

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
FOR THE YEAR
1957-58**



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BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS
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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR
GREATER BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1957-58.**

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of the various Municipal Departments for the year 1957-58.

2. **Dr. Simon C. Fernandes, M.B., B.S.**, was elected Mayor of Bombay and continued to hold that office upto 13th May 1957, as per the Bombay Government Notification, Local Self Government and Public Health Department, No. B.M.C. 1056-E., dated the 7th January 1957, fixing the 14th day of May 1957, as the day for retirement of the Councillors who were then in office. **Shri M. V. Donde, B.A., M.L.C.**, was elected Mayor of Bombay on 27th May 1957 and held that office for the remaining period of the year under report. **Shri P. G. Kher, B.A., LL.B.**, was elected as Chairman of the Standing Committee upto 27th May 1957, as per the aforesaid Government Notification. **Shri S. S. Mirajkar** was elected as Chairman of the Standing Committee for the remaining period of the year under report. **Shri S. M. Thakare** was elected as Chairman of the Improvements Committee upto 13th May 1957 as per the Government Notification mentioned above. **Shri V. S. Velinkar, B.A., BAR-AT-LAW**, was elected as Chairman of the Improvements Committee for the remaining period of the year under report. **Dr. S. R. Wadia, M.B., B.S., M.F.(H), (Lond.)**, was elected as Chairman of the Education Committee upto 13th May 1957, as per the Government Notification above referred to. **Shri S. S. Gaikwad, B.A., B.T., M.ED.** was elected as Chairman of the Education Committee for the remaining period of the year under report.

3. **Shri P. R. Nayak, I.C.S.**, continued to hold the office of the Municipal Commissioner upto 14th July 1957. He was on leave from 15th July 1957 to 14th August 1957. **Shri Nayak** resigned his office from 15th August 1957 and **Shri V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S.**, who was acting as Municipal Commissioner during the leave period of **Shri Nayak** was appointed to that office from 15th August 1957 and continued to hold that post during the year under report.

4. The financial transactions have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 23.20 lacs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 81.90 lacs. This was due to the fact that the actual income increased by Rs. 47.51 lacs over the Budget Estimate while the expenditure was reduced by Rs. 41.48 lacs over the budgeted amount. With the increasing needs and growing population, the present financial resources prove quite insufficient to meet the growing needs of this premier City, which has all along endeavoured to provide every available civic amenity to its citizens. Vigorous efforts must be made to augment the Municipal finances as well as to reduce the wasteful expenditure, if any, by proper scrutiny. One such experiment *viz.*, the study by Messrs. Ibcn, Ltd., of the reorganisation of Municipal departments so as to reduce the heavy establishment charges, etc., has resulted in appreciable reduction in the Establishment cost.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 1,10.34 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. 92.92 lacs, as against Rs. 1,30.31 lacs for the previous year. The total income budgeted for was Rs. 10,32.13 lacs while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 10,95.74 lacs, showing an increase of Rs. 63.61 lacs over the budgeted amount and also an increase of Rs. 47.51 lacs over the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 10,07.87 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the amount budgeted for was Rs. 11,14.03 lacs whereas the actuals of expenditure were Rs. 10,72.54 lacs, as against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 9,92.07 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 81.90 lacs was thus turned into a surplus of Rs. 23.29 lacs as against the surpluses of Rs. 56.00 and Rs. 71.11 lacs in the previous two years. The financial transactions of the year ended with a Closing Balance of Rs. 18.16 lacs.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals a net increase of Rs. 47.51 lacs with that of previous year's figure, *viz.*, Rs. 10,07.87 lacs (exclusive of Rs. 40.36 lacs transferred from B. E. S. & T. Fund). There were increases almost under every major head; the main increases being under General Tax Rs. 22.99 lacs. Water Works Rs. 18.32 lacs; and S. W. Drains Rs. 3.94 lacs.

6. As against the final sanctioned grants (including renewed and additional grants which aggregated to Rs. 13,72.75 lacs, the actuals amounted to Rs. 10,72.54 lacs leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 2,99.71 lacs. Against this, an amount of Rs. 2,05.01 lacs was required to be renewed for expenditure during the following year and the balance of Rs. 94.70 lacs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 10,72.54 lacs, compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 9,92.07 lacs, showed a net increase of Rs. 80.47 lacs, i.e., gross increases of Rs. 83.23 lacs less decreases of Rs. 2.76 lacs.

The main increases on the Expenditure Side were under Water Works Rs. 18.39 lacs, General Supervision Rs. 3.19 lacs, Contribution to Budget 'B' Rs. 0.78 lacs, to Budget 'D' Rs. 0.73 lac, to Budget 'E' Rs. 1.94 lacs and to Budget 'F' Rs. 4.40 lacs, Dearness Allowance Rs. 2.48 lacs, Public Health Rs. 5.72 lacs, Medical Relief Rs. 1.36 lacs, Fire Brigade Rs. 0.32 lac, Licensing Rs. 0.1 lac, Gardens Rs. 0.39 lac, Markets Rs. 0.66 lac, Street Cleansing Rs. 6.59 lacs, Roads S. W. Drains Rs. 24.73 lacs, Buildings Rs. 12.02 lacs whereas the main decreases were under Museums and Libraries Rs. 0.6 lac, Markets Rs. 0.66 lac, Provident Fund Rs. 0.1 lac, U. I. P. Tax Rs. 0.3 lac, Grant-in-Aid Rs. 1.89 lacs and Rent of Buildings, etc., Rs. 0.12 lac.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1957 on account of Loan Funds (excluding the Trust Funds) was Nil. Loans aggregating to Rs. 3,27.85 lacs were raised during the year including an amount of Rs. 1,00 lacs received from the Government of India for financing the Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme. The Standing Committee would once again like to place on record their sincere thanks to the Central Government for their timely assistance which has no doubt helped the Corporation to put through the Scheme more expeditiously than could have otherwise been possible.

The total Loan Funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 3,27.85 lacs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 31.67 lacs was reserved for the purchase of Capital Stock. The net amount thus available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,96.18 lacs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,68.38 lacs including Rs. 7.34 lacs being the amount of Repayment of an advance taken from the Surplus Cash Balance during the preceding year leaving a balance of Rs. 27.79 lacs in the Loan Funds at the close of the year.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,58.29 lacs on Capital Works as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 4,97.20 lacs, the percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates being 48 as against 21 for the preceding year.

The amount of the new loan proposed in the Budget for 1957-58 was Rs. 5,00 lakhs. The same was increased to Rs. 5,13 lacs in the revised estimates.

A loan of Rs. 1 Crore was raised from Government in one instalment. The loan Rs. 1,14.10 lacs was raised by public subscription and Rs. 1,00 lacs was raised internally. The total amount actually raised to finance the Capital Expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 3,27.85 lacs.

The Balance of the loan of Rs. 1,85.89 lacs out of the loans aggregating to Rs. 5,00 lacs sanctioned for 1957-58 was also allowed to lapse.

Reduction of Debts during the year amounted to Rs. 63.28 lacs. At the close of the preceding year, the total amount of Municipal Loan Outstanding including advances from the various special Funds was Rs. 33,41.31 lacs. Amount of loan outstanding as on 31st March 1958 was Rs. 36,04.53 lacs. The total debt charges for payment of interest, Sinking Fund, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,72.25 lacs.

8. The book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 6,28.30 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. 6,32.25 lacs. This, together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1957, viz., Rs. 1.84 lacs, and cash of Rs. 0.86 lac, brought the total amount of the Sinking Fund to Rs. 6,34.09 lacs, which more than covered the amount of Rs. 5,66.65 lacs at which the Fund should have accumulated at the close at the year. The excess in the Fund was thus Rs. 67.44 lacs against Rs. 60.05 lacs at the end of the previous year.

9. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,30.98 lacs against Rs. 1,22.46 lacs for the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 8.52 lacs, the main increases were in respect of (i) Grant-in-Aid for meeting the deficit in the General Account Rs. 9.56 lacs; (ii) Contribution from Municipal Corporation Rs. 0.78 lac; (iii) Interest and Profits on investment Rs. 0.29 lac, counterbalanced by decreases of Rs. 1.45 lacs in Rent and other Proceeds of properties and Rs. 0.67 lac under Miscellaneous Receipts.

The total expenditure for the year *viz.*, Rs. 1,23.97 lacs showed a decrease of Rs. 3.05 lacs on that of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 27.02 lacs. This is due to decrease of Rs. 3.99 lacs were Maintenance of Properties and Streets, counterbalanced by Rs. 94 under Debt Charges.

Loan liabilities of the *ex-Trust* at the commencement of the year were Rs. 15,06.53 lacs against Rs. 15,11.58 lacs in the previous year. A loan of Rs. 27.38 lacs was raised during the year while the debt was reduced by Rs. 54.03 lacs, including the amount of Rs. 8.11 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. 14,79.89 lacs of which the actual liability to Government was Rs. 7,61.68 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. 2,85.68 lacs.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 72.52 lacs. In the course of the year, receipts on account of sale proceeds of Land and Buildings amounting to Rs. 4.75 lacs were credited to this Account. The total funds thus available were Rs. 75.27 lacs. In addition to this, a loan of Rs. 27.38 lacs was raised for the repayment of Rs. 40 lacs B. I. T. loan of 1919. The surplus in the General Account for the year amounted to Rs. 7.00 lacs and was transferred to the Capital Account. There was thus left an uspent balance of Rs. 52.82 lacs at the close of the year.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 24.40 lacs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,07.17 lacs including Rs. 8.54 lacs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment. The total expenditure on Schemes upto 31st March 1957 amounted to Rs. 22,11.77 lacs of which Rs. 15.47 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 1958 was Rs. 0.24 lac including cash of Rs. 82 with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investment at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.25 lac. This together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1958, *viz.*, Rs. 44 lacs and cash of Rs. 82 with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 0.25 lac against Rs. 0.24 lac, at which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the fund thus amounted to Rs. 256.

The liabilities of the loans in respect of the Improvement Schemes as outstanding on 31st March 1958 was Rs. 14,79 lacs. Out of this Rs. 2.85 lacs were borrowed from Government as aforesaid and the balance of Rs. 11.94 lacs represented loans raised by issue of debentures. Out of this Rs. 4.76 lacs originally borrowed from Government have now been repurchased for Sinking Fund investments and Rs. 7.18 lacs from the public.

The gross Capital liabilities of the Improvement Schemes stood at Rs. 15,27.47 lacs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 30,10.88 lacs including the book value of lands comprised in Schedule 'W' and 'X.'

With a view to meeting the expenditure on Slum Clearance Scheme in the City, a loan of Rs. 20 lacs was raised, whereas an additional sum of Rs. 10 lacs was transferred as Revenue surplus from the General Account, and a sum of Rs. 9.50 lacs was received from Government, the total amount thus available for expenditure being Rs. 31.30 lacs. The expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan amounted to Rs. 5.18 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 26.12 lacs in the Capital Account, Improvement Schemes, Slum Clearance for the City.

The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,71.71 lacs (including Rs. 1,29.73 lacs being the contribution from Budgets 'A' and 'D') against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 1,69.99 lacs and the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,68.97 lacs showing an increase of Rs. 1.71 lacs on Budget Estimates and of Rs. 2.73 lacs on the Revised Estimates. The increase of Rs. 1.71 lacs is made up of an increase of Rs. 1.13 lacs under Fees and Fines from Municipal Schools, Rs. 0.31 lac in Miscellaneous Receipts, Rs. 1.62 lacs under Interest and Profits on Interest due to better yield of fixed and call Deposits and due to more funds being available for investment, Rs. 0.33 lac due to increase in the number of pupils in Standards V to VII under Contribution from Government due to receipt of balance of grants for previous year counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1.69 lacs under Contribution from Budgets 'A' and 'D' due to fall in actual realisations of General Tax. The final sanctioned grants amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,04.92 lacs (including the unexpended grants for the previous year renewed for expenditure and the additional grants).

The total expenditure booked was Rs. 1,77.80 lacs and the total unexpended grants amounted to Rs. 27.12 lacs. Out of this, grants renewed in 1958-59 aggregated to Rs. 12.43 lacs, leaving a balance of Rs. 14.69 lacs to lapse as savings.

Out of the total Loan Funds of Rs. 55.69 lacs, the expenditure booked during the year on the Capital Works was Rs. 33.21 lacs leaving a balance of Rs. 24.83 lacs to be carried to the following year. A loan of Rs. 35 lacs was proposed to be raised in the Estimates and the same was raised during the year under report.

10. During the year under report, the rates of taxation remained the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, General Tax (including Fire Tax) at 17.75 per cent., Water Tax at 3.75 per cent. and Halalkhore Tax at 3 per cent. Tax on vehicles and animals was levied at the maximum rates mentioned in Schedule G of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. Rates charged for the supply of water by meter measurement also remained the same as in the previous year and ranged from Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 2.40 per 1,000 gallons according to the class of properties, the minimum rate being charged to the Government and the maximum to the Race Course premises.

On the Assessment Register at the close of the year, there were 55,040 properties against 54,733 and 54,527 during the previous two years. 51,692 properties as against 51,369 properties in the previous year were assessed to General Tax while 4,222 properties against 2,238 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 785,478 and 1,079 respectively, as against 793, 587 and 726 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double-room tenements and flats numbered 2,69,759, 80,367 and 62,059, respectively, against 2,72,273, 76,259 and 59,565 in the previous year.

Rateable value of all properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 26,64.32 lacs and against Rs. 25,74.43 lacs and Rs. 25,20.61 lacs in the preceding two years. The rateable value *per capita* was Rs. 114.55 as against Rs. 110.68 and Rs. 108.37 in the previous two years. In 21 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 55,040 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 2,664.33 lacs, 36,699 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 1,529.88 lacs.

From the classification of properties according to rateable values, it is found that as many as 47,073 properties come within the rateable value of Rs. 20,000 leaving only 2,545 properties having rateable value between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 3,50,001 and above. These figures do not, however, include properties belonging to the Bombay Port Trust and the Railways, which are assessed in lump.

The total number of vehicles and animals taxed during the year (including those taxed under the Public Conveyance Act of 1890) was 49,968 as against 48,488 and 44,241 in the previous two years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any group was 26,142 for motor cars (including 3,425 taxis) and the smallest numbers were 9 for trollies and 59 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 1,18,739 and 1,27,205 were issued, respectively, for Property and Wheel Tax. The amounts collected against net total demands of Rs. 9,52.70 lacs and Rs. 64.00 lacs, were Rs. 744.42 lacs and Rs. 43.56 lacs which worked out to 78.14 and 68.07 per cent. of the net demands, respectively. The percentage of the net total recovery to the total demand worked out to 77.50. The total outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 2,28.72 lacs. Outstanding involved in disputes regarding water tax and water charges stood at Rs. 44.40 lacs at the end of the year. The figure of total outstandings is also inclusive of the amount of Rs. 29.19 lacs involved in complaints against rateable values, which were pending at the close of the year. Out of the total outstanding of Rs. 44.40 lacs from private properties, an amount of Rs. 1.77 lacs was involved in suits filed, Rs. 4.80 lacs were payable by the Court Receiver and Official Assignee, about Rs. 12.81 lacs were involved in appeals against rateable values and about Rs. 9.20 lacs were involved in disputes regarding water tax or water charges. The amount was also inclusive of a sum of about Rs. 16.80 lacs in respect of properties occupied on ownership basis. The average of recovery to the total demand during the year under report was 77.50, the percentage of outstanding being 22.50 as against 22.46 and 22.08 in the previous two years. The Standing Committee notes with concern that the percentage of outstandings is high and hope that vigorous efforts will be directed to reduce the outstandings to the maximum possible extent.

The total amount of exemption from General Tax allowed in respect of different properties during the year was Rs. 33.57 lacs as against Rs. 32.56 lacs and Rs. 31.51 lacs in the previous two years.

The number of claims received for drawback and refund was 10 and 3,948, respectively, against 33 and 4,998 and 66 and 3,064 in the previous two years. Of these only 6 and 3173 refund claims were admitted involving an amount of about Rs. 971.54 and Rs. 5.14 lacs, respectively.

During the year 1,343 complaints were received against revision of assessment amounting to Rs. 172.76 lacs while 1088 complaints against original assessments amounting to Rs. 1,36.19 lacs. 13 appeals for rateable values were received in the year. Of these 2 were settled out of Court, and 11 were pending.

No fresh suits for recovery of taxes were filed in the year under report but in 10 cases, action under Sections 203 and 207(1)A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act was resorted to with a view to effecting early recovery of the bills. In several other cases, this action is in progress.

An amount of Rs. 4,575 was collected as Riot Tax in the year under report.

During the year under report, the matter as regards assessment of the Railway properties (Central and Western) for the quinquennium 1949-54 to be determined in accordance with the directions of the late Shri Justice Rangnekar was under correspondence with the Railway Administrations. The Assessment of B. P. T. properties for the quinquennium 1944-49, according to Shri Justice Lokur's report, was still pending. Enquiry regarding the rateable value to be fixed in respect of the State Government and the Central Government properties for the quinquennium 1954-59 was before Shri Pestonji P. Kapadia and the Award to be given by him is expected shortly. As regards the properties enjoying exemption from the loss 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.

11. The rates of taxation continued to be the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.* 5 per cent., in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were above Rs. 2,000 in each case, and 2½ per cent. in the case of buildings and lands the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 and below in each case but not less than Rs. 500. Properties having the value of less than Rs. 500 per annum each continued to be exempted. The arrears of the tax as on 1st April 1957 were Rs. 39.73 lacs which was reduced to Rs. 39.05 lacs on account of amendments. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 20.93 lacs was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 18.12 lacs at the close of the year. The demand in respect of the tax for the year 1957-58 was Rs. 1,11.16 lacs, collection Rs. 88.46 lacs, drawback allowed Rs. 273.68, while Rs. 22.69 lacs, remained outstanding at the close of the year. The total collection of Urban Immoveable Property Tax thus amounted to Rs. 1,09.39 lacs during the year under report.

12. During the year, the rates of Town Duties continued to be the same as those prevailing in the previous year. The gross collections from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 1,16.74 lacs as against Rs. 1,19.08 lacs, Rs. 1,14.46 lacs and Rs. 93.49 lacs in the preceding three years. There was an increase in the net receipts from edibles, cement, whereas receipts from Grains, Sugar, Iron and Steel showed a decrease. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 22.26 lacs as against 2.49 lacs, Rs. 22.96 lacs and Rs. 15.73 lacs in the previous three years. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 94.91 lacs as against Rs. 97.59 lacs, Rs. 91.51 lacs and Rs. 77.75 lacs in the previous three years. The total number of claims for refunds was 24,944 as against 30,058, 35,173 and 29,123 in the preceding three years. The number of claims for refund during the year was less, by 5,114 than in the previous year and the amount of refund was more by about Rs. 77,286.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea-cases, etc., amounted to Rs. 0.89 lac as against Rs. 1.05 lacs, Rs. 0.90 lac and Rs. 0.64 lac in the preceding three years. From 1st January 1958, stamping has been extended to the articles; (i) Wines and Spirits, (ii) Beer and (iii) Ply-wood, etc.

Town Duties collected at Mulund and Dahisar, etc., in respect of articles coming by roads amounted to Rs. 15.99 lacs as against Rs. 11.94 lacs and Rs. 11.19 lacs in the preceding two years.

13. As per Government Notification, dated the 7th January 1957, fixing the 14th May 1957 as the day of retirement of the Councillors, the Municipal Commissioner with the previous sanction of the State Government fixed 9th May 1957 as the day of Poll and 18th April 1957 was fixed as the day of Election (*i.e.*, the last date for receiving nominations), for all the Wards in the City. 390 nominations were received, out of which 68 were withdrawn, one was rejected by the Commissioner and 321 nominations remained for contesting 131 elective seats for the whole of Greater Bombay.

The relevant provisions of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act were amended with a view to prohibiting hiring of vehicles for carrying voters, canvassing for votes in and near Polling Stations and use of loud speakers, etc. These were brought into force for the first

time for the General Elections, 1957. The use of indelible ink to prevent personation cases was also introduced for the first time in the Election. 236 Polling Stations were constructed all over Greater Bombay, 211 in Wards 1-41 and 25 in Wards 42-44 (i.e., Extended Suburbs). The number of voters in Wards 1-41 was 15,10,584 and 97,526 in Wards 42-44. A staff consisting of 11,572 superior and 2,603 labour drawn from Municipal, State and Central Governments, etc., departments in the City was employed on the day of Poll.

The percentage of voting in Greater Bombay was 45.59 and 36.45 for the Extended Suburbs, respectively. The work of counting of votes was done on the same day immediately after the Poll unlike on subsequent days during previous elections and the result of the Poll was declared on the 11th May 1957. Four Election Petitions were filed in respect of Wards 26 (Naigaum), 30 (Worli), 36 (Bandra West) and 42 (Malad Goregaon) challenging the validity of the elections on various grounds. The petitions are pending before the Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

14. The Architectural planning Branch prepared in all 802 Plans, 71 Estimates costing Rs. 2,49,31 lakhs which included Plans and Estimates for 7 new school buildings and 3 for additional accommodation in School buildings. This also included those for alterations, additions, etc., to the buildings of different Medical institutions, Fire Brigade Stations at Colaba and Vikhroli, a Recreation Centre at Sion Hill and housing schemes. The work of construction of a Market Building at King's Circle had been taken up in hand. Plans and Estimates were prepared for Industrial Estate at Bapty Road, Kamathipura. The work will be taken in hand shortly. Layouts of certain plots of land in three different schemes such as land acquired at Vikhroli for housing and for Squatters, Camp, Laundry and for Industrial Estates were also prepared. Loan relating to housing comprised construction of staff quarters in the compound of Central Fire Brigade Station, Byculla, Quarters for the displaced persons from the house collapses and the squatters on the newly acquired site at Vikhroli. The 76 tenements at Sukhlaji Street, as a part of Kamathipura Slum Clearance Scheme; Staff Quarters for Nair Hospital at Clerk Road, and Quarters for Municipal Officers on Plot No. 172, Sion Matunga Estate. Models for the Raja Baldevdas Kreedha Kendra at Chawpatty and a Market at Worli were being prepared. Plans for Open Air Theatre opposite Bombay Glass Works at Dadar and a Rest House at Vaitarna to be used as Holiday Resort were under preparation. The work of Extension of the Municipal Head Office Building at Cruickshank Road has been completed except for some minor works.

15. The total number of properties both Municipal and *ex-Trust* maintained by the Maintenance Branch during the year was 3,263 which was more by 51 than the number of properties, viz., 3,212 in the previous year. 83 properties were added during the year under report while 32 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. 12.23 lacs through the Petty Works Contractors as against Rs. 9.69 lacs and Rs. 4.33 lacs, respectively, in the previous year. In addition, repairs to school buildings under Budget 'E' were also carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 0.13 lac in the year under report. In addition, oil-painting and white-washing to the Municipal properties were carried out from the provision of Rs. 0.75 lac.

Works of improvement of water supply to the *ex-Trust* Chawls, structural repairs by gunite treatment and provision of separate electric meters, electrification and separate water tap in each room of Mazagaon Chawl Nos. 1 to 15 and Nagpada Chawls Nos. 17 to 19 was entrusted and the same was in progress.

Of the total expenditure, works to the extent of Rs. 9.70 lacs were carried out departmentally and of Rs. 6.23 lacs through outside Agencies.

During the year under report, the following major schemes were completed and undertaken :—

(i) A dormitory at Naigaum accommodating 220 beds temporarily used for hostel purposes of G. S. Medical College, (ii) 120 tenements under construction at Dharavi area, (iii) 64 three-rooms and 80 two-rooms blocks at Gilder Lane was completed and 72 tenements at Elphinstone Road; (iv) 120 tenements at Sewri-Wadala, were completed and additional 272 tenements at the site were under construction.

(i) Extension of Municipal Head Office Building at Cruickshank Road, (ii) Convalescent home with staff quarters, opposite Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, (iii) Clinic and Maternity Homes on Plot No. 185 and 189 Naigaum Estate, Scheme No. 60, and (iv) The School building on the sites at Victoria Bunder Road Colaba.

The works in progress comprised the (i) K. E. M. Hospital, (a) Extension of the Orthopaedic Theatre on the ground floor, (b) New Gynaecological Ward on the first floor and an extra ward over the Gynaecological Ward for female surgical patients (c) Additional floors

over the Registration Block and Out-patient Department for full time department of medicine and surgery, (ii) Municipal General Hospital, Sion (a) Three Additional floors over Building No. 1, (b) Building No. 2 consisting of basement ground and three upper floors; (iii) School building on Plot No. 2 and 3 near Mahalaxmi Over Bridge.

16. During the year 2,143 applications against 2,176 in the previous year were received for the construction of new buildings or additions and alterations to the existing ones. The number of buildings covered by these applications was 2,143 against 2,176, 2,070 and 2,051 in the previous three years. **Private Buildings.** The number of new tenements constructed during the year was 2,247 against 1,322, 1,561 and 1,696 in the preceding three years. Out of 2,247 tenements, 308 were one-room tenements, 347 were two-room tenements and 1,592 larger tenements. The corresponding figures for the previous three years were 119, 348 and 855, 296, 454, and 811 and 155, 296 and 360 respectively. Of the newly constructed tenements, the highest number was 1,323 in F Ward consisting of 46 one-room, 169 two-room and 1,108 larger tenements. The total number of buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 318 of which 138 were residential and 180 non-residential as against 332 constructed during the preceding year. Six buildings were constructed by Co-operative Societies and 3 by employers for their employees. According to the above statistics, the new building activity shows a slight increase but it did not even touch the fringe of the problem looming large since a long time. A fillip to this industry is very essential, if adequate housing accommodation is to be provided to the citizens within some reasonable range of time.

The number of tenements demolished during the year was 764 against 938 in the previous year. Of these, 594 were one-room tenements, 142 two-room tenements and 28 larger tenements. Of the demolished buildings, the highest number was 264 in B Ward and consisted of 243 one-room tenements, 12 two-room tenements and 9 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 themselves 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 Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, and the Building Bye-laws. Sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained in 353 cases for removal of unauthorized works. In addition, there were 598 cases pending at the close of the last year giving a total of 951 unauthorized structures. Of these 159 works were removed by the parties while 107 cases were removed departmentally. Out of the remaining 685 cases, in 53 cases the works were regularised and 631 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 1,813 warning letters were issued during the year under report. 529 projections were removed by the parties of their own accord and 2,907 were removed departmentally. 323 stall-board projections, 952 weather frame projections and 178 rolling shutters were allowed to be retained on payment of fees as against 189, 438 and 44, respectively, in the preceding year.

In the case of dilapidated houses, the issue of notice and launching of prosecutions continued as before. In all 8,156 notices were issued during the year for removal of unsafe buildings against 8,260 in the previous year. Out of these 6,400 were complied with and 1,756 were pending at the end of the year. Out of 2,173 notices pending at the end of the last year, 1,333 were complied with and 840 notices still remained pending at the close of the year. In some deserving cases where the owners applied delaying tactics or refused to comply with Municipal requisitions, authorizations under Section 499 of the Act, were given to tenants to carry out repair works and to recover the reasonable expenses incurred by them from the rents. There was no appreciable response from the tenants.

In some cases, departmental action had to be taken to pull down unsafe portions of buildings in the interest of public safety, as the owners failed to carry out the Municipal requisitions, meeting the cost in the first instance from the special provision made for the purpose in the Budget. Action for propping up, etc., of unsafe buildings resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 7,622 in 21 cases.

The enormous cost involved in the acquisition of set-backs hampered the improvement and widening of narrow streets in congested localities and in several cases minor works were permitted within the Regular Lines on payment of indemnity money. The area of the set-backs added to the road was 4,294 square yards.

During the year 88 buildings or portions thereof collapsed as against 99 in the previous year. The total number of persons injured was 36 and those killed was 5.

The survey of old houses in the City with a view to ascertain their conditions and also to get and assessment of housing needs of the City was complete by the end of December 1957. The data is collected in detailed forms drawn up for the survey for slum clearance incorporating the information, regarding the physical conditions of buildings, their sanitary deficiencies, and also the socio-economic information of the families occupying the building. All this information is entered in the Register Books. Apart from furnishing valuable data for formulating a programme for slum clearance and for new house building projects, the survey will reveal the number of buildings unfit for human habitation due to structural deterioration and sanitary defects. In all 24,376 buildings and 4,539 huts were inspected during the survey out of above 5,081 residential and 1,220 non-residential are found to be dilapidated and are in need of attention. The actions under Sections 378A and 378B could not be started owing to legal and other practical difficulties in enforcing their actions.

17. The Slum Clearance Scheme started in 1954-55 made a satisfactory progress during the year under report, the Pilot Scheme in respect of Slum Clearance at Kamathipura was in progress and certain preliminaries in connection therewith were completed. The Special Land Acquisition Officer has started proceedings for acquisition of several properties in this areas and the possession of 25 properties has been handed over to the Municipality upto the end of the year. The possession of remaining properties is expected to be secured shortly. Action for evacuation of buildings given in Municipal possession and demolishing the same was in progress. *Bonafide* residents of these buildings were provided with alternative accommodation in the Municipal Transit Camps. A comprehensive programme of slum clearance costing Rs. 159 lacs including supervision charges proposed for execution during the Second Five Year Plan under the Government of India's Subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme providing for the construction of 2,342 tenements at 9 sites in the City and Suburbs was finalised and as approved by the Corporation submitted to the Government of India during the year. Under the Government of India's Subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme, the ceiling cost for tenements has been fixed at Rs. 6,000 per tenement at which rate the cost of 2,342 tenements works out to Rs. 140.42 lakhs. The financial assistance to be received from the Central and State Governments for the execution of this programme is in the shape of a loan to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of tenements and as subsidy 25 per cent. from the Central Government and 12½ per cent subsidy from the State Government, the balance, viz., 12½ per cent. being provided by the Corporation as subsidy. The excess in the actual cost of construction over Rs. 6,000 per tenement is also to be borne by the Corporation. The programme has been approved by the Central Government and the first instalment of loan of Rs. 9.5 lakhs towards the cost of acquisition of *ex-Milch-Cattle Stable* sites at Haines Road and Arthur Road has been received from the Central Government. The survey of old buildings in the City undertaken in the previous year was completed by the end of December 1957. According to the survey, about 24,376 buildings and 4,539 huts were inspected, and 144 slum-areas have been located in the different parts of the City and demarcated on separate plans. A comprehensive report embodying the various details of the statistical data and information collected during the year was being finalized for submitting to the Corporation.

In the matter of Municipal housing, one of the major difficulties in the implementation of the Scheme of construction of 4,000 tenements annually as approved by the Corporation was with regard to the availability of steel and cement. Though the supply of cement was mostly satisfactory during the year under report, the position of steel still continued to be precarious. The representation made to the Central Government through the State Government for sanctioning a special ad-hoc quota of cement and steel for Housing Works, as was allowed by them in the past for Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme Works had no favourable response with the result that the number of tenements actually constructed was far too short of the target. In order to get over the difficulty to some extent, an experiment for constructing houses with bamboo concrete of the Johnstone patented type was undertaken and 48 tenements of this type were under construction at Kurla, the contract for the work being given to the patentee himself. As, however, the progress on the work was not satisfactory, no definite idea could be framed about the suitability of these houses for residential purposes, and as to whether these would be structurally strong. Some investigations were being made with regard to the possibility of manufacture of hollow bricks which could be used for walls as well as for floors. Construction of houses by using lime, brickmasonry and plaster to inside walls was being attempted in some of the housing projects but the main difficulty in this regard was the non-availability of suitable lime in the vicinity of Bombay which would have had to be obtained from long distances involving transport difficulties. Fortunately, the supply position of cement having in the meantime improved, the use of lime in building works was not considered advisable. During the year under report, a beginning was made for constructing houses under the Subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme of the Central Government referred to, in the aforesaid paragraph, and number of tenements were constructed upto the last year under 4 categories of Municipal housing, viz., (i) housing for the essential Municipal Staff (ii) housing for the Municipal Staff in general; (iii) Public housing and housing for the Low-Income Group; and (iv) housing provided under the Slum Clearance Scheme. The total number of tenements constructed upto the

last year was 2,955 and 351 bed dormitory. Position regarding the Housing Works during the year under report was 1,032 tenements completed, 792 tenements were under construction in different stages and 364 tenements were ready for being taken up in hand. The total expenditure for housing during the year was Rs. 36.16 lacs. The major housing schemes completed and undertaken were : (i) Dormitory at Naigaum for 200 beds ; (ii) 120 tenements under construction in Dharavi area in connection with the Slum Clearance of the area (iii) Municipal Staff housing consisting of 64 three-room and 80 two-room blocks at Gilder Lane and 72 tenements at Elphinstone Road, all of which were completed and the work of 32 two-room blocks and 48 two-room tenements were under construction ; (iv) public housing consisting of 120 tenements at Sewri-Wadala were completed and 272 tenements thereat were under construction while the work of 112 tenements at Azad Nagar was in progress.

The housing schemes undertaken by the Corporation represent housing for the essential Municipal staff, for Municipal staff in general, public housing for low-income groups and housing to be provided for slum clearance. The number of tenements constructed by the Corporation during the year under report was 1,032 as against 1,551 for the previous year. The cost incurred was Rs. 36.16 lacs.

Acquisition of land for housing was confined mainly to the Suburbs for obvious reason. Land to the extent of 130 acres in Govandi, Chembur and Khar was being acquired during the year under report.

In spite of the progress in housing and slum clearance 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 is met to a considerable extent within a reasonable time. It is hoped that the State and Central Governments realising the magnitude of the housing problems will continue to give subsidy on a liberal scale.

18. Dadar Purification Works.—The Sewage Purification Works at Dadar functioned satisfactorily throughout the year under report. The total quantity of Drainage and Sewerage and sewage received at the Plant during the year was 5,775.07 million gallons, i.e., an average of 15.82 million gallons per day against the total quantity of 5,166.54, 5,307.46 and 4,162.98 million gallons received at the Works in the previous 3 years giving daily average of 14.15, 14.5 and 10.26 million gallons, respectively. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 60,802,800 cubic feet indicating an increase of 2,467,700 cubic feet over the figure for the year 1956-57, while the daily production was 1,66,583 cubic feet, as against 1,59,767 cubic feet per day last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted only to Rs. 388.85. The reason for less income was the backing out of the successful tenderers, at the last minute which gave rise to certain technical and legal difficulties and consequential suspension of sale and sludge manure for some time.

Both the pumping stations at Love Grove, viz., Nos. 1 and 2 worked satisfactorily throughout the year except for some time when the pumps were opened out for repairs and overhaul. The average sewage level during the year of Pumping Station No. 1 was 73.9 and of Pumping Station No. 2 was 74.4. Average level of entire station was 74.1 against 73.1 T.H.D. in the previous year. The proposed new Purification Plant was not started during the year though it was taken over from Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. The Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., on 4th February 1958. The plant was expected to go into commission early next year.

The Sewage Purification Plant worked satisfactorily during the year under report. The total volume of sewage received at the plant during the year was 1,780 million gallons, i.e., an average of 4.9 million gallons per day as against 1,409 million gallons and 3.9 million gallons during the previous year. The total revenue realized by sale of gas in Sion area during the year amounted to Rs. 35,085. During January 1958, the revenue realized was Rs. 3,985 showing an increase of Rs. 763.56 over that realized during January 1957 and by sale of sludge manure amounted to Rs. 340.

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

19. Transport. During the year, 501 motor vehicles with 1 Bull-dozer were in commission as against 503, 461 and 457 in the previous three years. During the year, 12 low loaders and a delivery van were added to the fleet. Proposals to purchase two more skid shovel crawler tractor (bull-dozers) to facilitate the spreading and levelling of refuse at different dumping grounds were finalised. During the year 30 unserviceable vehicles were disposed of by public auction. The Suburban fleet consisting of 205 vehicles was directly under Assistant Engineer Transport (Suburbs).

The Arthur Road (Tardeo) Garage was shifted to E/E Stables, Agripada as the land at Arthur Road was to be utilized for erecting residential buildings. The question of having a

suitable Central Garage with independent workshop near Dadar Purification Works instead of at Worli, as originally contemplated, was under consideration.

Out of the fleet of 12 low-loaders, 15 pick-ups and 90 trailers ordered, 12 low-loaders (jeeps) had been received and put into Commission. The average collection of refuse in the City worked out to 2,250 tons per day.

20. The total mileage of roads in the City limits at the end of the year was 277.086 miles as against 274.716, 274.226 and 274.056 miles in the preceding three years.

Repairs and Maintenance of Road and foot-paths.

During the year, about 18,678 square yards of area of road surfaces were renewed with 3" sheet asphalt at a total cost of Rs. 2.01 lacs. The work of maintenance of roads and footpaths was generally satisfactory throughout the year. A total area of 4.12 lacs square yards of the different types of the road surfaces was improved during the year. The work of asphaltting footpaths was continued during the year and footpaths of 34 roads covering an area of 40,853 square yards were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 1.07 lacs.

Traffic Islands were provided at important inter sections and the total number of such islands at the close of the year was 121. Out of this, 9 Traffic Islands were provided during the year under report. Quotations were invited for providing Automatic Traffic Signals at 7 more intersections.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 0.98 lac was realised on road opening fees, ground rents or fees for temporary occupation of roads and footpaths, for erecting mandaps, placing chairs, benches, etc.

Total number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 12,447 as against 12,348, 12,325 and 12,164 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 23.95 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps. An additional expenditure of Rs. 1.99 lacs was incurred on erection of new lamps, repairs and maintenance, miscellaneous works, etc.

Since the year 1954-55, 'All in Hire Scheme' for mercury vapour and fluorescent electric lamps have been introduced under which all such lamps already installed and to be installed will be owned by the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking, the capital expenditure in respect of these lamps being borne by the Undertaking and the maintenance cost for the lamps being paid by the Corporation to them.

21. As in the past, a major portion of the City refuse was transported to Deonar in railway wagons. The remaining refuse was dumped into low-lying lands in the City, viz., Hornby Vellard, Haines Road, Matunga Railway lines and Dharavi, which sites were required to be filled in. About 6 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 460 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 28 Municipal refuse wagons of 17 tons capacity, was continued during the year.

The total number of wagons sent to Deonar during the year under report was 19,337 as against 21,884, 23,007 and 21,511 during the previous three years. The decrease is mainly due to thefts on a large scale of brass-bearing of wagons from April 1957 from Deonar refuse sidings which put out of commission as many as 35 wagons at one time. The total quantity of refuse removed to Deonar was about 3.29 lac tons as against 3.72 lacs, 3.91 lacs and 3.66 lacs tons during the previous three years. The total expenditure on account of removal and disposal of refuse amounted to Rs. 7.33 lacs as against Rs. 8.00 lacs, Rs. 7.46 lacs and Rs. 7.18 lacs in the preceding three years. The total cost of unloading refuse wagons amounted to Rs. 3.34 lacs as against Rs. 3.65 lacs, Rs. 3.56 lacs and Rs. 3.34 lacs in the previous three years. The total cost of haulage and unloading per ton amounted to Rs. 1.58 approximately, as against Rs. 1.51, Rs. 1.91 and Rs. 1.97 per ton in the previous three years.

The position of the rolling stock required for work was far from satisfactory inasmuch as 12 Municipal wagons had to be scrapped during the year and 11 refuse wagons were under repairs leaving in all 108 refuse wagons and brake vans in running condition. With a view to eliminating shortage of wagons, 7 more wagons were taken on hire from the Western Railway during the year under report at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per wagon per day bringing the total number of hired wagons to 66.

22. The total expenditure booked for the preparation of the Master Plan from its commencement, in January 1947 to 31st March 1958, amounted to Rs. 2,66,168. A proposal for revising the Master Plan at a cost of Rs. 80,000 has been approved by the Government, the cost being met from savings in the original scheme. The work of revision of the Master Plan was accordingly taken in hand during the year and was in progress by the end of the year.

Master Plan for Greater Bombay Region.

During the year under report, a Scheme for the establishment of Industrial Estates at Bapty Road, Chembur-Kurla, Nari Seva Sadan, Kurla, was approved. The Central Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 13 lacs for the scheme at Bapty Road and it is proposed to construct a building of ground and three upper floors consisting of 125 Industrial units thereat.

As a first step towards the reclamation of the low-lying land at Dharavi a pilot Project for reclaiming about 165 acres in the Dharavi west area based on the findings of the report from Messrs. Nedeco who had surveyed the Mahim Creek area, was being proposed during the year under report.

Town Planning Schemes.—The Government under their Resoluion No. T.P.B. 1054-M, dated the 4th September 1957 sanctioned the Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. I (Mandvi and Elphinstone Estate) and directed that the same be brought into force with effect from 1st December 1957.

The Mahim area covered by the provisions of the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915, was divided into three Schemes, viz., Schemes Nos. II, III and IV. Final Scheme in respect of Scheme II drawn by the Arbitrator was sent by Government for printing and was expected to come into force shortly.

The demarcation of the final plots on the site in respect of Scheme No. III was completed by the Arbitrator during the year under report and his Award was awaited. Arbitration Proceedings in respect of the entire Scheme No. IV, was completed by the Arbitrator. The demarcation of final plots was in progress.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with the preliminary works of the proposed Town Planning Schemes for the areas from the commencement upto the end of the year under report was Rs. 11,15,430 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,91,830.

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. *Conservancy.* 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 272.10, 283.50 and 126, respectively. Total refuse collected through the Municipal Agency was 8,21,549 tons.

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

Control of rat pest.—The total number of rats caught and destroyed during the year was 9.76 lacs as against 9.81 lacs in the previous year. No rat was found infected with Plague.

Control of Stray Dogs.—11,277 stray dogs were caught as against 14,036, 11,939 and 11,771 in the previous three years. Out of the above stray and ownerless dogs caught, 9,691 were destroyed, 963 were returned to the owners, 218 sent to hospitals for experimental purposes, 121 escaped and 40 were detained at the kennel at Mahalaxmi Refuse Siding. 16,957 dog bite cases were reported during the year as against 14,879, 13,262 and 14,038 in the preceding three years. 8,099 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act as against 8,112, 8,130 and 7,981 in the preceding three years. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 41,858.25 as against Rs. 41,855 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the Milch Cattle against rinderpest was continued and 16,310 milch cattle were inoculated as against 19,389 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. 91,592.96 and Rs. 15,254.03, respectively. The annual income derived by auction sale of certain Health Department rights amounted to Rs. 5,855.

23. The Department continued to look after the work of acquisition of lands and preparation of layouts, etc., as before. After acquisition of the temple property in Case No. 374, Scheme 5, possession of the reconstituted plot was handed over to the Managing Trustee of the Temple and the case was completed.

Possession in respect of 6 more cases of the land occupied by the Milch Cattle Stables was obtained during the year under report. Acquisition proceedings of several other sites both in the City and Suburbs were in progress during the year under report.

Out of the total area of 139.36 lacs sq. yds., (about 2,879 acres) vested in or acquired by the ex-Trust, about 37.3 per cent. remained to be developed and out of the developed area,

2.5 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 6 plots covering a total area of 20,227 sq. yds., and valued at Rs. 5.68 lacs were leased on long leases. The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of the year of report was 4,264 with an area of 60,10,425 sq. yds. valued at Rs. 12.49 lacs as against 4,259 plots with an area of 59,97,345 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,44.75 lacs, respectively, upto the previous year. The total annual rental to be derived from 6 plots was estimated at Rs. 42.96 lacs as against for 28 plots estimated at Rs. 42.73 lacs. Commutation of ground rent in respect of plots leased on long term basis is being discouraged as the same is not considered advantageous to the Corporation. The amount received by way of commutation of ground rent and premium during the year, was Rs. 4.39 lacs, as against Rs. 8.6 lacs, Rs. 9.10 lacs and Rs. 14.29 lacs, in the preceding three years.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 570 acquired or surrendered buildings against 566 in the preceding year. These contained 5,206 tenancies. At the end of the year, there were 569 buildings with 5,224 tenements, the difference being due to demolition of 4 structures and acquisition of 3 structures during the year. New residential accommodation made available in the houses erected by lessees during the year comprised of 964 tenements.

The gross demand for 5,224 tenements in these buildings amounted to Rs. 10.58 lacs. Deducting therefrom losses on account of vacancies and concessional rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 10.41 lacs. The net revenue collected amounted to Rs. 9.18 lacs which was 74.44 per cent. of the total recoverable amount including the arrears of Rs. 1.92 lacs for the previous year.

In addition to tenements already constructed during the previous year, construction of tenements at Gilder Lane, Wadala, behind Spring Mills, Naigaum near Surya Cinema, near Elphinstone Road Market and at Sion was completed.

The gross demand for *ex-trust* permanent chawls was Rs. 14.43 lacs, while the revenue collected was Rs. 13.57 lacs as against Rs. 11.90 lacs in the previous year. Deducting outgoing of Rs. 8.78 lacs, the net income was Rs. 4.79 lacs during the year under report. Deducting therefrom Rs. 9.43 lacs, as the Sinking Fund and interest charges on the Capital expenditure of Rs. 162.6 lacs incurred for these tenements at the rate of 4.65 per cent., on the capital expenditure prior to 1919-1920 and 6.35 per cent., on expenditure incurred in the subsequent years, the Corporation suffered a net loss of about Rs. 4.51 lacs on these tenements during the year under report.

The average population in the chawls during the year was 72,509 as against 63,835, 62,934 and 62,042 in the previous three years, while the corresponding figures for semi-permanent sheds including Labour camp were 34,911, 29,972 and 29,938, respectively, the death rate in the chawls during the year was 3.5 per 1,000 against 3.6, 3.3 and 2.5 in the preceding three years.

During the year under report, amounts of Rs. 1.65 lacs and Rs. 0.55 lac were transferred to Rent Equalisation Fund and Amenity Fund created by the Corporation to compensate the loss suffered by them in the maintenance of Municipal tenements.

The gross demand for 4,147 rooms in S. P. sheds and Labour Camps was Rs. 4.96 lacs. Deducting therefrom the losses due to vacancies and concession in rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 4.86 lacs. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 4.64 lacs which was 79.09 per cent. of the recoverable amount including arrears of Rs. 1,00,520 for the previous years.

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

Besides this, the Department looked after 18 properties requisitioned for A. R. P. purposes consisting of 472 tenements and 660 tenements constructed for explosion victims at Arthur Road, Fergusson Road and Wadala Road.

With a view to relieving housing shortage in the City, the Corporation have permitted construction of an additional floor on buildings on plots in *ex-Trust* and Shivaji Park Estates. In accordance with this policy, additional floors on 173 buildings were sanctioned to be constructed during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 2.55 lacs and an extra ground rent of Rs. 15,736. Construction of 38 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. 50,979 and extra ground rent amounting to Rs. 1,671. During the year, in 204 cases encroachments on compulsory open spaces and change of user were detected and action to remedy the irregularities was taken.

With the object of maintaining sanitation, etc., in the Municipal chawls and buildings, enforcement of Bye-laws framed by the Corporation was continued along with the propaganda work and the supervision of the inspecting staff, during the year, as a result of which fines amounting to over Rs. 151 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 Colony.

During the year, 878 ejectment suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting rooms as also for recovery of arrears of rent, taxes, etc., as against 1,360, 1,410 and 1,922 in the previous three years. One claim suit was filed during the year. An expenditure of Rs. 19,203.48 was incurred for filing these suits and a sum of Rs. 8,563.18 was recovered towards Court costs. No new suit was filed in the High Court but two 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 293 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 414.

During the year under report, the Corporation approved the construction of buildings of a ground and three upper floors on plots Nos. 1 to 6, Scheme 32, East Agripada North Estate from which the stables were removed outside the City. The Corporation empowered the Municipal Commissioner to sanction advertisement hoarding on all *ex-Trust* plots. At the request of the Government, the Corporation also leased to them the area consisting of fossiliferous rocks on the eastern slope of Worli Hill for Geological experiments. Conversion of motor garages into floor mills on certain terms and conditions was allowed while use of motor garages as store room was disallowed by the Corporation during the year under report. The Corporation also permitted the enclosure of *otlas* with collapsible shutters, Ajax awnings fixtures on payment of extra premium and permitted the size of the Dust bin to be increased to 4' x 4' x 4' in the compulsory open space of *ex-Trust* Plots.

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

24. 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 twenty-one and twenty-six days respectively. The Tulsi Lake also overflowed for twenty-seven days. The Veihar Lake did not overflow during the year. The Veihar Lake had not overflowed during the years 1938 to 1957 in spite of the fact that water was transferred to the lake from the Tansa Lake and the fact that it also received the overflow from the Tulsi Lake.

The average daily supply to the Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 170.92 million gallons as against 146.94 million gallons, 139.77 million gallons and 133.76 million gallons in the previous three years. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to the City and the Suburbs was 62,387.80 million gallons against 53,636.30 million gallons, 51,157.50 million gallons and 48,822.40 million gallons in the preceding three years. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Thana Municipality was 438.63 million gallons, as against 241.76 million gallons in the previous year. Water supplied to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 584.38 million gallons as against 447.07 million gallons in the preceding year. Of the total supply, a quantity of 46,774.03 million gallons or 74.93 per cent. was for domestic purposes as against 38,325.24 million gallons or 72 per cent. in the previous year which registers 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 56.19 gallons, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 42.12 gallons. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 74.93 and 25.07 respectively. The total quantity of water supplied by meter measurement for domestic purposes was 9,937.68 million gallons and that for trade purposes was 9,653.84 million gallons of which 4,515.70 million gallons were consumed by mills, *i.e.*, 8.759 per cent. 1,272.42 million gallons were consumed by the Bombay Port Trust, *i.e.*, 2.460 per cent.; 1,272.42 million gallons of water or 1.768 per cent. were wasted due to leaks and other losses through Municipal mains, etc. The percentage of the use of water was 19.429 for trade purposes, 2.035 for public purposes, such as, fire, road watering, etc., and 78.536 for domestic purposes for the City while the percentage for domestic and non-domestic use for the Suburbs was 60.83 and 39.17, respectively, and for the Extended Suburbs was 35.61 and 64.39, respectively.

There were two bursts, one on 72" West main and another on 48" Veihar main during the year. There were 41 major leaks, 2,223 minor leaks on trunk mains and 112 leaks on the duct line and 149 leaks on syphon mains. All the leaks were promptly repaired.

Water from the three lakes was sterilized by chlorine treatment. No ammoniation was carried out during the year.

The total calls received from the Fire Brigade Department were 1,314 as against 1,194, 1,495 and 1,081 in the past three years. They were promptly attended to. The total quantity of water used on fires by the Fire Brigade was about 4.55 million gallons as against 3.99 million gallons in the previous year. In order to enable the staff to attend to fires promptly three fire vans were permanently maintained throughout 24 hours, one at 'E' Ward, second at 'F-S' Ward Office, and the third one at the 'G-S' Ward Office.

11 Gardens in the Outside City Division were maintained during the year: The number of visitors to the popular Tansa and the Vehar Lakes on Sundays and holidays was about 60,000 and 4,32,000, respectively as against 65,000 and 3,14,000, respectively, during the previous year. 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 in the previous year, at a total cost of Rs. 1,48,000 on a 55 acres picturesque country side plot of land near Powai Lake, is getting very popular with the visitors due to its natural beauty and spaciousness as is evident from the fact that 1,36,800 visitors took advantage of that Park.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc., was 14,936 during the year as against 13,534 in the previous year. 4,635 notices were issued on owners of houses for defects in water fitting on their premises, as against 5,545 notices in the past year.

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

11,987 meters of various sizes were maintained during the year as against 10,803 in the previous year. The revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 180.76 lacs as against 178.50 lacs during last year for the City only.

The total number of water connections in the City was 64,947 as against 63,580, 61,987 and 60,761 during the preceding three years. During the year, 1,406 new connections were made. The figure for the previous year was 1,593.

During the year 1,013 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for severance of water connections for non-payment of taxes, etc., as against 1,668 in the previous year. Of these, in 18 cases water connection was cut off but subsequently restored, in 16 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 628 new properties were metered as against 353 in the preceding year.

During the year 1,155 estimates of compounded water charges for water used for construction purposes were framed resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 8.43 lacs as against 1,601 cases with a revenue of Rs. 5.03 lacs in the previous year.

The work of maintenance of gardens along the slopes of Gibbs and Ridge Roads known as Hanging Gardens), Pherozechah Mehta Gardens, on the top of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, the Ladies' and Children's Garden at Ridge Road and the Kamala Nehru Park, Joseph Baptista Garden on the top of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, was under the control of this Department. The park was kept open till 9 P.M. for the convenience of the public. The Gardens were lighted on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays with multi-coloured lights, which was much appreciated by the public. One water cooler donated by Shri V. M. Saraiya was installed at the Pherozechah Mehta Gardens during the year. The cooler has satisfied the long-felt need of the public visiting the garden. The cost of maintaining the Gardens during the year was Rs. 41,500.

The Corporation had approved of an estimate of Rs. 70 lacs for the work of protection of steel mains by patch-plating and guniting them and 18,748 R. ft. of the 57" mains were patch-plated and gunited during the year, leaving a balance of 32,052 R. ft.

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

446 running miles of water mains were maintained by the Department during the year under report. 1,03,980 works pertaining to repairs to communication pipes, cleansing of chokes in consumers' pipes and fittings, etc., were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 as against 75,362 works in the preceding year. On the 9,000 fire hydrants 27,240 repair jobs were carried

out during the year by the special staff comprising one fitter and 3 labourers in each ward appointed for the purpose in the previous year. The figure indicates to what extent the public has been misusing the hydrants.

The work of clearing the pipes and fitting beyond the stop-tap in the Dadar-Matunga district sanctioned by the Corporation in view of the fact that Vehar water supplied to this area contains algae resulting in frequent chokes, was continued and 789 connections aggregating 2,15,272 R.ft. of consumer's pipes were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 7,000 during the year under report.

4,28,554 pipes and fittings were tested during the year. Of these 2,84,765 were for private parties, the revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 0.33 lac.

A large number of drinking fountains and cattle troughs were temporarily closed down on account of the fittings being stolen and those donated by public donors were brought into use by replacing the fittings during the year under report. The Flora Fountain and the Wellington Fountain were played regularly. The Corporation had sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 12,433 for providing a fountain with coloured lights at King's Circle. The work was in progress during the year.

The total expenditure incurred on water works amounted to Rs. 2,36.46 lacs including Rs. 1,77.17 lacs for interest, Sinking Fund charges, etc., for loans raised for water works. The total revenue derived was Rs. 2,59.43 lacs, the excess of income over expenditure thus being 22.97 lacs.

25. The scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation in 1948 to stabilise water supply to the Tansa Lake especially in the years of scanty rainfall and creating an additional storage of useful water of about 38,500 million gallons. **Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme.** The main works in the Scheme consisted of the construction of a Dam across the Vaitarna River, driving of a Tunnel joining Vaitarna Lake with Tansa and laying 126" dia. 120" dia. and 96" dia. pipelines from the Lake site to the City. The project was initially estimated to cost Rs. 16 crores. Its revised cost now comes to about Rs. 18.50 crores.

The construction work of the scheme was started in 1949. The work of the driving the tunnels between Vaitarna and Tansa with ancillary works, such as construction of an Intake Tower and a Bifurcation Chamber was completed in all respects in 1953. The tunnels have been put into commission and about 24,370 million gallons of water was transferred through them from, Vaitarna Lake to Tansa Lake during the year under report. The dam is a solid gravity cement concrete Dam 1,820 feet in length and 269 feet in height in the deepest portion. A Crest Spillway with eight gates for float operated, and four electrically or manually operated, has been located in the River portion to take care of maximum flood discharge of 2,00,000 cusecs. A Roadway 18 feet wide has been provided on the top of the Dam. The work of foundation of the Dam was started in May 1952 and the concreting of the Dam was completed in November 1955. The total quantity of concrete laid in the Dam came to about 20 million C.ft.

With the erection of the remaining one gate at the Spillway during the year under report the work of erecting all the eight Spillway gates has been completed.

The total length of the 96" dia. pipeline to be laid is 47 1/2 miles and has been completed. The pipe laying work was being done in 3 stages. The third stage in laying the 120" dia. pipeline was in progress and is expected to be completed by December 1958. With about 96" dia. pipe line now laid, it is possible to give an increased supply of about 60 million gallons per day for the City. The cost of the entire work of laying 96" dia. pipe line in three different stages came to Rs. 2,89.15 lacs as against the contract amount of Rs. 3,47.54 lacs. After the completion of the entire length of the pipeline, the City's water supply will be more than doubled, i.e. will be about 200 million gallons per day.

The work of erection of hoisting mechanism and Emergency Gates was completed.

The Municipal owned Power House of a total installed capacity of 2,853 K.W. was run for about 2 hours every day to keep the engines and accessories in working order.

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

The work of construction of the permanent power house as well as the Control Tower was completed during the year under report.

The new Chlorination House at Powai for chlorinating the bulk of city's water supply was put into commission in January 1957. The latest devices for automatic regulation of doses have been installed at the plant so as to ensure a uniform dose of chlorine. The total cost incurred was Rs. 2.29 lacs.

The work of rock excavation for pedestals for 96" main between Tansa and Pogaon was completed during the year under report.

A number of works, such as, preparing trenches, providing anchor blocks, Thrust Blocks, etc., were carried out departmentally in connection with the pipe laying works and the total cost of such works completed during the year came to 14.46 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. 7.28 lacs in respect of 507 holdings were declared by the close of the year. An area of 35 Gunthas and 4 annas of Government land in 2 cases has been transferred to the Municipality on payment occupancy price.

Out of an area of 2,051 acres of Reserved Forest lands proposed for acquisition, 203 acres have been disforested by the Forest Department and a further area of 1,364 acres of Reserved Forestlands will be notified for disforestation shortly. Out of the total area of 35 acres of private, Government, Railway and Aerodrome land comprising 150 holdings acquired for the work of laying the 96" diameter pipe line from Powai to Mahim, awards of compensation amounting to Rs. 28,514.72 in respect of 41 holdings were declared. Further proceedings were in progress.

General.—Various amenities at the Vaitarna Camp for facility of work and for recreation to the staff engaged on the site, such as, water supply, transport, telephone, communication, medical aid, primary school, post and telegraph service, etc., functioned satisfactorily. Data of rainfall was collected from ten Rainfall Gauging Stations established in the Catchment Area of Vaitarana. The average rainfall in the catchment area was about 93 inches.

The work of providing mass concrete aprons and retaining walls at the Tansa Dam Strengthening the entrusted to Messrs. Bhupal Construction Co., was completed at a total Tansa Dam. cost of Rs. 4.18 lacs during the year.

The work of providing G. I. pipe railing on the top of the Tansa Dam was completed during the year while the work of strengthening the M. S. foot-bridge over the spillway of the Dam and the downstream protection works at costs of Rs. 31,800 and Rs. 1,82,880, respectively, were in progress.

In connection with the improvement of the Distribution system in the City, the work of fabrication of pipes of 72", 57" and 48" dia. etc., and special at a total Dstribution System. cost of Rs. 3.22 lacs was completed during the year. The work of laying 72" > 57" Malabar Hill Reservoir inlet main and 57" > 48" Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir inlet main was in progress. The total cost of the work done during the year comes to Rs. 8.32 lacs and Rs. 10.45 lacs, respectively.

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 Distribution of Water Supply. period of about 10 to 12 years under a programme of priorities of 3 years 4 years and 5 years, respectively, and is estimated to cost Rs. 7.52 crores.

The work of preparing and levelling sites for the proposed reservoirs at Powai Hill, Rowli Hill, Golanji Hill and Pali Hill Reservoirs was taken in hand. The site for the Worli Hill Reservoir was prepared during the year.

26. During the year, the total number of Fire Stations remained the same as in previous Fire Brigade. year, viz., 11 in the City proper and 1 in the Suburbs. The proposals of Fires Stations at Vikhorli, Mulund, Chembur, Maroal, Kandivli and Malad were being pursued. A new Fire Station to replace the existing Fire Station at Lala Nigam Road, Colaba, may be completed next year.

The Fire Brigade received during the year, 1,910 calls as against 1,504, 1,658 and 1,286 calls during the preceding three years. Out of these, 876 calls were for actual fires as against 964, 1,349 and 902 calls during the preceding three years. 299 calls were false alarms, of which as many as 111 were due to mischievous interference with street fire alarms, as against 268 and 89 respectively, in the preceding year. 284 calls as against 243, 191, and 172 in the preceding three years were for special services. Of these, 143 were in respect of fallen buildings, 98 or special services, such as, leakage of dangerous gas, etc., and 43 for rescue work purposes.

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

The City continued to be served by 205 fire alarms posts (including private ones), as against 205, 206 and 206 in the preceding three years. These were connected to 10 Fire Stations. About 41 per cent. as against 44 per cent., 46 per cent., and 50 per cent. in the last three years of the total calls received for fires, etc. were transmitted through these fire alarms. During the year under report, the Brigade got one person arrested for malicious interference with Fire Alarms.

There were 8 major fires in each of which the estimated loss exceeded Rs. 70,000. The estimated total loss to property damaged or destroyed by fire was about Rs. 57.92 lacs as against Rs. 38.66 lacs, Rs. 66.93 lacs and Rs. 31.25 lacs during the previous three years. The increase in the fire loss has to be attributed to the most serious fire that occurred at King Edward Road, Parel, the estimated damage being about Rs. 35 lacs. The fire loss is otherwise on the decline being 16 lacs less than previous year. The value of insurance of property affected by fire was about Rs. 50.60 lacs and total value of the property involved was about Rs. 4,558.27 lacs.

Casualties by fire during the year under report included 9 persons who were burnt to death, 50 persons who were severely injured and died subsequently in hospitals and 218 persons who received minor injuries including 53 involved in House Collapses. Corresponding figures of the last three years were 18, 37 and 95 ; 33, 47 and 51 and 21, 39 and 91, respectively.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 52.49 lacs gallons of which 49.91 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains as against 53.85 lacs gallons and 39.91 lacs gallons respectively, for the preceding year and the rest from the sea, tanks and wells, etc.

Two full-time Licensing Officers continued to inspect hazardous storages, etc. 3,032 premises were inspected during the year. It is gratifying to note that the Government of India have directed the State Governments to consult the local authorities and the Fire Brigade before issuing licences for such storages. The Fire Brigade also arranged inspections jointly with the Explosives Department, Government of India.

During the year under report, extra curricular activities were undertaken such as, the Fire Prevention Week, sponsored in the Bombay State. The Fire Brigade joined along with other organizations of fire services in the City for making the week a success. Trainees from National Fire Service College, Rampur (U.P.), were entertained for training on three occasions, 14 candidates from Santacruz Aerodrome were given training in the short term course. Fire and Rescue demonstrations were arranged at Fire Stations for the benefit of school students and lectures on the subject were also given by the Officers.

There were two calls outside the City limits.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 9,453 of which 1,591 were for accidents, 1,399 for maternity cases and 3,759 for hire cases, removing in all 6,041 persons as against the corresponding figures of 9,571, 1,627, 1,628 and 3,799 in the preceding year. The figures show an increase of 518 calls over that of last year.

The total mileage covered by ambulance vehicles during the year was 69,871 as against 69,971, 60,519 and 50,655 in the previous three years. The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 26,017 including arrears of the previous year as against Rs. 27,934, Rs. 25,661 and Rs. 21,928, in the preceding three years.

The annual maintenance cost of the Fire Brigade Department including the ambulance service was Rs. 8.26 lacs.

27. During the year under report, the Department maintained 105 sites for public recreation, consisting of 19 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 4 Band Stands, 7 Traffic Islands, 5 Open Spaces, 61 Recreation grounds, 1 Statue and 4 Ornamental Box Hedges. The garden at Wadala was added to the existing 105 sites during the year. There were 17 Band Programmes, 26 Indian Vocal Music Programmes 75 Orchestra programs and 481 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 5-0 P.M. and 7 P.M. through the Radio Set installed thereat.

Victoria Gardens.—Elephant, Camel and Pony Rides inside the Victoria Gardens which had proved popular among children visiting the gardens were continued during the year as before. Directed Children's Centres at the Victoria Gardens under the supervision

of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and Directed Play Centres for adults at various places, continued to be as popular as in the previous years. Special repairs and some new works were carried out at the Victoria Gardens and other public gardens, at a total cost of Rs. 1,12,370.

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

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

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

During the year, the livestock in the Zoo increased by about 3-4 per cent. The total figure includes new births, purchases or exchanges made and presents received. Important acquisitions were a pair of Hippopotamus, a female Chimpanzee, a male Kangaroo and three lion cubs.

During the year, 84 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo Hospital and 13 specimens of patho-bacteriological interest were examined at the Bombay Veterinary College Laboratory, free of charge.

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

The expenditure of the Gardens Department during the year amounted to Rs. 6.42 lacs as against Rs. 7.40 lacs, Rs. 5.75 lacs and Rs. 5.45 lacs during the last three years, while the income by sale of flowers and plants, etc., was Rs. 36,032 as against Rs. 42,089, Rs. 46,237 and Rs. 38,052 during the last three years.

28. The Museum was kept open to the public for 299 days as against 151, 307 and 302 days in the preceding three years. The total number of visitors during the year was 10.7 lacs as against 5.6 lacs of the preceding year. During the year, 19,411 students from Primary and Secondary Schools visited the Museum as against 2,485 during the preceding year. The practice of keeping the Museum open on Wednesdays for ladies and children and parties of students only was continued during the year.

During the year under review, 7 show cases with glass shelves were prepared for better display of mythological figures. Some more small models were prepared and put up in the show case showing slum clearance and ideal layout. The work of preparing model of a Village Industrial School and other miscellaneous works was undertaken.

15 Books were added to the Museum Reference Library, which continued to be popular with students.

Reference service was rendered to 200 Reaserach Students from Outside Bombay and to local visitors.

The amounts realised by the levy of an admission fee of 1/2 anna on 106 ticket days and by sale of 3,000 copies of the Victoria and Albert Museum Brochure came to Rs. 8,039.58 and Rs. 180 as against Rs. 4,562.22 and Rs. 100, respectively, in the previous year. These amounts were credited to the Special Fund called the Victoria and Albert Museum Fund. This fund was liquidated from 1-4-1958 as per Standing Committee Resolution No. 1623 dated the 7th July 1957.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum during the year was about Rs. 44,000 as against Rs. 75,000 in the previous year.

29. During the year under report, the number of Libraries maintained was 18 as in the previous year of which 15 were in the City and 3 in the Suburbs.

Municipal Free Reading Rooms and Libraries.

With the approval of the Book Selection Committee, in all 788 books on various subjects and in different languages for the libraries in the City and the Suburbs were purchased at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 2,121 as against 1,054, 1,031 and 804 books at a cost of Rs. 2,677, Rs. 2,709 and Rs. 2,514-9-3, respectively, in the preceding three years. It is reported that more books could not be purchased for want of accommodation in the Library premises.

The Standing Committee would reiterate their suggestion made repeatedly for the last many years for locating Municipal libraries in more commodious premises wherein a sufficient number of books can be maintained for the benefit of the readers visiting the institutions. During the year under report, the Books Selection Committee consisted of (1) Principal, G. C. Bannerjee ; (2) Shri N. G. Limaye ; (3) Shri C. L. Bakshi ; (4) Shri B. G. Joglekar ; and (5) Prof. N. A. Nadvi. The Standing Committee have great pleasure in recording their sense of appreciation for the valuable services rendered by them.

The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries situated in the City during the year was 2.86 lacs as against 2.62 lacs, 2.57 lacs and 2.33 lacs during the preceding three years and in the Suburbs, 0.92 lac as against 0.89 lac and 0.83 lac in the preceding two years.

The cost of conducting the Libraries during the year amounted to Rs. 46,256 and the Income of the Department was Rs. 1,248, as against Rs. 46,902, Rs. 44,573 and Rs. 49,886 and Rs. 1,387, Rs. 1,079 and Rs. 1,210, respectively, during the preceding three years. The expenditure for running the three Libraries in the Suburbs during the year amounted to Rs. 6,546 and the income derived in respect thereof was Rs. 484 as against Rs. 6,104 and Rs. 4,674 and Rs. 568 and Rs. 384 in the previous two years.

30. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 160 cases as against 197, 150 and 136 in the previous three years and the number of Central Stores. contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 200 as against 179, 186 and 292 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. 136.71 lacs as against Rs. 100.14 lacs, Rs. 68.01 lacs and Rs. 65.69 lacs during the previous three years. The increase was mainly due to the higher demand for the supply of materials. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 101.63 lacs was of Indian Manufacture and the balance, viz., Rs. 35.08 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. During the year 7 Import Licences were received, the total purchase value of which amounted to about Rs. 1.65 lacs. Due to the restrictions on import policy of the Government, many of the applications for Import Licence for Plant and Machinery were rejected by the Government and the Department had to procure materials of indigenous make only.

During the year, about 27,868 tons of cement worth about Rs. 32.41 lacs were purchased. Likewise 3,349 tons of Iron Materials worth about Rs. 22.59 lacs, 2,40,238 R.ft. of Black and Galvanised Iron Pipes worth about Rs. 2.57 lacs, 7,54,156 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes and Hume Pipes worth about Rs. 42.35 lacs, 1,27,057 yards of cloth worth Rs. 1.04 lacs were also purchased. This Department purchased foodgrains for the various Municipal Medical Institutions, the Conservancy Branch and the Gardens Department, wheat, nagli and rice weighing about 6,371 Bengal maunds worth Rs. 1.25 lacs and 3,009 Bengal maunds of Grains (Bajri, Grams and Wheat Bran) worth Rs. 0.42 lac. The Department was also entrusted with the work of purchasing tea required by different Municipal Institutions during the year under report.

5,013 orders for the purchase of stores against 4,568, 3,938 and 3,855 in the preceding three years were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 41,258 indents and sales memo. as against 41,485, 41,466 and 42,268 in the preceding three years. The total turnover of the department, viz., receipts and issues of stores, during the year was Rs. 260.26 lacs, as against Rs. 195.25 lacs, Rs. 146.08 lacs and Rs. 138.78 lacs in the preceding three years. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 37.47 lacs, as against Rs. 24.31 lacs, Rs. 19.27 lacs and Rs. 29.34 lacs in the preceding three years.

As in the preceding years, mixed scrap and other unserviceable articles received from different departments were sold by public auction but cast iron scrap was retained for the Municipal Foundry. The total amount realized by sale of scrap, etc., came to Rs. 1.14 lacs as against Rs. 1.22 lacs, Rs. 0.78 lac and Rs. 0.32 lac in the last three years.

31. During the year, 37,442 licences and permits were issued as against 37,474, 37,217 and 36,721 in the previous three years. The amount of fees recovered therefrom came to Rs. 12.63 lacs as against Rs. 12.33 lacs, Rs. 11.29 lacs, and Rs. 9.99 lacs in the preceding three years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 2,52,980 was outstanding as against the outstandings of Rs. 1,71,205, Rs. 1,86,251-12-0 and Rs. 97,896 for the previous three years. It is reported that out of these outstandings, an amount of Rs. 1,88,305 has already been recovered. The total licence fees will thus be Rs. 14.52 lacs as against Rs. 13.72 lacs for the previous year. The number of permits and licenses was 37,442 as against 37,474 during the preceding year.

The total number of permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs, advertisements, etc., was 3,455 realising Rs. 3.94 lacs as revenue. The corresponding figures for the last three years were 3,718, 3,800 and 3,645 permits and the amount of the fees collected came to Rs. 4.22 lacs, Rs. 4.24 lacs and Rs. 4.16 lacs, respectively.

The Department instituted 1,686 prosecutions for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 and 412A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as against 4,155, 4,737 and 6,693 during the previous three years. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 0.22 lac only as against Rs. 0.19 lac, Rs. 0.16 lac and Rs. 0.20 lac, in the previous three years, respectively.

The number of squatters and hawkers licences issued during the year was 41,250 and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 4.02 lacs as against 40,727, 37,873 and 26,202 fetching Rs. 4.06 lacs, Rs. 4.30 lacs and Rs. 3.75 lacs, respectively during the preceding three years.

Going through the report, it is observed that the amount outstanding from squatter licence fees on 31st March 1958 was Rs. 0.46 lac as against Rs. 0.46 lac, Rs. 0.22 lac and Rs. 0.16 lac in the previous three years.

As a result of the decision taken in July 1956, no new reserved areas are to be created and no new licences excepting itinerant hawker licences are to be ordinarily issued. Two new major Reserved Areas were created at (i) Matunga Labour Camp and (ii) Morbaug Road.

The total revenue of the Department during the year was Rs. 24.06 lacs as against Rs. 24.18 lacs, Rs. 23.33 lacs and Rs. 20.23 lacs in the previous three years.

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

32. The total number of establishments under the various categories excluding Theatres, Administration of Shops and Establishments Act of 1948, etc., on 31st March 1958, was 1,00,510 as against 94,884, 91,230 and 86,129 in the previous three years.

2,050 complaints were received in addition to 61 pending from the preceding year, out of which 1,949 were investigated, leaving 120 complaints pending at the close of the year. 413 mass raids against 402, 448 and 367 in the preceding three years, were carried out upto the end of the year. The number of visits and revisits paid to different types of establishments was 64,266 of which 52,397 were to shops, 8,050 to commercial establishments, 3,602 to restaurants and eating houses, 166 to residential hotels and 51 to theatres, etc. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 56,082, 7,899, 4,885 and 115, respectively.

At the beginning of the year, 938 prosecutions were pending, while 5,024 new prosecutions were instituted during the year, making up a total of 5,962. Of these prosecutions, 4,609 resulted in convictions, 11 in acquittals while 38 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 1,220. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 747, 5,276, 6,023, 4,930, 78, 23, 938. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,66,050 giving an approximate average of Rs. 35.32 per case, as against Rs. 1,71,566 and Rs. 34.80, respectively, in the previous year.

Total expenditure incurred in administering the Act during the year was Rs. 2,06,629.76 against which the Government grant-in-aid was Rs. 1,71,566 for meeting the part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1956-57. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 2,05,342-11-5 and Rs. 1,49,198, respectively. While furnishing the figures for the year 1956-57, it was again pointed out to Government that in entrusting the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, with effect from 1st April 1955, the expenditure to be borne by the Corporation on that account had increased and they were requested to consider the said factor while assessing the grant-in-aid. It is, however, evident from the grant-in-aid sanctioned by Government that they have not so far taken any steps in this direction. The Standing Committee, is therefore, of the opinion that this recurring financial burden on Municipal Funds should be done away with by handing over the entire administration of the Act, to the State Government at an early date.

The total income from the Registration fees and fines realized during the year under report was Rs. 13,987.54 and Rs. 1,66,050, respectively, as against Rs. 15,659-7-9 and Rs. 1,71,566, 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 1957-58 were the same as those for the previous year. A rebate of 12½ per cent. and 20 per cent. for Class I and Class II Cinema Theatres, respectively, hitherto allowed on certain conditions, was withdrawn as certain doubts were raised as to the competency of the Standing Committee to grant the same and the Corporation fixed the lower rates as an inducement to the tax-payers on the same conditions. There were in all 30 Class I and 27 Class II Cinema Theatres and the Tax, was generally paid regularly.

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

The total income derived during the year by way of Theatre Tax, was Rs. 5.76 lacs as against Rs. 5.75 lacs, Rs. 5.64 lacs and Rs. 5.39 lacs, in the previous three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 18,088-7-11 (exclusive of Provident Fund, etc., contributions).

330 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, were received, of which 160 were amicably settled, in 4 cases investigation could not be carried out for want of correct name address, etc. 23 cases did not fall within the purview of the Act, 8 cases were filed by the department before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, in 4 cases the complainants sought redress direct with the authority appointed under the Act, in 3 cases the complainants had themselves filed cases in Small Causes Court and in 8 cases with the Labour Commissioner while in 98 cases investigations revealed that the same were either fictitious or had no sufficient evidence to contemplate action. There were thus only 22 cases pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

33. Total receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 39.97 lacs against Rs. 38.98 lacs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1.00 lac.

Markets.

The number of Municipal markets during the year was 21 (i.e., the same number as in the previous year) including a Squatters' Area at Parel-Village and the Plantain Market at Byculla. The net receipt amounted to Rs. 18.80 lacs as against Rs. 18.48 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 0.32 lac.

The average percentage of vacant stalls per quarter was 7.45 against 7.45, 8.9 and 7.07 respectively, in the preceding three years. The total receipts from stallage charges, squatter fees, licence fees, etc., in respect of all Municipal markets amounted to Rs. 26.97 lacs as against Rs. 26.5 lacs, Rs. 26.6 lacs and Rs. 26.02 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. 4.29 lacs as against Rs. 4.62 lacs, Rs. 4.97 lacs and Rs. 5.49 lacs realized in the preceding three years. The fall in revenue is due to less import of Mango and other fruit parcels because of damaged crops in producing areas. Considerable improvements were effected at several Municipal markets.

The number of private markets during the year was 23 against 23, 22 and 21 in the previous three years. There was only one private Slaughter House. The number of outside meat shops was 187. The licence fee realized was Rs. 0.40 lac and Rs. 0.14 lac, respectively.

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

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

During the year the total quantity of unwholesome articles of food, such as, meat, fish fruits, vegetables, etc., destroyed was 5.86 lacs lbs as against 8.30 lacs lbs., 6.17 lacs lbs. and 4.37 lacs lbs. in the previous three years.

The total number of animals brought to the fair ground at the Bandra Slaughter Houses during the year was 17.31 lacs as against 17.04 lacs, 16.32 lacs and 14.71 lacs in the previous three years.

The approximate weight of dressed carcass meat of buffaloes and cattle was 7,249 tons as against 7,423.4 tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 10,963 tons as against 10,336 tons in the last year. The quantity of meat from pigs was 431 tons.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 13.00 lacs as against 12.32 lacs, 12.13 lacs and 13.80 lacs during the previous three years.

The improvements effected during the year under report were (i) provision of 2 benches in the compound of Slaughter House, (ii) Availability of First-Aid chest for the use of the workers at the Slaughter House ; and (iii) Removal of offals from day to day at night time, with a view to mitigating the vulture nuisance at the Bandra Slaughter House.

34. Outstanding Activities.—The incidence of small-pox suddenly rose at the beginning of the year and assumed epidemic proportion. Epidemic Influenza of mild type made its appearance after 39 years. Vigorous preventive measures such as inoculation against flue, free distribution of A. P. C. Tablets and general propaganda among the City population regarding precautions to be taken against Flue were taken by the Health Department. Though the prevalence of the epidemic was widespread the epidemic was generally mild in morbidity as well as mortality. The incidence of Enteric Fever, showed an unusual and abrupt increase towards the end of the year in certain parts of C Ward presumably due to contamination of water in the Municipal mains in the area.

Birth and birth rate.—The number of live births recorded during the year was 64,526 which was less by 309 than the number for the previous year 64,835. Of the registered births, 33,062 were males and 31,464 females giving a proportion of 105.1 males to 100 female. The birth rate was 27.7 per 1,000 of the population as against 27.8 in the preceding year. The number of still births was 2,861 or 4.4 per cent. of live births.

Deaths and death rate.—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 33,164 as against 27,759 and 28,108 in the previous two years. It was less by 794 than the average annual mortality of the last ten years and more by 1,936 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 14.2 as against 11.9 and 12.1 in the last two years. Of the total 33,164 deaths, 18,645 were among males and 14,519 among females. The excess of deaths amongst males may be ascribed to preponderance of males in population. The death rate among females was, however, higher than among males, the male death rate being 12.6 and the female death rate being 17.1 against 10.7 and 14.1 respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous years, the diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for the highest death rate of 2.8 per 1,000 of the population. A large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases occurred among children and infants under 5 years of age. Old age constituted the next most fatal group, giving a death rate of 1.7. The causes coming next on the list for the year were congenial debility and diseases of early infancy 1.5 and Tuberculosis 1.2.

Deaths among infants under one year of age was 7,870 against 7,152 and 7,897 less than the annual average of the previous decennium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 121.2 per 1,000 of live births as against 110.3 per 1000 in 1956.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—During the year under report the main clinics at the five maternity homes were kept functioning throughout the year. The ten subsidiary clinics were kept open twice a week as before Aid was given to the poor mothers delivered at their homes in the form of jaggery, ghee, milk, etc. Milk distribution scheme was continued with the object of giving aid to poor and under nourished women attending Municipal Maternity Homes. The number of cases admitted in these Homes was 12,915 against 11,987 and 10,794 in the preceding two years, while the number of confinements was 9,277 as against 9,034 and 10,169 in the previous two years.

Social services in the shape of ante-natal care, care at birth, care during infancy and pre-school life were rendered to the public through the five maternity Homes under the charge of lady Medical Officers with a staff comprising nurses and Health Visitors. The Health Visitors paid 37,503 visits in various districts against 37,738 and 45,401 in the previous two years. The Health Visitors also attended 3 cases of confinements at homes as against 3 in the preceding year while the Medical Officers personally visited 2,910 cases as against 2,479 cases in the previous year.

With a view to controlling maternal and infant mortality, advice and instructions in spacing births were given confidentially by qualified lady-doctors to married women strictly on medical grounds at the 18 Family Planning Clinics. Health Visitors assigned for this work paid domiciliary visits to mothers for carrying on follow-up work and propaganda amongst mothers. The total number of attendance at the clinics was 8,655 as against 7,942 and 6,322 in the preceding two years. It is gratifying to note that this scheme is becoming more and more popular among the women particularly of the low-income group.

The maternal mortality rate recorded during the year was 1.5 as against 1.0 in the previous two years.

Infectious Diseases.—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was 9,002 as against 7,909 in the preceding year. Of these 8,870 (98.5 per cent.) as against 7,909 (98.3 per cent.) in the previous year were from the District Registrar and 132 (1.5 per cent.) against 146 (1.5 per cent.) in the last year were from medical practitioners. There were no cases of Plague. Cholera caused 7 attacks and 5 deaths, Small-pox caused 2,011 attacks (including 133 originating in other local areas of India and 1 imported) and resulted in 502 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 2,097 attacks (including 206 imported) with 258 deaths. Diphtheria caused 2,896 attacks (including 197 originating in other local areas of India) and 92 deaths.

During the year 14 persons were inoculated against Plague, 50,734 against Cholera and 1,30,634 against Enteric Fever as against 34,533 and 1,74,327 respectively, in the preceding year. Primary Vaccination and revaccination against Small-pox done during the year were 73,770 and 14,00,925, respectively, as against 69,146 and 2,17,940, respectively, in the preceding year.

General Sanitation.—The principal causes contributing towards the insanitary conditions in some parts of the City were insufficiency of sewers, continuance of the basket privy system and high density of houses and population per acre. There are some practical difficulties, such as, absence of proper accesses, etc., in the way of rendering adequate conservancy service as regards collection, removal and disposal of refuse and also of shortage of water supply. There were 966 basket privies to be still converted into W.C.s on full-flushing system which, it is reported, were kept pending due to impending Town Planning Schemes. The routine inspection of dwellings to find out sanitary defects was made by the Medical Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors under the general supervision of Assistant Health Officer. In view of insanitary conditions prevailing in the City, this activity needs to be intensified to a great extent.

Health Education and Propaganda.—Health Education was carried out among children by Medical Officers and School Health Nurses which aimed at inculcating healthy habits among children. Routine health talks on simple personal hygiene were given to the children in schools. During the year 338 and 1,079 talks were given by Medical officers and School Health Nurses in order to achieve the above object.

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

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

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 121.2 per 1000 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 4 deaths as against 3 and 5 in the preceding two years. No deaths were ascribed to Ague and Remittent Fevers as against 8 in the preceding year. The number of clinical cases treated at the Municipal dispensaries was 12 as against 47 and 67 in the previous two years. Out of 2,119 wells in the City on 1st January 1957, 1,662 were hermetically sealed with cement concrete covers and 457 were open or partially opened wells. Out of the latter, 403 were retained, 38 were 'Jack' wells and remaining 16 were under action. Campaigns against *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes, the vector of Yellow Fever was continued throughout the year. The stegomia index did not show any thing more

than 2 per cent. which was considered as safe. Anti-malaria drugs were made freely available to the public through the Municipal dispensaries. Notices were issued against the owners to keep their compounds free from breeding mosquitoes as a precaution against the disease.

35. The number of new cases treated at the 26 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 4,61,202 (2,53,282 males and 2,07,920 females) as against 385,554 and 3,50,918 in the previous two years. In addition to the above dispensary work, women's and children's clinics were conducted by three part-time lady doctors at 6 Municipal dispensaries in the City thrice a week. The number of new cases treated at these dispensaries was 18,180 as against 7,490 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 93,590 as against 19,58,581 in the previous year. These figures include the visits of lady doctors to patients at their homes.

The Municipal Eye Dispensary and Hospital at Kamathipura were attended by two Honorary Medical Surgeons by turns throughout the year. The Hospital has an accommodation for 6 beds each for males and females with an operation theatre and a full time resident Nurse. The total attendance of patients was 83,433 as against 86,956 and 87,876 in the previous two years. The total number of new cases treated was 11,921 as against 11,675 and 12,542 in the previous two years. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and total attendance of indoor patients were 241 and 3,479, respectively. The question of increasing bed accommodation at this hospital requires urgent consideration.

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

The average daily attendance of patients was 236.4 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 3,104 as against 2,689 and 2,626, respectively, in the previous two years. The accommodation of 396 beds (284 for males and 112 for females) for the isolation of leprosy patients was the same as in the previous year.

The seven Health Visitors, one appointed by the Home and 6 by the Municipality, (including 1 for Suburbs) paid visits to the houses of patients first 475 and subsequently 3,863 as against 1,106 and 3,152 respectively, in the preceding year. The Medical Assistant in charge of Municipal free dispensaries attempted detection of early cases of leprosy for which they have been specially trained. The number of such cases detected and treated at Municipal dispensaries free was 22. A leprosy clinic was started at the dispensary at Worli.

The leprosy control problem in Greater Bombay has now been dealt with under the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme. Five clinics were opened from 1st November 1955, four in the City and one in the Suburbs, for the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. 2 doctors, 5 health visitors, 3 ward-boys and an experienced clerk were appointed under the scheme, the expenditure being shared equally by 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.

36. There were three T. B. clinics for outdoor 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 646 (270 for males and 188 for females in addition to 100 beds at the Survodaya Hospital at Ghatkopar and 88 beds at the T. B. Isolation Wards at the Ramkunwar Daftary Isolation Centre at Dadar), as against 458 in the previous year. 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 3,431 (including 447 of the previous year) as against 3,123 during the previous year. Of these 3,123 cases, 2,558 were discharged as improved, 18 were non-Tuberculosis cases, 144 left prematurely against advice, 268 died and 443 (254 males and 189 females) remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions was within the age groups between 16 and 35 years as against 20 and 25 in the previous year. Mortality figures also reveal high incidence in the 21 to 35 age groups. The total number of surgical operations performed on patients was 487 as against 668 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 152 and 26,313 as against 326 and 30,640, respectively, in the preceding year. Some of the patients

attended the Hospitals for follow up continuously for over 3 years. There were 653 new admissions to the out-door A. P. and P. P. Refill Department during the year as against 770 in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals was Rs. 10.59 lacs approximately as against Rs. 9.32 lacs in the previous year. The average cost per patient per day was Rs. 6.46 as against Rs. 6-5-9 in the previous year.

The Poor Box Collections including fees for medical certificates issued during the year amounted to Rs. 7,597.56 and a sum of Rs. 4,136.83 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 with an additional donation of Rs. 1,500 in December 1957. There were many other donations also received. The Standing Committee while thanking the donors sincerely hope that more donations of this type would be forthcoming to supplement Municipal efforts in eradicating this disease. It is disheartening that 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.

37. For combating Venereal Diseases, free medical facilities, both preventive and curative, were continued as in the preeding year. During the year, 18,636 Venereal Diseases. cases were treated at the Clinics as against 18,354 and 17,469 in the previous two years. Of these 16,316 were males and 2,320 were females. For prophylaxis 23,832 persons attended the eight municipal prophylactic centres as against 22,479 and 22,478 in the previous two years, the average daily attendance for tratment and prophylaxis being 865.6.

The centre of Bellasis Road was kept open-day and night and others from 6-30 P.M. to 2-30 A.M. The average daily attendance at the Clinic was 865.6 as against 776.2 in the previous two years.

The Medical Officer in charge of ante-natal and post-natal Clinics sent 779 samples of blood for investigation of Syphilis. Out of these 60 (41 A.N.C. and 19 P.N.C.) gave positive results for Kahn or Wassermann Reaction Tests and of these 39 attended the clinic for treatment during the year.

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

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

38. During the year, out of about 1,88,000 School Children in Municipal Schools 63,570 were examined as against 42,472 in the previous year and of them 55,058 School Health Work. were found to have one or more physical ailment, total number of ailments being 1,24,664. Arrangements to treat 24,005 children were made in the school clinics at the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital and K. E. M. Hospital. During the year, 356 schools and classes out of 406 were visited by the School medical staff to complete the examination of 65,370 pupils (35,406 boys and 29,964 girls and 35 special cases). Parents of 33,209 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 1,637 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 3,191 new and 20,814 old cases requiring immediate attention were therefore, examined and treated at the clinic and of these 742 were shown to the Consultants of the Hospital for expert opinion. 300 children with error of refraction were prescribed and supplied spectacles free of charge. 400 schools and classes were supplied with emergency outfit. 77 children suspected to have leprosy infection were directed to the Acworth Leprosy Home for examination. Of them 14 were found positive and were prevented from attending schools. 34 children did not present themselves for the examination at the Home. Out of the remaining 33, 26 children were declared negative and 7 cases were kept under observation. 245 took treatment at the Municipal dispensaries. 65 cases of enlarged spleen were taken to various Municipal dispensaries for blood smears examination. 1,018 children suffering from scabies, ring-worms and boils were treated in the schools by the School Medical Officers. Reports

regarding sanitary defects in 142 of the school buildings were brought to the notice of the sanitary Branch for taking necessary action. 164 tonsil and other operations were performed at the School clinics. Six cases of rat bites and three of dog bites were treated at the School Clinic. 122 suspected cases of T. B. were screened at the Princess Street and Dadar T. B. Clinics out of which 3 were found positive and they were admitted at the Group of T. B. Hospitals at Sewri for treatment 921 (new and old) children with dental defects were treated at the Nair Hospital Dental College Clinic. 85 children who had no marks of primary vaccination were got vaccinated and 1,19,818 municipal school children were re-vaccinated against small-pox. 338 and 1,079 health talks on subjects of personal hygienic were given to pupils, respectively, by the Medical Officers and the School Health Nurses, in order to inculcate healthy habits. The latter also visited and revisited 3,120 and 585 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 37,290 certified undernourished children could be given 8 oz. of pasteurised toned milk each along with snacks and additional No. of 7,560 children was catered with snacks only. Due to the prevalence of 'Flu' epidemic, the Municipal Schools opened on 20th June 1957 instead of on 13th June 1957 after summer vacation. The distribution of milk and snacks however could not be started earlier than 2nd August 1957 on account of the non-availability of toned milk due to the seasonal drop in milk produce. From 2nd August 1957 each certified child was given 6 oz. of toned milk in a sealed bottle instead of 8 oz. Even then, only 27,180 undernourished children could be given milk and snacks in August 1957 and upto 9th September 1957 on every school working day. 16,890 more certified undernourished children were given only snacks and not milk during the said period. During the remaining period of September 1957, 46,500 certified undernourished children were served with milk and snacks on every school working day. There was further improvement in the position of supply of milk during the last quarter of the year. So 52,140 certified undernourished children were served with milk and snacks on every school working day. There were about 311 milk distributing centres allocated in municipal schools and nearly 500 municipal school teachers and 311 peons were entrusted with the work of milk distribution. Snacks in the form of either *Chikki* and fruits were also given to these children to supplement the milk diet. To assess the improvement in the health of school children as a result of the scheme a rapid nutritional survey conducted by the staff of the Nutrition Department of the Bombay Government in selected schools, during the year 1956 was continued during the year under report. The result of the survey is awaited.

Under the Sunday Milk Scheme inaugurated in the year 1955, children under 12 years of age, irrespective of whether schooling or not were catered with 8 oz. of toned pasteurised milk each and 6 oz. of it since August 1957. About 1,51,320 children were catered with milk at 65 centres on Sundays only. The scheme was suspended during June and July 1957 on account of the prevalence of 'Flu' epidemic. 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. 102 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. 80 pupils with defects were treated. In order to assess the beneficial effects of the milk and snacks on the health of the Municipal School Children, special survey is being carried out since 26th September 1957 in 8 schools selected from different sections and localities under the personal supervision of the Medical Officer (Schools). For this purpose 3 boys and 3 girls from the age groups, 6 years to 12 years are being observed, thus making a total of 42 children in each of 8 schools. The result of the survey is awaited. The Medical Officers and other staff of this Branch rendered emergency duty during 'Flu' epidemic which prevailed during the vacation. Recreational activities, Annual Sports, Mass Drill displays and Scout Rallies were organised by the Education Department for municipal school children in different parts of Greater Bombay where the school Medical Officers were directed with necessary outfit for rendering medical aid to injured participants.

39. The Hospitals have a total accommodation of 314 beds, of which 186 are in the Small-pox unit, 114 in the General Unit, while 14 mosquito proof beds City Fever Hospital, (Ward No. 8) were reserved for Yellow Fever cases. Except Tuberculosis and Leprosy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to the Hospitals. The total number of patients during the year was 23,529 as against 12,304, 9,802 and 14,431, in the preceding three years, the daily average of admission being 572 as against 453, 356 and 462 in the preceding three years. Of the total number of patients, 3,048, 8,366 and 2,133 respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-pox. A pandemic wave of Asiatic 'Flu' affected the City in the last weeks of May 1957. Total number of cases admitted was 5,939 of whom 58 died. All deaths were due to the complication of Broncho-Pneumonia. The infections were towards the end of June. Sporadic cases, however, continued to be admitted throughout the year.

A temporary out-patients Department was opened during the epidemic to treat mild cases of 'Flu.' The total number of such cases treated was 24,640 from 21st May to 31st December 1957. In order to carry out necessary work in connection with the 'Flu' epidemic of 1957, the Corporation and Government of Bombay established a research committee with Dr. N. N. Kailas, Deputy Minister of Health as the Chairman and Dr. J. K. Thanawala, Medical Superintendent as the Secretary, along with eminent medical personnels from different Municipal and Government Hospitals and the findings of the Research Committee were published in the Indian Journal of Medical Sciences for the month of August 1957.

The total expenditure of the Hospital during the year was Rs. 16.61 lacs as against Rs. 12.42 lacs and Rs. 13.48 lacs in the preceding two years.

40. The bed accommodation in the Hospital continued to be the same as in the past year, viz., 550. The 550 beds were distributed amongst men, women and children patients as 365, 145 and 40, respectively. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year and there was constant over crowding in the wards ranging upto 200 per cent. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 27,208 against 23,874, 21,732 and 20,895 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 736.5. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 844 as against 856 for the previous year in spite of the restrictions imposed on admission. The average number of days each patient was resident was 9.9 against 11.6, 12.04 and 11.71 in the last three years. The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 9,497 against 9,607, 9,750 and 9,734 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 9.70 as against Rs. 8.06, Rs. 8-3-11 and Rs. 8-8-2, in the previous three years. The average cost per in-patient showed a decrease being Rs. 94.84 as against Rs. 96.59, Rs. 96-12-7 and Rs. 102-10-10, in the preceding three years. Out of 2,099 deaths as many as 792 died within first 24 hours of admission, 508 after 24 hours but within 3 days and 799 after 3 days.

The total number of new out-patients treated was 2,07,956 against 1,91,071, 1,75,145 and 1,82,265 in the preceding three years, showing an increase of 16,885, 15,926 and 8,806 patients, respectively. The daily average number of new out-patients was 796.20 against 722.12, 653.3 and 681.2 in the preceding three years, while the daily average number of out-patient attendance worked out to 2,921 against 2,324, 2,053 and 2,145 in the previous three years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 7,01,891 against 6,84,459, 6,10,345 and 6,37,637 in the preceding three years. The highest number of out-patients attendance on any one day was 3,316 as against 3,464, 2,761 and 3,016 in the preceding three years. While new out-patients admitted on a single day was 980 as against 888, 747 and 799 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations on out-patients during the year was 31,480 against 29,844, 29,363 and 26,578 in the previous three years. The average cost per out-patient attendance during the year was Re. 0.92 against Rs. 1.19 Rs. 1-5-1 and Rs. 1-4-2, in the previous three years, while the average cost per out-patient's admission was Rs. 3.04 against Rs. 3.12, Rs. 3-4-7 and Rs. 3-3-2 in the preceding three years.

The Poor Box Charity Fund from which relief was rendered to poor patients, continued to give relief and comforts to deserving patients which ordinarily could not be given out of the Municipal Fund. An amount of Rs. 51,180-5-3 as against Rs. 51,345-4-6 Rs. 52,893-15-0, and Rs. 41,907-10-6 in the previous three years was spent for affording relief to poor patients out of the Charity Fund.

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

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

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

Total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 33.74 lacs as against Rs. 29.11 lacs in the previous year.

41. The bed accommodation in the Hospital continued to be 350 (300 non-paying and 50 paying). 20,525 patients were admitted during the year as against 16,926, 15,528 and 18,873, during the preceding three years. The highest number of in-patients on a single day was 481. The daily average number of in-patients was 415 as against 405.2, 387.6 and 372.0 in the preceding three years which shows an encouraging increase in the popularity of this institution. The average number of days each patient was resident was 7.3 as against 8.7, 9.5 and 7.8 in the preceding three years.

Two new departments viz., Occupational Therapy and Physio Therapy were started during the year.

The total number of in-patients treated was 20,525 including 380 of the previous year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases were 7,453.

The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 7,225 as against 5,751, 5,190 and 4,518 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 1-0-4 as against Re. 0-15-6, Re. 0-14-6 and Re. 0-15-5 in the preceding three years.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,21,978 with a daily average of 394.7 as against 1,02,146 and 330.5 respectively, in the preceding year and 90,611 and 292.29 in the year preceding the last. The total number of old out-patients attendance was 3,62,408 with a daily average of 1,171.8 as against 3,41,380 and a daily average of 1,104.7 in the preceding year and 3,41,380 and a daily average of 1,104.7 respectively, in the year preceding the last. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 2,508 as against 2,413, 2,442 and 2,452 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations performed on out-patients was 7,355 as against 6,986, 6,223, and 5,489 in the preceding three years. 24,261 accident and other emergency cases were treated in the Casualty Department as against 20,553, 18,299 and 17,300 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 and Special rooms during the year was 1,857 as against 1,643, 1,239 and 1,413 in the preceding three years. 315 major and 319 minor operations were performed on paying patients, as against 259 and 267 respectively, in the previous year.

The Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of 47,556 in-patients and 33,567 out-patients were carried out in the Laboratory of the Hospital as against 35,075 and 12,632, 44,791, and 27,215, 31,520, and 17,730, respectively, in the preceding three years. 280 autopsies were also performed during the year.

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

The Hospital has an up-to-date library with latest publications on modern medical, etc., science. 55 additional books on various subjects were purchased and 62 books and 59 journals were received as donation bringing the total to 560 books.

The Poor Box Fund at the close of the last year was Rs. 1,16,091.73 as against Rs. 98,831-8-8 in the previous year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 68,512.05 was collected in the Charity Boxes and by way of donations and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 58,866.57. A balance of Rs. 1,25,737.21 remained in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year.

Nurses Training School.—27 students were admitted for training in midwifery course and all were declared successful. One of them stood first in the whole State of Bombay in the examination held in May 1957, which is indeed creditable.

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

42. The Hospital has an accommodation for 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 14,735 against 13,650, 13,444 and 12,767 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 352.47 against 361.57, 347.96 and 348.13 in the previous three years. The highest number of in-patients treated on a single day

was 398 against 424 in the previous year. On an average each patient was resident for 9.69 days against 9.45 and 9.69 in the previous years. The total number of in-patients treated was 15,099 including the balance of 364 of the previous year of whom 6,845 were cured, 4,769 were relieved, 1,989 left the hospital against medical advice or were otherwise discharged, 1,108 died and 1,989 remained at the close of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 7.15 against 7-2-2, 7-11-7 and Rs. 7-8-9 during the preceding three years.

The total number of out-patients treated was 2,73,225 against 2,70,463, 2,66,039 and 2,63,107 in the preceding three years and the average number of out-patients attendance per day was 932.62 against 992.31, 891.32 and 882.38 in the preceding three years. The highest out-patients attendance on a single day was 1,509 against 1,394, 1,366 and 1,394 in the preceding three years. The highest number of new patients admitted on a single day was 932 and of the old cases treated was 880 during the year under report. The average cost per out-patient per day was Re. 0.80 against Re. 0-11-4, Re. 0-13-4 and Re. 0-11-7 during the preceding three years. During the year 4,727 and 5,801 operations were performed, respectively, on in-patients and out-patients against 4,843 and 4,727, respectively, during the last year.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the hospital amounted approximately to Rs. 15.67 lacs against Rs. 13.74 lacs, 13.71 lacs, and 13.69 lacs in the preceding three years.

The total amount in the Poor Patients' Fund by way of receipts amounted to Rs. 28,340.77, Rs. 15,612.11 were by way of donations and Rs. 12,728.66 by way of collections from the boxes kept in wards and out-door departments.

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

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

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

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

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

43. 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.

Dr. Bhajekar Hospital
for Incurable Diseases.

During the year 1957, 95 patients were admitted and 14 were the balance left over from the last year. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 33 and the daily average was 23 in the year.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 59,243 and the daily average cost worked out to Rs. 7.08 per patient.

44. During the year under report, 85 fresh admissions were made. Of the 612 students on the roll against 634 in the previous year, 159 were lady students and 141 post-graduate and research students, against 162 and 169, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 632 students sent up for various examinations 346 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figure of 328 and 295 of the previous year.

Seth G. S. Medical
College.

Number of male students residing in the Hostel during the year was 147, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students' Hostel was 28 as in the previous year. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, the College and the rent, etc., was Rs. 1.60 lacs against Rs. 1.86 lacs, Rs. 1.96 lacs and Rs. 1.77 lacs in the previous three years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6.13 lacs (including payment of Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1.05 lacs against Rs. 5.80 lacs, Rs. 5.54 lacs and Rs. 5.03 lacs in the preceding three years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 20,015 and Rs. 32,969 respectively, as against Rs. 20,800 and Rs. 32,622 in the previous year. The gross and net cost per students worked out at Rs. 13,901.69 and Rs. 961.07 respectively, as against Rs. 14,795 and Rs. 846.80 in previous year. The amount of fees received from the post-graduate students was Rs. 1,247.90 as against Rs. 15,318 in the previous year.

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

The different departments of the College and the Hospital had, in addition to their normal teaching and departmental work made some investigations. The K. E. M. Hospital and the Seth G. S. Medical College Research Society which started functioning during the last year was working satisfactorily.

Physio-therapy School and Department which was started as a joint venture of the Central Government, Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation with an aid from World Health Organization continued to show steady progress.

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

45. The College had 354 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 89 were lady students. Besides, there were 75 post-graduate students including 5 lady students. During the year, 62 students were admitted. In addition, students were also admitted for condensed M.B., B.S., Course. 55 student passed the Final M.B., B.S., Examination and 9 students at the various other examinations held in 1957. The number of male students residing in the College Hostel was 62. Arrangements were made to accommodate female students at the Grant Medical College Hostel as no Hostel for ladies Students is attached to this College.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 4.4 lacs against Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 3.96 lacs in the preceding two years. The total income by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., received amounted to Rs. 1.33 lacs against Rs. 1.28 lacs, Rs. 1.08 lacs, in the previous two years.

A new Department of Preventive and Social Medicine was started in January 1956 and the work was started in June 1956 and since then the activities and commitments of the department are on the increase. Two out-patient sessions a week are being conducted for the enrolled families by this department at the Nair Hospital. The N. C. C. Naval Medical Unit has been located at the College which has started working in November 1956 continued its activities during the year.

The work of the New College Building was accelerated during the year and the building is expected to be ready for occupation in June 1959.

46. During the year under report, the College had 76 Dental Chairs, 52 Electric Dental Units, 4 well equipped Laboratories, 2 Dental X-Ray Machines and other equipment to give dental treatment on most modern lines. There were 174 students including 24 lady students on the roll as against 153 and 25 respectively, in the previous year. 26 students including 6 lady students appeared and passed the Diploma Examination as against 24 and 3, respectively, in the preceding year. The College diploma is recognised not only by the State and the Union Government but also by leading Institutions in the line in the U. S. A. the U. K. and other foreign universities. The College also runs a Dental Clinic where all types of dental treatment such as silver, gold and cement fillings, artificial sets of teeth, regulation of teeth of children, etc., are done by charging nominal fees. During the year 58,697 patients (32,235 males, 16,484 females, 9,978 children) were treated as against 56,917, 62,944, and 64,154 in the preceding three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.12 lacs against Rs. 1.97 lacs Rs. 2.15 lacs and Rs. 1.17 lacs in the preceding three years and the total realisations by way of fees from students and patients were Rs. 86,299 against Rs. 72,629, Rs. 76,881-10-0 and Rs. 78,882 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.

47. At the close of the year there were 2,75,984 pupils in 544 schools and 84 classes in Greater Bombay, including Extended Suburbs, the number in the City being 2,08,153 pupils in 364 schools and 46 classes ; in the Suburbs 52,175 pupils in 124 schools and 34 classes ; and in the Extended Suburbs 15,656 pupils in 56 schools and four classes. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 2,43,522 pupils in 518 schools and 87 classes in Greater Bombay, which was made up of 1,85,713 pupils in 355 schools and 47 classes in the City ; 43,700 pupils in 109 schools and 39 classes in the Suburbs and 14,109 pupils in 54 schools and one class in the Extended Suburbs. The merger of the Extended Suburbs took place on 1st February 1957. Thus, during the year, there was a net increase of 32,462 pupils in Municipal Schools. The highest number of pupils on roll was 3,03,619 at the end of August 1957 and the number came down to 2,75,984 at the end of March 1958. The average number of pupils throughout the year was 2,36,796. 1,82,478 in the City Schools and 42,704 in Suburban Schools and 11,614 in the Extended Suburban Schools. The total number of teachers (permanent and non-permanent) in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 7316 of whom 7,017 were ordinary and 299 special teachers, as against 6,603 teachers of whom 6,332 were ordinary and 271 special teachers in the preceding year. Out of 7,017 ordinary teachers, 5,306 were permanent and 1,711 were temporary, as against 6,332 ordinary teachers whom 4,926 were permanent and 1,406 temporary in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers was 89.7 in the City and 86.5 in the Suburbs and 44.6 in the Extended Suburbs as against 89.3 in the City 85.3 in the Suburbs and 35.4 in the Extended Suburbs in the preceding year.

The 'Class Room Formula' to determine the number of teachers, adopted in 1953 was continued during the year under report. It was decided to fix the number of teachers according to the number of class rooms in actual use (including rooms used twice in double session schools) so as to ensure one teacher for each class. The prevailing basis of granting additional teachers to larger schools was also revised, so that only one additional teacher was given to a school having an average attendance of 500 or more pupils. The provision of leave 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 372 Municipal Schools, and Classes were required to be run in two sessions for want of sufficient accommodation and 2,660 class rooms were used twice. A programme of construction of new school buildings, which is being implemented on a larger scale, would improve the situation considerably in a few years.

As in the past, the syllabus of studies was divided month by month and distributed to the schools. Teaching aids were supplied to schools and additional teaching aids, such as maps, charts and models were prepared by the teachers themselves. Instead of fortnightly tests, monthly tests were continued to be taken of pupils of Standards IV to VII and weekly tests of those of Standards I to III. Double Promotion Examinations were held as per revised rules, so as to encourage overage and extraordinarily bright pupils. In Double Promotion Examination in all 447, i.e., 96.9 per cent. pupils out of the total of 461 who appeared, were successful and promoted to higher standards from 1st September 1957.

In all 13,021 pupils (10,857 from City and 1,638 from Suburbs and 526 from Extended Suburbs from Municipal Schools, appeared for the Primary Schools Certificate Examination 1958 and out of them 4,779 from City Schools, 698 from Suburban Schools and 291 from Extended Suburbs were declared successful.

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

Schools with big class rooms sometimes had 55 to 60 pupils in a class rendering it unwieldy and unmanageable for the teacher. The standard of education suffered and especially it was so in case of schools run in hired residential premises.

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

The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Lady Teachers continued to function as usual with 39 pupil teachers under training in the I Year and 38 in the II Year. All the 39 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 38 Trainees of the II Year Class, 29 (i.e., 76.31 per cent) were successful at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the beginning of the year was 71 of which 35 were in the City and 36 in the Suburbs. 2 School Buildings at Colaba at the approximate cost of Rs. 8,50,000 and another building at Santa Cruz were built during the year. There were 25 Municipal owned school buildings in the Extended Suburban area. Extensions were carried out to the Municipal school building at Laxmi Narayan Lane, Matunga and at Souter Street, Byculla. The rest 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 unsatisfactory condition of rented buildings with high annual rent continued to be a great handicap especially for want of proper and timely repairs on the part of the reluctant landlords thereof.

The Corporation continued to impart vocational education. There were 22 Vocational Classes in 11 Vocational Upper Primary Schools preparing pupils for Primary Schools Certificate Examination with the subject of craft as one of the compulsory subjects. Carpentry and tailoring are also taught in these schools. Other subjects taught are sewing, embroidery tailoring printing, repairing of clocks, sign-board painting, carpet weaving, clock repairing, book-binding toy-making, etc. The number of pupils in these handicrafts classes increased from 3,615 to 3,741 during the year, out of whom 1,857 received instruction in Carpentry and 1,442 in Tailoring as against 3,190 pupils of the previous year.

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

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

The average cost per pupil in the schools in the City and Suburbs calculated on the basis of the average number of pupils on rolls viz., 2,25,182 was Rs. 77.03.

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

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

The Research Unit started functioning from 6th July 1955 for implementing the suggestions contained in Shri R. V. Parulekar's Report on the Bombay City Education System. Problems bearing on non-attendance of children of compulsory age in Primary Schools are being studied and investigation of the same are continued as before. During the year, the Research Officer conducted an experiment to study the effect of Child Centred Teaching Practices and co-related play activities on the quality of attainment, attendance of discipline in Standard I. A sample of 84 divisions in Standard I with about 4,000 Children in four major language groups was selected for the purpose. A comparative evaluation of the performance of controlled divisions under experiments and a large number of un-controlled divisions with children from similar socio-economic groups has been completed. Objective evaluation tests and rating by teachers and Inspecting Officers have been the basis for assessment of the experiment. The results of the experiment are found to be encouraging and useful. An intensive study of ways and means to improve the hand writing of children has been undertaken and a hand-writing scale for Standard I children has been prepared from more than 8,000 handwriting samples. An investigation into the possibility and usefulness of introducing tests of general ability in the selection and recruitment of primary teachers has been included in the performance of work for the year. Tests in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu have been constructed and standardised for the purpose. Careful study of the performance of the candidates in the test and their rating in work as teachers is under way. As a corollary to the Education surveys in different localities in Greater Bombay and in view of the findings that the incidence of non-attendance is very high in the age group 6 to 8 years, a study of the age of entry of children in Standard I in the same localities surveyed earlier was undertaken. It was found that 33 per cent. of the children were above 7 years of age, when they joined school in Standard I. In a sample of 6,041 children in Standard I, 21 per cent. were found to be repeaters. Surprisingly enough, on an average the age of entry of repeaters was higher than that of the new entrants which shows that younger age of entry is not the reason for stagnation. In addition to the above studies which have been completed work on incidence of wastage and stagnation in primary education and the educational complications of short sessions, has been started.

The Standing Committee feel that while the progress of Primary Education in our schools during the year under report may be said to be on the whole satisfactory, there are certain features such as unsatisfactory condition of rented buildings accommodating Municipal Schools, big class rooms some times having 50 to 60 pupils in a class, in regard to which though the Department is alive to the urgency of the problem much is still required to be done in this direction. The Standing Committee hope that the executive will put in more efforts 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.

48. During the year under report 225 tons of bleached and unbleached paper were purchased from the market. The printing work of the various departments of the Corporation has increased considerably during the year. Over and above their Budget Estimates, Establishment Schedules, Municipal Chief Auditor's Administration Report, B. E. S. & T.'s Five Bill forms, Mile age cards, Canteen Coupon Books, several other jobs were also executed for the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking at a total cost of Rs. 89,083.20. In addition to the above 92 voluminous Jobs required in connection with the Civic Elections of May 1957 were carried out by the Press. The total number of jobs carried out were 9,177 and number of pages printed were 38,151 as against 8,041 and 35,518 in the preceding year; those for the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking accounted for 37 and 1,570,37 and 2,206 respectively. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 226 1/4 tons as against 202 1/4 and 191 1/2 in the preceding two years.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 16,827 on the total turnover of Rs. 10,42,994 against the surplus of Rs. 8,519 and the turnover of 9.75 lacs for the preceding year. The labour staff as on 28th February 1958 consisted of 227 workers against 230 and 237 on the same date in the last two years. The work of implementing the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcon, Ltd., on the reorganisation of the Press continued during the year under report.

49. During the year under report, the department continued to attend to contested matters and other legal proceedings in the High Court, City Civil Court, Small Causes Court and Police Courts as also to other legal matters. During the year, the department received 7,866 files, against 7,485 and 7,280 files in the previous two years, addressed 1,765 letters against 1,784 and 1,678 letters in the preceding two years to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advices on 110 documents against 140 and 158 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. 12,799.94 and expenditure to about Rs. 84,379.40 as against Rs. 17,724-5-6 and Rs. 84,096-12-9, respectively in the preceding year.

50. During the year 10 Trade Unions represented Municipal employees with a total membership of 23,527 against 15,110 in the preceding year. The total number of labour staff employed in the main departments was 31,230 against 28,442 in the previous year.

Labour Department.

During the year under report, labour relations were not harmonious and strikes took place. In all seventeen 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 1,634 complaints as against 1,464 in the previous year, regarding service conditions, promotions, transfers, etc., mostly from Class IV Services. Of these complaints, 957 were redressed, 580 found not genuine and 97 were pending at the close of the year.

The Municipal Mazdoor Union served the Municipal Commissioner with strike notices thrice during the year. The strike was followed by negotiations and conciliation proceedings and amicable settlement was arrived at between the Union and the Corporation. Union was also granted recognition. Notices of strikes were also served by the Executive Staff Union and the Bombay Fire Services Union in the event of non-acceptance of their demands. Three of the demands of the Bombay Fire Services Union were agreed to be referred to the adjudication.

The recreational, educational, hygienic and other cultural activities, indoor as well as out-door, organized by the Welfare Branch of the Department for the benefit of these Municipal workers and their dependents were conducted vigorously at 26 Labour Welfare Centres and 2 sub-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. The activities at Sukhalaji Street Centre were however suspended as the Sukhalaji Health Camp Building was to be demolished. One New Centre at Trombay was opened to cater for the suburban Conservancy Staff. The maternity unit attached to the Chembur Welfare Centre continued to do its useful work and medical treatment, wherever necessary, was given by the Welfare Organization. 4,677 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 4,498 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 226 applications received for scholarships, 146 eligible scholars were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 18,000. 553 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 16,622 was given in 501 deserving cases. The Labour Officer also made arrangements to get the applicants admitted whenever necessary in different Municipal Hospitals for treatment.

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

51. This department disseminated knowledge on health, hygiene and cleaner living among the citizens through popular media of propaganda such as posters, leaflets, health exhibitions, film shows, cleansing campaigns, talks, etc., in performance of normal duties. It also participated in various celebrations such as World Health Day, Prohibitions Week, Five Year Plan Publicity Week, Social Education 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. It helped the Public Health Department in campaigns against communicable diseases and drives against exposed food.

The complaints received from the public about Municipal Administration were dealt with by the Assistant Public Relations Officers on their daily rounds and were followed up to see that they were attended to by the Departments concerned. During the year 13,167 complaints were received while 5,961 complaints were investigated which were mainly concerned with Water Shortage, Sanitation, repairs to roads and buildings.

52. **Health Education and Propaganda.** Health propaganda drive was carried on through the Department of the Public Relation Department 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, talks from mobile vans.

53. **The Bombay Civic Journal.** The Bombay Civic Journal, accredited organ of the Corporation, completed four years at the end of February 1958.

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 subjects of civic interest and on current issues before the Corporation, new plans or projects sponsored by the Corporation glimpses of old Bombay and a summary of activities of local bodies all over the country, etc.

54. **M. G. M. O. Swimming Pool.** During the year under report the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool at Shivaji Park was satisfactory. The management of the Pool continued to be under the direct control of the Corporation during the year under report. Swimming facilities were afforded to labourers and factory workers on Sundays from 12 Noon to 2 P.M.

The Swimming Pool was closed during the period from 11th December 1957 to 9th March 1958 for fixing glass mosaic tiles to its bed and sides and carrying out other incidental repairs. In order to attract more public to the Pool and to increase its usefulness to them some changes were effected in the working hours and Schedule of fees. Facilities to polio crippled children, etc., were also given and in all 14 persons took advantage thereof.

"Fifth Anniversary Day" function was held on 27th April 1957 and winners were awarded prizes. Water Polo Matches were played with local clubs and a team of the Swimming Pool participated in water polo competitions organised by the Golwalla Water Polo League, at Municipal cost. The Pool premises were given for use, free of charge, to the Bombay State Aquatic Association, the University of Bombay, the Indian Air Force for holding their respective aquatic sports. Reservation of the Pool, on payment of prescribed fees, was also allowed to college, school, etc., parties as usual. Five members of the Pool were included in the Bombay team, at Municipal cost for participation in the Bombay-Colombo Dual-Aquatic-Meet held at Colombo in December 1957. Some members were also allowed to participate in aquatic competitions at Municipal cost, organised by the Bombay State Aquatic Association and other aquatic institutions in the City. The Pool's premises were placed at the disposal of the American Women's Club in Bombay for staging their water Shows "Aqua Follies" on 29th March 1958 and 30th March 1958 the proceeds of which were donated to local Indian charities. These shows gave much publicity to the Swimming Pool.

The collection of fees at the Pool amounted to Rs. 86,865 as against the amount of Rs. 77,850 for the preceding year.

55*. **Organisation and Methods Department.** As a consequence of the implementations of the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcn Ltd., the Corporation have agreed to set up an Organisation and Methods Division, 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 Organization and Methods Division instead of by the Test Audit Officer and about 612 such proposals were attended to by the Division itself.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 17th June 1959.

B. P. DIVGI,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

* Paragraphs 56 to 82 of the Review of the Standing Committee relate to the Administration Report of the suburbs.

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