The major causes for this unusual phenomenon were due mainly to increases under General Supervision, Water Works and increased contributions to Budgets 'B' and 'E'. With the increasing needs and growing population, the present financial resources prove quite insufficient to meet the growing needs of this premier City, which has all along endeavoured to provide every available civic amenity to its citizens. Vigorous 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. Ibcn Ltd., of the re-organisation of Municipal departments so as to reduce the heavy establishment charges, etc., followed up by the Organisation and Methods Division has resulted in appreciable reduction in the Establishment cost.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 56.87 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of the Variation in Income. accounts for the year under report, the actual Opening Balance for the previous year. The total income budgeted for was Rs. 10,76.70 lacs while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 11,09.36 lacs, showing an increase of Rs. 32.66 lacs over the budgeted amount and also an increase of Rs. 13.62 lacs over the figures of actual income of the previous year, viz., Rs. 10,95.74 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the amount budgeted for was Rs. 11,16.57 lacs whereas the actuals of expenditure were Rs. 11,23.28 lacs, as against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 10,72.54 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 39.88 lacs was thus turned into a deficit of Rs. 13.92 lacs as against the surpluses of Rs. 23.20 lacs, and Rs. 56 lacs in the previous two years. The financial transactions of the year ended with a closing balance of Rs. 18.16 lacs.

6. As against the final sanctioned grants (including renewed and additional grants) which aggregated to Rs. 14,32.24 lacs the actuals amounted to Variation in Ex- Rs. 11,23.28 lacs leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 3,08.96 lacs. penditure. Against this an amount of Rs. 1,49.75 lacs was required to be renewed for expenditure during the following year and the balance of Rs. 1,59.21 lacs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 11,23.28 lacs, compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 10,72.54 lacs, showed a net increase of Rs. 50.74 lacs, i.e., gross increases of Rs. 1,81.15 lacs less decreases of Rs. 1,30.41 lacs.

The main increases on the Expenditure Side were under Water Works Rs. 28.66 lacs, General Supervision Rs. 7.43 lacs, Contribution to Budget 'B' Rs. 1.51 lacs, to Budget 'E' Rs. 13.34 lacs, Public Health 16 lacs, Medical Relief Rs. 50.15 lacs, Fire Brigade Rs. 0.69 lac, Licensing Rs. 2.86 lacs, Gardens Rs. 4.11 lacs, Markets Rs. 3.01 lacs, Street Cleansing Rs. 49.90 lacs, Mechanical Rs. 1.39 lacs and Museum Rs. 2.05 lacs, whereas the main decreases were under Roads and Drains Rs. 2.84 lacs, Buildings Rs. 1.68 lacs, Contribution to Budget 'D' Rs. 0.23 lac, Contribution to Budget 'F' Rs. 0.06 lac and Rs. 1,25.60 lacs under XVI—Miscellaneous and Rent of Buildings, etc.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1958 on account of Loan Funds (excluding the Trust Funds), was Rs. 27.79 lacs. Loans aggregating to Rs. 4,15.06 lacs were raised during the year including an amount of Rs. 50 lacs received from the Government. 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. 4,42.86 lacs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1,00.69 lacs was reserved for the purchase of Capital Stock. The net amount thus available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,47.17 lacs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,15.38 lacs including Rs. 1,62.81 lacs being the amount of repayment of an advance taken from the Surplus Cash Balance during the preceding year, leaving a balance Rs. 52.57 lacs in the Loan Funds at the close of the year.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,08.93 lacs on Capital Works as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 5,58.22 lacs, the percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates being 63 as against 48 for the preceding year.

The amount of the new loan proposed in the Budget for 1958-59 was Rs. 550 lacs. The same was increased to Rs. 563 lacs in the revised estimates.

A loan of Rs. 50 lacs was raised from Government in one instalment. The loan of Rs. 250 lacs was raised by public subscription and Rs. 100 lacs was raised internally. The total amount actually raised to finance the Capital Expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 415.06 lacs.

The Balance of the loan of Rs. 113 lacs out of the loans aggregating to Rs. 550 lacs sanctioned for 1958-59 was also allowed to lapse.

Reduction of Debts during the year amounted to Rs. 35.42 lacs. At the close of the preceding year, the total amount of Municipal Loan Outstanding including advances from the various Special Funds was Rs. 3,604.53 lacs. Amount of loan outstanding as on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 3,984.16 lacs. The total debt charges for payment of interest, Sinking Fund, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,86.15 lacs.

8. The book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,42.13 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. 8,20.94 lacs. This, together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1959, viz., Rs. 4.11 lacs, and cash of Rs. 100 with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of the Sinking Fund to Rs. 8,25.06 lacs, which more than covered the amount of Rs. 8,09.77 lacs at which the Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the Fund was thus Rs. 15.28 lacs against Rs. 67.44 lacs at the end of the previous year.

9. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,24.06 lacs against Rs. 1,30.98 lacs for the previous year showing a net decrease of Rs. 6.91 lacs. The main decreases were in respect of (i) Grant-in-Aid for meeting the deficit in the General Account Rs. 7.00 lacs; (ii) Interest and Profits on Investment Rs. 1.52 lacs, and (iii) Rent and other proceeds of properties Rs. 0.01 lac counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 1.63 lacs in respect of (i) Contribution from proceeds of properties Rs. 1.51 lacs; (ii) Miscellaneous Receipts—Rs. 0.11 lac.

The total expenditure for the year viz., Rs. 1,24.14 lacs showed an increase of Rs. 0.17 lac on that of the previous year. This is due to increase of Rs. 0.38 lac under Maintenance of Properties and Streets, counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 0.20 lac, under Debt Charges.

Loan liabilities of the ex-Trust at the commencement of the year were Rs. 14,79.89 lacs against Rs. 15,06.53 lacs in the previous year. The repayment of loan during the year amounted to Rs. 10.94 lacs, including the amount of Rs. 8.38 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. 14,68.95 lacs of which the actual liability to Government was Rs. 7,53.30 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. 2,77.30 lacs.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 55.82 lacs. In the course of the year receipts on account of sale proceeds of Land and Buildings amounting to Rs. 10.40 lacs were credited to this Account. The total funds thus available were Rs. 66.23 lacs. The deficit in the General Account for the year amounted to Rs. 0.08 lac and was transferred to the Capital Account. There was thus left an unspent balance of Rs. 16.53 lacs at the close of the year.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 49.61 lacs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,34.31 lacs including Rs. 10.94 lacs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment. The total expenditure on Schemes upto 31st March 1958, amounted to Rs. 49.61 lacs of which Rs. 15.47 lacs represent discount and other charges on loans and Rs. 0.17 lacs represent the amount towards repayment of loan.

The amount of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 1.00 lac including cash of Rs. 36 with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Trust Sinking Fund in Improvement Schemes debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investment at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.00 lac. This, together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1959, viz., Rs. 1.70 lacs and cash of Rs. 36 with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 1,00,806 against Rs. 1,00,414 at which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the fund thus amounted to Rs. 392.

The liabilities of the loans in respect of the Improvement Schemes as outstanding on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 14.68 lacs. Out of this, Rs. 2.77 lacs were borrowed from Government as aforesaid and the balance of Rs. 11.91 lacs represented loans raised by issue of debentures. Out of this, Rs. 4.76 lacs originally borrowed from Government have now been re-purchased for Sinking Fund investments and Rs. 7.15 lacs from the public.

The gross Capital liabilities of the Improvement Schemes stood at Rs. 15,16.53 lacs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 30,57.78 lacs including the book value of lands comprised in Schedules 'W' and 'X'.

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. 6.12 lacs Capital Account, Slum Clearance was received from Government, the total amount thus available for expenditure being Rs. 42.23 lacs. The expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan amounted to Rs. 32.07 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 10.16 lacs in the Capital Account, Improvement Schemes, Slum Clearance for the City.

10. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 2,11.20 lacs (including Rs. 1,41.04 lacs being the Contribution from Budgets 'A', 'D' and 'F') against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,14.06 lacs and the Revised Estimates of Rs. 2,17.87 lacs showing a decrease of Rs. 2.86 lacs on Budget Estimates and Rs. 6.67 lacs on the Revised Estimates. The decrease of Rs. 2.86 lacs is made up of a decrease of Rs. 4.75 lacs under Education Cess, 0.21 lac under Contribution from Budget 'F' and Rs. 1.07 lacs under Fees and Fines from Municipal Schools, counterbalanced by increases of Rs. 2.98 lacs under Contributions from Budgets 'A' and 'D', Rs. 1.49 under Interest and Profits on Investments due to more funds being available for investment, Rs. 0.43 lac under Contribution from Government for the Extended Suburbs and Rs. 0.22 lac under Miscellaneous Income.

The total expenditure booked was Rs. 2,14.85 lacs and the total unexpended grants amounted to Rs. 9.74 lacs. Out of this, grants renewed in 1959-60 aggregated to Rs. 16.25 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 9.76 lacs to lapse as savings.

The Education Cess was levied during the year for the first time at 1 1/2 per cent. of rateable value of buildings and lands, rateable value of each of which is not less than Rs. 300 per annum; and at 1 per cent. of rateable value on buildings and lands, the rateable value of each of which is less than Rs. 300 per annum, but not less than Rs. 75 per annum. Out of the total Loan Funds of Rs. 58.07 lacs, the expenditure booked during the year on the Capital Works was Rs. 28.77 lacs leaving a balance of Rs. 29.30 lacs to be carried to the following year. A loan of Rs. 40 lacs was proposed to be raised in the Estimates out of which Rs. 30 lacs was raised during the year under report.

11. During the year under report, the rates of taxation remained the same as in the previous year, save in the case of Halalkhore Tax, which was increased Taxation, Demand, Collection and Outstanding by 1/2 per cent. In addition the Education Cess was levied for the first time from 1st April 1958 at the rates mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. The rates of taxation thus stood as follows :—

General Tax (including Fire Tax) at 17.75 per cent., Water Tax at 3.75 per cent. and Halalkhore Tax, at 3.50 per cent. Tax on vehicles and animals was levied at the maximum rates mentioned in Schedule G of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. Rates charged for the supply of water by meter measurement also remained the same as in the previous year and ranged from Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 2.40 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 56,091 properties against 55,040, and 54,733 during the previous two years. 52,760 properties as against 51,692 properties in the previous year were assessed to General Tax while 2,205 properties against 4,222 in

the previous year were exempted from General Tax under Section 143(1)(a) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, while the Municipal properties exempted from the General Tax numbered 1,126.

Properties newly erected, demolished and enlarged during the year numbered 1,434, 383 and 1,153 respectively, as against 785, 478 and 1,079 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double-room tenements and flats in the City numbered 2,72,880, 83,060 and 65,823, respectively, against 2,69,759, 80,367, and 62,059 in the previous year.

Rateable value of all properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27,77.91 lacs against Rs. 26,64.33 lacs and Rs. 25,74.43 lacs in the preceding two years. The rateable value *per capita* was Rs. 119.43 as against Rs. 114.55 and Rs. 110.68 in the previous two years. In 187 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 56,091 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 27,77.91 lacs, 37,543 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 1,663.17 lacs.

From the classification of properties according to rateable values, it is found that as many as 48,484 properties come within the rateable value of Rs. 20,000 leaving only 2,201 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 of 1890) was 50,736 as against 49,968 and 48,488 in the previous two years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any group was 26,916 for motor cars (including 3,493 taxis) and the smallest numbers were 14 for trollies and 34 ponies.

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 1,36,861 and 1,34,866 were issued, respectively, for Property and Wheel Tax. The amount collected against net total demand of Rs. 11,39.53 lacs was Rs. 8,36.59 lacs which worked out to 73.42 per cent. of the net demand. The total outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,02.94 lacs. Outstanding involved in disputes regarding water tax and water charges stood at Rs. 11.88 lacs at the end of the year. The figure of total outstandings is also inclusive of the amount of Rs. 35.73 lacs involved in complaints against rateable values, which were pending at the close of the year. Out of the total outstanding from private properties, an amount of Rs. 2.10 lacs was involved in suits filed, Rs. 8.14 lacs were payable by the Court Receiver and Official Assignee, about Rs. 19.51 lacs were involved in appeals against rateable values and about Rs. 8.89 lacs were involved in disputes regarding water tax or water charges. The amount was also inclusive of a sum of about Rs. 20.35 lacs in respect of properties occupied on flat ownership basis. The average of recovery to the total demand during the year under report was 73.42, the percentage of outstanding being 26.58 as against 22.50 and 22.46 in the previous two years. The Standing Committee note with concern that the percentage of outstanding is high and hope that vigorous efforts will be directed to reduce the outstandings to the maximum possible extent. The Committee feel that it will be possible to recover the arrears if a little more alertness is shown by the Collection Staff.

The total amount of exemption from General Tax allowed in respect of different properties during the year was Rs. 35.44 lacs as against Rs. 33.57 lacs and Rs. 32.56 lacs in the previous two years.

The number of claims received for draw-back and refund was 4 and 3,566, respectively against 10 and 3,948 and 33 and 3,948 in the previous two years. Of these only 2,990 refund claims were admitted involving an amount of about Rs. 4.81 lacs. No claim for drawback was admitted.

During the year, 1,846 complaints were received against revision of assessment amounting to Rs. 238.05 lacs while 5,177 complaints against original assessment amounting to Rs. 4,27.80 lacs. 21 appeals for rateable values were received in the year. Of these, 2 were settled out of Court and 19 were pending.

In one case only, suit for recovery of taxes was filed in the year under report but in 27 cases, action under Section 203 and 207 (1A) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, was resorted to with a view to effecting early recovery of the bills. In several other cases, this action is in progress.

An amount of Rs. 26,596.94 was collected as Riot Tax in the year under report.

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 Bombay Port Trust 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 was being conducted by Shri P. P. Kapadia and the Award is expected to be given by him shortly. As regards the properties enjoying exemption from the levy of General Tax under Article 285 of the Constitution, the Central Government have since 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. Tax amounting to Rs. 5,449.47 representing a charge on 420 race horses from November 1958 to March 1959 was recovered through the Western India Turf Club against Rs. 7,326.48 during the preceding year.

12. 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 1st April 1958 were Rs. 40.82 lacs, which increased to Rs. 43.21 lacs during the year under report on account of amendment. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 23.09 lacs was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 20.11 lacs at the close of the year. The demand in respect of the tax for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 1,29.89 lacs, collection Rs. 88.15 lacs, while Rs. 29.21 lacs remained outstanding at the close of the year. The total collection of Urban Immoveable Property Tax thus amounted to Rs. 1,11.26 lacs during the year under report.

13. 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. 1,12.51 lacs as against Rs. 1,16.74 lacs, Rs. 1,19.08 lacs and Rs. 1,14.46 lacs in the preceding three years. There was an increase in the net receipts by Rs. 2 lacs from Grains, Sugar, Timber, etc., and Tea while net receipts, from Edibles, Iron and Steel showed a decrease. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 13.13 lacs as against Rs. 22.26 lacs, Rs. 21.49 lacs and Rs. 22.96 lacs in the previous three years. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 97.10 lacs as against Rs. 94.91 lacs, Rs. 97.59 lacs and Rs. 91.15 lacs in the previous three years. The total number of claims for refund was 15,826 as against 24,944, 30,058 and 35,173 in the preceding three years. The number of claims for refund during the year was less by 9,118 than in the previous year and the amount of refund was less by about Rs. 6,42,179.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea cases, etc., amounted to Rs. 0.67 lac as against Rs. 0.89 lac, Rs. 1.05 lacs and Rs. 0.90 lac in the preceding three years. From 1st August 1958, fees for Stamping or sealing dutiable goods were revised and fixed at 10 nP., per package or tin etc., and 5 nP., per Gur lump.

Town Duties collected at Mulund and Dahisar etc., in respect of articles coming by roads, by Air or in the Head Office amounted Rs. 24.23 lacs as against Rs. 15.99 lacs and Rs. 11.94 lacs in the preceding two years showing an increase of Rs. 8.24 lacs over the previous year.

14. In accordance with the provisions of Section 21B of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, a supplementary Election Roll containing 794 names was published on 20th December 1958 when the total number of voters on the Municipal Election Roll was 16,10,068. In response to a notice published in the local newspapers inviting applications for enrolment, 857 applications were received, out of which 39 were rejected and 24 were found identical with the names already on the roll.

Out of the four petitions filed in the Small Causes Court in respect of the General Elections, 1957, in respect of Wards 26 (Naigaum), 30 (Worli), 36 (Bandra West) and 42 (Malad, Goregaon) challenging the validity of the Election for one reason or the other, only one petition for Ward No. 36 (Bandra West) was allowed to be withdrawn. The other three petitions have not so far been disposed of.

15. The Architectural Planning Branch prepared in all 78 Plans, 72 Detailed Estimates costing Rs. 200.97 lakhs which included Plans and Estimates for 6 new school buildings and 4 for additional accommodation in School buildings. This also included those for alterations, additions, etc., to the buildings of different Medical Institutions, Fire Brigade Stations at Colaba, Sion, Vikhroli and Chembur, Recreation Centre at Sion Hill Fort and housing schemes. Detailed Plans and estimates for

the Market Buildings at Elphinstone Market and Worli Market had been under preparation. Plans and Estimates for Industrial Estate at C. S. No. 71 of Lower Parel Division were prepared and the estimated cost of the work is Rs. 30.21 lacs. Plans and estimates for a typical Housing Unit in Slum Clearance Scheme and lay-outs for two Schemes for Development Department were prepared. Detailed plans and estimates for Raja Baldevdas Kreedra Kendra at Chowpatty and Open Air Theatres, one opposite Bombay Glass Works, Dadar and the other at Bandra were prepared. Models for the proposed pavilion at Haji Ali Park, Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital and for Out-Patient Department, were prepared.

16. The total number of properties both Municipal and *ex-Trust* maintained by the Maintenance Branch during the year was 3,334 which was more by 71 than the number of properties, *viz.*, 3,263 in the previous year. 92 *Municipal properties.* properties were added during the year under report while 21 properties were demolished. The work of upkeep and maintenance of buildings was carried out partly by contract and partly by departmental agency. Work orders to the extent of Rs. 9.19 lacs through the Petty Works Contractors as against Rs. 12.23 lacs and Rs. 9.69 lacs, respectively, in the previous two years. In addition, repairs to school buildings under Budget 'E' were also carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 0.16 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 by provision of separate water tap in each room of Mazagaon Chawls Nos. 1 to 15 and Nagpada Chawls Nos. 17 to 19 was in progress. The work of providing permanent weather shades at Suparibaug Road Chawls and Azad Nagar Chawls was in progress.

Of the total expenditure, works to the extent of Rs. 13.42 lacs were carried out departmentally and of Rs. 5.92 lacs through outside Agencies.

During the year under report, the following major schemes which were undertaken *Construction.* during the last year, were in progress :—

(i) Extension of Orthopaedic Theatre on the ground floor and Gynaecological Ward on the first floor and construction of a new Ward over the Gynaecological Ward for female surgical patients at the K. E. M. Hospital, (ii) a school building on Plot Nos. 2 and 3, Mahalaxmi Over Bridge, (iii) a new building for the T. N. M. College (iii) additional floors at the L. T. M. G. Hospital, (iv) additional floors over Registration Block and Out-patients Department for the full-time departments of Medicine and Surgery at K. E. M. Hospital and (v) Hostel Building for male students of the T. N. M. College at Haji Ali Park.

Amongst the major works started during the year under report and which were either completed or in progress were construction of school building (1) on Plot Nos. 150-153 of Suparibaug Estate. (2) on Plot No. 1-B, at the junction of Haines and Dr. Annie Besant Roads; (3) on Plot Nos. 271-272-A, Sion Matunga Estate, (4) at Elphinstone Road, (5) at Gokhale Road (South) and construction of (6) additional floor over the Municipal School at Imamwada, (7) combined Municipal Market on a land bearing C. S. No. 43, Sion Division, near King's Circle Railway Station, (8) Industrial Estate Buildings on land bearing C. S. No. 161-162 of Tardao Division at Bapty Road, (9) O. P. D. at the L. T. M. G. Hospital, Sion, and (10) Fire Brigade Station at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba.

17. During the year, 2,094 applications against 2,143 in the previous year were received for the construction of new buildings or additions and alterations to the *Private Buildings.* existing ones. This includes 33 proposals from Government. The number of new tenements constructed during the year was 2,247 against 1,322, 1,561 and 1,696 in the preceding three years. Out of 2,978 tenements 230 were one-room tenements, 992 were two-room tenements and 1,756 larger tenements. The corresponding figures for the previous three years were 308, 119 and 348, 347, 296 and 454 and 1,592, 155 and 296 respectively. Of the newly constructed tenements, the highest number was 1,323 in F Ward consisting of 11 one-room, 753 two-room and 861 larger tenements. The total number of new buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 381 of which 166 were residential and 215 non-residential as against 318 constructed during the preceding year. 28 buildings were constructed by Co-operative Societies and 3 by employers for their employees. According to the above statistics, the new building activity shows a considerable 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 1,276 against 764 in the previous year. Of these 1,129 were one-room tenements, 90 two-room tenements and 57 larger tenements. Of the demolished buildings, the highest number was 570 in F Ward and consisted of 550 one-room tenements, 16 two-room tenements and 4 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, desirable that the Executive should, before pulling down any building, satisfy itself that the building is definitely in a ruinous condition and beyond repairs.

During the year, the crusade against the unauthorized works was vigorously 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 456 cases for the removal of unauthorized works. In addition there were 631 cases pending at the close of the last year giving a total of 1,087 unauthorized structures. Of these, 183 works were removed by the parties, while 136 cases were removed departmentally. Out of the remaining 768 cases, in 32 cases works were allowed to be regularized by the parties and 736 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 1,366 warning letters were issued during the year under report. 363 projections were removed by the parties of their own accord and 4,527 were removed departmentally. 825 stall-board projections, 1,994 weather frame projections and 260 rolling shutters were allowed to be retained on payment of fees as against 323,952 and 178 respectively, in the preceding year.

In the case of dilapidated houses, the issue of notices and launching of prosecutions continued as before. In all 12,584 notices were issued during the year for removal of unsafe buildings against 8,156 in the previous year. Out of these 10,880 were complied with and 1,704 were pending at the end of the year. Out of 2,596 notices pending at the end of the last year, 1,771 were complied with and 825 notices still remained pending at the close of the year. In 17 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 repair works and to recover the reasonable expenses incurred by them from the rents. Thus, it can be seen that in very few cases the occupants of the buildings were keen in getting the above authorization.

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 in 22 cases resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 8,813.43.

The enormous cost involved in the acquisition of set-back 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 5,232.29 square yards.

During the year 152 buildings or portions thereof collapsed as against 88 in the previous year. The total number of persons injured was 78 and those killed was 12.

The survey of old buildings in the City was finalised during the year and the same was considered by the Corporation. The special staff appointed for this purpose was disbanded in the middle of November 1958.

18. In the Slum Clearance Scheme in respect of two clearance areas K-1 and G-1 in Kamathipura, further progress was made during the year. The Special Land Acquisition Officer had handed over the possession of 52 properties to the Municipality upto the middle of May 1958. The possession of the remaining properties is expected to be secured shortly. Action for evacuation of buildings given in Municipal possession and demolishing the same continued. The total number of buildings, thus evacuated and demolished by the end of the year was 23. A comprehensive programme of slum clearance costing Rs. 159 lacs including supervision charges proposed for execution during the Second Five Year Plan under the Government of India's Subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme providing for the construction of 2,342 tenements at 9 sites in the City and Suburbs was sanctioned by Government of India and approved by the Corporation during the year. Under the Government of India's Subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme, the ceiling cost for tenements has been fixed at Rs. 6,000 per tenement at which rate the cost of 2,342 tenements works out to Rs. 140.42 lacs. The construction of tenements at six out of nine sites was in progress. A further instalment of Rs 6.12 lacs was received during the year from Central Government, the total amount of Loan so far received being Rs. 15.62 lacs. Besides this two areas B-1 and M-1 in Kamathipura were declared as 'Clearance Areas'. A proposal in respect of a slum site at Match-factory Lane, Kurla, was also declared as a 'Clearance

Area'. The procedural work of preparation of compulsory Acquisition Orders in respect of the above 'Clearance Areas' and getting the same confirmed by Government was begun. A slum area in Colaba known as Dhobi chawl was also declared as 'Clearance Area' and further steps in the matter were taken. A Clearance proposal in respect of slum area at Arthur Road was under the consideration of the Corporation. An additional programme of slum clearance of an outlay of Rs. 94 lakhs for the construction of 1,330 tenements under the Second Five Year Plan was sanctioned by the Government and approved by the Corporation during the year under report, while a further programme of Slum Clearance and Sweeper's Housing of an outlay of Rs. 43.92 lakhs was submitted to the Central Government for sanction. Position regarding the housing works during the year under report was 548 tenements completed and 1,047 tenements were under construction in different stages.

In the matter of municipal housing, the progress was handicapped due to further deterioration of the position of availability of steel. A number of representations both to the State Government and the Central Government met with no response. Tenders were, therefore, accepted for two housing schemes at Khar and Dharavi with Contractors' own Steel to be bought from open market. To minimise the use of steel in construction works, various modes of construction of housing were also being initiated. The major housing schemes completed and undertaken were : (i) 32 two-room blocks and 48 two-room tenements at Chinchpokli and Surya Cinema, Parel, (ii) 96 tenements at the L.T.M.G. Hospital, Sion, (iii) 28 tenements at Moreland Road and 112 tenements at Sewri-Wadala for Public and (iv) 120 tenements at Dharavi and 112 tenements at Haines Road for Slum population. The housing works in progress during the year were (i) 48 tenements at Khar, 5 tenements at the K.E.M. Hospital, 64 tenements at Maratha Hospital Compound and 16 tenements at the Central Stores Yard at Byculla for Municipal staff ; (ii) 272 tenements off Road No. 26, Sewri-Wadala and 110 tenements at Vikhroli for public and (iii) 76 tenements at Sukhlaji Street, 80 tenements at Haines Road, 208 tenements at Arthur Road Stables, 96 tenements at Bodyguard Lines and 40 tenements at Sion Village for Slum population.

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.

In spite of the progress in housing and slum clearance as indicated above, the housing problem in the City has not eased to any appreciable extent and it is necessary that still more vigorous effort for providing housing accommodation needs to be made in order that the crying need of the citizens for accommodation may be met to a considerable extent within a reasonable time. It is hoped that the State and the Central Governments realising the magnitude of the housing and slum clearance problems will continue to give subsidy on a more liberal scale.

19. 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 6,409.06 million gallons, i.e., an average of 17.56 million gallons per day against the total quantity of 5,775.07, 5,166.54 and 5,307.46 million gallons received at the Works in the previous 3 years giving daily averages of 15.82, 14.15, and 14.5 million gallons, respectively. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 59,041,200 cubic feet indicating slight decrease in gas generation mainly due to heavy rainfall, while the daily production was 1,61,755 cubic feet as against 1,66,583 cubic feet per day last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted only to Rs. 1,73,569 as against Rs. 1,68,110 during the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 5,469. The revenue realised by the sale of dry digested sludge manure during the year amounted to Rs. 12,965. The reason for less income was the backing out of the successful tenderers at the last minute which gave rise to certain technical and legal difficulties and consequently suspension of sale and sludge manure for some time.

Both the pumping stations at Love Gove, viz., Nos. 1 and 2 worked satisfactorily throughout the year except for some time when the pumps were opened Love Grove Pumping. out for repairs and overhaul. The average suction level of Pumping Station No. 1 during the year was 73.3 and of Pumping Station No. 2 was 75.2. Average level of entire station was 74.25 against 74.1 T.H.D. in the previous year. The total sewage pumped out at this station was 35,082 million gallons. The proposed new Purification Plant could not be put into operation because of delay in importing the Electric motors and switchgears which were earlier expected in July 1959. All the cleaned and oiled machinery was worked for two hours a day for keeping the machinery in the maximum efficient condition.

The Sewage Purification Plant worked satisfactorily during the year under report. The total quantity of sewage treated at the plant during the year was 2,066 million gallons, i.e., an average of 5.7 million gallons per day as against 1,780 million gallons and 4.9 million gallons during the previous year, showing an increase of 657 million gallons over the previous year. The total revenue realized by sale of gas in Sion area during the year amounted to Rs. 39,210, showing an increase in revenue over the last year by Rs. 4,125. During the year, the revenue realized by sale of sludge manure, amounted to Rs. 5,800 (58 Brass at Rs. 12.50 per brass and 265 Brass at Rs. 19.25 per brass), as against Rs. 340 during the previous year.

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 11 pumping stations.

Remodelling existing Sewerage system.

20. During the year, 567 motor vehicles with 3 Bull-dozers and two skid shovels were in commission as against 501, 503, and 461 in the previous three years. During the year, 104 new vehicles and 9 reconditioned vehicles out of the lot purchased from Military disposals were added. The dearth of spare parts in the Market resulted in keeping some of the vehicles off the road. The Suburban and Extended Suburban fleet consisting of 294 vehicles was directly under Assistant Engineer Transport (Suburbs).

Transport.

The majority of the vehicles were garaged at seven different places in the City. The question of having a suitable Central Garage with an independent workshop on the vacant plot situated at Dadar Purification Works has been finalised.

The transport fleet for the removal of refuse consisted of 6 Motor Carts, 153 Scammell trailers (big) and 25 (Small), 16 Mechanical horses, 16 Fergusson Tractor-trailer combinations, 25 lorries, 8 Bantam Karriers, and 11 loaders. The average collection of refuse in the City worked out to 2,200 tons per day.

21. The total mileage of roads in the City limits at the end of the year was 278.346 miles as against 277.086 miles 274.716 miles and 274.226 miles in the preceding three years.

Repairs and Maintenance of Roads and footpaths.

During the year, about 18,412 square yards of area of road surfaces were renewed with 3" sheet asphalt at a total cost of Rs. 2,008 lacs. The work of maintenance of roads and footpaths was generally satisfactory throughout the year. A total area of 5,04,727 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 56,706 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 131. Out of this, 10 Traffic Islands were provided during the year under report. The work of providing traffic islands at three places was in progress, and that at five more junctions was sanctioned. Plans for providing Automatic Traffic Signals at Opera House Junction were prepared.

During the year detailed plans and estimates for two main projects, viz., (i) Vehicular under-pass under Queen's Road at Princess Street and (ii) pedestrian Sub-way at Boribunder were submitted for the approval of the Corporation.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 4,316 was realised on road opening fees, ground rents or fees for temporary occupation of roads and footpaths, for erecting mandaps, placing chairs, benches, etc.

Total number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 12,590 as against 12,447, 12,348 and 12,325 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 22.31 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps. An additional expenditure of Rs. 1.05 lacs was incurred on erection of new lamps, repairs and maintenance, miscellaneous works, etc.

Eight roads were lighted under the 'All in Hire Scheme' for vapour and fluorescent electric lamps introduced since 1954-55.

22. As in the past a major portion of the City refuse was transported to Deonar for disposal. About 24 acres of land was reclaimed at Deonar during the year with refuse. The total area at the end of the year under report, thus reclaimed, stood at about 530 acres out of 823 acres of Deonar Reclamation Ground.

Removal of Town Refuse.

Reclamation Ground.

The arrangement of running two refuse trains per day each consisting of an average of 28 Municipal refuse wagons of 17 tons capacity, was continued during the year.

The total number of wagons sent to Deonar during the year under report was 20,163 as against 19,337, 21,884 and 23,007 during the previous three years. The total quantity of refuse removed to Deonar was about 3,47,771 tons as against 3.29 lac tons, 3.72 lacs tons and 3.91 lacs tons during the previous three years. The total expenditure on account of removal and disposal of refuse amounted to Rs. 7.42 lacs as against Rs. 7.33 lacs, Rs. 8.00 lacs and Rs. 7.46 lacs in the preceding three years. The total cost of haulage and unloading per ton amounted to Rs. 1.55 approximately as against Rs. 1.58, Rs. 1.51, and Rs. 1.91 per ton in the previous three years.

The position of the rolling stock required for this work was far from satisfactory inasmuch as 88 wagons had to be hired from Western Railway at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per wagon per day.

23. The total expenditure booked for the preparation of the Master Plan from its commencement, in January 1947 to 31st March 1958, amounted to Rs. 2,66,168. 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 of revision of the Master Plan was accordingly taken in hand during the year and was in progress by the end of the year.

During the year under report, the work of construction of an Industrial Estate at Bapty Road, was taken in hand on one-third of the site, and plans and block estimate in respect of second Industrial estate at Haines Road were submitted for the approval of the Corporation.

Town Planning Schemes.—The Government under their Resolution No. T.P.B. 1054-M., dated the 4th September 1957 sanctioned the Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. I (Mandvi and Elphinstone Estate) and effect to the same having been given from 1st December 1957, further necessary steps were taken in that direction.

The Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. III, Mahim Area, was finalised and Government's approval thereto was awaited.

The award in respect of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. II (Mahim Area) was declared and the Board of Appeal is to be convened in the near future.

The arbitration proceedings of the area of T.P.S. Bombay City No. IV (Mahim Area) were completed.

24. 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. Daily average in square miles of roads, footpaths and house gullies cleansed regularly throughout the day worked out to 272.1, 283.5 and 126, respectively. Total refuse collected through the Municipal Agency was 7,93,750 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.

Control of rat pest.—The total number of rats caught and destroyed during the year was 9.36 lacs as against 9.76 lacs in the previous year. No rat was found infested with Plague.

Control of Stray Dogs.—11,534 stray dogs were caught as against 11,277, 14,036 and 11,939 in the previous three years. Out of the above stray and ownerless dogs caught, 9,507 were destroyed, 981 were returned to the owners, 197 sent to hospitals for experimental purposes, 36 escaped and 40 were detained at the Kennel at Mahalaxmi Refuse Siding. 8,232 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act, as against 8,099, 8,112, and 8,130 in the preceding three years. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 42,495.50 as against Rs. 41,858.25 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the Milch Cattle against rinderpest was continued and 17,502 milch cattle were inoculated as against 16,310 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. 78,112.06 and Rs. 5,230.31, respectively. The annual income derived by auction sale of certain Health Department rights amounted to Rs. 11,047.

25. The Department continued to look after the work of acquisition of lands and **Estate and Land Management.** preparation of layouts, etc., as before.

Possession in respect of 17 properties was obtained during the year under report. Acquisition proceedings of several other sites both in the City and Suburbs were in progress 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 2.4 per cent. remained to be leased, including an area of 1,64,680 square yards, reserved for Municipal purposes. At the end of the year, the area of underdeveloped 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, in all 6 plots covering a total area of 6,304 sq. yds., and valued at Rs. 4.02 lacs were leased on long leases. The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of the year after taking into account one plot surrendered during the year of report was 4,269 with an area of 60,14,007 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12.52 lacs as against 4,264 plots with an area of 60,10,425 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12.49 lacs, respectively, up to the previous year. The total annual rental to be derived from 6 plots was estimated at Rs. 42.96 lacs as against for 28 plots estimated at Rs. 42.73 lacs. 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. The amount received by way of commutation of ground rent and premium, during the year was Rs. 10.21 lacs as against Rs. 4.39 lacs, Rs. 8.6 lacs and Rs. 9.10 lacs, in the preceding three years.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 569 acquired or surrendered buildings against 570 in the preceding year. These contained 5,224 tenancies. At the end of the year there were 544 buildings with 5,158 tenements, the difference being due to demolition of 25 structures during the year. New residential accommodation made available in the houses erected by lessees during the year comprised of 843 tenements.

The gross demand from 5,158 tenements in these buildings amounted to Rs. 9.90 lacs. Deducting therefrom losses on account of vacancies and concessional rents the net demand for the year was Rs. 9.83 lacs. The net revenue collected amounted to Rs. 7.88 lacs which was 59.80 per cent. of the total recoverable amount including the arrears of Rs. 3.34 lacs for the previous years.

In addition to tenements already constructed during the previous year, construction of tenements at Surya Cinema, Chinchpokli, Wadala, Moreland Road and Sewri-Koliwada Transit Camp was completed.

The gross demand for ex-trust permanent chawls was Rs. 14.73 lacs, while the revenue collected was Rs. 14.45 lacs as against Rs. 13.57 lacs in the previous year. Deducting outgoing of Rs. 10.01 lacs, the net income was Rs. 4.44 lacs during the year under report. Deducting therefrom Rs. 9.80 lacs, as the Sinking Fund and interest charges on the Capital expenditure of Rs. 171.53 lacs incurred for these tenements at the rate of 4.61 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. 5.38 lacs on these tenements during the year under report.

The average population in the chawls during the year was 72,626 as against 72,509, 63,835 and 62,934 in the previous three years, while the corresponding figures for semi-permanent sheds including Labour camp were 44,041, 34,911 and 29,972, respectively. The death rate in the chawls during the year was 4.28 per 1,000 against 3.5, 3.6 and 3.3 in the preceding three years.

During the year under report amounts of Rs. 1.54 lacs and Rs. 0.51 lac were transferred to Rent Equalisation Fund and Amenity Fund created by the Corporation to compensate the loss suffered by them in the maintenance of Municipal tenements.

The gross demand for 4,147 rooms in S.P. sheds and Labour Camps was Rs. 4.93 lacs. Deducting therefrom the losses due to vacancies and concession in rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 4.85 lacs. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 4.77 lacs which was 79.84 per cent. of the recoverable amount including arrears of Rs. 1,12,766 for the previous years.

During the year under report, electric installations with separate meters in each tenement were provided at Pais Road, Clerk Road, and Palton Road Chawls No. 1 and 2, Labour Camps at Scheme 52, Worli and 57, Sewri-Wadala.

Besides, this, the Department looked after 18 properties requisitioned for A.R.P. purposes consisting of 467 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 permitted construction of an additional floor on buildings on the plots in *ex-Trust* and Shivaji Park Estates. In accordance with this policy, additional floors over 160 buildings were sanctioned to be constructed during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 7.12 lacs and an extra ground rent of Rs. 35,608. Construction of 67 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. 1,77,050 and extra ground rent amounting to Rs. 8,835. During the year, 200 cases of encroachment 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. 129 were recovered. First Aid sets and sick-room requisites, such as, thermometers, hot water bottles, etc., were maintained at 8 Chawls Centres, Matunga Labours Camp, Dharavi and Mankhurd Colonies.

During the year, 907 ejection suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting rooms as also for recovery of arrears of rent, taxes, etc., as against 878, 1,360 and 1,410 in the previous three years. Three claim suits were filed during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 20,739.65 was incurred for filing these suits and a sum of Rs. 13,290.13 was recovered towards Court costs. No new suit was filed in the High Court or City Civil Court during the year under report.

At the end of the year, the number of unbuilt plots already in the possession of the lessees was 195 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 401.

During the year under report, the Corporation have accorded general sanction for projections such as sun breakers and Canopies at the entrance of a building, and also for enclosure of otlas on the basis of galleries. Plots Nos. 4 and 5 (west) of Sion-Matunga Estate have been reserved for Municipal Fire Brigade station. The Corporation have also reserved an area of 2300 sq. yds., for play-ground behind Plots Nos. 7 to 10 of Sion-Matunga (west) Estate, for a Municipal School. Corporation have also permitted the lessees and the tenants to pay either extra premium or ground rent for lofts. Municipal Commissioner has been empowered to sanction minor encroachments in lease hold plots. The Corporation have sanctioned the change of use of Plots Nos. 1 to 6 East Agripada (North) for light industries for developing the area into a model Industrial Estate.

Further implementation of the recommendation of Messrs. Ibccon Ltd., continued during the year.

26. 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 forty-three and ninety-seven days, respectively. The Tulsi Lake also overflowed for eighty-two days. The Vehar Lake over flowed for about 34 days. This was the third time that this lake overflowed since last 22 years, the last occasion being in the year 1956.

The average daily supply to the Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 186.47 million gallons as against 170.92 million gallons, 146.94 million gallons and 139.77 million gallons in the previous three years. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to the City and the Suburbs was 68,062.15 million gallons against 62,387.80 million gallons, 53,636.30 million gallons and 51,157.50 million gallons in the preceding three years. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Tnana Municipality was 393.53 million gallons as against 438.63 million gallons in the previous year. Water supplied to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 610.77 million gallons as against 584.38 million gallons in the preceding year. Of the total supply, a quantity of 50,059.21 million gallons or 73 per cent. was for domestic purposes as against 46,774.03 million gallons or 74.93 petr cent. in the previous year which registered 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 43.50 gallons, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 31.95 gallons. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 73 and 27, respectively. The total quantity of water supplied by meter measurement for domestic purposes was 6,354.88 million gallons and that for trade purposes was 12,005.59 million gallons of which 4,579.19 million gallons were consumed by mills, *i.e.*, 8.21 per cent. 1,888.33 million gallons were consumed by the Bombay

Port Trust, *i.e.*, 3.380 per cent. 794.57 million gallons of water or 1.43 per cent. were wasted due to leaks and other losses through Municipal mains, etc. The percentage of the use of water was 21.49 for trade purposes, 1.585 for public purposes, such as, fire, road watering, etc., and 76.925 for domestic purposes for the City while the percentage for domestic and non-domestic use for the Suburbs was 61.5 and 38.5, respectively, and for the Extended Suburbs was 47.4 and 52.6 respectively.

There were three bursts, one each on 24" Vihar Main; 72" East Main at Mile 38/7 and 22" West Main at Mile 24/3. There were 44 major leaks, 3,463 minor leaks on trunk mains and 104 leaks on the duct line and 692 leaks on syphon mains. All the leaks were promptly repaired.

Water from the three lakes was sterilized by chlorine treatment. Amomiation was carried out since 1st October 1958 on the duct supply at Bhandup and at the Reservoirs at Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Hill.

The total calls received from the Fire Brigade Department were 1,800 as against 1,314, 1,194 and 1,945 in the past three years. They were promptly attended to. The total quantity of water used on fires by the Fire Brigade was about 2.71 million gallons as against 4.55 million gallons in the previous year. In order to enable the staff to attend to fires promptly, three fire vans were permanently maintained throughout 24 hours, one at 'E' Ward, second at F/S Ward Office, and the third one at the G/S Ward Office.

11 Gardens in the Outside City Division were maintained during the year. The number of visitors to the popular Tansa and the Vihar Lakes on Sundays and holidays was about 42,000 and 5,40,000, respectively, as against 60,000 and 4,32,000 respectively, during the previous year. Additional amenities at the Vihar Lake in the shape of a children's park, house boat, giant's castle, etc., were fully utilized by the public. The Powai Park which was opened to the public in the previous year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,48,000 on a 55 acres picturesque country side plot of land near Powai Lake, is getting very popular with the visitors due to its natural beauty and spaciousness as is evident from the fact that 2,30,500 visitors took advantage of that Park.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc., was 2,791 during the year as against 5,011 in the previous year. 5,712 notices were issued on owners of houses for defects in water fittings on their premises, as against 4,635 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.

11,442 meters of various sizes were maintained during the year as against 11,987 in the previous year. The revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 224.92 lacs as against 180.76 lacs during last year for the City only.

The total number of water connections in the City was 65,989 as against 61,987, 63,580 and 64,947 during the preceding three years. During the year 1,357 new connections were made. The figure for the previous year was 1,406.

During the year 1,370 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for severance of water connections for non-payment of taxes, etc., as against 1,013 in the previous year. Of these, in 238 cases, water connection was cut off but subsequently restored, in 77 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 495 new properties were metered as against 628 in the preceding year.

During the year 986 estimates of compounded water charges for water used for construction purposes were framed resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 8.21 lacs as against 1,155 cases with a revenue of Rs. 8.43 lacs in the previous year.

The work of maintenance of gardens along the slopes of Gibbs and Ridge Roads (known as Hanging Gardens), Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens on the top of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, the Ladies and Children's Garden at Ridge Road and the Kamala Nehru Park, Joseph Baptista Garden on the top of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, was under the control of this Department. 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 with multi-coloured lights, which was much appreciated by the public. One water cooler donated by Shri V. M. Saraiya was installed at the Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens during the year. The cooler has satisfied the long-felt need of the public visiting the garden. The cost of maintaining the Gardens during the year was Rs. 41,500.

Labour relations during the year were cordial. The grades of various categories of workers were revised by the Standing Committee during the year under Review.

450 running miles of water mains were maintained by the Department during the year under report. 72,881 works pertaining to repairs to communication pipes, cleansing of chokes in consumers' pipes and fittings, etc., were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,15,000 as against 1,03,980 works in the preceding year. On the 10,000 fire hydrants, 7,118 repairs 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 fitting beyond the stop-tap in the Dadar-Matunga district sanctioned by the Corporation in view of the fact that Vehar water supplied to this area contains algae resulting in frequent chokes, was continued and 845 connections aggregating 2,15,272 R.ft. of consumer's pipes were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 7,000, during the year under report.

4,58,506 pipes and fittings were tested during the year. Of these 3,53,849 were for private parties, the revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 0.42 lac.

A large number of drinking fountains and cattle troughs were temporarily closed down on account of the fittings being stolen and those donated by public donors were brought into use by replacing the fittings during the year under report. The Flora Fountain and the Wellington Fountain were played regularly. The 'Kings' Circle Fountain' was also put in commission since 26th January 1959, the Republic Day.

The total expenditure incurred on water works amounted to Rs. 2,65.12 lacs including Rs. 1,92.78 lacs for interest, Sinking Fund charges, etc., for loans raised for water works. The total revenue derived was Rs. 2,55.24 lacs, the excess of expenditure over Income thus being 9.87 lacs.

27. 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. Its revised cost now comes to about Rs. 18.50 crores.

The construction work of 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 36,583 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.

All the spillway gates have been erected and the work of fitting up the electrical indicating equipment was completed.

The total length of the 96" dia. pipeline to be laid is 47.1/2 miles and has been completed. The pipe laying work was being done in 3 stages. The work of fabricating and laying 6 1/2 miles of 120" dia. pipe line was in progress. A pick up weir is being constructed in the Tail water channel at Bel Nala. The contractors have carried out about 38.19 per cent. of the total work upto the end of the year. After the completion of the entire length of the pipeline, the City's water supply will be more than doubled, i.e., will be about 200 million gallons per day.

The Municipal owned Power house was not in operation during the year due to completion of Dam work.

The work of supplying and erecting three Diesel Generating sets each of 100 K.W. capacity was completed during the year. The sets will be used to supply power required for the operation of various gates of the Dam and the Tunnel, lighting of the roadway, domestic consumption, etc., at Vaitarna.

The work of construction of the permanent power house as well as the Control Tower was completed during the year under report and three sets of 100 K.W. each, were put into Commission and worked satisfactorily.

The new Chlorination House at Powai for chlorinating the bulk of City's water supply was put into commission in January 1957. The latest devices for automatic regulation of

doses have been installed at the plant so as to ensure a uniform dose of chlorine. The total cost incurred was Rs. 2.29 lacs.

The Civil Engineering works for laying 120" dia. 6 1/2 miles pipe line was in progress. 60.40 per cent. of the block work was completed upto the end of the year.

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. 7.30 lacs in respect of 523 holdings were declared by the close of the year. An area of 30 Gunthas of land temporarily acquired in one case for approach road still continues to be held on charge the remaining lands having been rented by the Municipality on completion of the respective works.

Correspondence for the disforestation of forest lands and transfer of Government land is in progress with the Forest and Revenue authorities. 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. 92,109.52 in respect of 101 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 on the site, such as, water supply, transport, telephone, communication, medical aid, primary school, post and telegraph service, etc., functioned satisfactorily. The primary school was handed over to the District School Board on 13th August 1958. Data of rainfall was collected from ten Rainfall Gauging Stations established in the Catchment Area of Vaitarna. The average rainfall in the catchment area was about 138 inches.

The work of excavation drilling and grouting of anchor block was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,40,000. The work of strengthening of M. S. foot bridge over the spillway of the Tansa Dam was carried out at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The work of providing a seal coat of 80-100 penetration asphalt to Tansa Atgaon Road was in progress.

In connection with the improvement of the Distribution system in the City, the work of laying 72"—57" inlet main to Malabar Hill Reservoir was completed. The work of laying 57"—48" inlet main to the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir was completed. The preliminary drainage survey was completed. The work of providing cathodic protection to the portion of 57" dia. Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir inlet main between Dharavi Andheri Beach and Estrella Batteries could not be started for want of machinery for which import licence is applied for.

The Master Plan for distribution of water supply in 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 under a programme of priorities of 3 years, 4 years and 5 years, respectively, and is estimated to cost Rs. 7.52 crores.

The work of laying 24" inlet to the proposed reservoir at Worli Hill was completed. The work of constructing service reservoir at Worli Hill is in progress. The acquisition proceedings for the reservoir at (1) Golanji Hill, Sewri, (2) Trombay Hill, (3) Pali Hill and (4) Vyarvali Hill were in progress. A detailed contour survey of Dahisar River was carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000 to meet the growing demand of adequate water supply to the Extended Suburbs.

28. 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. A site for Fire Station at Chembur is already acquired and plans and estimates for construction of a Fire Station are being prepared. Sites for Fire Stations at Vikhroli and Mulund have been selected and acquisition proceedings are in progress. The work of constructing Fire Station at Vikhroli is in progress and in about a year's time the same will be finalised. New Fire Station at Colaba will be ready by 1959-60. A new Fire Station to replace the existing Fire Station at Lala Nigam Road, Colaba, may be completed next year.

The Fire Brigade received during the year, 2,220 calls as against 1,910, 1,504 and 1,658 calls during the preceding three years. Out of these, 1,324 calls were for actual fires as against 876, 964, and 1,349 calls during the preceding three years. 393 calls were false alarms, of which as many as 145 were due to mischievous interference with street fire alarms, as against 249 and 111 respectively, in the preceding year. 444 as against 284, 243 and 191 in the preceding three years were for special services. Of these, 244 were in respect of fallen buildings 122 for special services, such as, leakage of dangerous gas, etc., and 78 for rescue work purposes.

During the year under report, a number of new appliances such as fire engines, extension ladders, trailer pumps, etc., were received.

The City continued to be served by 206 fire alarms posts (including private ones), as against 205, 205 and 206 in the preceding three years. These were connected to 10 Fire Stations. About 41 per cent., as against 41 per cent., 44 per cent. and 46 per cent. in the last three years of the total calls received for fires etc., were transmitted through these fire alarms. During the year under report, the Brigade got three persons arrested for malicious interference with Fire Alarms.

There were three major fires in each of which the estimated loss amounted to Rs. 69 lacs. The estimated total loss to property damaged or destroyed by fire was about Rs. 1.29 crore as against Rs. 57.92 lacs, Rs. 38.66 lacs and Rs. 66.93 lacs during the previous three years. The increase in the fire loss has to be attributed to the most serious fire that occurred at Ghoghari Mohalla, No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock and Bombay Timber Market Godown, the estimated damage being about Rs. 96 lacs. The value of insurance of property affected by fire was about Rs. 66.94 lacs and total value of the property involved was about Rs. 24,96.45 lacs.

Casualties by fire during the year under report included 84 persons who were burnt to death, 8 persons who were severely injured and died and 196 persons who received minor injuries including 11 involved in House Collapses.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 51.24 lacs gallons of which 33.69 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains, as against 52.49 lacs gallons and 49.91 lacs gallons respectively, for the preceding year and the rest from the sea, tanks and wells, etc.

Two full-time Licensing Officers continued to inspect hazardous storages, etc., 3,246 premises were inspected during the year. It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have directed the State Government to consult the local authorities and the Fire Brigade before issuing licences for such storages. The Fire Brigade also arranged inspections jointly with the Explosives Department, Government of India.

During the year under report, extra curricular activities were undertaken such as, the Fire Prevention Week, sponsored in the Bombay State. The Fire Brigade joined along with other organizations of fire services in the City for making the week a success. Trainees from National Fire Service College, Government of India at Nagpur were entertained for training on three occasions. 14 candidates from Santacruz Aerodrome were given training in the short term course. One trainee from Kolhapur Municipal Borough was sent to the Brigade for a long term practical training. Fire and Rescue demonstrations were arranged at Fire Stations for the benefit of school students and lectures on the subject were also given by the Officers.

There was one call from outside the City limits.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 9,274 of which 1,564 were for accidents, 1,726 for maternity cases and 3,616 for hire cases, removing in all 6,511 persons as against the corresponding figures of 9,453, 1,591, 1,399, 3,759 in the preceding year. The figures show a decrease of 179 calls over that of last year.

The total mileage covered by ambulance vehicles during the year was 77,167 as against 69,871, 69,971 and 60,519 in the preceding three years. The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 26,398 including arrears of the previous year as against Rs. 26,017, 27,934 and 25,661 in the preceding three years.

The annual maintenance cost of the Fire Brigade Department including the ambulance service was Rs. 10.73 lacs.

29. During the year under report, the Department maintained 106 sites for public recreation, consisting of 20 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 4 Band Stands, 7 Traffic Islands, 5 Open Spaces, 61 Recreation grounds, 1 Statue and 4 Ornamental Box Hedges. Two new gardens were added one at Naigaum Upper Primary School and another at Plot No. 171-173 and 128-130, Sewri-Wadala Scheme and an ornamental fountain at King's Circle Garden, Matunga during the year. There were 16 Band Programmes, 25 Indian Vocal Music Programmes, 73 Orchestra Programmes and 460 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.—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 and other public gardens at a total cost of Rs. 40,664.

An Open Air Theatre built in the Victoria Gardens and thrown open to the public from February 1957 on reasonable rental basis for cultural programmes, etc., 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 decreased by about 17 percent. The total figure includes new births, purchases or exchanges made and presents received. Important acquisitions were a female Rhinoceros and the pairs of Quokkas, a male Emu and a male Chimpanzee.

During the year, 76 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo Hospital and 54 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 accounted to Rs. 7.10 lacs as against Rs. 6.42 lacs, Rs. 5.75 lacs and Rs. 7.40 lacs during the last three years while the income by sale of flowers and plants, etc., was Rs. 67,777 as against Rs. 36,032, Rs. 42,089 and 46,237 during the last three years.

30. The Museum was kept open to the public for 228 days as against 299, 151, and 307 days in the preceding three years. The total number of visitors during the year was 7.12 lacs as against 10.7 lacs of the preceding year. During the year, 8,622 students from Primary and Secondary Schools visited the Museum as against 1,944, 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.

During the year under review, 11 new show cases were prepared for better display of models, religious sects, artisan in cottage industries and model of Meenakshi Temple at Madura.

6 books were added to the Museum Reference Library, which continued to be popular with students.

Reference service was rendered to 100 Research Students from Outside Bombay and to local visitors.

The amounts realised by the levy of an admission fee of 1/2 anna on 83 ticket days was Rs. 6,084 as against Rs. 8,039 in the previous year. These amounts were credited to the Special Fund called the Victoria and Albert Museum Fund. This fund was liquidated from 1-4-1958 as per Standing Committee Resolution No. 1623, dated the 7th July 1957.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum during the year was about Rs. 50,000 as against Rs. 44,000 in the previous year.

31. During the year under report, the number of Libraries maintained was 14 as in the previous year. 1,003 books on various subjects and in different languages for the libraries in the City were purchased at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 2,163 as against 2,121, 1,054 and 1,031 respectively, in the preceding three years. 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.

The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries situated in the City during the year was 2.90 lacs as against 2.86 lacs, 2.62 lacs and 2.57 lacs during the preceding three years.

The cost of conducting the Libraries during the year amounted to 64,732 and the Income of the Department was Rs. 1,949 as against 46,256, Rs. 46,902 and 44,573 and Rs. 1,248, Rs. 1,387 and Rs. 1,079, respectively, during the preceding three years.

32. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 192 cases as against 160, 197 and 150 in the previous three years and the number of contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 220 as against 200, 179 and 186 in the preceding three years. The value of stores and other materials purchased including articles received from other Departments on Return Stores Memo., during the year amounted to Rs. 104.39 lacs as against Rs. 136.71 lacs, Rs. 68.01 lacs and Rs. 68.01 lacs during the previous three years. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 101.73 lacs was of Indian Manufacture and the balance, viz., Rs. 2.66 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. During the year 20 Import Licences were received, the total purchase value of which amounted to about Rs. 1.33

lacs. Due to restrictions on import policy of the Government, many of the applications for Import Licence for Plant and Machinery were rejected by the Government and the Department had to procure materials of indigenous make only.

During the year, about 24,140 tons of cement worth about 30.96 lacs was purchased. Likewise 2,972 tons of iron materials worth about Rs. 21.07 lacs, 2,48,755 R.ft. of Galvanized Iron Pipes worth about Rs. 2.47 lacs, 1,51,461 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes and Hume Pipes worth about Rs. 16.20 lacs, 2,20,462 yards of cloth worth Rs. 1.04 lacs were also purchased. This Department purchased foodgrains for the various Municipal Medical Institutions, the Conservancy Branch and the Gardens Department weighing about 2,184 Bengal maunds worth Rs. 0.40 lac and 6,508 Bengal maunds of Grains (Bajri, Grams and Wheat Bran) worth Rs. 1.44 lac. The Department was also entrusted with the work of purchasing tea required by different Municipal institutions during the year under report.

4,885 orders for the purchase of stores against 5,013, 4,568 and 3,938 in the preceding three years were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 42,444 indents as against 41,258, 41,485 and 41,466 in the preceding three years. The total turnover of the department, viz., receipts and issues of stores during the year was Rs. 217.79, lacs, as against Rs. 260.26 lacs, 195.25 lacs and Rs. 146.08 in the preceding three years. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 29.49 lacs, as against Rs. 38.86 lacs, in the preceding year.

Mixed scrap and other unserviceable articles received from different departments were sold by private offers but cast iron scrap was retained for issuing to Municipal Contractors for manufacturing castings as per condition of the contract. The total amount realized by sale of scrap, etc., came to Rs. 1.60 lacs as against Rs. 1.14 lacs, Rs. 1.22 lacs and Rs. 0.7 lac in the last three years.

33. During the year 39,908 licences and permits were issued as against 37,442, 37,474 and 37,217 in the previous three years. The amount of fees recovered therefrom came to Rs. 11.68 lacs as against Rs. 12.63, Rs. 12.33 lacs, and Rs. 11.29 lacs in the preceding three years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 2,52,348 was outstanding as against the outstandings of Rs. 2,52,980, Rs. 1,71,205 and Rs. 1,86,251-12-0 for the previous three years. It is reported that out of these outstandings, an amount of Rs. 3,69,546 has already been recovered. The total licence fees will thus be Rs. 14.20 lacs as against Rs. 14.52 lacs for the previous year.

The total number of permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs, advertisements, etc., was 3,566 realising Rs. 4.73 lacs as revenue. The corresponding figures for the last three years were 3,455, 3,718 and 3,800 permits and the amount of the fees collected came to Rs. 3.94 lacs, Rs. 4.22 lacs and Rs. 4.24 lacs, respectively.

The Department instituted 2,964 prosecutions for offences under Section 328, 328A, 394 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as against 1,686, 4,155 and 4,737 during the previous three years. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 0.22 lac only as against Rs. 0.22 lac, Rs. 0.19 lac and Rs. 0.16 lac, during the previous three years, respectively.

The number of squatters and hawkers licences issued during the year was 42,977 and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 4.73 lacs as against 41,250, 40,727 and 37,873 fetching Rs. 4.02 lacs, Rs. 4.06 lacs and Rs. 4.30 lacs, respectively, during the preceding three years. It is observed that the amount outstanding from squatter licence fees on 31st March 1959 was Rs. 0.55 lac as against Rs. 0.46 lac, Rs. 0.46 lac and Rs. 0.22 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 hawker licences are to be ordinarily issued.

34. The total number of establishments under the various categories excluding Theatres, etc., on 31st March 1959, was 1,04,658 as against 1,00,510, 94,884 and 91,230 in the previous three years.

1,717 complaints were received in addition to 162 pending from the preceding year, out of which 1,851 were investigated, leaving 28 complaints pending at the close of the year. 380 mass raids against 413, 402, and 448 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 57,471 of which 47,170 were to shops, 6,615 to commercial establishments, 3,378 to restaurants and eating houses, 232 to residential hotels and 76 to theatres, etc. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 64,266, 56,082 and 7,899, respectively.

At the beginning of the year 1,220 prosecutions were pending, while 4,371 new prosecutions were instituted during the year, making up a total of 5,591. Of these prosecutions, 4,441 resulted in convictions, 30 in acquittals while 61 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 1,055. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 938, 5,024, 5,591, 4,609, 11, 38, 1,220. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,70,945 as against Rs. 1,71,566 in the previous year.

Total expenditure incurred in administering the Act during the year was Rs. 2,24,904.82, against which the Government grant-in-aid was Rs. 1,59,924.38 for meeting the part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1957-58. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 1,71,566 and Rs. 2,05,342-11-5 respectively. While furnishing the figures for the year 1957-58, 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 the 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. 13,010 and Rs. 1,70,945, respectively, as against Rs. 13,987.54 and Rs. 1,66,050, 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 1958-59 were the same as those for the previous year.

There were in all 36 Class I and 22 Class II Cinema Theatres and the Tax was generally, paid regularly.

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 *bonafide* charities or for the uplift on cultural and educational activities.

The total income derived during the year by way of Theatre Tax was Rs. 6.03 lacs as against Rs. 5.76 lacs, Rs. 5.75 lacs and Rs. 5.64 lacs in the previous three years. The total expenditure incurred was, Rs. 19,691.95 (exclusive of Provident Fund, etc. contributions).

230 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, were received, of which 164 were amicably settled. 6 cases did not fall within the purview of the Act, 7 cases were filed by the department before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act; in 2 cases the complainants had themselves filed cases in Small Causes Court and in 10 cases with the Labour Commissioner, while in 33 cases investigations revealed that the same were either fictitious or had no sufficient evidence to contemplate action. There were thus only 8 cases pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

The total revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 24.86 lacs as against Rs. 24.06 lacs, Rs. 24.18 lacs and Rs. 23.33 lacs in the previous three years.

On account of the modification of Section 314 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, a notable check was exercised on hawkers and the nuisance of unauthorized hand-carts was minimised by introducing the policy of frequent transfers of the Encroachment staff from ward to ward and from lorry to lorry.

35. Total receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 40.26 lacs against Rs. 39.97 Markets. lacs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 0.29 lacs.

The number of Municipal markets during the year was 22 including a Squatters' Area at Parel Village. The net receipt amounted to Rs. 18.87 lacs as against 18.80 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 0.7 lac.

The average percentage of vacant stalls per squatter was 4.36 against 7.45 and 8.9 respectively, in the preceding three years. The total receipts from stallage charges, squatter's fees, licence fees, etc., in respect of all Municipal markets amounted to Rs. 26.77 lacs as against Rs. 26.97 lacs, Rs. 26.5 lacs and Rs. 26.6 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 the Arthur Crawford Market continued to be carried out departmentally and the revenue collected therefrom amounted to Rs. 4.42 lacs as against Rs. 4.29 lacs, Rs. 4.62 lacs and Rs. 4.97 lacs realized in the preceding three years. Considerable improvements were effected at several Municipal markets.

The number of private markets during the year was 20 as against 23, 23 and 22 in the previous three years. There was only one private Slaughter House. The number of outside meat shops was 188. The licence fee realized therefrom was Rs. 0.41 lac and Rs. 0.14 lac, respectively.

The number of outside meat shops was 188 as against 187, 187 and 188 in the previous three years. An amount of Rs. 0.14 lac was realized by way of fees which was equal to the figures for the last three years.

Special efforts were made to detect and prevent the smuggling of animals and contraband meat and unauthorised slaughter as also insanitation and congestion in markets. In view of the sale of contraband Meat in the City on a large scale, the Staining Committee would strongly urge upon the executive greater vigilance to be exercised to prevent such illegal transactions not only from the point of revenue but also in the interest of public health.

During the year the total quantity of unwholesome articles of food, such as, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., destroyed was 5.16 lacs lbs. as against 5.86 lacs lbs., 8.30 lacs lbs. and 6.17 lacs lbs. in the previous three years.

The total number of animals brought to the fair ground at the Bandra Slaughter Houses during the year was 17.49 lacs as against 17.31 lacs, 17.04 lacs and 16.32 lacs in the previous three years.

The approximate weight of dressed carcasses meat of buffaloes and cattle, was 6,779 tons as against 7,249 tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 10,682 tons as against 10,963 tons during the last year. The quantity of meat from pigs was 472 tons.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 12.63 lacs as against 13.00 lacs, 12.32 lacs and 12.13 lacs during the previous three years.

The improvements effected during the year under report were (i) provision of additional chowkey and one additional turn style gate at Bandra Slaughter House (ii) Availability of First-Aid chest for the use of the workers at the Slaughter House; and (iii) Removal of offals from day to day at night time, with a view to mitigating the vulture nuisance at the Bandra Slaughter House.

36. *Outstanding Activities.*—The incidence of small-pox suddenly rose at the beginning of the year and assumed epidemic proportion. Preventive measures such as detection of cases, compulsory removal of cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, disinfection, Mass Vaccination, etc., were carried out vigorously. The incidence of Enteric Fever, showed an unusual and abrupt increase towards the end of the year in Colaba presumably due to contamination of water supply.

Birth and birth rate.—The number of live births recorded during the year was 67,069 as against 64,526 in the previous year. Of the registered births, 34,334 were males and 32,735 females giving a proportion of 104.9 males to 100 females. The birth rate was 28.8 per 1,000 of the population as against 27.7 in the preceding year. The number of still births was 3,102 or 4.6 per cent of live births.

Deaths and death rate.—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 31,372 as against 33,164 and 27,759 in the previous two years. It was less by 2,141 than the average annual mortality of the last ten years and more by 379 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 13.5 as against 14.2 and 11.9 in the last two years. Of the total 31,372 deaths, 17,765 were among males and 13,607 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 12.0 and the female death rate 16.0 against 12.6 and 17.1 respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous years, the diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for the highest death rate of 2.9 per 1,000 of the population. A large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases occurred among children and infants under 5 years of age. Old age constituted the next most fatal group, giving a death rate of 1.3. The causes next on the list for the year were congenial debility and diseases of early infancy 1.6 and Tuberculosis 1.0.

Deaths among infants under one year of age was 8,153 against 7,870, i.e., 632 less than the annual average of the previous decennium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 121.6 per 1,000 of live births as against 121.2 in 1957.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—During the year under report the main clinics at the five maternity homes were kept functioning throughout the year and a sixth maternity home was opened on 2nd October 1958, at Naigaum with 35 schedule number of beds. The ten subsidiary clinics were kept open twice a week as before. Aid was given to the poor mothers delivered at their homes in the form of Rawa, jaggery, ghee and milk, etc. Milk distribution scheme was continued with the object of giving aid to poor and undernourished women attending Municipal Maternity Homes. The number of cases admitted in these Homes was 15,024 against 12,915 and 11,987 in the preceding two years, while the number of confinements was 9,681 as against 9,277 and 9,034 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 44,534 visits in various districts against 37,503 and 37,738 in the previous two years. The Health Visitors also attended 6 cases of confinements at homes as against 3 in the preceding while the Medical Officers personally visited 2,546 cases as against 2,910 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 9,178 as against 8,655 and 7,942 in the preceding two years. It is gratifying to note that this scheme is becoming more and more popular among the women particularly on the low-income group.

The maternal mortality rate recorded during the year was 1.4 as against 1.5 in the previous two years.

Infectious Diseases.—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was 11,294 as against 9,002 in the preceding year. Of these 11,213 (99.3 per cent) as against 8,870 (98.5 per cent.) in the previous year were from the District Registrar and 81 (0.7 per cent.) against 132 (1.5 per cent.) in the last year were from medical practitioners. There were no cases of Plague. Cholera caused 2 attacks and no death. Small-pox caused 2,916 attacks (including 62 originating in other local areas of India and 1 imported) and resulted in 783 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 2,899 attacks (including 89 imported) with 262 deaths. Diphtheria caused 4,007 attacks (including 216 originating in other local areas of India) and 140 deaths.

During the year 8 persons were inoculated against Plague, 30,351 against Cholera and 1,71,238 against Enteric Fever as against 1,30,634 and 34,533, respectively, in the preceding year. Primary Vaccination and re-vaccination against Small-pox done during the year were 67,926 and 10,75,013, respectively, as against 73,170 and 14,00,925, 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 houses and population per acre. There are some practical difficulties, such as, absence of proper accesses, etc., in the way of rendering adequate conservancy services as regards collection, removal and disposal of refuse and also of shortage of water supply. There were 775 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. In view of insanitary conditions prevailing in the City, this activity needs to be intensified to a great extent.

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 543 and 1,254 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 instruction wherever found necessary to parents of ailing children as regards their care, diet, etc. 3,203 visits and 518 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 sprayings 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.

The Standing Committee are constrained to note that for the last several years diseases of the respiratory system are responsible for the highest death rate every year and that a large proportion of death occur among children and infants under five years of age. Likewise the infant mortality rate which was 121.6 per 1,000 is rather on the high side. The Committee consider that the Executive should see what preventive or remedial measures need to be taken to reduce the death rate especially among the Infants.

Malaria.—Malaria was registered as the cause of 2 deaths as against 4 and 3 in the preceding two years. 3 deaths were ascribed to Ague and Remittent Fevers as against nil in the preceding year. The number of clinical cases treated at the Municipal dispensaries was nil as against 12 and 47 in the previous two years. Out of 2,114 wells in the City on 1st January 1958, 1,665 were hermetically sealed with cement concrete covers and 449 were open or partially opened wells. Out of the latter, 395 were retained, 38 were 'Jack' wells and remaining 16 were under action. Campaigns against *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes, the vector of Yellow Fever was continued throughout the year. The stegomia index did not show anything more than 0.2 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.

37. The number of new cases treated at the 26 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 4,45,095 (2,36,962 males and 2,08,403 females) as against 4,61,202 and 3,85,554 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 7,722 as against 18,180 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 93,487 as against 93,590 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 a full time resident Nurse. The total attendance of patients was 83,433 as against 86,956 and 87,876 in the previous two years. The total number of new cases treated was 12,603 as against 11,921 and 11,675 in the previous two years. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and total attendance of indoor patients were 259 and 3,722, 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 60 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 262.7 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 2,945 as against 3,104 and 2,689 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 three non-medical Assistants appointed by the Home and 6 by the Municipality (including 1 for Suburbs) paid visits to the houses of patients first 881 and subsequently 3,981 as against 475 and 3,863, 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 18. A leprosy clinic was started at the dispensary at Worli.

The leprosy control problem in Greater Bombay has now been dealt with under the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme. Seven clinics were conducted in the City and three in the Suburbs for the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy, 2 medical officers, 6 health visitors, 4 ward-boys and one medico-social worker and an experienced clerk were appointed under the scheme, the expenditure being shared equally by the 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.

38. There were three T. B. clinics for out-door 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 646 (398 for males and 257 for females in addition to 100 beds at the Survodaya Hospital at Ghatkopar and 88 beds at the T. B. Isolation Wards at the Ramkunwar Dastary Isolation Centre at Dadar). 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 3,195 (including 443 of the previous year) as against 3,431 during the previous year. Of these 3,195 cases, 1,979 were discharged as improved, 62 were non-Tuberculosis cases, 207 left prematurely against advise, 224 died and 432 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions was within the age groups between 21 to 25 years as against 16 and 35 in the previous year. Mortality figures also reveal high incidence in the 21 to 25 age groups. The total number of surgical operations performed on patients was 592 as against 671 in the previous year.

The follow-up of discharged 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 17 and 19,941 as against 152 and 26,313, respectively, in the preceding year. There were 485 new admissions to the out-door A. P. and P. P. Refill Department during the year as against 653 in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals was Rs. 12.11 lacs approximately, as against, Rs. 10.59 lacs in the previous year. The average cost per patient per day was Rs. 7.66 as against Rs. 6.46 in the previous year.

The Poor Box Collections including fees for medical certificates issued during the year amounted to Rs. 5,527 and a sum of Rs. 4,395 was spent on medicines, injections, etc., administered to poor patients. A regular monthly donation of Rs. 100 from the British Indian Steam Navigation Company Ltd., was continued to be received during the year. There were many other donations also received. The Standing Committee while thanking the donors sincerely hope that more donations of this type would be forthcoming to supplement Municipal efforts in eradicating this disease. It is disheartening that in spite of the best efforts of the Executive to control the disease the number of Tuberculosis patients is on the increase and the incidence of this fell disease is greater among the young men between the age groups of 21 and 25. The Standing Committee consider that in the interest of the City's health it is necessary that steps should be taken for detection of such cases in primary stages and for thorough treatment so that mortality may be reduced considerably.

39. For combating Venereal Diseases, free medical facilities, both preventive and curative, were continued as in the preceding year. During the year 19,713 cases were treated at the Clinics as against 18,636 and 18,354, in the previous two years. Of these 17,282 were males and 2,431 were females. For prophylaxis, 18,272 persons attended the eight municipal prophylactic centres as against 17,910 and 17,209 in the previous two years, the average daily attendance for treatment and prophylaxis being 838.7.

The centre at Bellasis Road was kept open-day and night. The average daily attendance at the Clinic was 838.7 as against 865.6 in the previous two years.

The Medical Officer in-charge of ante-natal and post-natal Clinics sent 776 samples of blood for investigation of Syphilis. Out of these 80 (54 A.N.C. and 26 P.N.C.) gave positive results for Kahn or Wassermann Reaction Tests and of these 39 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.

The Corporation by their Resolution No. 1411, dated the 10th January 1957, gave sanction to start a contact Investigation Centre at the Bellasis Road Clinic by appointing two Medico-Social Workers. One Medico-social worker has since been appointed.

40. During the year, out of about 2,25,605 School Children in Municipal Schools, 82,543 were examined as against 63,570 in the previous year and of them 70,098 were found defective. The total number of defects being 1,58,203. Arrangements to treat 31,005 children were made in the school clinics at the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital and K. E. M. Hospital. During the year, 388 schools and classes out of 418 were visited by the School medical staff to complete the examination of 82,543 pupils (44,448 boys and 38,095 girls and 32 special cases). Parents of 38,093 pupils only consented to have their wards treated at the clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital, Nair Hospital Dental Clinic and the Municipal Dispensaries. The Medical Officers interviewed 2,542 pupils parents in schools and explained to them the necessity of their children availing of the required treatment. 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 has been adequately expended from 3rd January 1957. Only 2,618 new and 16,269 old cases requiring immediate attention were therefore, examined and treated at the clinic and of these 671 were shown to the Consultants of the Hospital for expert opinion. 252 children with error of refraction were prescribed and supplied spectacles free of charge. 418 schools and classes were supplied with emergency outfit. 157 children suspected to have leprosy infection were directed to the Acworth Leprosy Home for examination. Of them 16 were found positive and were prevented from attending schools. 18 cases were kept under observation. Out of the remaining, 123 children were declared negative. 499 took treatment at the Municipal dispensaries. 55 cases of enlarged spleen were taken to various Municipal dispensaries for blood smears examination. 1,047 children suffering from scabies, ring-worms and boils were treated in the schools by the School Medical Officers

Reports regarding sanitary defects in 423 of the school buildings were brought to the notice of the sanitary Branch for taking necessary action. 223 tonsil and other operations were performed at the School clinics. Three cases of rat bites were treated at the School Clinic. 283 suspected cases of T. B. were screened at the Princess Street and Dadar T. B. Clinics out of which 2 were found positive and they were admitted at the Group of T.B. Hospitals at Sewri for treatment. 599 (new and old) children with dental defects were treated at the Nair Hospital Dental College Clinic. 27 children who had no marks of primary vaccination were got vaccinated and 1,58,536 Municipal school children were re-vaccinated against small-pox, 543 and 1,524 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 re-visited 3,203 and 518 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 52,140 certified undernourished children could be given 6 oz. of pasteurised toned milk from 7th August 1958 and from 3rd October 1958, 52,140 certified undernourished children were catered both with milk and snacks on every school working day. The distribution of milk and snacks however could not be started earlier than 7th August 1958, on account of the non-availability of toned milk due to the seasonal drop in milk produce. From 7th August 1958 each certified child was given 6 oz. of toned milk in a sealed bottle instead of 8 oz. Even then, only 52,140 undernourished children could be given milk and snacks from 3rd October 1958, on every school working day.

The total expenditure of the Hospital during the year was Rs. 19.25 lacs as against Rs. 16.61 lacs and Rs. 12.42 lacs in the preceding two years.

41. The bed accommodation in the Hospital was increased from 550 to 630 during the year under report. The 630 beds were distributed amongst men, women and children patients as 380, 158 and 92 respectively. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year and there was constant over crowding in the wards. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 29,599 against 27,208, 23,874 and 21,732 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 796. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 966 as against 844 for the previous year in spite of the restrictions imposed on admission. The average number of days each patient was resident was 9.79 against 9.9, 11.6 and 12.04 in the last three years. The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 13,577 against 9,497, 9,607 and 9,750 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 9.49 as against Rs. 9.70 and Rs. 8-3-11 in the previous three years. The average cost per in-patient showed a slight increase being Rs. 94.97 as against Rs. 94.84 in the previous year. Out of 2,219 deaths, as many as 574 died within 24 hours of admission, 641 died after 24 hours but within three days of admission and 1,004 after three days of their admission.

The total number of new out-patients treated was 2,11,380 against 2,07,956, 1,91,071 and 1,75,145 in the preceding three years. The daily average number of new out-patients was 804 against 796.20, 722.12 and 653.3 in the preceding three years, while the daily average number of out-patient attendance worked out to 2,464 against 2,421, 2,324 and 2,053 in the previous three years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 7,12,683 against 7,01,891, 6,84,459 and 6,10,345 in the preceding three years. The highest number of out-patients attendance on any one day was 3,066 as against 3,316, 3,464 and 2,761 in the preceding three years. While new out-patients admitted on a single day was 942 as against 980, 888 and 747 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations on out-patients during the year was 41,167 against 31,480, 29,844 and 29,363 in the previous three years. The average cost per out-patient attendance during the year was Rs. 1.04 against Rs. 0.92, Rs. 1.19 and Rs. 1-5-1 in the previous three years, while the average cost per out-patient's admission was Rs. 3.50 against Rs. 3.04 Rs. 3.12 and Rs. 3-4-7 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. 74,236.01 as against Rs. 50,180.53, Rs. 51,345-4-6, and Rs. 52,893-15-0 in the previous three years was spent for affording relief to poor patients out of the Chaity Fund.

The Gift Shop started for the convenience of patients as well as the Physio-therapy 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 out 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. Five additional social workers were appointed during the year under Report.

There were about 311 milk distributing centres allocated in municipal schools and nearly 557 municipal school teachers and 311 peons were entrusted with the work of milk distribution. Snacks in the form of either *Chikki* and/or 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 conducted by the staff of the Nutrition Department of the Bombay Government in selected schools, during the year 1956 was continued during the year under report. 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 6 oz. of toned pasteurised milk each. About 1,73,610 children were catered with milk at 65 centres on Sundays only. The child welfare centre of J. J. Hospital (which is a part of the W. H. O. Nursing Education Project) assisted the Municipal Schools Health service with the health programme in the 2 municipal schools in the compound of the J. J. Hospital. 90 children of these schools who were found defective by the Municipal Staff were referred to the various wards of J. J. Hospital for diagnosis treatment, by this centre. 30 pupils with defects were treated. In order to assess the beneficial effects of the milk and snacks on the health of the Municipal School Children, special survey is being carried out since 26th September 1957 in 8 schools selected from different sections and localities under the personal supervision of the Medical Officer (Schools). For this purpose 153 boys and 153 girls from the age groups, 6 years to 12 years are being observed, thus making a total of 306 children in each of 8 schools, Height, Weight, Vitamin deficiencies were noted during the survey period. Mal nutrition and vitamin deficiencies detected during the survey were found improved while non-vitamin deficiencies were not found to have improved satisfactorily. Recreational activities, Annual Sports, Mass Drill displays and Scout Rallies were organised by the Education Department for municipal school children in different parts of Greater Bombay where the school Medical Officers were directed with necessary outfit for rendering medical aid to injured participants.

42. The Hospitals have a total accommodation of 371 beds of which 257 are in the Small-pox unit, 114 in the General Unit. Except Tuberculosis and Leporsy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to the Hospitals. The total number of patients during the year was 23,871 as against 23,529, 12,304 and 9,802 in the preceding three years, the daily average of admission being 657 as against 572, 453 and 356 in the preceding three years. Of the total number of patients, 3,305, 4,615 and 3,020, respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-pox. On account of heavy admissions of cases of major infectious diseases such as Small-pox, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, etc., restriction on admissions to cases of Chicken-pox Mumps etc., had to be imposed.

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 Hospitals was Rs. 36.30 lacs as against Rs. 33.74 lacs in the previous year.

43. The bed accommodation in the Hospital was increased from 350 to 370 (300 non-paying and 50 paying and 20 for B. E. S. & T. Employees), 21,561 patients were admitted during the year as against 20,525, 16,926 and 15,528 during the preceding three years. The highest number of in-patients on a single day was 520. The daily average number of in-patients was 426.3 as against 415, 405.2 and 387.6 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 7.25 as against 7.3, 8.7 and 9.5 in the preceding three years.

The name of the Institution was changed from the Municipal General Hospital, Sion, to Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital, as per Corporation Resolution No.239, dated the 8th May 1958.

The total number of in-patients treated was 22,031 including 470 of the previous year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases were 8,153.

The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 7,793 as against 7,225, 5,751 and 5,190 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 1.04 as against Rs. 1-0-4, Re. 0-15-6 and Re. 0-14-6 in the preceding three years.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,34,030 with a daily average of 445.2 as against 1,21,978 and 394.7, respectively, in the preceding year and 1,02,146 and 330.5 in the year preceding the last. The total number of old out-patients attendance was 4,45,423 with a daily average of 1,479.8 as against 3,62,408 and a daily average of 1,171.8 in the preceding year and 3,41,380 and a daily average of 1,104.7, respectively, in the year preceding the last. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 2,602 as against 2,508, 2,413 and 2,442 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations performed on out-patients was 6,770 as against 7,355, 6,986 and 6,223 in the preceding three years. 28,112 accident and other emergency cases were treated in the Casualty Department as against 24,261, 20,553 and 18,299 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 1,812 as against 1,857, 1,643 and 1,239 in the preceding three years. 272 major and 357 minor operations were performed on paying patients, as against 315 and 319, respectively, in the previous year.

The Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of 44,840 in-patients and 48,346 out patients were carried out in the Laboratory of the Hospital as against 47,556 and 33,567, 33,075 and 12,632, 44,791 and 27,215, respectively, in the preceding three years. 264 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, 75 additional books on medical subjects and 2 books on non-medical subjects were purchased bringing the total to 637 books.

The Poor Box Fund at the close of the last year was Rs. 1,25,737.27 as against Rs. 1,16,097 in the previous year. During the year, sum of Rs. 73,780.54 was collected in the Charity Boxes and by way of donations and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,146.99. A balance of Rs. 1,27,370.76 remained in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year.

Nurses' Training School.—27 students were admitted for training in midwifery course and all were declared successful. Staff Nurse was sent to the College of Nursing, Delhi, for attending a Course of training for Ward Sister. One Sister was deputed for a Refresher Course sponsored by 'Refresher Course' W. H. O.

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 post-graduate as well as under-graduate students.

44. The Hospital has an accommodation for 336 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 17,474 as against 14,735, 13,650, and 13,444 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 383.92 as against 352.47, 361.57 and 347.96 in the previous three years. On an average each patient was resident for 8.59 against 9.69 and 9.45 in the previous two years. The total number of in-patients treated was 17,862 including the balance of 388 of the previous year of whom 8,398 were cured, 5,240 were relieved, 2,467 left the hospital against Medical advice or were otherwise discharged, 1,334 died and 423 remained at the close of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 7.97 against Rs. 7.15, Rs. 7-2-2, and Rs. 7-11-7 during the preceding three years.

The total number of out-patients treated was 3,02,909 against 2,73,225, 2,70,463 and 2,66,039 in the preceding three years and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 980.29 against 932.62; 922.31 and 891.32 in the preceding three years. The highest out-patients attendance on a single day was 1,480 against 1,509, 1,394 and 1,366 in the preceding three years. The highest number of new patients admitted on a single day was 589 and of the old cases treated was 948 during the year under report. The average cost per out-patient per day was Re. 0.89 against Re. 0.80, Re. 0-11-4, and Re. 0-13-4 during the preceding three years. During the year 6,183 and 10,749 operations were performed respectively, on in-patients and out-patients against 4,727 and 5,801, respectively, during the last year.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the hospital amounted approximately to Rs. 16 lacs against Rs. 15.67 lacs, Rs. 13.74 lacs and Rs. 13.71 lacs, in the preceding three years.

The total amount in the Poor Patient's Fund by way of receipts amounted to Rs. 27,646.27 Rs. 10,682.25 were by way of donations and Rs. 16,964.02 by way of collections from the boxes kept in wards and out-door department.

During the year, the number of blood samples supplied for transfusion was 1,576 and a sum of Rs. 25,415 was paid to the donors from the Poor Patient's Fund.

As in the previous year, various pharmaceutical firms offered donations for research on their products.

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

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

A Family Planning Centre with 100 per cent. grant-in-aid from Government of India was started at this Hospital from 21st January 1959.

Dr. B. N. Purandare Gynaec and Obstetric Research centre was declared open on 15-9-1958. Various research projects concerning Gynaecological and Obstetrics problems were carried out at the centre during the year.

45. The Hospital was declared open on 2nd September 1956. It has an accommodation of 38 beds. Helpless patients, suffering from diseases that have no reasonable hope of cure and yet need medical and nursing care, are admitted to this Hospital, as such patients are not generally admitted to any other Hospital. The hospital has been given over in charge of the Dean, B.Y.L. Nair Charitable Hospital from 1st March 1959, for administrative conveniences.

During the year 1958, 116 patients were admitted and 24 were the balance left over from the last year. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 37 and the daily average was 32 in the year.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 80,653.49 and the daily average cost worked out to Rs. 6.89 per patient.

46. During the year under report, 84 fresh admissions were made. Of the 630 students on the roll against 612 in the previous year, 136 were lady students and 207 post-graduate and research students, against 159 and 141, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 640 students sent up for various examinations, 339 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figure of 632 and 346 of the previous year.

Number of male students residing in the Hostel during the year was 145, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students' Hostel was 42. A new hostel has been acquired at Naigaum. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 1.49 lacs against Rs. 1.60 lacs, Rs. 1.86 lacs, and Rs. 1.96 lacs in the previous three years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7.15 lacs (including payment of Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1.34 lacs) against Rs. 6.13 lacs, Rs. 5.80 lacs, and Rs. 5.45 lacs, in the preceding three years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 16,206 and Rs. 41,837 respectively, as against Rs. 20,015 and Rs. 32,969 in the previous year. The gross and net cost per student worked out at Rs. 1,691.06 and Rs. 1,339.53 respectively, as against Rs. 1,301.69, and Rs. 961.07 in previous year. The amount of fees received from the post-graduate students was Rs. 14,535 as against Rs. 14,795 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 had, in addition to their normal teaching and departmental works made some investigations. The K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College Research Society which started functioning during the last year was working satisfactorily.

Physio-therapy 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 continued to show steady progress.

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

47. The College had 342 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 95 were lady students. Besides, there were 74 post-graduate students including 8 lady students. During the year, 62 students were admitted. In addition, students were also admitted for condensed M.B., B.S., Course. 55 students passed the Final M.B., B.S., Examination and 9 students at the various other examinations held in 1957. The number of male students residing in the College Hostel was 62. The construction work of the new hostel building for male students was completed which will provide accommodation for 199 students. Arrangements were made to accommodate female students at the Grant Medical College Hostel as no hostel for lady-students is attached to this College.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 5.07 lacs as against Rs. 4.4 lacs and Rs. 4.00 lacs in the preceding two years. The total income by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., received amounted to Rs. 1.33 lacs against Rs. 1.33 lacs and Rs. 1.28 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 and since then the activities and commitments of the department are on the increase. 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 continued its activities during the year.

48. During the year under report, the College had 76 Dental Chairs, 52 Electric Dental Units, 4 well equipped Laboratories, 2 Dental X-Ray Machines and other equipment to give dental treatment on most modern lines. There were 216 students including 28 lady students on the roll as against 174 and 24 respectively in the previous year. The College Diploma is recognised not only by the State and the Union Governments 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 64,645 patients, (35,015 males, 17,360, females, 12,180 children) were treated as against 58,697, 56,917, and 62,944 in the preceding three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.60 lacs against Rs. 2.12 lacs, Rs. 1.97 lacs, and Rs. 2.15 lacs in the preceding three years and the total realisations by way of fees from students and patients were Rs. 1.03 lacs, against Rs. 86,299, Rs. 72,629, and Rs. 76 881-10-0 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.S.C. 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.

49. At the close of the year there were 2,94,632 pupils in 558 schools and 91 classes in Greater Bombay, including Extended Suburbs, the number in the City being 2,18,746 pupils in 373 schools and 46 classes in the Suburbs; 59,023 pupils in 136 schools and 30 classes; and in the Extended Suburbs 16,863 pupils in 49 schools and 51 classes. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,75,984 pupils in 544 schools and 84 classes in Greater Bombay, which was made up of 2,08,153 pupils in 364 schools and 46 classes in the City; 52,175 pupils in 124 schools and 56 classes in the Suburbs; and 15,656 pupils in 34 schools and 4 classes in the Extended Suburbs. Thus, during the year, there was a net increase of 18,648 pupils in Municipal Schools. The highest number of pupils on roll was 3,12,988 at the end of August 1958 and the number came down to 2,94,632 at the end of March 1959. The average number of pupils throughout the year was 2,57,944—1,94,754 in the City Schools—49,520 in Suburban Schools and 13,670 in the Extended Suburban schools. The total number of teachers (permanent and non-permanent) in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 8,001 of whom 7,698 were ordinary and 303 special teachers, as against 7,316 teachers of whom 7,017 were ordinary and 299 special teachers in the preceding year. Out of 7,698 ordinary teachers, 5,331 were permanent and 2,367 were temporary, as against 7,017 ordinary teachers of whom 5,306 were permanent and 1,711 temporary in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers was 88.6 as against 86.8 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 reserves which was formerly 7½ per cent. was reduced to 3½ per cent. during the year.

With a view to avoiding over-crowding in classes, it was laid down that ordinarily a class should not have more than 50 pupils to facilitate proper attention to pupils. In schools housed in hired residential buildings over-crowding on account of inadequate space was an impediment in the way of efficient instruction. In all, about 370 Municipal Schools and Classes were required to be run in two sessions and more than two sessions for want of sufficient accommodation and 2,848 class rooms were used twice. A programme of construction of new school buildings, which is being implemented on a larger scale, would improve the situation considerably in a few years.

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. Hindi was continued to be taught in the upper Primary classes. 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 overage and extraordinarily bright pupils. In Double Promotion Examination in all 554, i.e., 89.4 per cent. pupils out of the total of 620 who appeared, were successful and promoted to higher standards from 1st September 1958.

In all 15,638 pupils 12,647 from City and 2,253 from Suburbs and 738 from Extended Suburbs from Municipal Schools, appeared for the Primary Schools Certificate Examination 1959 and out of them 4,629 from City Schools, 753 from Suburban Schools and 266 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 55 to 60 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 with the year 1955 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 43 pupil teachers under training in the I Year and 42 in the II year. All the 43 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 42 Trainees of the II Year Class, 37 (i.e., 88 per cent.) were successful at the Primary Teacher's Certificate Examination.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the beginning of the year was 74 of which 37 were in the City and 37 in the Suburbs. Five school buildings were built during the year under report. There were 25 Municipal owned school buildings in the Extended Suburban area.

Due to the increase in the number of pupils in Municipal schools from year to year, it has become practically impossible to acquire additional accommodation except by way of construction of new school buildings or extending the existing ones. The Department is making a steady and planned progress towards acquisition of private plots and structures, etc., wherever possible. 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.

The Corporation continued to impart vocational education. There were 23 Vocational Classes in 11 Vocational Upper Primary Schools 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 Toy-making, etc. The number of pupils in these handicrafts classes increased from 3,741 to 5,168 during the year, out of whom 1,984 received instruction in Carpentry and 1,383 in Tailoring as against 1,857 and 1,442 pupils of the previous year.

Free medical treatment was given at the Municipal Dispensaries at the Central School Clinic at the K. E. M. Hospital and at the various vaccination centres. Details about milk and snacks scheme for under-nourished children attending Municipal Schools are given in the paragraph pertaining to the Public Health Department.

Various extra-curricular activities, such as Vacation Libraries in summer vacation, Educational Film shows, *Sharad Utsav*, School Anniversaries, class panchayats (prefect courses) and school parliaments, Excursions, Co-operative stores and Exhibitions were carried on as usual during the year under report.

The average cost per pupil in the schools in the City and Suburbs calculated on the basis of the average number of pupils on rolls was Rs. 71.48 and Rs. 32.69 in the Extended Suburbs.

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 the 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. The Corporation, therefore, decided to levy the Education cess for augmenting the income.

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 Sri R. V. Parulekar's Report on the Bombay City Education System.

Some of the important studies carried out by the Research Unit during the year under report are (1) study of the various aspects of the problems arising out of the high incidence of wastage and stagnation. The cause of stagnation, the subjects in which children fail at different levels, relations between age and attainment, relation between stagnation and wastage and such other allied topics; (2) A pilot study in the Delisle Road and Naigaum areas to find practical ways and means to get compulsory age children to school and to ensure regularity in their attendance; (3) Continuance of Intelligence Testing as an aid to recruitment; (4) The Educational implications of short session classes of Std. I and II; and (5) preparing of handbook of suggestions for teachers to give practical help to them in their day to day work.

The Standing Committee feel that while the progress of Primary Education in our schools during the year under report may be said to be on the whole satisfactory, there are certain features such as unsatisfactory condition of rented buildings accommodating Municipal Schools, big class rooms some times having 50 to 60 pupils in a class, in regard to which though the Department is alive to the urgency of the problem much remains to be done in this direction. The Standing Committee hope that the Executive will put in more effort to see that additional sites for school buildings are secured and that the programme of constructing new school buildings is completed within the prescribed limit of time.

50. During the year under report, 2,63 1/2 tons of bleached and unbleached paper were purchased from the market. The printing work of the various departments of the Corporation has increased considerably during the year. Over and above their Budget Estimates, Establishment Schedules, Municipal Chief Auditor's Administration Report, B. E. S. & T.'s Five Bill forms, Mileage cards, Canteen Coupon Books, several other jobs were also executed for the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking, at a total cost of Rs. 68,898.67. The total number of jobs carried out were 8,089 and number of pages printed were 42,836 as against 9,177 and 38,151 in the preceding year; those for the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking accounted for 21 and 1,600 as against 37 and 1,570 for the preceding year. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 209 tons as against 226 1/4 and 202 1/4 in the preceding two years.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 7,468 on the total turnover of Rs. 11,95,016 against the surplus of Rs. 16,827 and the turnover of 10.42 lacs for the preceding year. The labour staff as on 28th February 1958 consisted of 228 workers against 227 and 230 on the same date in the last two years. The work of implementing the recommendations of Messrs. Ibccon Ltd., on the reorganisation of the Press continued during the year under report.

51. 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 9,273 files, against 7,866 and 7,485 files in the previous two years, addressed 1,760 letters against 1,765 and 1,784 letters

in the preceding two years to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advices on 178 documents against 110 and 140 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, ect., that were completed.

The income by way of costs recovered amounted to Rs. 20,000 and expenditure to about Rs. 73,632.33 as against Rs. 12,799.94 and Rs. 84,379.40 respectively, in the preceding year.

52. During the year 9 Trade Unions represented Municipal employees with a total membership of 19,659 against 23,527 in the preceding year. The total number of labour staff employed in the main departments was 31,230 against 33,384 in the previous year.

During the year under report, labour relations were not harmonious and strikes took place. In all eighteen 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 1,991 complaints as against 1,634 in the previous year, regarding service conditions, promotions, transfers, etc., mostly from Class IV Services. Of these complaints 1,195 were redressed, 677 found not genuine and 119 were pending at the close of the year.

The Municipal Mazdoor Union served the Municipal Commissioner with strike notice during the year and Notice of strike was also served by the Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh but later on an agreement was arrived at.

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 Municipal workers and their dependents were conducted vigorously at 26 Labour Welfare Centres. Out of these 17 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. One new Centre at Trombay was opened to cater for the suburban Conservancy Staff. 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. 4,845 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 4,677, 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 274 applications received for scholarships, 159 eligible scholars were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 18,572. 485 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 19,865 was given in 369 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.

53. This department disseminated knowledge on health, hygiene and cleaner living among the citizens through popular media of propaganda such as posters, leaflets, health exhibitions, film shows, cleansing campaigns, talks, etc., in performance of normal duties. It also participated in various celebrations such as World Health Day, Prohibition Week, Five Year Plan, Publicity Week, Social Education Week organised by Government, Semi-Government and Social Organisations. During the annual fairs held in different parts of the city it took an opportunity for health propaganda. It helped the Public Health Department in campaigns against communicable diseases and drives against exposed food.

During the year under report, a Civic Diary was published for the first time. A booklet containing names of Councillors, was also published. Complaints Guide and a Compendium of Civic affairs were under print.

The complaints received from the public about Municipal Administration were dealt with by the Assistant Public Relations Officers on their daily rounds and were followed up to see that they were attended to by the Departments concerned. During the year 18,315 complaints were received while 6,542 complaints were investigated which were mainly concerned with Water Shortage, Sanitation, repairs to roads and buildings.

54. Health Education and Propaganda. Health propaganda drive was carried on through the Department of the Public Relations, 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. Municipal schools had sent the itinerary exhibits and displaying hoardings on Civic Sense on public conveniences and tram cars. It also helped the vaccination and inoculation staff of the Health Department with microphonic 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.

The Bombay Civic Journal. 55. The Bombay Civic Journal, an accredited organ of the Corporation, completed five years at the end of February 1959.

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 and associated institutions, citizens' view point on subject 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.

During the year under report efforts were made to enhance the utility and appeal of the journal, to widen its scope and to put the department on a stable basis.

The Standing Committee feel that it is necessary that the department should make more vigorous efforts not only to improve the Standard of the journal and make it more popular but also to make it financially self-supporting.

M.G.M.O. Swimming Pool. 56. 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 12 Noon to 2 P.M.

The Swimming Pool was closed during the period from 16th June to 21st June 1958 on account of strike declared by the Municipal Mazdoor Union. In order to attract more public to the Pool and to increase its usefulness to them, some changes were effected in the working hours and Schedule of fees. Facilities to polio crippled children etc., were also given and in all 15 persons took advantage thereof.

'Sixth Anniversary Day' function was held on 27th April 1958 and winners were awarded prizes. Water Polo Matches were played with local clubs and a team of the Swimming Pool participated in water polo competitions organised by the Golwala Water Polo League, at Municipal cost. The Pool premises were given for use, free of charge, to the Bombay State Aquatic Association, the University of Bombay, for holding their respective aquatic sports. Reservation of the Pool, on payment of prescribed fees, was also allowed to college, school, etc., parties as usual. Six members of the Pool were included in the Bombay team, at Municipal cost for participation in the National Aquatic Championship held at Delhi on 3rd, 4th and 5th October 1958. Some members were also allowed to participate in aquatic competitions at Municipal cost, organised by the Bombay State Aquatic Association and other aquatic institutions in the City.

The collection of fees at the Pool amounted to Rs. 1,22,916 as against the amount of Rs. 86,865 for the preceding year.

Organisation and Methods Department. 57*. As a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcn Ltd., an Organization and Method Division has been set up so as to further simplify the methods of procedure with a view to improving efficiency and ensuring economy. The Organization and Method Division started functioning with effect from 26th March 1957. All Establishment proposals have to be scrutinized by the Organization and Methods Division instead of by the Test Audit Officer and about 2,274 such proposals in addition to 1,530 miscellaneous references were attended to by the Division itself.

Besides, the division submitted detailed reports on various personnel matters including recruitment and training and devised a proforma of Inspection Report. It has also organized the work of following up further progress of reorganization of Departments as per Messrs. Ibcn's recommendations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3rd August 1960.

R. N. KULKARNI,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

* Paragraphs 58 to 84 of the Review of the Standing Committee relate to the Administration Report of the Suburbs and the Extended Suburbs.

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