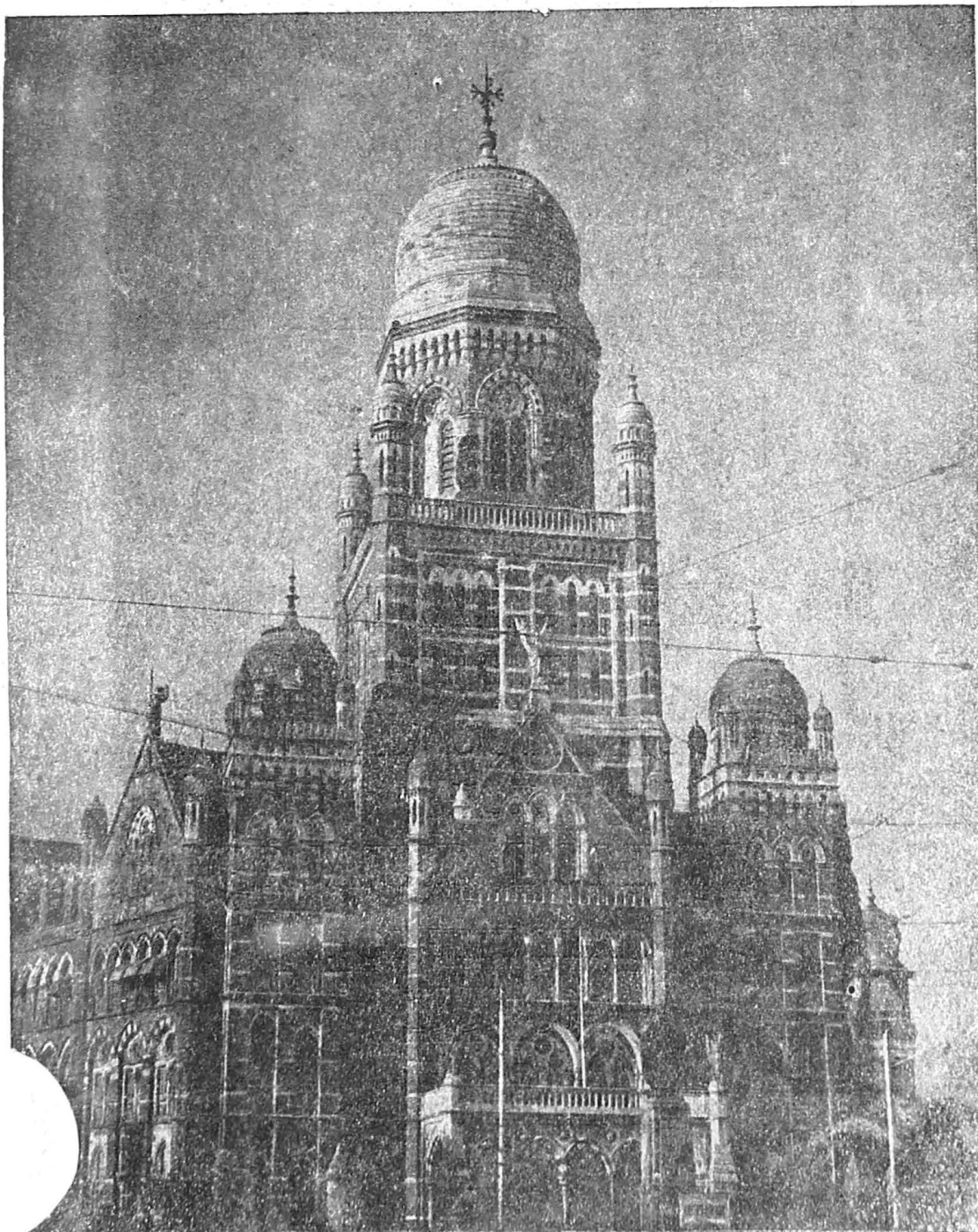


**ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
OF THE  
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER  
FOR  
GREATER BOMBAY  
FOR THE YEAR  
1959-60**



**BOMBAY  
PRINTED AT THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS  
1960**

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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION  
REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER  
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1959-60.**

(City.)

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of the various Municipal Departments for the year 1959-60.

2. Shri P. T. Borale was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year under report and continued to hold that office throughout the year. Dr. B. P. Divgi, Corporation. M.B., B.S., was the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri M. Madhavan was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and Shri B. S. Dhume was the Chairman of the Education Committee for the year under report and they continued to hold their respective offices throughout the year.

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

4. The financial transactions have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 93.92 lacs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 15.37 lacs. This was due to the fact that the actual income increased by Rs. 36.56 lacs over the Budget Estimate, while the expenditure was reduced by Rs. 32.62 lacs over the budgeted amount. This Premier City has all along endeavoured to provide every available civic amenity to its citizens within the slender resources at its disposal. Vigorous efforts must, therefore, be made to augment the Municipal finances as well as to reduce the wasteful expenditure, if any, by proper scrutiny. The implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcn Ltd. on the reorganisation of Municipal departments and the scrutiny of the Establishment proposals by the Organisation and Methods Division have 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. 1,02.51 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of the accounts for the year under report, the actual Opening Balance for the year under report, amounted to Rs. 1,32.03 lacs, as against Rs. 18.16 lacs for the previous year. The total income budgeted for was Rs. 11,92.80 lacs while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 12,69.48 lacs, showing an increase of Rs. 76.68 lacs over the budgeted amount and also an increase of Rs. 1,60.13 lacs over the figures of actual income of the previous year, viz., Rs. 11,09.35 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the amount budgeted for was Rs. 12,08.17 lacs whereas the actuals of expenditure were Rs. 11,75.56 lacs, as against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 11,23.28 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 15.36 lacs was thus turned into a surplus of Rs. 93.91 lacs as against the deficit of Rs. 13.92 lacs, and the surplus of Rs. 23.20 lacs in the previous two years. The financial transactions of the year ended with a closing balance of Rs. 71.39 lacs.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals an increase of Rs. 1,60.32 lacs over that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 10,69.05 lacs (exclusive of transfers from B, E. S. & T. Fund). The main increases were under (1) Property taxes, (2) Town Duty, (3) Grant-in-aid of fees for music, etc., licence, (4) Interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances, (5) Water Works, (6) Public Health, (7) Medical Relief, (8) Roads, S.W. Drains, Buildings and (9) Licensing.

6. As against the final sanctioned grants (including renewed and additional grants which aggregated to Rs. 15,11.18 lacs the actuals amounted to Rs. 11,75.56 lacs leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 3,35.62 lacs. Against this an amount of Rs. 1,94.75 lacs was required to be renewed for expenditure during the following year and the balance of Rs. 1,40.87 lacs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 11,75.56 lacs, compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 11,23.28 lacs, showed an increase of Rs. 52.28 lacs.

The main increases on the Expenditure Side were under General Supervision, Water Works, Medical Relief, Street Cleansing, Buildings and Contribution to Budget 'B'.

The incidence of taxation per head for the year was Rs. 44.97 as against Rs. 38.88 for the preceding year.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1959 on account of Loan Funds excluding the Trust Funds was Rs. 1,26.78 lacs. Loans aggregating to Rs. 3,35.57 lacs were raised during the year.

The total Loan Funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 4,62.47 lacs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1,772 was reserved for the purchase of Capital Stock. The net amount thus available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,62.45 lacs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,26.58 lacs leaving a balance Rs. 2,35.86 lacs in the Loan Funds at the close of the year.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,28.08 lacs on Capital Works as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 5,39.58 lacs, the percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates being 58 as against 63 for the preceding year.

The amount of the new loan proposed in the Budget for 1959-60 was Rs. 500 lacs. The same was increased to Rs. 4.50 lacs in the revised estimates.

A loan of Rs. 330 lacs was raised by public subscription. The total amount actually raised to finance the Capital Expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 3,35.57 lacs.

The Balance of the loan of Rs. 170 lacs out of the loans aggregating to Rs. 500 lacs sanctioned for 1959-60 was also allowed to lapse.

Reduction of Debts during the year amounted to Rs. 60.84 lacs. At the close of the preceding year, the total amount of Municipal Loan Outstanding including advances from the various Special Funds was Rs. 39,84.16 lacs. Amount of loan outstanding as on 31st March 1960 was Rs. 42,58.89 lacs. The total debt charges for payment of interest, Sinking Fund, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,09.02.

8. The book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,64.10 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. 9,34.80 lacs. This, together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1960, viz., Rs. 4.57 lacs, brought the total amount of the Sinking Fund to Rs. 9,39.38 lacs, which more than covered the amount of Rs. 9,28.97 lacs at which the Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the Fund was thus Rs. 10.41 lacs against Rs. 15.28 lacs at the end of the previous year.

9. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,27.50 lacs against Rs. 1,24.06 lacs for the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 3.44 lacs. The main increases were in respect of (i) Rent and other proceeds of properties Rs. 2.55 lacs, (ii) Grant-in-Aid for meeting the deficit in the General Account Rs. 0.8 lacs, (iii) Miscellaneous receipts Rs. 0.31 lacs, and (iv) Contribution from Municipal Corporation Rs. 1.39 lacs counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 0.91 lacs under interest and profit on investment.

The total expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 1,24.97 lacs showed an increase of Rs. 0.82 lacs on that of the previous year. This is due to increase of Rs. 0.92 lacs under Maintenance of Properties and Streets, counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 0.9 lacs, under Debt Charges.

Loan liabilities of the *ex-Trust* at the commencement of the year were Rs. 14,68.95 lacs against Rs. 14,79.89 lacs in the previous year. The repayment of loan during the year amounted to Rs. 58.67 lacs, including the amount of Rs. 8.67 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. 14,60.27 lacs of which the actual liability of Government was Rs. 7,44.62 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. 2,68.62 lacs.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 16.53 lacs. In the course of the year, receipts on account of sale proceeds of Lands and Buildings amounting to Rs. 29.92 lacs were credited to this Account. A loan of Rs. 50 lacs was raised during the year. The total funds thus available were Rs. 96.45 lacs. The surplus in the General Account for the year amounted to Rs. 2.53 lacs and was transferred to the Capital Account. There was thus left an unspent balance of Rs. 40.03 lacs at the close of the year.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 58.94 lacs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,83.93 lacs including Rs. 11.95 lacs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment. The total expenditure on Schemes upto 31st March 1959 amounted to Rs. 22,61.39 lacs of which Rs. 14.53 lacs represent discount and other charges on loans and Rs. 45.91 lacs represent the amount towards repayment of loan.

The amount of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1960 was Rs. 6,46.01 lacs including cash of Rs. 109 with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Sinking Fund in Improvement Schemes Account. Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investment at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,49.85 lacs. This, together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1960, viz., Rs. 2.08 lacs and cash of Rs. 109 with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 6,51.94 lacs against Rs. 5,70.34 lacs at which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the fund thus amounted to Rs. 81.59.

The liabilities of the loans in respect of the Improvement Schemes as outstanding on 31st March 1960 was Rs. 14,60.27 lacs. Out of this Rs. 2,68.62 lacs were borrowed from Government as aforesaid and the balance of Rs. 11,91.65 lacs represented loans raised by issue of debentures. Out of this Rs. 476 lacs originally borrowed from Government have now been repurchased for Sinking Fund investments and Rs. 7,15.65 lacs from the public.

The gross Capital liabilities of the Improvement Schemes stood at Rs. 15,07.86 lacs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 31,30.67 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 Capital Account, Slum Clearance. of Rs. 25 lacs was raised, whereas an additional sum of Rs. 14.33 lacs was received from Government. Further sum of Rs. 970 was realised as sale proceeds of surplus land, the total amount thus available for expenditure being Rs. 48.88 lacs. The expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan amounted to Rs. 22.99 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 22.86 lacs in the Capital Account, Improvement Schemes, Slum Clearance for the City.

10. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 2,20.30 lacs (including Rs. 1,45.19 Education Fund. lacs being the contribution from Budgets 'A', 'D' and 'F' against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,19.28 lacs and the Revised Estimates of Rs. 2,33.30 lacs showing an increase of Rs. 1.02 lacs on Budget Estimates and a decrease of Rs. 12.99 lacs on the Revised Estimates. The increase of Rs. 1.02 lacs is made up of Rs. 3.38 lacs under Education Cess, Rs. 0.63 lacs under Interest on Investments of Surplus Moneys, Rs. 3,625 under contribution on from Government, Rs. 0.30 lacs under Miscellaneous Revenue counterbalanced by Rs. 3.33 lacs under Contributions from Budgets 'A', 'D' and 'F'.

The total expenditure booked was Rs. 2,37.78 lacs and the total unexpended grants amounted to Rs. 16.20 lacs. Out of this, grants renewed in 1960-61 aggregated to Rs. 16.96 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 16.40 lacs to lapse as savings.

The Education Cess was levied during 1958-59 for the first time at 1½ per cent. of rateable value on 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. The same rate was continued during 1959-60. Out of the total Loan Funds of Rs. 79.29 lacs, the expenditure booked during the year on the Capital Works was Rs. 36.96 lacs leaving a balance of Rs. 42.33 lacs to be carried to the following year. A loan of Rs. 40 lacs was proposed to be raised in the Estimates but a loan of Rs. 50 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, same in the case of General Tax, which was increased by 2 per cent. and water tax which was increased by 0.75 per cent. In addition the Education Cess was continued to be levied at the rate mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. The rates of taxation thus stood as follows :—

General Tax (including Fire Tax at 19.75 per cent.), Water Tax at 4.50 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. 2.50 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 56,363 properties against 56,091, and 55,040 during the previous two years. 53,048 properties as against 52,760 properties in the previous year were assessed to General Tax while 2,189 properties against 2,205 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 524, 252 and 810 respectively, as against 1434, 383 and 1,153 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double-room tenements and flats in the city numbered 270, 508, 84,729 and 68,538, against 272, 880, 83,060 and 65,823 in the previous year.

Rateable value of all properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 28,92.71 lacs as against Rs. 27,77.90 lacs and Rs. 26,64.33 lacs in the preceding two years. The rateable value *per capita* was Rs. 124.37 as against Rs. 119.43 and Rs. 114.55 in the previous two years. In 178 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 56,363 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 28,92.71 lacs, 38,390 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 17,66.79 lacs.

From the classification of properties according to rateable values, it is found that as many as 48,008 properties come within the rateable value of Rs. 20,000 leaving only 2,374 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 1920) was 53,685 as against 50,736 and 49,968 in the previous two years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any group was 27,666 for motor cars (including 3,504 taxis) and the smallest numbers were 14 for trollies and 33 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 1,31,617 and 1,49,542 were issued, respectively, for Property and Wheel Tax. The amount collected against net total demand of Rs. 13,33.48 lacs was Rs. 9,46.79 lacs which worked out to 29 per cent. of the net demand. The total outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 3,86.68 lacs. Outstanding involved in disputes regarding water tax and water charges stood at Rs. 14.24 lacs at the end of the year. The figure of total outstandings is also inclusive of the amount of Rs. 3.98 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. 1.75 lacs was involved in suits filed, Rs. 10.46 lacs were payable by the Court Receiver and Official Assignee, about Rs. 16.15 lacs were involved in appeals against rateable values and about Rs. 20.03 lacs were involved in disputes regarding Wheel Tax. The amount was also inclusive of a sum of about Rs. 19.18 lacs in respect of properties occupied on flat ownership basis. The average of recovery to the total demand during the year under report was 71 per cent., the percentage of outstanding being 29, as against 26.58 and Rs. 22.50 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 as is done in the month of March 1960 when a record collection of Rs. 1.84 crores was made in one single month only which is first of its kind in the history of the department.

The total amount on exemption from General Tax allowed in respect of different properties during the year was Rs. 41.42 lacs as against Rs. 35.44 lacs and Rs. 33.57 lacs in the previous two years.

The number of claims received for draw back and refund was nil and 2,966 respectively, against 4 and 3,566 and 10 and 3,948 in the previous two years. Of these, only 2,248 refund claims were admitted involving an amount of about Rs. 3.76 lacs. No claim for drawback was admitted.

During the year, 3,845 complaints were received against revision of assessment amounting to Rs. 3,78.48 lacs while 1,819 complaints against original assessment amounting to Rs. 2,09.31 lacs. 63 appeals for rateable values were received in the year and all of them were pending at the close of the year.

In 28 cases, suits were filed against rate payers for the recovery of taxes but all of them were withdrawn as the amount involved therein was received. One suit which was filed last year is still pending. In 17 and 178 cases, actions under Sections 203 and 207(1)A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, were 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. 9,365.56 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 was referred to the Union Government through the Government of Maharashtra and a communication from them was awaited. As regards the assessment for the quinquennium 1954-59, necessary particulars were called from them. As the agreement regarding the points of disputes between the B. P. T. Authority and the Municipal Administration was reached the Assessment of Bombay Port Trust properties for the quinquennium 1944-49 was being finalised. Enquiry regarding the rateable value to be fixed in respect of the State Government and the Central Government Properties for the quinquennium 1954-59 conducted by Shri P. P. Kapadia was completed and he had given his Award for the said quinquennium. 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. 5,035.62 representing a charge on 389 race horses from November 1959 to March 1961 was recovered through the Western India Turf Club against Rs. 5,449.47 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 value 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, continue to be exempted. The arrears of the tax as on 1st April 1959 were Rs. 49.32 lacs, which reduced to Rs. 48.80 lacs during the year under report on account of amendment. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 24.30 lacs was collected, having a balance of Rs. 24.50 lacs at the close of the year. The demand in respect of the tax for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1,22.90 lacs, collection Rs. 89.11 lacs, while Rs. 33.78 lacs, remained outstanding at the close of the year. The total collection of Urban Immoveable Property Tax thus amounted to Rs. 1,13.42 lacs during the year under report.

In 94 cases, suits were filed against the rate-payers for the recovery of supplementary U. I. P. Tax bills issued for the period from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1952.

13. During the year, the rates of Town Duties continued to be the same as those prevailing in the previous year. Proposals made for revising the Town Duty Schedule and necessary amendments to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, were under the consideration of the Corporation. The gross collections from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 1,25.57 lacs as against Rs. 1,12.51 lacs, in the preceding year. There was an increase in the net receipts by Rs. 15 lacs from Timber and Plywood, Edibles, Coal, Iron and Steel while net receipts from grain and tea showed a small decrease. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 13.80 lacs as against Rs. 13.13 lacs in the previous year. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 1,12.06 lacs as against Rs. 97.10 lacs, Rs. 94.91 lacs and Rs. 97.59 lacs in the previous three years. The total number of claims for refund was 15,904 as against 15,826 in the preceding year. The number of claims for refund during the year was more by 78 than in the previous year, and the amount of refund was more by about Rs. 67,793.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea cases, etc., amounted to Rs. 0.74 lacs as against Rs. 0.67 lacs, in the preceding year.

Town Duties collected at Mulund and Dahisar etc., in respect of articles coming by roads, by Air or in the Head Office amounted Rs. 26.20 lacs as against Rs. 24.23 lacs and Rs. 15.99 lacs in the preceding two years showing an increase of Rs. 1.97 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 2,594 names was published on 20th December 1959 when the total number of voters on the Municipal Election Roll was 16,12,662. In response to a notice published in the local newspapers inviting applications for enrolment 2,795 applications were received, out of which 75 were rejected and 126 were found identical with the names already on the roll.

The three Election petitions in respect of the last Municipal General Elections challenging the Validity of Elections, pending in the Small Causes Court were dismissed with costs. The preliminary work and the work of preparation of the Municipal Election Roll in respect of the General Elections, 1961, were started. No bye-elections were held during the year under report.

15. The Architectural Planning Branch prepared in all 78 plans, 62 Detailed Estimates costing Rs. 1,87.80 lacs, which included Plans and Estimates for three new school buildings and 1 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 various places. Plans and Estimates for the proposed full fledged Market at Worli Neighbourhood Unit Colony were prepared. Plans and Estimates amounting to Rs. 4.32 lacs were also prepared for the Eye Hospital at the junction of Bapty Road and Trimbak Parshuram Street. Plans and Estimates for the construction of shops and tenements on plots Nos. 539, 4 and 4A in Foras Road Estate. Plans and Estimates for the proposed Gymnasium and Welfare Hall at Rajwadkar Street, Colaba, Band Stand at Kings Circle and Welfare Centre for Mahila Mandal at Bellasis Road Chawls were prepared.

16. The total number of properties both Municipal and *ex-Trust* maintained by the Maintenance Branch during the year was 3,437 which was more by 95 than the number of properties, *viz.*, 3,342 in the previous year. 124 properties were added during the year under report while 29 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. 10.45 lacs through the Petty Works Contractors as against Rs. 9.19 lacs in the previous year. In addition, repairs to school buildings under Budget 'E' were also carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 0.30 lacs 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 lacs.

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 and Palton Road Chawls Nos. 1, 2 and 3 was in progress. The work of electrification of 134 tenements at Pais Street Chawls and Mandvi Koliwada Chawls Nos. 1 to 3 was completed. The work of 240 tenements at Old Memonpura Chawls Nos. 1 to 4 was in progress. The work of providing separate water taps in each room of New Labour Camp, Sewri, was in progress.

Of the total expenditure works to the extent of Rs. 11.83 lacs were carried out departmentally and of Rs. 2.47 lacs through outside Agencies.

During the year under report, a beginning was made in respect of the following major schemes which were hitherto deferred for want of funds :—

Construction.

(1) Construction of regular road with footpath along T. P. Line, between DeLisle Road and Mahim ; (2) Two new buildings in the compound of R. P. T. B. Hospital for accommodating additional 300 beds ; (3) The new building for General Ward and Small-Pox Wards on modern lines in the compound of Arthur Road Hospital ; (4) Laying sewers in Reay Road ; (5) Two independent buildings for cardiac and thoracic Institutes at Parel costing over Rs. 70 lacs ; (6) one up-to-date multipurpose hall for public at Chowpatty Foreshore ; (7) Additional floor over G. S. M. College Building at Parel ; (8) Municipal Eye Hospital with Eye Bank at Kamathipura and (9) New Market in Worli Neighbourhood Unit area.

As the supply of cement was too meagre, either the commencement of the new works was postponed or progress of some of the works was considerably slowed down. As soon as the fabricated steel became freely available, it was possible to get the works executed with contractors' steel. Shortage of cement necessitated fixing of priorities, of important sewer works, leaving meagre quantity for building and construction works.

17. During the year, 1,904 applications against 2,094, in the previous year were received for the construction of new buildings or additions and alterations to the existing ones. This includes 43 proposals from Government. The number of new tenements constructed during the year was 2,285 against 2,978 in the preceding year. Out of 2,285 tenements, 100 were one-room tenements, 821 were two-room tenements and 1,364 larger tenements. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 495, 230 and 1,756. Of the newly constructed tenements, the highest number was 1,155 in F Ward consisting of 14 one-room, 436 two-room and 705 larger tenements. The total number of new buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 314 of which 125 were residential and 189 non-residential as against 381 constructed during the preceding year. 28 buildings were constructed by Co-operative Societies and 6 by employers for their employees. According to the above statistics, the new building activity 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 495 against 1,276 in the previous year. Of these 423 were one-room tenements, 20 two-room tenements and 52 larger

tenements: Of the demolished buildings, the highest number was 237 in 'E' Ward and consisted of 226 one-room tenements, 1 two-room tenement and 10 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 811 cases for the removal of unauthorized works. In addition there were 736 cases pending at the close of the last year giving a total of 1,547 unauthorized structures. Of these 479 works were removed by the parties, while 340 cases were removed departmentally. Out of the remaining 728 cases, in 51 cases works were allowed to be regularized by the parties and 677 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 1,166 warning letters were issued during the year under report. 338 projections were removed by the parties of their own accord and 4,500 were removed departmentally. 643 stall-board projections, 2,126 weather frame projections and 236 rolling shutters were allowed to be retained on payment of fees as against 825, 1,994 and 260 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 12,584 in the previous year. Out of these 8,801 were complied with and 1,609 were pending at the end of the year. Out of 2,529 notices pending at the end of the last year, 1,621 were complied with and 825 notices still remained pending at the close of the year. In 73 deserving cases, where the owners applied delaying tactics or refused to comply with Municipal requisitions, authorisations 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 36 cases resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 29,188.24.

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 3,317.10 square yards.

During the year 117 buildings or portions thereof collapsed as against 152 in the previous year. The total number of persons injured was 48 and those killed was 13.

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 declared amounts of compensation in respect of properties within the above clearance areas. The total area acquired was 5,189.97 square yards, the total amount of compensation paid to the land owners amounted to Rs. 2.62 lacs and the total cost of acquisition including Government charges worked to Rs. 2.64 lacs. Action for evacuation of buildings given in Municipal possession and demolishing the same continued. The total number of buildings, evacuated and demolished by the end of the year was 31. Besides this, two areas, viz., B-1 and M-1 in Kamathipura and at Match Factory Lane at Kurla were declared as 'Clearance Areas' and further procedure as per the provisions of the Act was completed. The clearance order in respect of Slum area known as Dhobi Chawl at Colaba was also made during the year and the same was confirmed by the State Government. Another area at Arthur Road was declared as a 'Clearance Area' and further procedure is in progress. A third programme of 'Sweepers Housing Schemes' of an outlay of Rs. 43.92 lacs for the construction of 732 tenements in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs was submitted to Government for sanction. Position regarding the Housing works during the year under report was 452 tenements completed and 852 tenements were under construction in different stages. In the matter of municipal housing, the progress was handicapped due to non-availability of steel. The negotiations carried with Government for the release of *Ad Hoc* quota of steel were not successful. Amongst the works which were in progress during the previous year and com-

Slum Clearance, Housing and Land Acquisition.

pleted during the year under report the major ones are (1) Construction of a new building for T.N.M. College at Dr. A. L. Nair Road, (2) Construction of building No. 2 consisting of basement, ground and three upper floors at L. T. M. G. Hospital, Sion, (3) The construction of an additional floor over registration block, O.P.D. for full-time departments of medicine and Surgery at the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, (4) Construction of an Hostel building for male students of T. N.M. College at Haji Ali Park, (5) Construction of a school building on Plot Nos. 271-272A, Scheme 6, Sion-Matunga near Koliwada Railway Station, (6) Construction of a school building at Gokhale Road (South), (7) Construction of an additional floor over the Municipal School Building at Imamwada and (8) Construction of a Fire Brigade Station at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba.

Amongst the new works started during the year under report and which were either completed or in progress the major ones were (1) Construction of 200 bedded ward at R. P. T. B. Hospital, Sewri, (2) Construction of Turner Block at G. T. B. Hospital, Sewri, (3) Construction of two additional floor over the Nurses' Home at K. E. M. Hospital, (4) Construction of a building for surveyor's office at A. C. Market, (5) Construction of a school building (a) in the compound of Maratha Hospital at Connaught Road, (b) Plot No. 317 (North), Sewri-Wadala, (c) New Body Guard Lines, Mahalaxmi.

Tenders for the following major works were invited or contracts awarded during the year under report :—

(1) Construction of additional floor over the G. S. M. College, Parel, (2) Construction of two independent buildings for Cardiac and Thoracic Institute at Parel, (3) Construction of two buildings for 168 and 148 beds at Arthur Road Hospital, (4) Construction of a building with Eye Hospital with Eye Bank at Kamathipura, (5) Construction of two additional floors over the Convalescent Home, Parel, (7) Construction of super-structure work for Raja Baldevdas Birla Kreedra at Chowpatty, (8) Construction of school building (a) on Plots Nos. 83-84 and 89-90, Naigaum for Bhoiwada School, (b) at Bane Compound, Arthur Road, (Stable site), (c) at Worli Neighbourhood Unit area, (d) at Worli Koliwada, (e) on area out of Municipal playground at Agripada.

Works of (1) Construction of O. P. D. building at L. T. M. G. Hospital, Sion and (2) School building behind Elphinstone Road Market which were in progress during the last year, continued to be in progress during the year under report.

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 7,715.20 million gallons, i.e., an average of 18.39 million gallons per day against the total quantity of 6,409.06, 5,775.07 and 5,166.54 million gallons received at the Works in the previous three years giving daily averages of 17.56, 15.82 and 14.15 million gallons, respectively. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 58,404,000 cubic feet indicating slight decrease in gas generation mainly due to heavy rainfall while the daily production was 1,60,010 cubic feet as against 1,66,755 cubic feet per day last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted only to Rs. 1,79,850 as against Rs. 1,73,569 during the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 6,281. The revenue realised by the sale of dry digested sludge manure during the year amounted to Rs. 19,108. The reason for more income was mainly due to the more liberal availability of wagons this year.

The working of the old and new pumping station was not very satisfactory during the year under report for various reasons. Both the pumps were required to be shut down very frequently for repairs. The average suction level of Pumping Station No. 1 during the year was 73 and of Pumping Station No. 2 was 75.7. Average level of entire station was 74.35 against 74.25 T.H.D. in the previous year. The total sewage pumped out at this station was 30,898.215 million gallons.

The Sewage Purification Plant worked satisfactorily till August 1959 and some of the units were required to be put on commission as the work of repairs to gas holder was taken in hand on 14th August 1959. The Digestion tank was put into commission on 20th March 1960 and since then the plant is working satisfactorily. The revenue realised from the sale of gas supply amounted to Rs. 15,472.

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.

**Municipal Power Laundry.**—The power laundry equipment was purchased from Military Disposals and after inviting tenders, the work of installing the equipment at Bhoiwada, Sewri, had been entrusted to Garlic and Co., at a total cost of Rs. 2.31 lacs. It is hoped that this laundry will cater the laundering of Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes.

20. During the year, 569 motor vehicles with 3 Bull-dozers were in commission as against 567, in the preceding year. Among the new purchases were two ambulances for Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road, and one at L. T. M. G. Hospital, Sion, a transport truck for the Executive Engineer (Mechanical) and a delivery van for the Health Officer. 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 independent workshop on the vacant plot situated at Dadar Purification Works has been finalised.

The transport fleet for the removal of refuse consisted of 158 Scammell trailers (big) and 25 (small), 16 Fergusson Tractor trailer combinations and 11 loaders. As this fleet was not sufficient to cope up with the daily out-put of refuse, extra vehicles from the Bombay State Transport Corporation had to be requisitioned for the removal of refuse. 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 278,368 miles as against 278,346 miles, 277,086 miles and 274,716 miles in the preceding three years.

Repairs and Maintenance of Roads and footpaths.

During the year, about 19,339 square yards of area of road surfaces were renewed with 3" sheet asphalt at a total cost of Rs. 2.11 lacs. The work of maintenance of roads and footpaths was generally satisfactory throughout the year. A total area of 5,51,864 square yards of the different types of the road surfaces was improved during the year. The work of asphalt-ing footpaths was continued during the year and footpaths of 26 roads covering an area of 23,363 square yards were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 0.69 lac.

Traffic Islands were provided at important intersections and the total number of such islands at the close of the year was 132. Out of this, 5 Traffic Islands were provided during the year under report. The work of providing traffic islands at nine places was in progress. Even though the Corporation had approved a proposal for constructing an under pass for vehicular and pedestrian traffic at Duncan Street and Queen's Road across Western Railway Track, it was considered advisable to go in for an overbridge instead of subway due to existence of many underground services and tall buildings in the closed vicinity of the proposed subway. A proposal for providing a steel footbridge across Queen's Road connecting Marine Line Station was approved by the Corporation. The work of providing cement concrete kerbs as central divider to save as a refuse island on Dr. Annie Besant Road between Cadell Road and Hornby Vellard.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 1,012 was realised on road opening fees. An amount of Rs. 57,923 and Rs. 15,763 were realised for use of roads for stacking materials and putting up scaffoldings and also for temporary occupation of roads and footpaths, for erecting mandaps, placing chairs, benches, etc.

The number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 12,784 as against 12,590 and 12,348 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 22.47 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps.

Sixteen 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.

The arrangement of running two refuse trains per day each consisting of an average of 30 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 22,210 as against 20,163 during the preceding year. The total quantity of refuse removed to Deonar was about 3,78,760 tons as against 347 lac tons during the preceding year. The total cost of haulage and unloading per ton amounted to Rs. 1.55 approximately as against Rs. 1.58 per ton in the preceding year.

The position of the rolling stock required for this work was far from satisfactory inasmuch as 98 wagons had to be hired from Western Railway at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per wagon per day.

23. *Town Planning Schemes.*—Even though the Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. 1 (Mandvi and Elpinstone Estate) was approved by the State Government, no progress in implementing it could be made as the same was challenged by the tenants and business men in the City Civil Court. The matter was then referred to the High Court and the Supreme Court, but they upheld the City Civil Court's decision. The Corporation upon the recommendation of the Sub-Committee appointed by it, made a suitable representation to the Government to enact a suitable legislation which would cause minimum hardships to the persons affected by the Scheme, but no Government decision was received up to the end of the year under report.

Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. II (Mahim Area), was sanctioned by Government on 1st December 1959 and the work of taking possession of land for the Scheme works was started.

The Board of Appeal has given its decision in respect of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. III (Mahim Area) on 30th January 1960 and the Arbitrator's report was awaited.

In the matter of Town Planning Scheme No. IV (Mahim Area), the work of demarcation of plots by the Arbitrator in Part C was completed, while in respect of Part 'B' was nearing completion.

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 7,30,481 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 9,67 lacs as against 9.36 lacs in the previous year. No rat was found infested with Plague.

*Control of Stray Dogs.*—13,907 stray dogs were caught as against 11,534 in the preceding year. Out of the above stray and ownerless dogs caught, 11,509 were destroyed, 1,212 were returned to the owners, 597 sent to hospitals for experimental purposes, 46 escaped and 192 were detained at the Letnal Chamber at Mahalaxmi Refuse Siding. 8,577 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act, as against 8,232 in the preceding year. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 43,999.50 as against Rs. 42,495.50 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the Milch Cattle against Rinder pest was continued and 26,427 milch cattles were inoculated as against 17,502 in the previous year.

In addition to the above, the Conservancy Branch also rendered special conservancy and halalkhore services to various circuses, exhibitions, etc., realising thereby Rs. 64,408.75 and Rs. 5,014.50, respectively. The annual income derived by auction sale of certain Health Department rights amounted to Rs. 5,482.

*Special Technical Unit.*—With a view to ensure proper execution of municipal works done by contract or departmentally, one post of Executive Engineer (Vigilance) was sanctioned by the Corporation. Accordingly the person appointed in that post paid 286 surprise visits to the Municipal works which were in progress and detected 70 technical irregularities which were got rectified immediately.

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

Estate and Land Management.

Possession in respect of 12 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. In about 28 cases, Government had been requested to acquire land for Municipal purposes and notifications were awaited.

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 2.06 per cent. remained to be leased, including an area of 1,64,680 sq. yds. reserved for Municipal purposes. At the end of the year, the area of undeveloped land was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 51.97 lacs sq. yds., the cost of acquisition of which was Rs. 1,87,09 lacs, as reported in the previous year.

During the year, in all 13 plots covering a total area of 20,953 sq. yds. and valued at Rs. 11.37 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 4,281 with an area of 60,32,483. sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,62,86 lacs as against 4,269 plots with an area of 60,14,007 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12.52, lacs, respectively, upto the previous year; Commutation of ground rent in respect of plots leased on long term basis is being discouraged as the same is not considered advantageous to the Corporation. The amount received by way of commutation of ground rent and premium during the year was Rs. 29.46 lacs as against Rs. 10.21 lacs, in the preceding year.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 544 acquired or surrendered buildings against 569 in the preceding year. These contained 5,158 tenancies. At the end of the year there were 542 buildings with 5,147 tenements, the difference being due to demolition of 6 structures and addition of 4 during the year. New residential accommodation made available in the houses erected by lessees during the year comprised of 974 tenements.

The gross demand from 5,147 rooms in these buildings amounted to Rs. 9.78 lacs. Deducting therefrom losses on account of vacancies and concessional rents the net demand for the year was Rs. 9.69 lacs. The net revenue collected amounted to Rs. 8.77 lacs which was 72.63 per cent. of the total recoverable amount including the arrears of Rs. 2.39 for the previous year.

In addition to tenements already constructed during the previous year, construction of tenements at Dharavi, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, (Body Guard Lines), Sukhlaji Street, Kamathipura, Maratha Hospital Compound, Wadala and Vikhroli was completed.

The gross demand for *ex-Trust* permanent chawls was Rs. 15.78 lacs, while the revenue collected was Rs. 15.19 lacs as against Rs. 14.45 lacs in the previous year. Deducting outgoing of Rs. 11.20 lacs, the net income was Rs. 3.99 lacs during the year under report. Deducting therefrom Rs. 9.81 lacs, as the Sinking Fund and interest charges on the Capital expenditure of Rs. 1,71.53 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. 5.81 lacs on these tenements during the year under report.

The average population in the chawls during the year was 81,010 as against 72,626 and 72,509 in the previous two years, while the corresponding figures for semi-permanent sheds including Labour Camp were 46,060, 44,041 and 34,911, respectively. The death rate in the chawls during the year was 4.90 per 1,000 against 4.28, 3.5 and 3.6 in the preceding three years.

During the year under report, amounts of Rs. 1.78 lacs and Rs. 0.59 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 3,967 rooms in S. P. Sheds and Labour Camps was Rs. 5.04 lacs. Deducting therefrom the losses due to vacancies and concession in rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 4.96 lacs. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 4.56 lacs which was 72.09 per cent. of the recoverable amount including arrears of Rs. 1,36,223 for the previous years.

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, Ferguson 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 102 buildings were sanctioned to be constructed during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 1.97 lacs and extra ground rent of Rs. 6,205. Construction of 55 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. 63,185 and extra ground rent amounting to Rs. 2,908. During the year, 203 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. 115 were recovered. First Aid sets and sick-room requisites, such as, thermometers, hot water bottles, etc., were maintained at 8 Chawls Centres, Matunga Labour Camp, Dharavi and Mankhurd Colonies.

During the year, 495 ejectment suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting rooms as also for recovery of arrears of rent, taxes, etc., as against 907, 878 and 360 in the previous three years. One claim suit was filed during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 15,819.15 was incurred for filing these suits and a sum of Rs. 13,135.71 was recovered towards Court costs. 15 New Suits were filed in the 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 244 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 403.

Further implementation of the recommendation of Messrs. Ibcon 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-four and one hundred twenty three days, respectively. The Tulsi Lake also overflowed for sixty-five days. The Vehar Lake over flowed for about fourteen days.

The average daily supply to the Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 188.28 million gallons as against 186.47 million gallons, 170.92 million gallons and 146.94 million gallons in the previous three years. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to the City and the Suburbs was 68,911 million gallons against 68,062.15 million gallons, 62,387.80 million gallons and 53,636.30 million gallons in the preceding three years. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Thana Municipality was 346.69 million gallons as against 393.53 million gallons in the previous year. Water supplied to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 539.70 million gallons as against 610.77 million gallons in the preceding year. Of the total supply, a quantity of 51,770.17 million gallons or 75 per cent., was for domestic purposes as against 50,059.21 million gallons or 73 per cent. in the previous year which registered a slight increase. 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 43.70 gallons, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 42.81 gallons. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 75 and 25, respectively. The total quantity of water supplied by meter measurement for domestic purposes was 6,502.56 million gallons and that for trade purposes was 10,506.77 million gallons of which 3,700.32 million gallons were consumed by mills, *i.e.*, 6,580 per cent. 1,938.81 million gallons were consumed by the Bombay Port Trust *i.e.*, 3.50 per cent. ; 1,006 million gallons of water or 1.81 per cent. were wasted due to leaks and other losses through Municipal mains, etc. The percentage of the use of water was 18,914 for trade purposes, 1,956 for public purposes, such as, fire, road watering, etc., and 79.13 for domestic purposes for the City while the percentage for domestic and non-domestic use for the Suburbs was 63 and 37, respectively, and for the Extended Suburbs was 39.20 and 60.80, respectively.

There was one burst on 48" Vehar main at mile 2/2 from Vehar on 30th November 1959. There were 27 major leaks, 3,390 minor leaks on trunk mains and 58 leaks in the masonry aquaduct line and 779 leaks on syphon mains. All the leaks were repaired expeditiously.

Water from the three lakes was sterilized by chlorine treatment. Amoniation 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 1,728 as against 1,780, 1,314 and 1,194 in the past three years. They were promptly attended to. The total quantity of water used on fires by the Fire Brigade was about 2.11 million gallons as against 2.71 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. Both Vaitarna and Tansa lakes were very popular with visitors as outlay spots. Total number of visitors at Vaitarna and Tansa were 25,000 approximately. Additional amenities at the Vehar 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 two years back also drew large crowds to its natural beauty and spaciousness.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc., was 4,053 during the year was against 2,791 in the previous year. 6,447 notices were issued on owners of houses for defects in water fittings on their premises, as against 5,712 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.

12,086 meters of various sizes were maintained during the year as against 11,442 in the previous year. The revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 219.01 lacs as against 224.92 lacs during last year for the City only.

The total number of water connections in the City was 67,615 as against 65,989, 61,987, and 63,580 during the preceding three years. During the year 669 new connections were made. The figure for the previous year was 1,357.

During the year 1,476 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for severance of water connections for non-payment of taxes, etc., as against 1,370 in the previous year. Of these, in 278 cases, water connection was cut off but subsequently restored, in 80 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 84 new properties were metered as against 495 in the preceding year.

During the year 1,116 estimates of compounded water charges for water used for construction purposes were framed, resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 7.41 lacs as against 986 cases with a revenue of Rs. 8.21 lacs in the previous year.

The work of maintenance of five gardens, *viz.*, (i) Hughes Road Slope Garden, (ii) Sir Pherozechah Mehta Garden (also known as Hanging Gardens), on the top of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, (iii) the Ladies' and Children's Garden at Ridge Road, (iv) the Kamala Nehru Park; and (v) Joseph Baptista Garden on the top of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, was under the control of this Department. The Kamala Nehru Park and Sir Pherozechah Mehta Gardens were illuminated with multi-coloured lights on all Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays.

With a view to attend promptly to the complaints regarding water supply from the Municipal tenants, special staff was appointed and 718 workers of different nature were carried out. Besides the work of providing separate tap in each tenement of the chawl at Tadwadi was in progress.

456 running miles of water mains were maintained by the Department during the year under report. 84,823 works pertaining to repairs to communication pipes, cleansing of chokes in consumers' pipes and fittings, etc., were carried out as against 72,881 during the preceding year. 7,867 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 fittings 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 902 connections aggregating 2,48,455 R. ft. of consumer's pipes were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 7,000, during the year under report.

9,13,396 pipes and fittings were tested during the year. Of these 3,69,399 were for private parties, the revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 1.12 lacs.

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 was regularly played during the after-noon and the fountain was flood-lit during the night.

The total expenditure incurred on water works amounted to Rs. 2,82.17 lacs including Rs. 1,99.27 lacs for interest, Sinking Fund charges, etc., for loans raised for water works. The total revenue derived was 3,04.22 lacs, the excess of income over expenditure thus being 22.05 lacs.

27. <sup>(1)</sup> The scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation in 1948 to stabilise water supply to the Tansa Lake especially in the years of scant rainfall and creating an additional storage of useful water of about 38,500 million gallons. All 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, having been completed at the revised cost of Rs. 18.50 crores, were handed over to the Hydraulic Engineer on 1st April 1959.

About 22,160 million gallons of water was transferred through the Bifurcation Chamber from Vaitarna Lake to Tansa Lake during the year under report.

The work of laying 120" dia pipe line which was in progress during the previous year was nearly completed at a total cost of Rs. 11.44 lacs. A pick up weir is being constructed in the Tail water channel at Bel Nala.

The work of providing a Break Pressure Tower on the 120" dia. pipe line to check the rise of pressure in the pipe line was in progress during the year. The work is being executed by contract at a total cost of Rs. 1.05 lacs.

In order to ensure a certain minimum level in the Bifurcation Chamber, a pick up weir was provided during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1.82 lacs.

*Land Acquisition.*—Out of the total area of 3,995 acres, involving 673 holdings of private, Inam and Government lands, awards of compensation amounting to about Rs. 7.30 lakhs in respect of 524 holdings were declared during the year. An area of 30 Gunthas of land temporarily acquired in one case for approach road still continued to be held on charge, the remaining lands having been released by the Municipality on completion of the respective works.

Correspondence for the disforestation of forest lands and transfer of Government land was in progress with the Forest and Revenue authorities. Out of the total area of 35 acres of private, Government, Railway, Customs, Military and Aerodrome lands comprising 150 holdings acquired for the work of laying the 96" diameter pipe line from Powai to Mahim, awards of compensation amounting to Rs. 0.95 lac in respect of 105 holdings were declared. Further proceedings were in progress.

In connection with the improvement of the Distribution system of water supply in the City the 57"-48" inlet main to the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir from Futka Tank to Victoria Road was charged. The remaining portion of the main from Victoria Road to Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir was put into commission during the year. The work of providing cathodic protection to the portion of 57" dia. Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir inlet main between Dharavi Andheri Beach and Estrella Batteries was freshly surveyed and an import licence for the necessary equipment was secured during the year.

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.

2 per cent. of the work of constructing service reservoir at Worli Hill was completed during the year. The land required for the reservoir at Golanji Hill was acquired and detailed plans and estimates were submitted for administrative approval during the year under report.

The work of taking borings on the part of the plot of land meant for the Pali Hill Reservoir was awaiting the sanction of the Standing Committee, while the work of taking trial borings for investigating foundation strata in connection with the Powai Hill Reservoir was completed during the year. Trombay Hill Reservoir had to be given high priority in view of the proposed location of a Fertilizer factory in the Trombay Area.

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. The building for the new Premises for Fire Station at Colaba is nearing completion. The construction work of a Fire Station at Vikhroli has almost been completed and the Station

is expected to start functioning within a few months. New Fire Stations at Chembur, Sion, Mahim, Kandivli and Mulund are also under construction. Site for the proposed Headquarters for the Suburban area has been selected at the junction of Marol Maroshi Road and Kurla Andheri Road and the acquisition proceedings are in progress. It is also proposed to construct a four storied building at the Headquarters by demolishing the existing structure of Chawl B.

The Fire Brigade received during the year, 2,256 calls as against 2,220, 1,910 and 1,504 calls during the preceding three years. Out of these, 1,337 calls, were for actual fires as against 1,324, 876 and 964 calls during the preceding three years, 394 calls were false alarms, of which as many as 131 were due to mischievous interference with street fire alarms, as against 393 and 145 respectively, in the preceding years. 127 as against 444, 284 and 243 in the preceding three years were for special services, such as, leakage of dangerous gases, etc., and for rescue work purposes.

• During the year under report, one 'Dennis Fire Trailer Pump and Two Motor Ambulances were added to the equipments.

Arrangements have also been made to take delivery of Wireless Sets from Bangalore for increasing the efficiency of operative activities.

The City continued to be served by 206 fire alarms posts (including private ones), as against 206, 205 and 205 in the preceding three years. These were connected to 10 Fire Stations.

During the year under report, one person was arrested for malicious interference with Fire Alarms.

There were four major fires in which the total estimated loss amounted to Rs. 124.30 lacs. The Estimated total loss to property damaged or destroyed by fire was about Rs. 1.71 crore as against Rs. 1.29 Crores, Rs. 57.92 lacs, and Rs. 38.66 lacs during the previous three years. The increase in the fire loss has to be attributed to the most serious fires that occurred at 6-8, Samuel Street Cross Lane, Santacruz Aerodrome, Suryodaya Mills at Tardeo Road and Jasmin Art Silk Mill at Dharavi. The value of insurance of property affected by fire was about Rs. 1.44 Crores and total value of the property involved was about Rs. 35.43 Crores.

Casualties by fire during the year under report included 99 persons who were burnt to death, 13 persons who were fatally injured and 209 persons who received minor injuries including 64 involved in House Collapses.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 32.51 lacs gallons of which 25.58 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains, as against 51.24 lacs gallons and 33.69 lacs gallons respectively, for the preceding year and the rest from the sea, tanks and wells, etc.

In addition to the two full-time Licensing Officers two more Licensing Officers continued to inspect hazardous storages, etc. 3,725 premises were inspected during the year. The additional 2nd Officer also continued to look after the work of inspection in the Extended Suburban area.

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 fire services in the City making the week a success. Trainees from National Fire Service College, Government of India at Nagpur and one from the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking were entertained for training. Fire and Rescue demonstrations were arranged at Fire Stations for the benefit of school students including A. C. C. Cadets, members of Home Guards and employees of industrial concerns and lectures on the subject were also given by the Officers.

A draft development Plan so far as the Fire Brigade Department is concerned, has been prepared comprising mainly the construction of additional Fire Stations in different parts of the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

There were three calls from outside the City limits.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 7,428 of which 1,468 were for accident, 1,788 for maternity cases and 4,172 for hire cases, removing in all 7,063 persons as against the corresponding figures of 9,274, 1,564, 1,726 and 3,616 in the preceding year. The figures show a decrease of 1,846 calls over that of last year.

Ambulance Service.

The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 30,099 including arrears of the previous year as against Rs. 26,398, Rs. 26,017, and Rs. 27,934 in the preceding three years.

The annual maintenance cost of the Fire Brigade Department including the ambulance service was Rs. 10.70 lakhs.

29. During the year under report, the Department maintained 108 sites for public recreation, consisting of 22 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 one at Semi-circular Plot (East) near Napoo Hall and another at Islampura Night Soil Depot were added and a Central strip of land opposite Sion Hospital was developed during the year. There were 29 Band Programmes, 22 Indian Vocal Music Programmes, 77 Orchestra Programmes and 465 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.

*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.

An Open Air Theatre built in the Victoria Gardens continued to be a centre of attraction. The annual yield by way of rent for reservation of the Theatre on 80 occasions came to Rs. 4,905.

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

During the year, the live stock in the Zoo increased by 6.6 per cent. 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, 148 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo Hospital and 154 specimens of patho-bacteriological interest were examined free of charge at the Bombay Veterinary College Laboratory.

The total expenditure of the Gardens Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10.23 lacs as against Rs. 7.10 lacs, 6.42 lacs and Rs. 5.75 lacs during the last three years, against the income of Rs. 72,994 as against Rs. 67,777, Rs. 36,032 and Rs. 42,089 during the last three years.

30. The Museum was kept open to the public for 231 days as against 228, 299, and 151 days in the preceding three years. The total number of visitors during the year was 6.13 lacs as against 7.12 lacs of the preceding year. During the year, 13,393 students from Primary and Secondary Schools visited the Museum as against 8,622 during the preceding year. The practice of keeping the Museum open on Wednesdays for ladies and children and parties of students of primary schools only was continued during the year.

One map of Old Bombay (1897), a *papier mache* Jewel Box, a shell spoon and fork set, rose-wood figure of 'Ganesh', two old nut-crackers, etc., were added to the collection at a total cost of Rs. 395.05.

Reference service was rendered to Research Students, Journalists and about 150 Businessmen and other visitors.

The amounts realised by the levy of an admission fee of 1/2 anna per visitor on 81 ticket days was Rs. 5,460 as against Rs. 6,084 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum during the year was approximately Rs. 47,253 as against Rs. 0.50 lac during the previous year.

31. During the year under report, the number of Libraries maintained was 14 as in the previous year. 1,100 new books on various subjects and in five different languages were purchased at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 3,209 as against 2,763, 2,121 and 1,054 respectively, in the preceding three years. The Standing Committee would reiterate their suggestion for locating Municipal Libraries in more commodious premises wherein a sufficient number of books can be maintained for the benefit of the readers.

The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries situated in the City during the year was 3.15 lacs as against 2.90 lacs, 2.86 lacs and 2.62 lacs during the preceding three years.

The expenditure in running the Libraries during the year amounted to Rs. 72,262 and the Income to Rs. 385.14 as against 64,732, 46,256 and Rs. 46,902 and Rs. 1,949, Rs. 1,248 and Rs. 1,387, respectively, during the preceding three years.

32. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 191 cases as against 192, 160 and 197 in the previous three years and the number of contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 255 as against 220, 200, and 179 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. 149.53 lacs as against Rs. 104.39 lacs, Rs. 136.71 lacs and Rs. 68.01 lacs during the previous three years. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 145.72 lacs was of Indian Manufacture and the balance, viz., Rs. 3.81 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. During the year 14 Import Licences were received, the total purchase value of which amounted to about Rs 0.86 lakh. Due to Government restrictions on import, 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 28,980 tons of cement worth about Rs. 30.84 lacs were purchased. Likewise 3,554 tons of iron materials worth about Rs. 25.85 lakhs, 8,89,673 R.ft., of Galvanized iron pipes worth about Rs. 11.75 lacs, 27,984 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes and Asbestos Pipes worth about Rs. 28.81 lead, 2,91,887 yards of cloth worth Rs. 2.77 lacs were also purchased. This Department purchased food grains for the various Municipal Medical Institutions, the Conservancy Branch and the Gardens Department weighing about 7,592 Bengal maunds worth Rs. 1.54 lacs. The Department was also entrusted with the work of purchasing tea required by different Municipal Institutions during the year under report.

5,325 orders for the purchase of stores against 4,885, 5,013 and 4,568 in the preceding three years were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 44,059 indents and Sales Memo. as against 42,444, 41,258 and 41,485 in the preceding three years. The total turnover of the department, viz., Receipts and Issues of stores during the year was Rs. 2,67.29 lacs as against Rs. 217.29 lacs, Rs. 260.26 lacs and Rs. 195.25 lacs in the preceding three years. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 61.47 lacs, as against Rs. 29.49 lacs, in the preceding year.

The total amount realised by the sale of unserviceable articles through private offers including mixed scrap amounted to Rs. 45,700 as against Rs. 1.60 lacs in the preceding year. Cast iron scrap was retained for issuing to Municipal Contractors for manufacturing castings as per condition of the contract.

33. During the year 37,599 licences and permits were issued as against 39,908, 37,442 and 37,474 in the previous three years. The amount of fees recovered therefrom came to Rs. 13.40 lacs as against Rs. 11.68 lacs, Rs. 12.63 lacs and Rs. 12.33 lacs, in the preceding three years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 1,54,943 was outstanding as against the outstandings of Rs. 2,52,348 Rs. 2,52,980, and Rs. 1,71,205 for the previous three years. It is reported that out of these outstandings, an amount of Rs. 1,48,766 has been recovered. The total license fees will thus be Rs. 14.88 lacs as against Rs. 14.20 lacs for the previous year.

The total number of permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs, advertisements, etc., was 3,956 realising Rs. 5.11 lacs as revenue. The corresponding figures for the last three years were 3,566, 4,455 and 3,718 permits and the amount of the fees collected came to Rs. 4.73 lacs, Rs. 3.94 lacs and Rs. 4.22 lacs, respectively.

The Department instituted 1,588 prosecutions for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 of the Bmbay Municipal Corporation Act, as against 2,964 1,686 and 4,155 during the previous three years. The total amount of fines inflicted Rs. 22,344 only as against Rs. 21,930, Rs. 21,669 and Rs. 0.19 lac during the previous three years, respectively.

The number of squatters and hawkers' licences issued during the year was 46,347 and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 4.09 lacs as against 42,977, 47,250 and 40,727 fetching Rs. 4.73 lacs, Rs. 4.02 lacs and Rs. 4.06 lacs, respectively, during the preceding three years. It is observed that the amount outstanding from squatter licence fees on 31st March 1960 was Rs. 0.35 lac as against Rs. 0.55 lac, Rs. 0.46 lac and Rs. 0.46 lac in the previous three years.

34. The total number of establishments under the various categories excluding Administration of Shops and Establishments Act of 1948. Theatres, etc., on 31st March 1960, was 1,06,050 as against 1,04,658, 1,00,510 and 94,884 in the previous three years.

1,482 complaints were received in addition to 28 pending from the preceding year, out of which 1,469 were investigated, leaving 41 complaints pending at the close of the year. 432 mass raids against 380, 413 and 402 in the preceding three years, were carried out upto the end of the year. The total number of visits and revisits paid to different types of establishments was 59,158 of which 46,134 were to shops, 9,521 to commercial establishments, 3,246 to restaurants and eating houses, 158 to residential hotels and 99 to theatres, etc. The corresponding figures of the previous years were 47,471, 47,170, 6,615 and 3,378, respectively.

At the beginning of the year, 1,055 prosecutions were pending, while 5,332 new prosecutions were instituted during the year, making up a total of 6,387. Of these prosecutions, 4,717 resulted in convictions, 10 in acquittals while 72 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 1,586. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,75,110 as against Rs. 1,70,945 in the previous year.

Total expenditure incurred in administering the Act during the year was Rs. 2,34,459, against which the Government grant-in-aid was Rs. 1,70,945 for meeting the part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1958-59. The corresponding figures in the previous years were Rs. 2,24,904.82 and Rs. 1,59,924.38 respectively. While furnishing the figures for the year 1958-59, 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 raise the grant-in-aid at least to cover the expenditure incurred by the Corporation for the administration of these Acts each year. It is, however, evident from the grant-in-aid actually received from Government that they have not so far taken any steps in this direction.

The total income by way of Registration fees for the year 1959-60 and fines realized, was Rs. 14,393.14 and Rs. 1,75,110, respectively, as against Rs. 13,010 and Rs. 1,70,945 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 1959-60 were the same as those for the previous year.

There were in all 37 Class I and 21 Class II Cinema Theatres and the Tax was, generally, paid regularly.

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

The total income derived during the year by way of Theatre Tax was Rs. 6.76 lacs as against Rs. 6.03 lac, Rs. 5.76 lacs and Rs. 5.75 lacs in the previous three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 17,786.76 (exclusive of Provident Fund, etc., contributions).

300 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, were received, of which 209 were amicably settled, 16 cases did not fall within the purview of the Act. It did not become necessary for the department to file any case before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act; in 2 cases the complainants had themselves filed cases in the Court of Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, while investigations in 54 cases revealed that the same were either fictitious or had no sufficient evidence to contemplate action. There were thus only 7 cases pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

The total revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 27.05 lacs as against Rs. 24.86 lacs, 24.86 lacs and Rs. 24.18 lacs in the previous three years.

35. Total receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 43.20 lacs, against Markets. Rs. 40.26 lacs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2.94 lacs.

The number of Municipal markets during the year, remained at 22 including a Squatters' Area at Parel Village, as in the previous year. The net receipt amounted to Rs. 18.51 lacs as against 18.87 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 0.36 lac.

The average percentage of vacant stalls per quarter was 2.78 against 4.36, 7.45 and 7.45, respectively, in the preceding three years. The total receipts from stallage charges, squatter fees, licence fees, etc., in respect of all Municipal markets amounted to Rs. 28.63 lacs as against Rs. 26.77 lacs, Rs. 26.97 lacs and Rs. 26.5 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. 4.92 lacs as against Rs. 4.42 lacs, Rs. 4.29 lacs and Rs. 4.62 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 20, 23, and 23 in the previous three years. There was only one private Slaughter House. The number of outside meat shops was 189. The licence fee realized therefrom was Rs. 0.27 lac and Rs. 0.13 lac, respectively.

The number of outside meat shops was 189 as against 188 and 187 in the previous three years. An amount of Rs. 0.14 lac approximately was realized by way of fees which was equal to the figures for the last four years.

Surprise raids to detect and prevent the smuggling of animals and contraband meat and unauthorised slaughter as also insanitation and congestion in markets were carried out during the year. The total quantity of contraband meat seized and destroyed was 1,02,330 lbs. as against 2,33,485 lbs in the preceding year. In all 2,123 seizures were effected in different parts of the City and 622 prosecutions were instituted resulting in conviction of 555 persons and recovery of fine amounting to Rs. 8,704. In view of the sale of contraband Meat in the City on a large scale, the Standing Committee would strongly urge upon the executive that greater vigilance 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 7.33 lacs lbs. as against 5.16 lacs lbs., 5.86 lacs lbs., and 8.30 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 18.56 lacs as against 17.49 lacs, 17.31 lacs and 17.04 lacs in the previous three years.

The approximate weight of dressed carcasses meat of buffaloes and cattle was 7,057 tons as against 6,779 tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 11,054 tons as against 10,682 tons in the last year. The quantity of meat from pigs was 304 tons as against 472 tons in the previous year.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 13.09 lacs as against 12.63 lacs, 13.00 lacs and 12.32 lacs during the previous three years.

Major improvements were carried out during the year under report at the Municipal markets known as Arthur Road Crawford Market, Fort and Colaba Market, Gold Mohur Castle Market, Fergusson Road Market and Garamkhada Market.

**36. Outstanding Activities.**—The incidence of small-pox is noted more among the age-groups of 16 to 30 years whose immunity wanes in the absence of periodical revaccination. The measures taken for the prevention of this disease, included isolation and treatment, contact and mass immunization and health education of the masses.

**Birth and birth rate.**—The number of live births recorded during the year was 74,391 as against 67,059 in the previous year. Of the registered births, 38,017 were males and 36,374 females giving a proportion of 104.5 males to 100 females. The birth rate was 31.9 per 1,000 of the population as against 28.8 in the preceding year. The number of still births was 2,968 or 3.98 per cent. of live births.

**Deaths and death rate.**—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 28,527 as against 31,372 and 33,164 in previous two years. It was less by 4,347 than the average annual mortality of the last ten years and 1,955 less 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 12.2 as against 13.5 and 14.2 in the last two years. Of the total 28,527

deaths, 16,310 were among males and 12,217 among females. The excess of deaths amongst males may be ascribed to the slight preponderance of males in population. The death rate among females was, however, actually higher than among males, the male death rate being 12.2 and the female death rate 14.2 against 12 and 16 respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous years, the diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for the highest death rate of 2.4 per 1,000 of the population. A large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases concurred among children and infants under 5 years of age. The causes coming next on the list for the year were congenital debility and diseases of early infancy, old age and tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 1.6, 1.2 and 1.0, respectively.

Deaths among infants under one year of age was 7,711 against 8,153, *i.e.*, 442 less than the previous year and 984 less than the annual average of the previous decennium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 103.7 per 1,000 of live births as against 121.6 in 1958.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—During the year under report the main clinics at the six maternity homes, ten subsidiary clinics and one Maternity unit at Dharavi were kept functioning throughout the year. 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 14,813 against 15,024 and 12,915 in the preceding two years, while the number of confinements was 12,276 as against 9,681 and 9,277 in the previous two years.

Social services in the shape of ante-natal 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 49,808 visits in various districts against 44,534 and 37,503 in the previous two years, while the Medical Officers personally visited 3,604 cases as against 2,546 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 20 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 9,031 as against 9,178 and 8,655 in the preceding two years. It is gratifying to note that this scheme is becoming more and more popular among the women particularly of the low-income group.

The maternal mortality rate recorded during the year remained at 1.4.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was 9,771 as against 11,294 in the preceding year. Of these 9,670 (98.9 per cent.) as against 11,213 (99.3 per cent.) in the previous year were from the District Registrar and 101 (1.1 per cent.) against 81 (0.7 per cent.) in the last year were from medical practitioners. There were no cases of Plague. Cholera was absent during the year, Small-pox caused 360 attacks (including 20 originating in other local areas of India) and resulted in 118 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 2,917 attacks (including 83 originating in other local areas of India and 1 imported) with 212 deaths. Diphtheria caused 4,254 attacks (including 217 originating in other local areas of India) and 91 deaths.

During the year 1,59,748 persons were inoculated against Enteric Fever as against 1,71,238 in the preceding year. Primary Vaccination and re-vaccination against Small-pox done during the year were 71,753 and 3,37,284, respectively, as against 67,926 and 10,75,013, 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 persons per acre and some practical difficulties, such as, absence of proper accesses, transport difficulties, etc., in the way of rendering adequate conservancy services both as regards collection, removal and disposal of refuse and also comparative shortage of water supply. 775 basket privies still remained to be converted into W.C.s on full flushing system pending the implementation of the 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. During the year under report, 1,222 insanitary huts were demolished or vacated. 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 by the Public Relations Officer, through all modern publicity media, the details of which are mentioned in that Officer's report.



Ailing children were visited and revisited at their homes by the School Health Nurses as per directions of Medical Officers, when they imparted instructions wherever found necessary, to parents of ailing children as regards their care, diet, etc., 2,991 visits and 900 revisits were paid during the year. In this way, the possibility of recurrence of the disease was minimised.

*Insecticidal Service.*—Fly and other insect-pests likely to cause nuisance were further reduced as a result of regular anti-fly and other disinfection measures by the Insecticide Branch Squads. 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 deaths occur among children and infants under five years of age. Likewise the infant mortality rate which was 103.7 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 2 and 4 in the preceding two years. 12 deaths were ascribed to Ague and Remittent Fevers as against 3 in the preceding year. Out of 2,108 wells in the city on 1st January 1959, 1,664 were hermetically sealed with cement concrete covers and 444 were open or partially opened wells. All the retained wells, except a few, were stocked with gambusia fish replenished every six months or oftener if found necessary. Neither the Urban Vector *A. Stephensi* nor any other known vector species of *Anopheles* was detected during the year. 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 27 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 5,22,725 (2,69,380 males and 2,53,345 females) as against 4,45,095 and 4,61,202 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 for two hours thrice a week. The number of new cases treated at this dispensary was 5,751 as against 7,722 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 68,305 as against 93,487 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 99,183 as against 83,433 and 86,956 in the previous two years. The total number of new cases treated was 13,590 as against 12,603 and 11,921 in the previous two years. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and total attendance of indoor patients were 278 and 4,386 respectively.

*Leprosy.*—The control of Leprosy in the City was exercised as before through the Acworth Leprosy Home, Wadala, with an accommodation of 500 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 commendable work for over 60 years. In addition to this, the Institution conducts a well-equipped out-patients clinic, the entire cost of which is borne by the Corporation.

The average daily attendance of patients was 143.3 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 3,082 as against 2,945 and 3,104, respectively, in the previous two years.

Six Health Visitors appointed by the Municipality (including 1 for Suburbs), three Non-medical Assistants appointed by the Home paid visits to the houses of patients, first 1,175 and subsequently 4,090 as against 881 and 3,981, respectively in the preceding year. The Medical Assistants in charge of Municipal free dispensaries have also been specially trained for detection of early cases of leprosy. The number of such cases detected and treated at Municipal dispensaries free was 23.

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. A staff consisting of 2 medical officers, 6 health visitors, 4 ward-boys and one medico-social worker and an experienced clerk was 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 at Sewri, where cases in primary and advanced stages received institutional treatment. The total number of beds at these Hospitals was 746 (454 for males and 292 for females inclusive of additional 100 beds at the Sarvodaya Hospital at Ghatkopar added during the year under report and 88 beds at the T. B. Isolation Wards at the Ramkunwar Daftary 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 3,398 (including 432 of the previous year) as against 3,195 during the previous year. Of these, 2,345 were discharged as improved, 48 were non-Tuberculosis cases 179 left prematurely against advise, 239 died and 411 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions was within the age groups between 20 to 35 as against 21 and 25 in the previous year. Mortality figures also reveal high incidence in the 20 to 40 age groups. The total number of surgical operations performed on patients was 407 as against 592 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 11 and 18,757 as against 17 and 19,941 respectively, in the preceding year. There were 157 new admissions to the out-door A. P. and P. P. Refill Department during the year as against 485 in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals was Rs. 13.46 lacs approximately, as against Rs. 12.11 lacs in the previous year. The average cost per patient per day was Rs. 8.67 as against Rs. 7.66 in the previous year.

The Poor Box Collections including fees for medical certificates issued during the year amounted to Rs. 6,798.60 and a sum of Rs. 3,966 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. Many other donations were also received. The Standing Committee while thanking the donors sincerely hope that donations of this type would be forth-coming more liberally to supplement Municipal efforts in eradicating this disease. It is disheartening that inspite 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 35. 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 stage 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, 19,466 cases were treated at the Clinics as against 19,713 and 18,636 in the previous two years. Of these 16,897 were males and 2,569 were females. For prophylaxis, 20,885 persons attended the eight municipal prophylactic centres as against 18,272 and 17,910 in the previous two years, the average daily attendance for treatment and prophylaxis being 787.9.

The Medical Officer in charge of ante-natal and post-natal Clinics sent 1,001 samples of blood for investigation of Syphilis. Out of these, 117 gave positive results of Kahn's or meinicke's Tests and of these only 66 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 contract Investigation Centre started last year at the Bellasis Road Clinic by appointing three Medico-Social Workers, met with encouraging response.

40. During the year, out of about 2,36,111 School Children in Municipal Schools 77,402 were examined as against 82,543 in the previous year and of them 67,685 were found defective. The total number of defects being 1,63,485. Arrangements to treat 45,323 children were made in the schools clinics at the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital and K. E. M. Hospital. During the year, 403 schools and classes out of 424 were visited by the School medical staff to complete the examination of 77,402 pupils (41,040 boys and 36,294 girls and 68 special cases). Parents of 45,323 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 2,900 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 expanded from 3rd January 1957. Only 2,389 new

and 18,132 old cases requiring immediate attention were therefore, examined and treated at the clinic and of these 664 were shown to the Consultants of the Hospital for expert opinion. 207 children with error of refraction were prescribed and supplied spectacles, free of charge. 424 schools and classes were supplied with emergency outfit. 206 children suspected to have leprosy infection were directed to the Acworth Leprosy Home for examination. Of them 15 were found positive and were prevented from attending schools. Out of the remaining, 141 children were declared negative and 50 cases were found to be negative on re-examination. 598 took treatment at the Municipal dispensaries. 56 cases of enlarged spleen were taken to various Municipal dispensaries for blood smears examination. 1,068 children suffering from scabies, ring-worms and boils were treated in the schools by the School Medical Officers. Reports regarding sanitary defects in 427 of the school buildings were brought to the notice of the sanitary Branch for taking necessary action. 276 tonsil and other operations were performed at the School clinics. Three cases of rat bites were treated at the School Clinic, 532 suspected cases of T. B. were screened at the Princess Street and Dadar T. B. Clinics out of which 58 were found positive and 7 out of them were admitted to the Group of T.B. Hospitals at Sewri with the consent of their parents. 317 children who had no marks of primary vaccination were got vaccinated and 6 cases were re-vaccinated. 1,58,536 municipal school children were re-vaccinated against small-pox. 445 and 1,332 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 2,991 and 900 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 catered with 6 oz. of pastuerised toned milk along with snack, on every school working day, during the first quarter of the year. It was discontinued from 16th April 1959 owing to poor attendance of pupils. From 3rd August 1959 to 9th August 1959, 52,140 certified undernourished children were catered with only milk on account of some difficulties in the execution of snack contract. From 20th August, however, the scheme was continued except during the periods from 17th to 23rd September and 29th September to 6th October 1959 when milk supply was not available.

There were about 352 milk and snack distributing centres allocated in municipal schools and nearly 572 municipal school teachers and 352 peons were entrusted with the work of distribution. Snacks in the form of either *Chikki* and/or fruits were also given to these children to supplement the milk diet. Two days—Mondays and Thursday—in a week were fixed for distribution of fruits and *Chikki* was given on the remaining days. 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 Scheme was in progress.

Under the Sunday Milk Scheme, children under 12 years of age, irrespective of whether schooling or not were catered with 6 oz. of toned pastuerised milk each. About 1,98,030 children were catered with milk at 73 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. 140 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. 120 pupils with defects were treated. 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.

41. The Hospitals have a total accommodation of 378 beds. Except Tuberculosis and Leprosy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to the Hospitals. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 24,775 as against 23,871, 23,529 and 12,304 in the preceding three years, the daily average of admission being 652 as against 657, 572 and 453 in the preceding three years. Of the total number of patients, 3,471, 5,056 and 475 respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-pox. On account of heavy admissions of cases of major infectious diseases, restriction on admissions to cases of Chicken-pox, Mumps, etc., had to be imposed.

The total expenditure of the City Fever Hospital during the year was Rs. 20.56 lacs as against Rs. 19.25 lacs and Rs. 16.61 lacs in the preceding two years.

42. The bed accommodation in the Hospital was 668 during the year under report including 38 beds in Obstetric Ward. 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

overcrowding in the Wards. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 31,052 against 29,599, 27,208 and 23,874 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 878. The average number of days each patient was resident was 10.3 against 9.79, 9.9 and 11.6 in the last three years. The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 12,716 against 13,577, 9,497 and 9,607 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 10.06 as against Rs. 9.49, Rs. 9.70 and Rs. 8-3-11 in the previous three years. The average cost per in-patient admission showed a slight increase being Rs. 100.10 as against Rs. 94.97 in the previous year. Out of 2,511 deaths, as many as 548 died within 24 hours of admission, 858 died after 24 hours but within three days of admission and the rest after three days of their admission.

The total number of new out-patients treated was 2,34,117 as against 2,11,380, 2,07,956 and 1,91,071 in the preceding three years. The daily average number of new out-patient was 873 against 804, 796.20 and 722.12 in the preceding three years, while the daily average number of out-patient attendance worked out to 2,686 against 2,464, 2,421 and 2,324 in the previous three years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 7,97,819 against 7,12,683, 7,01,891 and 6,84,459 in the preceding three years. The highest number of out-patients attendance on any one day was 3,930 as against 3,066, 3,316 and 3,464 in the preceding three years, while new out-patients admitted on a single day was 988 as against 942, 980 and 888 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations on out-patients during the year was 41,763 against 41,167, 31,480 and 29,844 in the previous three years. The average cost per out-patient attendance during the year was Rs. 1.07 against Rs. 1.04, Rs. 0.92 and Rs. 1.19 in the previous three years, while the average cost per out-patient's admission was Rs. 3.61 against Rs. 3.50, Rs. 3.04 and Rs. 3.12 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. 74,663.75 as against Rs. 74,236.01, Rs. 50,180.53 and Rs. 51,345-4-6, in the previous three years was spent for affording relief to poor patients for costly drugs, injections, blood transfusions, etc.

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

The Medico-Social Service Department was able to render intensive service to the needy patients.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Pharmaceutical Laboratory, attached to the Hospital, manufactured many injectables viz., 48,192 transfusion bottles of 500 c.c. each; 4,573 ampules of 10 different injectable solutions; and about 1,050 litres of sterile loose solutions and carried on analytical and pharmaceutical work during the year. The Blood Bank worked satisfactorily and during the year, blood transfusion was given in 3,809 cases.

Total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 36.30 lacs as against Rs. 33.74 lacs in the previous year.

43. The bed accommodation in the Hospital remained at 370 (300 non-paying and 50 part-paying and 20 for B. E. S. & T. Employees). 22,456 patients were admitted during the year as against 21,561, 20,525 and 16,926 during the preceding three years. The highest number of in-patients on a single day was 507. The daily average number of in-patients was 450.7 as against 426.3, 415 and 405.2 in the preceding three years. The average number of days each patient was resident was 7.1 as against 7.25, 7.3 and 8.7 in the preceding three years.

The total number of in-patients treated was 22,926 including 470 of the previous year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases were 8,754.

The total number of minor operations performed on in-patients was 7,862 as against 7,793, 7,225 and 5,751 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 0.99 against Rs. 1.04, Rs. 1-0-4 and Re. 0-15-6 in the preceding three years.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,43,776 with a daily average of 462.3 as against 1,34,030 and 445.2 respectively, in the preceding year and 1,21,978 and 394.7 in the year preceding the last. The total number of old out-patients attendance was 3,81,006 with a daily average of 1,266.7 as against 4,45,423 and a daily average of 1,479.8 in the preceding year and 3,62,408 and a daily average of 1,171.8 respectively, in the year preceding the last. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 2,823 as against 2,602, 2,508 and 2,413 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations performed on out-patients was 7,862 as against 6,770, 7,355 and 6,986 in the preceding three years. 27,600 accidental and other emergency cases were treated in the Casualty Department as against 28,112, 24,261 and 20,553 and 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 Paying Ward and Special rooms during the year was 1,704 as against 1,812, 1,857, and 1,643 in the preceding three years. 210 major and 343 minor operations were performed on paying patients, as against 272 and 357 respectively, in the previous year.

The Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of 40,499 in-patients and 52,926 out-patients were carried out in the Laboratory of the Hospital as against 44,840, 47,556 and 33,567 and 48,346, 12,632 and 44,791, respectively, in the preceding three years. 322 autopsies were also performed during the year.

The total number of cases treated by the Physio-therapy Department during the year under report was 1937, while 1,405 cases were treated in the Occupational Therapy Department.

The Medico-Social Service Department which was started from 1st August 1956 has been rendering valuable services to the needy patients. A social research is being carried out on the subject of 'Suicidal Attempts.'

The Hospital has an up-to-date library with latest publications on modern medical, etc., science. 29 additional books on medical subjects and 1 book on non-medical subject were purchased bringing the total to 667 books. 66 journals were subscribed of which 7 journals were received as 'donation,' during the year under report.

The amount in the Poor Box Fund on 31st March 1959 stood at Rs. 1,27,370.76 as against Rs. 1,25,737.27 in the previous year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 55,908.34 was collected in the Charity Boxes and by way of donations and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 83,777.63. A balance of Rs. 99,501.47 remained in the Poor Box Fund on 31-3-1960.

*Nurses' Training School*—15 students were admitted for training in General nursing. 39 Student Nurses were sent for examination in Midwifery out of which 38 were declared successful. 2 staff nurses were sent to the College of Nursing, Delhi, for Ward Sister's Course.

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 19,164 as against 17,474, 14,735 and 13,650 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 431.07 as against 383.92, 352.47 and 361.57 in the previous three years. On an average each patient was resident for 8.21 against 8.59 days and 9.69 days in the previous two years. The total number of in-patients treated was 19,587 including the balance of 423 of the previous year of whom 7,706 were cured, 7,602 were relieved, 2,596 left the hospital against Medical advice or were otherwise discharged, 1,294 died and 389 remained at the close of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 8.67 against Rs. 7.97 and Rs. 7.15 during the preceding two years.

The total number of out-patients treated was 3,42,501 against 3,02,909, 2,73,225 and 2,70,463 in the preceding three years and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 1,01.29 against 980.29, 932.62 and 922.31 in the preceding three years. The highest out-patients attendance on a single day was 1,707 against 1,480, 1,509 and 1,394 in the preceding three years. The highest number of new patients admitted on a single day was 641 and of the old cases treated was 1,119 during the year under report. The average cost per

out-patient per day was Re. 0.95 against Re. 0.89, Re. 0.80 and Re. 0-11-4 during the preceding three years. During the year 6,628 and 7,260 operations were performed respectively, on in-patients and out-patients against 6,183 and 6,629, respectively, during the last year.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the hospital including liabilities amounted to Rs. 17.20 lacs, against Rs. 15.99 lacs, Rs. 15.67 lacs and Rs. 13.74 lacs in the preceding three years.

The total amount in the Poor Patient's Fund by way of receipts amounted to Rs. 25,684.65 Rs. 6,960.65 were by way of donations and Rs. 18,904 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 1,914 and a sum of Rs. 28,597.50 was paid to the professional blood 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 nearly three years ago to devise ways and means for providing facilities to the patients in the Hospital continued its activities during the year and several functions were organized for the benefit of patients. Issue of Books from the Patients' Library, which was started during 1957-58 was continued during the year.

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 started at this Hospital since 19th April 1959, rendered useful service to the married persons. 106 persons attended the Clinic and 419 persons were contacted for Family Planning Education.

Dr. B. N. Purandare Gynaec and Obstetric Research Centre was declared open on 15-9-1958. Various research projects concerning Gynaecological and Obstetric problems and disorders of Hormonal origin 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 continued to be under the supervision of the Dean, B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

During the year 1959, 88 patients were admitted and 13 were the balance left over from the last year. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 38 and the daily average was 37 in the year.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 67,044 and the daily average cost worked out to Rs. 4.21 per patient.

46. During the year under report, 87 fresh admissions were made. Of the 719 students on the roll against 630 in the previous year, 179 were lady students and 226 post-graduate and research students, against 136 and 207, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 461 students sent up for various examinations, 277 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figure of 640 and 339 of the previous year.

Number of male students residing in the Hostel during the year was 147, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students' Hostel remained at 42. A new hostel was acquired at Naigaum last year to meet the increasing demand of the undergraduates, internees and research students. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 1.37 lacs against Rs. 1.49 lacs, Rs. 1.60 lacs and Rs. 1.86 lacs in the previous three years, while the total expenditure amounted Rs. 7.53 lacs (including payment of Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1.23 lacs) against Rs. 7.15 lacs Rs. 6.13 lacs and Rs. 5.80 lacs in the preceding three years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 20,466 and Rs. 47,005 respectively, as against Rs. 16,206 and Rs. 41,837 in the previous year. The gross and net cost per student worked out at Rs. 1,528.47 and Rs. 1,249.45 respectively, as against Rs. 1,691.06 and Rs. 1,339.53 in previous year. The amount of fees received from the post-graduate students was Rs. 14,925 as against Rs. 14,535 in the previous year.

The Co-operative Society carried on its work satisfactorily with a share capital of Rs. 1.98 lacs as on 30th June 1959.

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 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.

A Family Planning Centre with 100 per cent. grant-in-aid from the Government of India was started at this Hospital since 21st January 1959, to cater to the needs of uneducated and poor labourers staying in the vicinity.

47. The College had 317 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 109 were lady students. Besides, there were 86 post-graduate students including 14 lady students. 72 students passed the Final M.B., B.S. Examination and 10 students at the various other examinations held in 1959. During the year under Report, the College made two land marks in the progress of the institution. A new hostel costing about Rs. 12 lacs was completed and occupied from 8th July 1959. The hostel provided accommodation for about 200 male students. Arrangements to accommodate the lady students in the Grant Medical College Hostel continued during the year.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 5.51 lacs as against Rs. 5.07 and Rs. 4.4 lacs in the preceding two years. The total income by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., received amounted to Rs. 1.36 lacs against Rs. 1.33 lacs in each of the previous two years.

Tenders for the work of constructing a Pavilion were accepted and the work was to start in May/June 1960. The construction of the College building which was a long felt need was completed and has now been occupied. The Building consisting of ground and five upper floors has cost about Rs. 37 lakhs including the purchase of furniture. Provision has been made not only for the clinical departments and their laboratories but also for enlarged library, Central Research Laboratory and auditorium for about 700 persons.

During the year, the Corporation sanctioned the scheme of associate appointments in certain subjects as an experimental measure to provide definite responsibilities for non-clinical person in the respective clinical fields and *vice versa* and for active co-ordination and co-operation in the teaching and research works.

48. During the year under report, 44 students including 8 ladies passed the B. D. S. Degree Examination from this College. The College had 76 Dental Chairs, 52 Electric Dental Units, 2 Dental X-Ray Machines and other equipment to give dental treatment on most modern lines. There were 247 students including 23 lady students on the roll as against 216 and 23 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 77,390 patients, 43,042 males, 19,768 females, 14,580 children were treated as against 64,645, 58,967 and 56,917 in the preceding three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.21 lacs against Rs. 2.60 lacs, Rs. 2.12 lacs and Rs. 1.97 lacs in the preceding three years and the total realisations by way of fees from students and patients were Rs. 1.16 lacs, against Rs. 1.02 lacs, Rs. 86,299 and Rs. 72,629 during the preceding three years.

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

49. At the close of the year, there were 3,16,105 pupils in 569 schools and 110 classes in Greater Bombay, including Extended Suburbs, the number in the City being 2,29,102 pupils in 379 schools and 47 classes ; 68,159 pupils in 148 schools and 37 classes ; and in the Extended Suburbs 18,844 pupils in 42 schools and 26 classes.

The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,94,632 pupils in 558 schools and 91 classes in Greater Bombay, which was made up of 2,18,746 pupils in 373 schools and 46 classes in the City ; 59,023 pupils in 136 schools and 30 classes in the Suburbs ; and 16,863 pupils in 49 schools and 15 classes in the Extended Suburbs. Thus, during the year, there was a net increase of 21,473 pupils in Municipal Schools. The highest number of pupils on roll was 3,42,562 at the end of July 1959. The average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 2,80,777—2,06,447 in the City Schools—58,776 in Suburban Schools and 15,554 in the Extended Suburban Schools. The total number of teachers in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 8,503 of whom 8,195 were ordinary and 303 special teachers, as against 8,001 teachers of whom 7,698 were ordinary and 303 special teachers in the preceding year. Out of 8,195 ordinary teachers, 7,227 were trained as against 6,812 out of 7,698 in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers was 88.1 as against 86.8 in the preceding year.

The 'Class Rooms Formula' to determine the number of teachers approved in 1953, was finally adopted as a basis of assigning teachers to schools by the Education Committee 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 442 (375+67) Municipal Schools and Classes were required to be run in two sessions and more than two sessions for want of sufficient accommodation and 3,069 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 for the guidance of teachers and for facilitating gradual completion of studies in time as per Schedule. 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. Parents and guardians were kept informed of the progress, conduct and a attendance of their wards by forwarding to them the Progress Cards every month. Pupils of Standards I to III were promoted to higher standards at the end of the year on the basis of the results of the Weekly Tests throughout the year. Double Promotion Examination was held as per rules in August 1958 whereof in all 550, i.e., 85.8 per cent. pupils out of the total of 640 who appeared, were successful and promoted to higher standards from 1st September 1959.

In all 17,512 pupils—14,327 from City and 2,426 from Suburbs and 759 from Extended Suburbs from Municipal Schools, appeared for the Primary School Certificate Examination—1960, and out of them 7,661 from City Schools, 995 from Suburban Schools and 380 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 irregular attendance and long absence of pupils.

The existing curriculum for Standards I to VII revised by Government came into force with the year 1955 and is being followed in Municipal Schools from June 1955. The Text Books which were being used during the previous year, were continued to be used during the year under report.

The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Women continued to function as usual. In all, 96 pupils in the First Year and 48 in the Second Year were under training. All the 96 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 48 Trainees of the II Year Class, 32 (i.e., 66.6 per cent.) were declared successful at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the beginning of the year was 104 of which 38 were in the City and 41 in the Suburbs and 25 in Extended Suburbs. Five school buildings were built during the year under report.

192 Schools (including classes) were housed in the Municipal owned school buildings, 472 schools (including classes) were housed in rented buildings. 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 existings ones. The Department is making a steady and planned progress towards acquisition of private plots and structures, etc., wherever possible.

The Corporation continued to impart vocational education. The Director of Technical Education has agreed to grant recognition to the Municipal Printing Class at Foras Road provided arrangements are made in the class for teaching III Year Typography Course. There are 23 Vocational Classes in 11 Vocational Schools. Carpentry and tailoring, are also taught in these Schools. Other subjects taught are printing, repairing of clocks, sign-board painting, carpet weaving, book-binding, Toy-making, etc. The number of pupils in these handicrafts classes increased from 5,168 to 5,472 during the year, out of whom 2,204 received instruction in Carpentry and 1,501 in Tailoring.

Various extra-curricular activities, such as Vacation Libraries in summer vacation, Educational Film shows, *Sharad Utsav*, School Anniversaries, Excursions, Road Safety Warden, Elocution Competitions, Seminars, etc., were carried on as usual during the year under report.

The average cost per pupil per year in the schools in the City and Suburbs calculated on the basis of the average number of pupils on rolls was Rs. 72.67 and Rs. 49.77 in the Extended Suburbs.

The Research Unit started functioning from 6th July 1955 for implementing the suggestions contained in Shri R. V. Parulekar's Report on the Bombay City Education System and continued its work in this regard during the year under report.

Some of the important studies continued to be 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 Naimgaum 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 to the selection and recruitment of primary teachers and clerks ; (4) The Educational implications of Short and Double Sessions in Municipal Schools ; and (5) the study of the effectiveness of Free Milk Scheme in Municipal Schools together with the possibility and usefulness of giving multi-purpose food to children.

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, class rooms sometimes having been required to accommodate as many as 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 time limit.

50. During the year under report, 284. 1/4 tons of bleached and unbleached paper was purchased from the market. The printing work of the various Municipal Printing departments of the Corporation has increased considerably during the year. Over and above their Budget Estimates, Establishment Schedules, Municipal Chief Auditor's Administration Report, Canteen Coupon Books were also executed for the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking, at a total cost of Rs. 57,253.96. The total number of jobs carried out were 10,272 and number of pages printed were 57,808 as against 8,089 and 42,836 in the preceding year. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 257.25 tons as against 209 tons and 226.25 tons in the preceding two years.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 6,927 on the total turnover of Rs. 13,86,440 against the surplus of Rs. 7,468 and the turnover of Rs. 11.95 lacs for the preceding year. The labour staff as on 29th February 1960 consisted of 267 workers against 228 and 227 on the same date in the last two years. The work of implementing the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcn 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, Legal Department. Small Causes Court and Police Courts as also to other legal matters. During the year, the department received 9,827 files, against 9,273 and 7,866 files in the previous

two years, addressed 2,238 letters against 1,760 and 1,765 letters in the preceding two years to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advices on 195 documents against 110 and 178 documents in the last two years. The report contains figures of High Court and City Civil Court suits as well as number of documents, such as, conveyances, leases, etc., that were completed.

The income by way of costs recovered amounted to Rs. 24,000 and expenditure to about Rs. 1,14,472 as against Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 73,632.33 respectively, in the preceding year.

52. During the year, 12 Trade Unions represented Municipal employees with a total membership of about 24,000 against 19,659 in the preceding year. The total number of labour staff employed in the main departments was 33,408 against 31,230 in the previous year.

During the year under report, labour relations were not harmonious and strikes took place. After the expiry of the notice served by the Bombay Municipal Subordinate Staff Union for revision of grades, clerical and other employees struck work for 5 days from 4th to 8th June 1959, when an agreement was reached between the Union and the Majority party of the Corporation. In all 20 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 1,788 complaints as against 1,991 in the previous year, regarding service conditions, promotions, transfers, etc., mostly from Class IV Services. Of these complaints 890 were redressed, 481 found not genuine and 417 were pending at the close of the year.

During the year, demonstrations were also held by the aggrieved employees of various categories before the Corporation Hall, about their service conditions. A four stage Grievance Procedure was also introduced for the settlement of the grievances.

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 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. 4,740 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 4,845 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 301 applications received for scholarships, 198 eligible applicants for secondary education and 76 for higher education were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 18,500. 425 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 12,000 was given in 353 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 report 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. The Public Health Department was also assisted in its drive against communicable diseases and drives against exposed food. For effecting publicity, it released from time to time press notes about all new and additional services and amenities offered by the different Municipal departments. Replies to criticism in local newspapers were given and also general publicity of all civic departments and service was effected.

It also participated in various celebrations such as World Health Day, Prohibition Week, B. E. S. & T. Courtesy Week, Social Education Week, Fire Prevention Week organized 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. The Department also participated in the Republic Day Celebrations for which special float depicting the various medical and other services rendered by the Corporation was presented and the same was taken round the City and Suburbs.

During the year under report, a Civic Diary, 1960 was published in four regional languages. A booklet containing names of Councillors and the members of different Committees was reprinted twice. Complaints Guides in three languages and a Compendium of Civic affairs were published and put on sale.

This department also undertook production of documentary films relating to Municipal work and released two such films for exhibition.

54. 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 were 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 and talks from mobile vans.

55. The Bombay Civic Journal, an accredited organ of the Corporation completed six years at the end of February 1960.

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.

56. During the year under report, the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial M. G. M. O. Swimming Pool at Shivaji Park was satisfactory.

The Swimming Pool was closed during the period from 28th January to 4th February 1960, as it was emptied for annual repairs. Facilities to polio crippled children etc., were also given and in all 15 persons took advantage thereof.

' Anniversary Day ' function was held on 27th April 1959 and winners were awarded prizes. Water Polo Matches were played with local clubs. The Pool premises were given for use, free of charge, to the Bombay State Aquatic Association, the University of Bombay, for holding their annual aquatic sports. Reservations of the Pool, on payment of prescribed fees, was also allowed to college, school, etc., parties as usual. Seven members of the Pool were selected to the represent Bombay in Bombay-Colombo Aquatic meet held at Colombo in August 1959, at Municipal cost.

The collection of fees at the Pool amounted to Rs. 1,24,590 against the amount of Rs. 1,22,916 for the preceding year.

57\*. As a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. **Organisation and Methods Department.** **Ibcon Ltd.**, an organization and Methods 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 Methods Division started functioning with effect from 26th March 1957. All establishment proposals have to be scrutinized by the Organisation and Methods Division instead of by the Test Audit Officer and about 3,163 such proposals in addition to 2,325 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 reorganisation of Departments as per Messrs. Ibcon's recommendations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE, }

BOMBAY, 2nd January 1961. }

R. N. KULKARNI,

*Chairman, Standing Committee.*

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

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