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Lahore Corporation

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ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

YEAR

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1942-43

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LAHORE CORPORATION

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
FOR THE
YEAR 1942-43

CHAPTER I

Introductory and General

Introductory

This is the eighth Annual Report prepared since the Municipality was superseded on the 28th of October, 1936.

System of Administration

The Municipal Committee (now Corporation) remained superseded during the year and the administration was carried out by an official appointed under Section 238 (2) (b) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 and Section 422 (1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941. Mr. H. J. B. TAYLOR, I.C.S., remained in charge of the dual duties of the Administrator, Lahore Municipality and the Chairman, Lahore Improvement Trust until 1st of November, 1942, when Mr. N. M. Buch, I.C.S., was appointed to hold separate charge of the latter office.

The Provincial Government enforced the City of Lahore Corporation Act (Act XV of 1941) from 1st July, 1942.

The new Act is proving very successful. A number of minor difficulties have been encountered and errors noted, but there is no doubt at all that the new Act is far more suited to the needs of a large and growing town than the Punjab Municipal Act. In particular, the building control, the town-planning and tax collection sections are proving most helpful.

War Effort

A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was invested from the Municipal Employees Provident Fund in War Loans bringing the total investment in this security to Rs. 6,50,000. Rs. 20,000 was also invested in Defence Savings Certificates.

CHAPTER II

Conduct of Affairs

Under Section 422 (1) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act the Administrator fulfils the functions of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Chief Executive Officer. From the purely administrative point of view this greatly simplifies procedure.

As before all heads of departments and branches met monthly for the purposes of co-operation and co-ordination of work. At each of these meetings a summary of the month's progress was prepared and made available to newspapers and local Associations. Little interest is now shown by such Associations in Corporation work and public criticism is negligible.

CHAPTER III

Staff and Official Administration

Superior Staff—Technical and Clerical

Mr. D. A. HOWELL, O.B.E., M. Inst C. E., M I. Mech. E., formerly Consulting Municipal Engineer (Waterworks and Drainage) became Chief Engineer Civil Defence at the close of the last year. Mr. D. C. Khanna, now Superintending Engineer Public Health Circle, took his place as Consulting Municipal Engineer. He is now largely responsible for carrying out the Lahore Sewerage Scheme and for technical supervision of major Corporation Works.

Mr. P. L. VERMA, B.A., M.B.E., D.I.C., Consulting Municipal Engineer (Buildings and Roads) became Under Secretary to Government Public Works Department and was, therefore, replaced as Corporation Consulting Engineer by Mr. BRIJ MOHAN LAL, I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

Mr. ZAFAR-UL HAQ KHAN, B.Sc. Hons. (Wales), P.C.S., remained as Secretary during the year.

Dr. ABDUL HAMID, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (L'Pool), Medical Officer of Health, Capt. V. V. PURI, M.B., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (L'Pool) Assistant Medical Officer of Health I and Dr. SAEED ULLAH, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (L'Pool), Assistant Medical Officer of Health II, all remained with the Corporation throughout the year.

Mr. A. T. PATEL, B.E. (Bombay), B.Sc. (HONS.), (Lond.), A.C.G.I., A.M.I.S.E., officiated as Municipal Engineer (Waterworks and Drainage) throughout the year and was assisted by Mr. R. M. HEMNANI, M.Sc. B.E. (Civil) as Assistant Municipal Engineer (Waterworks and Drainage).

Mr. S. L. NAYYAR, B.A., C.E., P.S.E., an official of the Government Public Works Department, remained on deputation as Municipal Engineer (Buildings and Roads). Mr. P. C. KHANNA, C.E., worked as Assistant Municipal Engineer (Buildings and Roads) and was especially responsible for street construction works under Section 171 of the Punjab Municipal Act, and Section 296 of the Corporation Act.

Ch. SAROOP SINGH, B.A., B.T., P.E.S., remained as Superintendent of Education assisted by Mrs. C. Durga Parshad Lady, Superintendent of Girls Schools. Since his appointment a considerable improvement in the routine administration of the primary schools is being attained.

Mr. C. BWYE remained with the Corporation as Assistant Secretary on deputation from the Punjab Government Secretariat.

BAKHSI RAGHUBIR DASS, B.A., LL.B., remained as Chief Building Surveyor, a post which has become increasingly important under the Corporation Act.

Mr. E. A. HUGHES, Superintendent Government Gardens, worked as Consulting Superintendent Municipal Gardens throughout the year

and was primarily responsible for the arboriculture operations now approaching completion at the King George V Memorial Park (formerly Minto Park).

SH. KARAMAT ALI, B.A., LL.B., and PANDIT KALI SHARN, M.A., LL.B., remained as Legal Advisor and Additional Legal Advisor I. Due to their efforts many important legal principles have now been firmly established in favour of the Corporation in the courts. A second Additional Legal Advisor, Sh. MAHBOOB ELAHI, B.A., LL.B., was appointed during the year as at one stage litigation in the lower courts was extremely heavy.

Owing to the increasing complexity of House Tax work a new superior post of Assessor was created during the year and services of Mr. MOHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN, B.A., LL.B., formerly Executive Officer, Gujrat Municipal Committee were obtained for the purpose.

Mr. SHAH MOHAMMAD and SYED GHIAS KHALID remained as Octroi Superintendent and Superintendent of Taxes throughout the year.

Control of Establishment.

The superior establishment of the Corporation have now settled down and are thoroughly familiar with their work. Many of these officials are on deputation from Government and several have previous experience in other Municipal Committees. In spite of abnormal conditions prevailing during the year they carried out some excellent work and the Corporation now possesses a really efficient team of superior officers. The position is not quite so satisfactory in regard to the junior subordinate staff. The new Military and Government departments have offered very high salaries for temporary clerks and technical subordinates and the majority of the best of the junior Corporation staff has joined these services. It is only with extreme difficulty that they have been replaced, and it has become necessary to reduce the standard for new entrants. Towards the close of the year the position became very difficult and the Government have been asked to extend the Essential Services Ordinance to the Corporation to prevent further resignations.

The revision of the grades of all technical and clerical services has been completed and a gradation list is now published annually on the lines of the Civil List giving full information concerning each permanent Municipal employee. Incidentally since this publication was introduced no complaints have been received from communal interests alleging that the claims of their communities are being overlooked. Formerly all communities complained periodically that they were being overlooked.

In order to acquaint Corporation employees with their rights and liabilities a Municipal Office Hand Book has been printed containing all essential byelaws and standing orders affecting conditions of service.

A few cases of corruption and dishonesty occurred and were dealt with departmentally. Appendix I shows those subordinates dismissed.

during the year. In addition 82 employees were discharged. They were mostly junior clerks who absented themselves without permission in order to take up better paid temporary employment in Government and Military Offices.

Records Room

Accommodation is still very restricted but the new extension to the existing Town Hall building is now approaching completion and this will effect a considerable improvement.

Owing to the prevailing high prices of waste paper the opportunity has been taken of thoroughly overhauling the municipal records and destroying useless files. 25,577 files were condemned and auctioned.

During the year the work of rearranging the building record was commenced. Previously all building applications have been arranged in chronological order. It is now proposed to arrange them topographically for convenience of reference and for the better checking of encroachments. So far about one half of the 30,000 building files have been rearranged.

Office Equipment

The modernising of the Corporation Office was checked to some extent during the year owing to the difficulty of obtaining equipment. The Adrema printing and embossing machine equipment however has been received complete and a second National Cash Register is awaiting shipment.

The experiment of providing uniforms for Corporation officials and subordinates up to the rank of Sub-Inspector has proved extremely successful. No complaints have been received from the public this year of fraud by persons impersonating Corporation officials. A local newspaper, however, took the opportunity of pointing out that dictators have a special predilection for uniforms.

CHAPTER IV

Finances

The Year's Revenue Account

The abstract annual account for 1941-42 and 1942-43 and budget estimate for 1943-44 is contained in Appendix II.

The total income during the year was Rs. 52,70,427 and net income Rs. 41,32,526 compared with Rs. 47,28,004 and Rs. 34,81,020 respectively for the previous year. These figures include suspense accounts. The increase is due chiefly to an increase of over Rs. 4,00,000 in the Corporation Property Tax and an increase of more than Rs. 1,50,000 in octroi receipts. Incidentally the Corporation income has now exceeded half a crore for the first time in the history of the Municipality.

The total expenditure was Rs. 48,85,870 compared with Rs. 46,58,538 for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to dearness allowance paid according to Government standards to Corporation employees. During the year the Corporation paid no less than Rs. 12 lakhs to the Public Health Circle to finance original works for the Lahore Drainage Scheme and other subsidiary drainage works. Rs. 2,25,660 were spent on original works for the improvement of water supply, Rs. 17,033 on constructing new roads, Rs. 12,288 for markets and Rs. 10,701 for the new Town Hall extension.

So far approximately 47 lakhs have been paid to the Public Health Circle for the Lahore Drainage Scheme. This includes 12 lakhs received as grant-in-aid from Government, 15 lakhs taken as loan and the balance of 20 lakhs paid from revenue, the property tax being earmarked for this purpose.

Rs. 57,749 were spent on original works of drainage, road construction and street lighting in Krishen Nagar. This, however, is recoverable from the owners of the properties concerned under section 296 of the Corporation Act.

Audit

Appendix III shows the progress made in disposing of Audit Requisitions and objections. The Corporation accounts are pre-audited thereby providing a very effective check on expenditure. Only 99 requisitions remained outstanding at the end of the year which is about the normal pending number.

Frauds and Embezzlements

(1) Under the Municipal Act large number of cases under Section 81 and Section 222 were filed periodically in the court of the City Magistrate. These required a court fee stamp. Sums of money for the purchase of stamps were given periodically from the permanent advance

kept with the Tax Superintendent. One of the clerks entrusted with this work embezzled Rs. 400 of this money by submitting false returns of the number of cases filed. Unfortunately two of the most important registers required for proving this embezzlement were stolen, and although the case was reported to the police and little doubt existed regarding the guilty person, sufficient evidence for judicial purposes was not forthcoming. The clerk was suspended and a departmental enquiry is proceeding.

(2) A Tax Collector of the Tax Branch absconded with a small sum of money collected in his official capacity. The amount was recovered after all accounts for which he was responsible were checked. Since the amount was made good and the Collector concerned joined the army, only departmental action was taken.

(3) A Tax Inspector embezzled Rs. 2,901-4-6 by making collections at houses and by failing to credit them to the Municipal fund. The embezzlement was not detected for a short time as the inspector destroyed the counterfoils of receipts he had issued. It was soon noticed, however, that certain receipt books issued to him had not been returned to the office and also complaints were received from tax-payers that demand notices were being issued for bills they had already paid and for which they held receipts. The money was recovered from the Inspector and departmental action is now being taken.

(4) It appeared from a routine check of certain water works stores that some material had been stolen. The theft has been reported to the police who have not so far been able to trace the culprit. These stores have an extremely high market value at present and the risk of theft has correspondingly increased.

(5) It has recently been reported that a court clerk, who has joined the army without notice to the Corporation, has failed to return a balance of Rs. 105-8-0 held by him as advance for the purchase of court fee stamps. This money has since been recovered.

(6) Owing to the shortage of tar drums a recent scrutiny into the stock registers was made and it revealed that about 157 drums have been stolen during the past 10 years. A number of persons were held responsible and the value of about half of these drums recovered. In respect of those lost during the early period, however, no recovery could be made as the clerks concerned had left municipal service and the records were not available.

(7) It was discovered that a Tax-Moharrir had embezzled Rs. 329-3-0 by giving false credits in the accounts of certain water consumers who had actually not paid their dues. This Moharrir resigned and left shortly before the embezzlement came to light, but the amount has subsequently been recovered and credited to the municipal fund.

Loans and Re-payments

The Corporation has so far taken Rs. 15,00,000 from the Punjab

Government as loan, Rs. 5,50,000 in 1940-41, Rs. 3,50,000 in 1941-42 and Rs. 6,00,000 in 1942-43. These loans plus a new loan of Rs. 6,00,000 which will be obtained in the year 1943-44 are re-payable in equated instalments over a period of 30 years. The first instalment of Rs. 70,000 plus interest was paid during the year under report.

Present Financial Position and Future Outlook

No less than Rs. 15,93,332 were allotted for original works during the year. The annual expenditure on original works since 1931-32 is given below :—

	Rs.
1931-32	62,963
1932-33	55 554
1933-34	2,01,366
1934-35	1,95,606
1935-36	1,31,496
1936-37	1,45,275
1937-38	2,33,454
1938-39	5,74,109
1939-40	15,36,916
1940-41	13,63,170
1941-42	13,79,220
1942-43	15,93,332

The present extremely sound financial position of the Corporation is very apparent from the above figures. It should be pointed out that even on the very conservative Government standards the Corporation is entitled to raise a loan up to the limit of Rs. three crores. So far only 15 lakhs have been taken which means that this very large source of income for capital works is practically untapped at present. Under the new Act the Corporation can itself raise loans but it will, probably, not be advisable to do this until after the war is over when money should be plentiful and cheap and prices would tend to fall instead of rise. It is quite certain that when materials again become plentiful and prices more reasonable, the Corporation can embark on a programme of works construction limited only by the capacity of the staff to control it.

CHAPTER V

Municipal Taxation

Collection and Arrears.

Corporation taxes and dues are collected by two branches (1) General Tax Branch which includes Corporation Property Tax, Government Property Tax, Water Rate and other miscellaneous taxes, and (2) Octroi Branch. The comparative figures of collections by the Tax Branch for the last four years are shown below :—

				Rs.
1939-40	...	...	...	6,97,330
1940-41	...	...	...	11,19,478
1941-42	...	...	...	16,17,064
1942-43	...	...	...	24,09,502

The collections now are nearly four times those of four years previously. This enormous increase in income has been brought about by the assessment and collection of the two Property Taxes and a general increase in income of the older taxes. It has necessitated a considerable increase in the staff at a time when new recruits are extremely difficult to obtain. The Administrator carried out a detailed inspection of the Tax Branch last year with the result that the Branch was completely reorganised and a new system of collection was introduced, designed to meet present and future requirements. Previously every kind of tax, however petty, had its own assessment and collection staff. In some cases the cost of this staff was equal to, if not greater than, the receipts. Under the new system the City has been divided into ten areas, each under a Tax Inspector and each Collectors. The Inspectors and Collectors are responsible for service of bills and collection of all taxes in their respective areas. Bill issuing has been centralised and modernised by the introduction of printing machinery especially designed for the Corporation work. The change over caused a number of minor difficulties, but the staff is now settling down and the effect has been an improvement in recovery of the major taxes while a tendency to neglect the minor taxes is now being overcome. The cost of collecting municipal revenue has now decreased to 5% excluding the capital cost of printing machinery.

The percentage of recovery of the annual demand for all taxes, fees and rents, excluding octroi, is given in Appendix IV.

Octroi by its nature is, of course, recovered 100%. The percentage of recovery of all dues is 87.6; and 95.7 excluding Corporation Property Tax. Under the new Corporation Act powers of recovery given to the Corporation are considerable. Although the Act was introduced in July 1942 several months were occupied in studying these provisions and in appointing and training suitable staff; and collection of arrears under the new powers did not start until the closing month of

the year. In that month no less than Rs. 4,00,000 was recovered including Rs. 45,673 arrears of Corporation Property Tax. The recovery of current demand shows a considerable improvement this year and there should be a further improvement under these new powers. Certain items deserve special mention. Over 96% recovery was achieved on rents for buildings and lands. In the past these presented special difficulties. Sale of night soil recoveries were over 97% and sale of sewage 90% against 68% last year. Water Rate recoveries were over 97%, a good figure. The only unsatisfactory items are in respect of comparatively minor taxes, *e.g.*, tax on animals was recovered only upto 28%. This tax has recently been recommended for abolition as the yield is very small and is not worth the trouble of collection. Tharra rent yielded 61% only on a small demand of Rs. 3,619. The difficulty here is that only a small percentage of the tharras existing are assessed. It is proposed to take up this work as soon as the Property Tax assessments are on a sound basis.

Tax Branch also undertook the work of street naming. Names have been given now to practically every street in Lahore and name plates have mostly been completed and will be fixed shortly.

Appendix IV shows the state of arrears.

Generally old arrears existing on 31st March are shown. This does not include the arrears from the current demand *i.e.*, arrears on the 1st of April. Total arrears on 1st April 1942 were Rs. 4,33,753 and were reduced to Rs. 2,45,498 at the end of the year. This balance includes Rs. 1,03,548 arrears of Property Tax most of which should be collected now that the new powers under the Corporation Act are being enforced. It is, however, interesting to note that the total arrears on 31st March 1943 are now Rs. 98,519 against Rs. 2,37,970 on 31st March 1939 if miscellaneous demand, tharra rent and Property Tax are excluded. Arrears of miscellaneous demand and tharra rent were formerly not evaluated while Corporation Property Tax is a new imposition. Of these arrears of Rs. 98,519 no less than Rs. 61,001 are arrears for rent of municipal buildings and lands mostly dating back several years. These cannot very well be written off as decrees have been obtained which do not become time barred for 12 years although there is very little chance of recovery. Out of the total demand of Rs. 18,16,461 the total arrears for the current year are Rs. 2,24,164 including Rs. 1,89,482 arrears of Property Tax. In short the municipal demand is being collected practically in full except for Property Tax and now that the new staff is engaged in collecting these arrears under the Corporation Act, there is every reason to anticipate still better results next year.

Important Taxes

Octroi

Octroi accounts for approximately half of the income of the Corporation. The total income during the year was Rs. 23,82,468-7-8 against Rs. 22,19,790-5-0 last year. Considering the remarkable increase

which has taken place in recent years, this further increase must be considered as most satisfactory. The statement below shows the total income year by year since 1935.

Year.	Income.			Increase.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1935-36	15,61,330	14	6	17,834	5	6
1936-37	15,78,112	3	0	16,781	4	6
1937-38	15,92,027	4	3	13,915	1	3
1938-39	16,56,835	13	3	44,807	9	0
1939-40	17,03,926	15	2	47,091	1	11
Total increase in above five years				1,40,429	6	2
1940-41	19,71,016	14	0	2,67,089	14	10
1941-42	22,19,790	5	0	2,48,773	7	0
1942-43	23,82,468	7	8	1,62,678	2	8
Total increase in above three years				6,78,541	8	6

It is difficult to account for this increase. The population of the town, no doubt, is rising; but luxury imports have greatly decreased while road traffic is almost at a standstill and a considerable portion of railway imports are Government and Military stores which are exempt from octroi duty. It was anticipated that there might be a fall in octroi receipts this year. The existing Octroi Schedule has been revised in points of detail and is now pending with Government for sanction. The agreement for joint collection of octroi by the Corporation and the Lahore Cantonment Board is to be renewed. The Corporation are to pay an enhanced contribution to the Cantonment Board (Rs. 1,00,971 against Rs. 78,000 formerly). In future the contribution will be calculated on a percentage basis and the Cantonment will get the benefit of any further increase in income.

16,991 Transit Passes were issued during the year. They were all surrendered and verified at the export barriers with the exception of 54 against 113 last year. It was only found necessary to launch 81 prosecutions 68 of which were decided.

1035 evasion cases were detected during the year as a result of which more than Rs. 3,000 were realised.

It is gratifying to report that at the close of the year no audit requisition or objection were outstanding in this Branch.

The percentage cost of collection of octroi is 7.95.

Corporation Property Tax

(a) Assessment

During the year the Assessment and Collection staffs were separated. It is a cardinal principle of tax collection that these functions should be distinct. The new Assessor is responsible for carrying out assessment of new properties and re-assessment of old properties.

The assessment of property remains in force for five years and in order to complete the work satisfactorily two of the ten tax divisions will be re-assessed each year to complete the whole in five years. At the same time every endeavour is being made to make the existing assessment registers as accurate as possible. Some difficulty is experienced in keeping these registers upto date in respect of changes of titles, addresses of owners and so on. Property owners are now beginning to co-operate with the Corporation and if such co-operation can be fully secured, the Corporation work will become very much simplified. During the year 1,106 new properties were assessed and the annual valuation on 31st March 1943 was Rs. 1,62,09,715-8-0.

(b) *Collection*

Hitherto the exact demand of the tax could not be fixed as a large number of claims for statutory exemptions had to be investigated and the fixing of demand depended on the settlement of these claims. Practically all of them have now been completed and the figures of demand and collection for the three years of existence of the tax are shown below:—

	<i>Net demand.</i>	<i>Collection upto 31st March 1943.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>	<i>Percentage of Collection.</i>
1940 ...	5,02,745	4,78,840	23,905	96.2
1941 ...	5,02,745	4,23,327	79,418	87.3
1942 ...	10,05,490	8,14,008	1,91,482	84.9

The increase in demand in 1942 is on account of the lapse of the exemption of one-half of the tax previously allowed by Government. The work of collecting arrears under the new sections of the Corporation Act only commenced towards the end of the financial year but the remarkably good results achieved in the last month indicate that there should be little difficulty in collecting most of the balance. Most of the arrears are due to misdirection of bills and notices on account of incomplete or inaccurate addresses of owners; or changes of title with subsequent change of name and address of the owner. Efforts are now being made to improve the service of these bills and a considerable increase in collection and demand is likely.

The total collection during the year 1942-43 (including arrears) amounted to Rs. 10,63,143.

This tax has led to a very considerable correspondence with individual members of the public. Nearly 12,000 letters were received under this head during the year. This necessitated a special record system and each property now has its own correspondence file. It is hoped that as the legal provisions of the tax become more widely known, this correspondence will become unnecessary.

The table below shows the number of claims received under Section 72 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, and 133 of the Corporation Act for refund on vacant properties. The reason for the decrease in

the number of these claims is probably due to the present overcrowded condition of the city :—

Year.	No. of claims received.	No. of claims rejected.	No. of claims accepted.
1940 ...	945	429	516
1941 ...	316	157	159
1942 ...	107	32	75

Urban Property Tax

This is a Government tax similar in principle to the Corporation Property Tax. The Corporation is collecting it on behalf of Government on a year to year basis. The recovery on the total demand existing at present is shown below :—

Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Arrears.	Percentage of collection.
1941-42 ...	4,07,337 14 5	2,78,861 4 1	1,28,476 9 4	68·4
1942-43 ...	8,68,314 5 0	4,63,282 6 3	4,05,031 14 9	53·3

This demand still includes a large number of properties which, will eventually be exempted from taxation under Section 4 read with Rule 17 of the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Act, 1940 and the Punjab Urban Immovable Property Tax Rules, 1941. The tax is collected on the financial year instead of the Calendar year as with the Corporation Property Tax. The Act itself is defective when compared with the Corporation Act and the powers of recovery are very much more complicated. Suggestions for improvement have already been made to Government. A special staff for the recovery of arrears has recently been arranged and recent results show that the percentage of collection will probably improve in future. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the provisions of this Act are less popular with the public than those of the Corporation Act and unless the Act is amended to some extent, percentage of recovery will inevitably be less than in the case of the Corporation Tax.

Sullage Water Revenue

During the year the area under assessment increased considerably and it is likely that revenue under this head will increase in future. This year a more satisfactory percentage of collection was achieved (90%).

Register of Water Connections

The new W. I. registers are now practically complete. These will show all water connections of the city, private and public, the assessment of properties to which water is being supplied and the tax payable by assesseees. Metered connections are indicated separately. A large number of unauthorised connections were detected during the completion of these registers and a number of under-assessments.

CHAPTER VI

Expenditure

The statement in Appendix V gives the percentage of income and expenditure under various heads of administration during the year. Generally the percentages remained roughly the same as last year. The largest variation is in the case of street lighting which decreased from 12·2 to 6·3. The reason is that the fairly heavy expenditure last year included adjustment of some very old accounts of the Lahore Electric Supply Company. The heaviest item of expenditure is for Drainage and includes payments made to the Public Health Circle for the Lahore Sewerage Scheme. No less than 31·4% of the total expenditure was incurred under this head.

CHAPTER VII

Education

The Corporation remained responsible for the primary education of boys and girls during the year. Compulsory education for boys is in force throughout the municipal limits with the aid of grant from Government. The number of primary schools (boys) increased from 75 to 78 during the year. The Corporation also maintains 1 lower middle school and 2 high schools against 2 and 2 last year. Amarsidhu lower middle school was reduced to primary standard on account of a fall in the enrolment in secondary classes. Two more co-education schools at Muslim Town and Lahore Cantonment were started during the year. The Corporation finds that small co-education schools staffed by a teacher and his wife are quite popular in the outlying villages and one or two schools started on these lines are showing excellent results. The number of girls schools remained constant at 39 primary and 4 middle. During the year the girls' primary schools at New Dharampura was transferred to Kucha Babian.

In addition the Corporation is paying grant-in-aid to 26 boys' and 19 girls primary schools. The total grant-in-aid paid during the year was Rs. 64,408/-/4.

The number of children attending the schools showed a steady increase. In boys schools number increased from 16,445 to 16,751 and in girls schools from 7,651 to 8,160. The number of teachers in the boys schools increased by 2 to 403 and in girls schools by 18 from 178 to 196. Definite standards have been laid down limiting the number of scholars per teacher. The average number at present is 42 both in boys and girls schools. Previously many of the classes were hopelessly unwieldy, particularly in the girls schools. All the teachers working in the schools are trained. The average attendance of boys and girls throughout the year was 15,469 and 7,029 respectively.

The figures quoted above show that interest in girls education is being maintained and now nearly one-third of the total number of scholars in Corporation schools are girls.

Expenditure.

The figures below show the increase in expenditure for the last year.

	Rs.
Expenditure in 1941-42	4,90,383
Expenditure in 1942-43	5,45,604
Increase	55,221

The increase is mainly due to the provision of new equipment, increments earned by the staff and dearness allowance paid to teachers

at Government rates. 13·2% of the net income is now spent on education.

The Superintendent Education completed a survey directed towards determining whether the existing schools were distributed properly on a population basis. As a result six outlying areas were selected for co-education schools. So far three such schools have been started.

Grant-in-aid.

The following grants-in-aid were received from Government during the year :—

	Rs.
1. Compulsory Education	55,530
2. Vernacular Education	69,976
3. Grant for High School, Mozang ..	2,652
TOTAL	<u>1,28,158</u>

During the year it was pointed out to Government that the grant was not being calculated according to the principle originally laid down in 1920 when compulsory education was introduced. Government, however, did not accept the Corporation claim in full and has indicated that in future about Rs. 4,000 additional grant-in-aid will be paid. The present Government policy under which these grants are made is not very satisfactory. For the schools existing before 1932 grant-in-aid is received at the rate of Rs. 5 per head per year but for schools opened after 1932 a lump sum grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 only is received. In short if the existing school buildings are over-crowded with more and more scholars, the Corporation receives more grant-in-aid than if new schools are opened to prevent overcrowding and the effect of the present policy is thus to encourage overcrowding in schools. These facts are being considered by Government.

School Buildings.

The majority of the school buildings are rented and were never designed originally as schools. The details are as follows :—

Municipal buildings	16
Rented	100
Given free of rent	6
TOTAL	<u>122</u>

Approximately Rs. 48,000 is paid annually as rent for these buildings most of which are unsuitable. A scheme has now been devised whereby Rs. 20,000 will be set aside each year for the purchase of sites and construction of suitable buildings. Sites are now being selected, especially from the new town-planning schemes. Unfortunately although the money was budgetted, the Corporation could not build any school during the year on account of shortage of building material. Government has agreed in principle to transfer the Fasil land round the old city

for the construction of a road and, if possible, a number of halls. If this scheme matures, it will be possible to transfer many of the overcrowded schools in the old city to open-air schools in the circular gardens surrounding it. The headquarters of the schools will be situated in the halls built on Fasil land and these halls could also be used for meetings, libraries, reading rooms and so on. Superintendent Education inspected all rented school buildings with the result that a very large number of these rents were reduced, some very substantially. During the year 12 model schools were started where new methods of teaching with new types of equipment were tried out. This experiment has been successful and these methods are now being followed voluntarily by many of the remaining schools.

Census

A census carried out during the year indicated that there are 35,434 boys of school going age of whom 29,614 are under instruction, a percentage of 84. Compulsory education is, therefore, reasonably effective within the Corporation limits.

Medical Inspection

All school children, boys and girls, were medically inspected during the year for the first time. Some very interesting results have emerged which will be discussed in the Chapter on Public Health.

Physical Training

Services of Physical Training Supervisor were requisitioned from Government but shortly after his appointment he went to the Army with an Emergency Commission. It was intended to improve physical training, scouting, cubbing and kindred activities in the Corporation schools under his direction, but this work has now unfortunately to be postponed until another suitable man is made available.

War Effort

It is gratifying to record that both boys and girls schools have made many spontaneous war efforts. Children have collected a good deal of scrap and the boys schools contributed no less than Rs. 3,811 towards War Funds. In the girls schools many comforts have been knitted and a number of dramas staged which brought in useful sums of money for the Amenities for Troops Fund. 50 teachers were trained in A. R. P., during the year and the majority of the teachers offered their services as Civic Guards.

The policy of creating the special post of Superintendent of Education has been amply justified during the year and there is no reason to suppose that further considerable improvement will not be achieved in future, particularly when building materials become available and school children can be more adequately and suitably housed in properly designed school buildings.

CHAPTER VIII

Medical Relief

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Corporation maintains two Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Data Ganj Bakhsh and Jail Road. Both hospitals are in fairly congested areas and accommodation is neither adequate nor entirely suitable. At present both hospitals provide accommodation for 75 beds.

Negotiations have been proceeding with Government for some years for the transfer of a site for a new Infectious Diseases Hospital at Kot Lakhpat. These have now been completed and Government have very generously offered 50 acres of very suitable land at concession rates to the Corporation. The offer has been accepted. Detailed plans and estimates for this hospital have been prepared.

Construction work could not be started during the year on account of extreme shortage of building materials, and it is likely that the construction of the new hospital may not be possible until the end of the War.

About 850 patients were admitted during the year chiefly for Pthysis, Diphtheria and Mumps. There were 19 cases of Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Seventeen dispensaries were also maintained throughout the Corporation area. Three pies is charged for the issue of new treatment tickets to out-patients attending and the income realised was Rs. 2,281 against Rs. 1,837 in the preceding year. A part time dispensary at Barkat Ali Road was moved to Misri Shah during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare

At the beginning of the year the Corporation was maintaining 8 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and three Sub-centres. An additional Centre was established in the Poonch Road area in October and a new Sub-centre at Dholanwal for the new abadis and villages on Multan Road. Each Centre is in charge of a Lady Health Visitor who has a definite area for intensive work with an average of 500 births per annum. She is required to supervise every pre-natal case, both mother and infant. It is interesting to note that the infantile mortality rate was 128.2 in these areas against 162.0 for the remainder of the city during the year. These figures are striking and indicate definitely the value of these Centres. Lady Health Visitors are also responsible for the training of indigenous Dais throughout the city. Lahore has now reached a stage where sufficient trained Dais are available to enable the Corporation to suppress the activities of untrained Dais. The Lady Health Visitors also assisted in Tuberculosis work by following up reported cases in their homes and by taking action to prevent spreading of infection. North-Western Railway Administration are responsible

for two similar Centres at Naulakha and Moghalpura. In addition there is a model Centre attached to the Health School and financed by Government. The authorities in charge of the Willingdon Hospital are also responsible for a Centre which works on similar lines. The Corporation contributes one-half of this expenditure up to Rs. 4,000 per annum.

Hiramandi T. B. Institute

The Institute continued to function as a model clinic on the lines laid down by the Tuberculosis Association of India. It was visited during the year by His Excellency the Governor, the Hon'ble the Premier and the Medical Commissioner Tuberculosis Association of India. Suitable X-Ray apparatus is now being installed at the institute. Its main functions are preventive.

Lahore is, of course, fortunate in that Government and some Charitable Trusts have provided many first class Hospitals in the city.

CHAPTER IX

Public Health

Public Health Administration

The Medical Officer of Health is in general administrative charge of the whole Corporation area. This is further divided for administrative purposes into two Sanitary Districts, each in charge of an Assistant Health Officer. The two Districts are sub-divided into 22 Sanitary Sections each in charge of a qualified Sanitary Inspector as detailed below :—

Sanitary District No. 1.

1. Anarkali Section.
2. Gawalmandi Section.
3. Data Ganj Bakhsh Section.
4. Risala Bazar Section.
5. Mozang Section.
6. Beadon Road Section.
7. Aitchison College Section.
8. Baghbanpura Section.
9. Shahdara Section.
10. Ichhra Section.
11. Other Rural Area.

Sanitary District No. 2.

1. Water Works Section.
2. Delhi Gate Section.
3. Bhati Gate Section.
4. Lohari Gate Section.
5. Shahalmi Gate Section.
6. Akbari Gate Section.
7. Misri Shah Section.
8. Ram Gali Section.
9. Qila Gujjarsingh Section.
10. Garhi Shahoo Section.
11. Sewer Section.

It will be seen that the two Sanitary Districts comprise the old city with the surrounding congested area, and the remaining area of the town. An office is located in each Sanitary Section for the use of the Sanitary Inspector and the Officer Incharge of Vaccination and Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages. In short, this work has been largely decentralised and petty complaints and difficulties formerly made direct to the Town Hall are now received by the Sanitary Inspectors in their own offices and dealt with locally. The Assistant Medical Officers are expected to carry out most of their office work in the offices of the Sanitary Inspectors while performing their local inspections. This has greatly improved routine working.

Vital Statistics

The Medical Officer of Health of the Corporation submits a detailed report on Public Health to the Director of Public Health, Punjab. This deals in considerable details with the Public Health work of the Corporation and includes exhaustive statistics on lines laid down by Government. It is impossible to reproduce all these facts here but some of them are remarkably interesting and require emphasis.

During the year rainfall was 20·10" against normal of 18·08". The mean temperature was somewhat lower than normal. Relatively excessive rainfall during July and August and unusually high floods in the

river Ravi led to higher humidity than normal. A large area was also inundated temporarily with flood water producing conditions favourable for the spread of Malaria.

Prices of staple food grain and other necessities increased considerably during the year but this was largely counterbalanced by a considerable decrease in unemployment and by higher wages.

The final Census figures have now been received. It was held on 1st March 1941 but required a very careful scrutiny before authentic figures could be published. The final result is given below :—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mohammadans	...	2,57,381	1,61,213	4,18,594
Hindus	...	1,23,769	68,908	1,92,677
Christians	...	11,455	9,266	20,721
Others	...	68	56	144
Total	...	3,92,693	2,39,443	6,32,136

Receipt of these figures has enabled the Corporation to correct the Vital Statistics for the past decade. Important statistics such as birth-rate and death-rate can only be ascertained with complete accuracy during a Census year. The total number of births and deaths are known accurately in any year but unless a Census has been taken in that year the total population cannot be estimated with complete accuracy. An estimate has to be made taking the last Census figures and adding births and subtracting deaths which occurred subsequently ; but such a calculation takes no account of immigration and emigration and in a town like Lahore where immigration is considerable the figures become more inaccurate as the number of years from the previous Census increases. Fortunately when a new Census result is obtained these statistics can be recalculated by assuming an average yearly increase in population for the decade in between the last two Census Reports. In this way the statistics for Lahore since 1920 have recently been recalculated and some of the more interesting are given below.

There were 22,597 births against 22,402 last year, a birth-rate of 35·17. There were 12,692 deaths against 14,015 last year, a death-rate of 19·75. The infantile morality rate was 155·50 against 175·74 last year. The statistics according to different religions are given below :—

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total No. of births.</i>	<i>Birth-rate per mile.</i>
Mohammadans	7,423	6773	14,196	33·91
Hindus and Sikhs	3,934	3,447	7,381	38·31
Indian Christians	466	436	902	47·25
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	53	24	77	
Others	24	17	41	284·8
Total	11,900	10,697	22,597	35·75

Calculated on the female Census population the birth-rate is 42 per thousand for Muslims, 50 per thousand for Hindus and Sikhs (combined) and 50 per thousand for Christians. The distribution of death-rate according to religions is also given below:—

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Total No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate per mile</i>
Mohammadans ...	7415	17·71
Hindus and Sikhs ...	4763	24·67
Indian Christians ...	445	23·7
Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	33	
Others ...	36	250
Total ...	12,692	20·08

The infantile mortality rate, birth-rate and death-rate since 1921 are shown in Chart I. Infant mortality shows a definite downward trend and is now the lowest in the history of the town. Birth-rate is increasing slightly and death-rate has been roughly constant since 1933.

The chief causes of deaths are given below:—

<i>Name of Diseases</i>	<i>1942</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>Increase.</i>
Malaria ...	94	60	+34
Other fevers ...	3,951	4,900	-949
Enteric Fevers ...	621	617	+4
Measles ...	30	212	-182
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	13	7	+6
Influenza ...	1	...	+1
Pneumonia ...	1,835	2,292	-457
Phthisis ...	691	752	-61
Whooping Cough ...	4	6	-2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	382	303	+79
Small-Pox ...	7	37	-30
Cholera ...	...	132	-132
Puerperal fever and child birth ...	129	126	+3
Diphtheria ...	26	29	-3
Accidents and Injuries ...	293	323	-30
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	1,098	829	+269
Other causes ...	3,517	3,391	+126
Total ...	12,692	14,016	-1324

On the whole the city enjoyed good health during the year.

Chief Diseases

(1) *Cholera*.—There was practically no Cholera during the year. It is not endemic in Lahore but is introduced by persons returning from United Provinces, Behar and Bengal, particularly from Hardwar. The incidence of the disease since 1920 and preventive measures taken is shown on Chart II. It is worth noting that inoculation lasts only for

about six months and at present it does not seem feasible to organise anti-Cholera inoculation as a permanent routine measure.

(2) *Plague*.—There was no Plague during the year, approximately 18,000 rats were destroyed.

(3) *Small-Pox*.—This disease has now been practically eliminated from the town. Chart No. III shows the various epidemics and measures taken to prevent them since 1921. Up to 1934 vaccination was not carried out regularly as a preventive measure but only when an epidemic started. Since 1935 these vaccinations and re-vaccinations have been carried out on an increasing scale under a well controlled organisation in the town. The effect on the number of cases and number of deaths is striking. Recently the Corporation was asked to report Small-pox cases to a medical school for demonstration during a lecture, but none could be found in the whole city at the time.

(4) *Malaria*.—There was a limited epidemic of Malaria following the Ravi floods last summer. The Corporation maintains a permanent anti-malaria staff. This was placed under the direction and control of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab, Epidemiology during the year. He concentrated the staff in two comparatively small areas and used it for intensive work in these areas. In addition, the Corporation employed a large temporary staff in September and October for work in other areas.

Thanks to these precautions and the foresight of the Medical Officer of Health in obtaining a good stock of Quinine before it became scarce on account of the war, the epidemic was controlled.

(5) *Enteric Fevers*.—The number of cases of Enteric fevers has been increasing since 1937 according to the statistics. Actually this is, probably, due largely to the increasing facilities for laboratory diagnosis now available to the medical profession and it appears certain that many of the deaths previously reported as due to "Other fevers or Other causes" were due to Enteric fevers. This disease is not likely to be eliminated until there is better sanitation in the town. The new Sewerage Scheme, first part of which will be completed shortly, should make an enormous difference. The improvement of water-supply will also count. The disease is most prevalent in the months of May, June and July.

(6) *Tuberculosis*.—There was a fairly considerable decrease in the number of deaths from this disease during the year—691 as against 752—in spite of more careful verification of cause of death by the Corporation Medical Registrars. The Corporation is now investigating the possibilities of carrying out X-Ray examination of primary school children with the object of detecting incipient Tuberculosis which is not easily diagnosed by ordinary clinical examination. If this can be carried out successfully and the disease treated at such an early stage, there would undoubtedly be a considerable decrease in its incidence.

Sanitation

The existing system of conservancy and scavenging is by no means satisfactory. Considerable improvements are contemplated when the Sewerage Scheme is introduced and as a temporary measure it was proposed to erect more pail-depots and to follow a more hygienic system of collection of night soil and dry rubbish in these depots. The scheme largely depends upon the erection of more depots and the obtaining of many thousands of air-tight steel receptacles and lorries to transport them.

The war, has, therefore, tended to obstruct it. The public also have brought a number of injunctions against the Corporation to restrain them from erecting these depots. One or two such cases were successful. Sufficient lorries and receptacles have now been obtained to start the scheme experimentally in two sanitary divisions. In co-operation with the Public Health Circle and as a complement to the Sewerage Scheme, about 10,000 ft., of Storm Water Drains were reconstructed and bricklined during the year. A new Storm Water Drain to drain the bed of the Chhota Ravi was undertaken during the year and is approaching completion. A good deal of difficulty is now being experienced in keeping the conservancy staff, particularly sweepers and cart drivers, up to strength. Large numbers of these employees have been recruited by the army and at one time during the year the position became rather serious. Steps are being taken to import a number of cart drivers from other provinces.

Punjab Pure Food Act

The Corporation maintains its own laboratory controlled by a Public Analyst. The Medical Officers of Health, all Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of Vaccination and Sanitation have been appointed Food Inspectors under the Act. The table below shows the number of samples taken and results obtained during the year.

<i>Name of articles.</i>	<i>No. of samples taken.</i>	<i>No. adulterated.</i>
Milk	1,249	727
Ghee	573	205
Butter	41	23
Khoa	46	40
Banaspatine	8	6
Sugar	11	6
Sweets	60	29
Pastry	2	1
Vinegar	3	...
Tea	3	1
Soap	10	3
Halwa	6	2
Gram Flour	1	...
Wheat Flour	9	6
Bajra Flour	1	...

<i>Name of articles.</i>	<i>No. of samples taken.</i>	<i>No. adulterated.</i>
Wheat	1	1
Curd	1	...
Ice Cream	3	...
Haladi (turmeric)	48	23
Soda-Water	3	3
Phenial	1	...
Biscuts	2	...
Ice Candles	1	...
Kulfies	1	...
Chillies	20	5
Honey	1	...
Total	2,105	1,075

There has been a considerable improvement in the quality of ghee sold in the town but milk is increasingly adulterated, while adulteration of food grains has made its appearance for the first time. The Corporation has encouraged the formation of a private company which has guaranteed supply of pure milk to the town at a reasonable price. Until at least one large business Syndicate can be relied upon to do this work, it is extremely difficult for the Corporation to limit adulteration of milk by purely coercive measures; nor can they enforce the stable byelaws and remove gowalas from insanitary buildings in the town. To do so would at once cause a serious milk shortage. If the new milk Syndicate is successful, and there is no reason why it should not be, the Corporation would be prepared to enforce the Pure Food Act in respect of milk rigidly. Unfortunately certain vested interests, including Associations of Halwais, are not welcoming the innovation and since a considerable number of rural milk producers are indebted to these Halwais the new company is likely to meet with some difficulties in the early stages at least.

665 cases under the Act were pending in the court at the beginning of the year. 1017 new prosecutions were launched during the year making a total of 1682. 492 cases were decided during the year out of which 151 were filed for want of service and 33 acquitted. A balance of 1190 is now pending in the court. The aggregate amount of fines inflicted in 308 convictions was Rs. 8,617. There has been a welcome improvement in the severity of punishments inflicted in the court for this type of case. However, the disposal of these cases is still not sufficiently prompt. The Corporation has previously strongly recommended that a municipal magistrate be appointed to deal exclusively with these and other municipal cases but so far no arrangements have been made by Government. Until this is done little further improvement is possible.

War Factories.

The rapid expansion of mushroom factories has provided a new problem. Most of these new factories are opened in existing bungalows

in residential areas and cause a good deal of nuisance to the residents of surrounding buildings. There is no necessity for this type of haphazard industrial development as the Corporation, in co-operation with the Lahore Improvement Trust, has planned industrial areas in parts of the city where proper facilities exist or can be made to exist and where a minimum of nuisance would be caused. Unfortunately the urgent need of Government and the various military organisations for the products of these factories seems to have obscured the necessity for their proper control from the town planning point of view; and in spite of very strong representations from the Corporation, a real industrial planning policy by Government still does not exist. In very serious cases of nuisance temporary factories were demolished. In some cases demolition was prohibited under the Defence of India Rules and in many less serious cases sanction for the period of war only was granted under Section 271 of the Corporation Act. Nevertheless although all legal precautions have been taken, it is going to be extremely difficult to remove these very insanitary mushroom factories after the war. Although it seems likely that many of them will soon cease to operate, it is unlikely that the buildings will be restored to their original use. In short there will be a considerable deterioration of amenity in many important residential areas. With reasonable consideration and planning there need have been no conflict whatever between war requirements and town planning and the present position is regrettable.

School Medical Inspection

During the year all children attending Corporation primary schools, both boys and girls, were medically examined. The Corporation employs three whole-time Medical Graduates (two male and one female) and three Dispenser clerks for this work. A medical history-sheet of each child is being kept in which treatment taken and defects removed are recorded. Serious defects are referred to parents or guardians who are advised of suitable instructions for treating these defects. In the case of the more common defects of eyes, ears, nose and throat children are taken the same day to one of the two Corporation Clinics and treated by the doctors themselves. In addition children have been tested with tuberculine to determine their susceptibility to tuberculosis and to discover tuberculosis contacts. These were reported to the Medical Officer, Hiramandi Institute. In addition, schools have been equipped with ordinary First Aid medicine chests for minor ailments. A special ambulance has been provided to take children from schools to Clinics and this has proved extremely popular with the children. A Dispenser visits each school once a quarter and notes the progress of the reported defects. In addition free spectacles are provided for children with defective eyesight. Each child pays a fee of four annas per annum for this service, but Headmasters are permitted to exempt upto 20% of the children who are considered too poor to pay for it.

Some very surprising results have been observed from the working of this scheme. It seems that girls enjoy very much better health

than boys. The table below shows the percentage of children suffering from common defects :—

<i>Defects.</i>	<i>Percentage boys.</i>	<i>Percentage girls.</i>
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	11 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	11·2 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Dental Caries ...	24·5 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	11·2 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Eye Diseases ...	19·4 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	4·8 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Defective vision ...	7·5 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	1·1 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Malnutrition ...	19·4 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	7·4 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Other nose and throat diseases ...	18·1 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	1·9 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Ear diseases ...	12·9 ⁰ / ₁₀₀	7·1 ⁰ / ₁₀₀

The disparity in these figures was so considerable that at first it was thought that the examining doctors had different medical standards. This, however, was checked by asking the Lady Doctor to examine a number of boys previously examined by a male doctor. Results were found to be almost identical. A number of explanations have been given by the Medical Officer. He considers that the girls attending municipal schools on the average come from better homes than the boys and are, therefore, better looked after by their parents. There was also more personal attention by the school teachers in girls schools than in boys. It was also thought that boys being of a somewhat more adventurous disposition are liable to get into situations where they tend to develop these common defects. Tables have been made showing the average height and weight of children between 5 and 10 years and these statistics kept from year to year will provide a valuable indication of the economic prosperity of the poorer classes in the town.

An offer was made to all Primary Schools in the town that if they could collect money for free milk supply to poor children with the assistance of the numerous local Rate Payers Associations, the Corporation would double the amount so collected. Only one school took advantage of this offer, a Mission School financed from America.

Prevention of Rabies

Systematic dog destruction was continued during the year by a large staff. No fewer than 13,787 dogs were destroyed.

CHAPTER X

Sanitary Engineering

Drainage

The Drainage Scheme continued to be the chief concern of the Corporation. The provision of adequate underground drainage will stimulate almost every branch of Corporation activity. Town planning and Town Improvement Schemes will be simplified and public health work will be placed on a reasonable basis. Government has sanctioned a Sewerage Scheme which at pre-war rates was estimated to cost Rs. 2,50,00,000. The scheme is divided into five parts. Part I covers the greater part of the present built up area of the city. Parts II, III, IV and V will provide underground drainage to the areas now under development and the new abadis. The Trunk Sewers of Part I have been completed except for a few subsidiary works such as Flushing Tanks and Ventilation Columns. During the year work on the main Outfall Pumping Station was commenced and is making good progress. The only delay now occurring in this part of the Scheme is in the non-arrival of the main pumping machinery. It is understood that it has been manufactured in England but has been awaiting shipment for some months. The Public Health Circle which is carrying out this work expects that the machinery will be shipped in the middle of 1943; and if so, the Scheme should be functioning by the middle of 1944. It is, however, rather unsafe to prophesy under present conditions. The cost of this part of the Scheme would exceed Rs. 42,00,000 and this sum has already been deposited by the Corporation with the Public Health Circle.

Meanwhile sanction of Government has been taken to proceed with the work on parts II, IV and V of the Scheme. A two year programme exceeding Rs. 20,00 000 has been approved for parts II and IV. Part II deals with the northern abadis of Misri Shah, Faiz Bagh and Baghbanpura. A Trunk Sewer has been planned which will eventually serve the whole area from Baghbanpura to Misri Shah with Outfall works on the northern side of the town. Subsidiary Drainage Schemes for Misri Shah, Faiz Bagh, Sultanpura and so on have been worked out. Sullage from these areas will flow northward. In the first instance two sections of the Trunk Sewer, each of 5,000 ft, will be constructed with temporary disposal works. When the area between Baghbanpura and Sultanpura develops these two sections will be connected with one main Outfall works north-west of Misri Shah. The sections now to be constructed are of size sufficient to take the whole sewage disposal of this area when fully developed. This is rather more expensive on a short term view but since this area is rapidly developing and is likely to develop even more rapidly after the war, it will be much cheaper in the long run to construct these sewers now of a size large enough to

serve the whole developed area. These sections of sewer will also serve the 80 acre scheme of the Lahore Improvement Trust which when complete will house several thousand persons

In part IV of the Scheme a Trunk Sewer has been designed from the Multan Road up to Fateh Sher Road alongside the storm water channel. This will serve another rapidly developing area including a Development Scheme of the Lahore Improvement Trust. This will also be sufficiently large to command the whole area when fully developed. The actual construction of these sewers is, however, difficult at present. Very strict control is being exercised by Government over the supply of steel, coal and wagons for transport. The price of bricks has risen to four times the prewar price mainly on account of the coal shortage. The present cost of this type of work is now about 70% above the prewar rates. Nevertheless the Corporation feels that this work is of such importance that it should not be held up completely when there are any prospects whatsoever of continuing, and it is certainly not outside the bounds of possibility that there will be a considerable improvement in the not too distant future. Certainly cement is now much more easily obtainable at a price only a little more than prewar rates. Money is at present not an obstacle as a considerable unspent balance is at present with the Public Health Circle and the Corporation is finding no difficulty at all in making its annual payment of approximately Rs. 12,00,000.

The Corporation is itself undertaking the work of re-opening and improving Storm Water Drains in conjunction with the Public Health Circle Engineers. A complete survey of the Storm Water Drains of Lahore has now been made and the total length is about 24½ miles. During the year 8,000 ft. were bricklined and the remaining Storm Water Drains were cleaned and kept clear of debris. The possibility of flushing these Storm Water Drains with canal water is being investigated. About 7 miles of old Sewers were maintained by the Corporation during the year. In many cases it was found that Storm Water Channels and old sewers were almost completely blocked and had not been cleaned for at least 15 years. It was found that the storm water gully traps on the Mall were completely choked and in one case had been covered for several years with stone metal and tar. The work carried out this year should go a long way towards preventing the flooding which has taken place previously during the rainy season. However, there are certain very low lying areas such as Gowalmandi where buildings should never have been allowed until the whole area had been earth-filled to a height of several feet. Such areas present a most difficult problem. They must inevitably be flooded after rains until the Sewerage Scheme is working.

The insanitary condition of the bed of the Chhota Ravi has been a considerable nuisance in Lahore for several years situated as it is on one of the most important entrance roads of Lahore. A storm water channel has been constructed for about 3 miles to the Ravi and the work is practically complete. It is hoped that it will be possible to

drain the Chhota Ravi bed by natural flow but pumping plant may be necessary. There has already been a considerable improvement. The Ratan Garh area which previously remained flooded for a considerable time after rains has now been greatly improved by the construction of a kacha drain about quarter of a mile long.

Road and Drain Construction work in New Areas.

The work of street improvement (which includes drainage) under Section 296 of the Corporation Act was pressed as vigorously as possible under the existing conditions. The new section is a considerable improvement on Section 171 of the Punjab Municipal Act. It permits the Corporation to recover in advance the cost of executing works such as street levelling and surfacing, surface drainage and street lighting at the expense of those persons owning properties adjoining the street. Under the new section the money is recoverable in advance. Works amounting to approximately Rs. 75,000 were carried out in Krishan Nagar Blocks No. 2 and 3 covering an area of approximately 26 acres with streets of length of approximately six miles. In Block No. 1 which was completed first, the cost of works was Rs. 3/5/9 per foot. In Block No. 2 the cost has been Rs. 3/2/- excluding the cost of girder crossings and tar surfacing of roads which will be carried out when materials are available. This is likely to cost another -/8/- per foot. In Block No. 3 the total rate for completed work will be approximately Rs. 4/8/-. The present cost is approximately 60% more than the prewar rates but even now the cost of providing first class streets, drainage and lighting is only about 2½% of the value of the buildings which these streets serve.

As the execution of works is necessarily limited at present the department dealing with this work has concentrated on the preparation of a post-war programme. Schemes for street improvement on these lines have been prepared for Krishan Nagar Block No. 4, several of the new town planning schemes which are now largely built up, Rishi Nagar, Babu Mohalla, Nehru Park, Subhash Park, Mohni Road area, Sant Nagar and Ram Nagar. The estimated cost of these works is shown below :—

	Rs.
1. Krishan Nagar Block No. 4	1,06,386
2. T. P. Scheme of Dr. Maharaj Krishan on Beadon Road	20,225
3. Mohni Road area	1,50,279
4. White House Lane	9,587
5. Approach Road taking off Canal Bank into the Sunder Das Road area	6,888
6. Metalling of Kacha Road taking off from the Mall along the right Bank of Mianmir Storm Water Chennel	11,307
7. Rishi Nagar	3,51,898
Total	<u>6,56,570</u>

Generally these schemes have been very well received by the public and in many areas money has been paid promptly. The only difficulty has been in Krishan Nagar area where the inhabitants have shown a considerable readiness to subscribe money for legal expenses of conducting suits to prevent the Corporation from realising their dues, but less readiness to pay for the work actually carried out. These suits have recently been won by the Corporation and injunctions restraining it from collecting its dues withdrawn.

Water Supply

Water Works within the existing area commanded are maintained by the Corporation while the new schemes are carried out by the Public Health Circle and financed by the Corporation. A special Sub-Division of the Public Health Circle has been formed to carry out the Lahore Water Works Scheme which will ultimately provide a 24 hour piped supply to the whole area. Previously little progress had been made owing to the existing shortage of machinery and pipes but it is hoped that owing to the closing down of many proposed A. R. P. works considerable stocks will now become available. Rs. 6,00,000 has been provided in the next year's budget for the execution of extensions to the Lahore Water Supply, particularly in the northern abadis of Misri Shah, Faiz Bagh and Wassan Pura and the western abadis of Krishan Nagar, Ram Nagar and so on. At the beginning of the year the Corporation was supplying water from 28 shallow wells, 1 trench well and 17 tubewells at Badami Bagh Water Works and 17 tubewells with Borehole type of pumping plants, 14 tubewells with Centrifugal pumps and four rented tubewells. These combined yielded 5,56,000 gallons per hour. Three new tubewells yielding 76,000 gallons per hour were completed during the year at Nicholson Road, Ferozpur Road and Minto Park at a total cost of Rs. 65,000. An additional tubewell at the old Rifle Range, Multan Road is complete but has so far not been connected with the distribution system on account of the shortage of pipes. One of the Triple Expansion Engines at Badami Bagh Water Works was completely overhauled and repaired during the year by the Corporation staff at its own workshop. The capacity of the pump has increased from 1,20,000 gallons per hour to 1,50,000 gallons per hour while coal consumption has been reduced from 53.9 to 53.5 tons per month.

Fortunately the Corporation purchased large stocks of essential requirements, especially of certain metals, before the war and the market price in some cases is now as high as 10 times the price paid by the Corporation. Although purchases of coal have not been increased, savings in consumption, have been so considerable that a two years stock is now available.

The Corporation maintains 'about 100 miles of distribution mains varying from 3' diameter to 20" diameter rising mains. It maintains about 1000 Hydrants, 500 to 600 Sluice Valves and about 600 stand-posts for public use. Many parts of the distribution system are giving

a good deal of trouble and urgently require replacement but pipes ordered more than a year ago have not yet been received. The subsidiary reservoir on Ferozepur Road Mound, which had been neglected since 1919, has been reconditioned during the year. At present the worst shortage exists in the Gowalmandi area and new tubewells are proposed to improve the supply.

The Corporation policy is to meter all connections but this work has been held up for the past two or three years as meters are not obtainable. Only 942 connections are now metered out of a total of about 22,000.

BUILDINGS

1. TOWN HALL EXTENSION :

This work was considerably delayed during the year owing to lack of steel, cement and bricks. Towards the end of the year sufficient materials were obtained and the new block is now practically complete. It will house the Urban Immovable Property Tax staff (now working in most unsatisfactory conditions in the Tollinton Market) and the new Assessing Staff. A proposal to build a second new block to house the Engineering Drawing Office staff under better conditions has been approved and construction will take place as soon as materials are received.

2. CENTRAL FRUIT MARKET :

This work was completely held up owing to lack of steel, cement and bricks. Steel and cement have since been obtained and it is hoped to continue the work soon.

3. MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS :

On account of lack of materials for new buildings the staff concentrated mainly on the maintenance of existing municipal buildings. Practically all municipal buildings were thoroughly repaired and brought to the P. W. D. standard of maintenance. Infectious Diseases Hospital at Data Ganj Bakhsh was renovated and some old buildings previously condemned as dangerous are now occupied by the Hospital staff.

4. ROADS :

Appendix VI shows roads metalled and remetalled, widened and resurfaced during the year under report. Progress has been very slowly as no tar whatsoever could be obtained during the year. What work was carried out was with existing stocks accumulated by the Municipality previous to the war shortage. A great deal of difficulty was experienced in obtaining stone metal and bajri from Pathankot but difficulties were eventually surmounted. In the old city every important street was reconditioned by scarifying and rerolling. This has effected a very considerable improvement but, of course, such methods cannot achieve permanent results. There is some hope that tar will be received next year and if so it is proposed to seal all important roads.

in the old city. Construction of cement-concrete footpaths had to be curtailed as cement could not be received. This work will be taken up again early next year as the Corporation has been promised reasonable supplies in future.

5. STREET LIGHTING :

No extensions could be made during the year owing to a prohibitory order from Government. Towards the end of the year the Lahore Electric Supply Company reported that they were having very great difficulty in replacing lamps and that street lighting might have to be curtailed. If lamps cannot be obtained there will, of course, be no alternative. The Corporation would very much regret such a step and will take every possible action to avoid it.

6. GARDENS :

Superintendent of Government Gardens continued to work as Consulting Superintendent Gardens throughout the year. The principal work was carried out in the King George V Memorial Park (Minto Park). An outline of the scheme was given in last year's report. Progress during the year was excellent under existing conditions. The Swimming Bath with Pavilion was completed and was opened by His Excellency the Governor shortly after the close of the year. A number of first class Cricket, Football and Hockey grounds have also been laid out and are now being utilised by the provincial Sports Associations. Tree planting is proceeding satisfactorily and a large nursery has been established in a plot of land near the old city. By next year many thousands of trees will be available for road-side tree planting. The Corporation hopes to construct an additional Cricket ground, a children's park and some additional pavilions next year.

A start was made on road-side planting work by removing a number of very old and unsightly trees from Davis Road and replanting small flowering trees. This incidently has enabled the Corporation to store a considerable quantity of fuel wood against a possible shortage next winter.

7. ROAD WATERING :

One watering lorry was fitted with a gas plant experimentally. This worked fairly well. Petrol is, of course, not being received now for this work. A number of watering carts were employed on contract during the year.

Town Planning and Building Control

The Corporation is of opinion that lack of proper building control and town-planning in the past is more responsible than any other single cause for the existing lack of amenities in the city. The policy is, therefore, rigidly to control new buildings in accordance with the regulative town-planning schemes prepared on behalf of the Corporation by the Lahore Improvement Trust. A very great improvement in this work has occurred in the past few years and recently a

further reorganisation was effected. For this purpose the whole city has been divided into 10 divisions and two sub-divisions each in charge of a Building Inspector and Assistant Building Inspector respectively. The qualifications and pay of the Building Inspector have been very considerably raised during the year and a much better type of man is now employed. It was ascertained during the year that very large numbers of cases in which notices had been issued for unauthorised buildings were scattered throughout various departments and in some cases were many years old; some even dated from 1910. All these cases were collected when it was revealed that no fewer than 6710 cases were pending. The new staff was ordered to deal with these cases at once. At the end of the year the balance had been reduced to 891 practically all of which are of recent date.

147 building applications were pending at the beginning of the year and 1064 were received during the year making a total of 1211. Of these 367 were sanctioned and the remainder either rejected or withdrawn by the applicants. Of the rejected applications 241 were resubmitted after correction and of these 70 were sanctioned making a total of 437 during the year. The statement below shows the areas in which these applications have been sanctioned:—

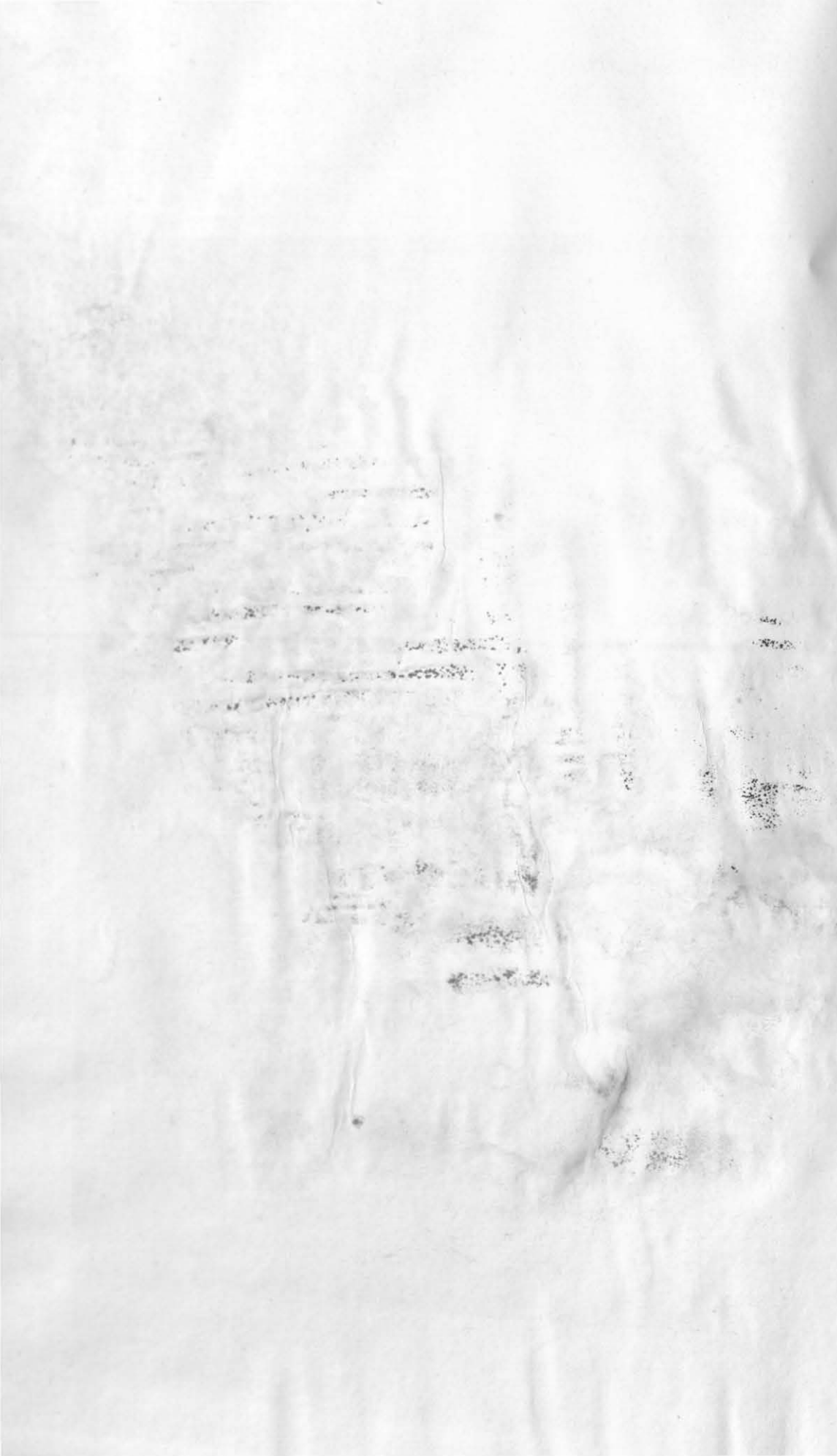
(1) In the old city	46
(2) In the town planning schemes	96
(3) In sites for which no town planning schemes have been sanctioned:—	
Plans for entire houses	220
Additions and alterations to existing houses	75
Total	<u>437</u>

It is interesting to note that about 40% of the building applications for new houses were on plots planned in detail by the Lahore Improvement Trust. This is very satisfactory. The policy of the Corporation is, of course, to plan in detail the whole area of the town, both developed and undeveloped. The fact that no less than 40% of new building applications are in such planned areas proves conclusively that the public has now realised the advantage of purchasing land in an approved scheme. In such cases there is never any difficulty in obtaining sanction to the site plan while the Corporation scrutinises with increasing severity any application to build in an unplanned area.

New provisions of the Corporation Act relating to building and town-planning are a very great improvement on the corresponding provisions in the Punjab Municipal Act. The new Act requires approval of the Chief Executive Officer, both to the site and building plans. It also makes it possible for the Corporation to license architects and surveyors. New bye laws have been framed requiring all surveyors and architects submitting building plans in the Corporation area to be registered with the Corporation and plans will not be accepted from persons not so registered in future. The licensee is required to submit



THE NEW MEMORIAL SWIMMING BATH.



a completion certificate when building has been erected verifying that the building is in accordance with the original plan. This can easily be checked and any architect or surveyor who persistently makes serious deviations from sanctioned building plans will have his license suspended and will, therefore, be unable to practice his profession in Lahore. On the other hand every person erecting a building will be compelled to employ a properly qualified architect or surveyor licensed by the Corporation. This innovation has been welcomed by the profession of architects and surveyors, as they realise that it will afford protection to the honest members of the public and the profession and will enhance their status. In short the Corporation will in future receive the co-operation of architects and surveyors instead of the reverse as formerly.

During the year 1155 unauthorised constructions were detected and 141 encroachments. Demolition of old and dilapidated buildings were ordered in 172 cases. A special staff under the control of an Assistant Building Inspector was employed to remove temporary encroachments. He took action in 1856 cases removing such temporary encroachments to the Town Hall and only returning them on payment of suitable penalty. Rs. 4.020/10/- were collected in this way compared with Rs. 1,267/6/6 last year. The new demolition gangs under the Demolition Inspectors worked well during the year and have now cleared off practically all the old demolition cases except those which are pending in the courts. 1037 unauthorised constructions were demolished during the year and 452 cases were compounded on payment of penalty which amounted in all to Rs. 17,268/7/10. The policy is to charge no penalty for very ordinary deviations such as cause no difficulty from the town-planning or health points of view; to charge a very severe penalty for serious deviations; and to demolish when the deviations from the sanctioned plan are contrary to the byelaws or a town-planning scheme. This policy is not nearly as unpopular as might be imagined. 259 injunction orders restraining the Corporation from demolishing were received during the year from the courts. The number per month has greatly decreased towards the end of the year owing to the new provisions of the Corporation Act and reduction in the number of old pending demolition cases.

Under Section 276 of the new Act the Corporation is given quite new powers to deal with dangerous and insanitary structures. These can now be demolished even if originally sanctioned or whenever they were constructed, provided their present condition is dangerous or insanitary. A number of cases to remove such buildings from the more important roads of the city were started towards the end of the year. The procedure is, however, very complicated and it is too early yet to forecast the possible advantages of this section.

A determined effort was made to minimise the long standing nuisance arising from indecent advertisements which cover the walls of so many buildings in Lahore including many Government buildings. About 150 persons were prosecuted under Section 302 and the majority were suitably punished.

16 town-planning schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year against 29 last year. The new schemes were, however, on a more ambitious scale than formerly and moreover the sanction by Government of a large number of schemes was held up owing to the introduction of the new Act and the necessity for amending all schemes then pending with the Improvement Trust, the Corporation and Government in order to meet the requirements of the new Act. There is now an ample area of land planned in detail available for purchase by prospective builders. The Corporation is contemplating the publication of a booklet for the benefit of such purchasers. It will give information regarding all sanctioned town planning schemes in various localities in the city and would set out in language as simple as possible the main technical requirements of the byelaws and town-planning schemes.

Fire Brigade

The Corporation maintains two fire engines at the central station. There is a substation in the old city. These fire engines are now getting rather old and a trailer fire pump with towing lorry was, therefore, provided as a third unit at the central station,

130 calls were received during the year. 104 were on account of fires, 13 for rescue and demolition work, 7 for A. R. P. exercises and efficiency tests, and 6 were false.

The largest fires occurred at the Capitol and Plaza Cinemas. The Brigade was also sent to Okara (Montgomery District) and Chuharkana (Sheikhupura District) as special cases in response to urgent calls from factories in those districts where fire services were insufficient.

CHAPTER XI

Veterinary Department

During the year the Corporation maintained one branch dispensary at Ajudhiapur. An annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 was made to the S. P. C. A. towards the maintenance of their hospital. Budget provision has been made for opening two new veterinary dispensaries at Shahdara and Baghbanpura. They should commence functioning next year.

CHAPTER XII

Miscellaneous

Fairs

Government have specified a number of important local fairs and the Corporation are expected to make arrangements for sanitation, watersupply and general control. The existing list is as follows :—

1. Moharrum.
2. Basant Panchmi.
3. Urs Data Ganj Bakhsh.
4. Chetar Chaudish.
5. Baisakhi.
6. Bhaddar Kali.
7. Mela Jaur.
8. Dussehra.
9. Ram Naumi.
10. Id-ul-Fitr.
11. Id-ud-Zuha.
12. Chiraghan Fair.
13. Par Ka Mela.

The Corporation also supervises arrangements at less important fairs.

Litigation

Corporation litigation is now being conducted on a much sounder basis. The majority of these cases are injunction suits brought by persons whose building plans have been rejected, or by persons whose buildings are to be demolished for various reasons. The effect of losing such suits was extremely serious. Previously the courts frequently passed injunction orders restraining the Corporation from interfering with a building according to a plan which had been rejected. Such injunctions frequently spoilt completely town planning proposals under preparation or pending with Government for sanction. A special legal staff was, therefore, employed to deal with the problem while the new Corporation Act specifically prohibited the granting of such injunctions by courts. A number of excellent High Court rulings have recently been obtained further justifying the Corporation point of view.

During the year the number of pending suits was reduced from 458 to 186. The number is still rapidly decreasing and should reach negligible proportions next year.

Appellate work, however, has increased. This is due to the normal time lag inevitable in such cases, and this number should also be reduced soon.

Petty criminal cases declined from 3902 at the beginning of

the year to 1799 at the end. The improvement, however, is more apparent than real since a large number of these cases were filed for want of service and no real decisions were given. Moreover, a large number of additional similar cases would have been placed in court if the courts were able to deal with them more promptly. The Corporation intends to place a Legal Adviser in special charge of this work shortly as the civil litigation can now be conducted in a single sub-judge's court instead of three as formerly. This will enable the Corporation to overhaul its prosecution arrangements, and the appointment of a Municipal Magistrate would, of course, make this work very efficient. Appendix VII shows details of civil litigation during the year.

Inspections

As usual, no inspection was carried out by Government during the year although the Corporation continues to defray the greater part of the cost of the Local Body Inspectorate for the Lahore Division.

Visits of Inspection

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab visited Municipal works and institutions in the old city on 7th January 1943. This was the first time that a Governor of the Punjab has been inside the old city for many years. The visit was very much appreciated both by the population and the Corporation. It is also the third time that His Excellency has made a special point of inspecting Lahore Corporation work.

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, Hon'ble Minister for Public Works, also paid a visit to Municipal works on 23rd March 1943. A number of projects existing and proposed were shown to the Hon'ble Minister who has promised another visit in the near future.

Her Excellency, Lady Glancy, also arranged a visit to girl's schools in the old City, but the visit had to be postponed owing to indisposition, Mrs. Hearn, wife of the Financial Commissioner, very kindly officiated instead.

As usual the thanks of the Corporation are due to Mr. C. H. King, I.C.S., Commissioner, Lahore Division, and Mr. K. H. Henderson, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Lahore. The District officials are, of course, greatly pre-occupied at present with special administrative problems arising from the war, but their assistance was always forthcoming when urgently required.

(Sd.) H. J. B. TAYLOR,
Administrator,
Corporation of the City of Lahore.

APPENDIX I.

List of Dismissed Employees during the year 1942-43.

No.	Name	Designation	Reason for dismissal
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SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

GENERAL BRANCH

1.	Madan Mohan	... L. R.	... Dishonestly and misconduct.
2.	Mohd. Hussain	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
3.	Ala-ud-Din	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
4.	Ilam Din	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.

TAX BRANCH

5.	Zulfiqar Ali	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
6.	Roshan Lal	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
7.	Amar Nath	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
8.	Piarey Lall	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
9.	Manzoor Ahmad	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
10.	Mohd. Ikram	... Peon	... Incompetency and misconduct.
11.	Khair Din	... Peon	... Absent without permission.

HOUSE TAX BRANCH

12.	Roshan Lal	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
13.	Niaz Ahmad	... J. C.	... Dishonesty and misconduct.
14.	Mohd Amin	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
15.	Sham Chand	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
16.	Siraj Din	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
17.	Shaukat Ali Khan	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
18.	Ram Rattan	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
19.	Joginder Singh	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
20.	Ishar Dass	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
21.	Shahab Din	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
22.	Munawar Hussain	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.

APPENDIX I—concluded.

No.	Name	Designation	Reason for dismissal.
PROPERTY TAX BRANCH			
23.	Abdur Rashid	... J. C.	... Dishonesty and misconduct.
24.	Om Parkash	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
25.	Mohd. Afzal	... J. C.	... Dishonesty and misconduct.
26.	Kishori Lal	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
27.	Amjad Hussain	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
28.	Ram Lall	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
29.	Mohd. Aslam	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
LAW BRANCH			
30.	Sardar Mohd	... Peon	... Absent without permission.
OCTROI BRANCH			
31.	Kuldip Singh	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
32.	Mohd. Irshad Sultan	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
33.	Chaman Lall	... J. C.	... Absent without permission.
34.	Noor Din	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
35.	Amar Singh	... L. R.	... Absent without permission.
36.	Mohd. Din	... Peon	... Incompetency and misconduct.
37.	Din Mohd	... Peon	... Absent without permission.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—MALE SECTION			
38.	Ram Sarup	... Asstt. Teacher Sant Nagar.	... Absent without permission.
39.	Manzur Ahmad	... Asstt. Teacher Ramgali.	... Absent without permission.
40.	M. Ibrahim	... Asstt. Teacher Dholanwal.	... Absent without permission.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—FEMALE SECTION			
41.	Naseem Jan	... Mistress Urdu Mozang School.	... Absent without permission.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT			
42.	Mohd. Bashir	... X-Ray Asstt.	... Absent without permission.
43.	Lall Din	... Jamadar	... Absent without permission.
44.	Rahim Bux	... Jamadar	... Absent without permission.

In addition to the above mentioned dismissed employees, 82 persons were discharged from service.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract of the Annual Account of the Corporation of the City of Lahore for the years 1941-42 and 1942-43 and of the Budget Estimates for 1943-44.

INCOME

Particulars.	1941-42	1942-43.	Budget for 1943-44.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Investment ...	394	94	1,300
Sale of Investments ...	..	...	...
Misc. Unclassified Receipts ...	54,080	67,036	30,000
Grant-in-Aid for Pounds ...	1,288	1,390	1,400
Property Tax ...	6,41,488	10,53,184	11,50,000
Local Rate ...	9,574	9,941	9,000
Octroi ...	21,47,807	23,00,264	20,00,000
Dangerous and Offensive Trades License Fees ...	7,078	7,227	10,000
Dog Registration Fee ...	632	609	1,000
Taxes on Motor Vehicles (Compensation) ...	72,383	72,327	72,200
Taxes on Horse Drawn Vehicles ...	10,252	9,216	10,000
Taxes on Hand Carts ...	11,901	16,640	14,000
Taxes on Bullock Carts ...	4,478	4,643	6,000
License Fees for Vehicles ...	62,802	63,897	61,000
Miscellaneous Fees, etc. ...	4,561	3,069	3,500
Rents of Lands and Buildings ...	52,180	62,661	60,000
Sale of Garden Produce ...	11,997	6,603	10,000
Tehbazari Fees ...	2,276	...	...
Fire ...	173	121	300
Fees and fines of High, Middle and Primary Schools ...	38,332	37,967	39,350
Government Grant for Education	1,28,312	1,28,208	1,30,050
Miscellaneous Income of Education Department ...	240	1,031	1,000
Fees—Medical ...	6,594	7,762	8,000

INCOME—concluded.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	Budget for 1943-44.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution Medical... ..	2,187	2,188	2,200
Government Contribution towards Pay of Medical Officer of Health	5,625	5,625	5,600
Government Contribution towards Infant Welfare Centres ...	1,885	1,821	2,000
Vaccination Misc. Income ...	1	1	...
Scavenging Tax	4,458	5,843	6,000
Sale of Nightsoil, Sweepings, etc.	21,991	30,639	26,000
Miscellaneous Conservancy ...	50	...	...
Government Grant for Drainage Works	3,60,000	60,000	60,000
Loan for Drainage Works ...	3,50,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Sale of Sewage	21,713	30,571	26,000
Market Rents	12,974	13,630	15,000
Slaughter House Fees ...	14,954	17,137	18,500
License Fees regarding Sale of Articles of food and drink ...	7,541	13,693	12,000
Public Analyst's Fees ...	922	3,192	1,000
Miscellaneous Health Department Sale of Water including Meter Rents, etc.	1,487	3,380	3,000
Horse and Cattle Fair ...	...	4,028	3,000
Government Grants for Street Watering	1,350	1,350	1,350
Miscellaneous Municipal Works ...	1,170	...	500
Total Ordinary Income ...	44,49,417	50,51,027	48,09,750
Suspense Accounts	2,78,587	2,19,400	3,50,300
Total Income	47,28,004	52,70,427	51,60,050
Opening Balance	3,15,610	3,85,076	4,01,400
Grand Total	50,43,614	56,55,503	55,61,450
Total Expenditure	46,58,538	48,85,870	54,59,450
Closing Balance	3,85,076	7,69,633	1,02,000

EXPENDITURE

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	Budget for 1943-44.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT.			
General Establishment ...	1,06,178	1,26,959	1,57,200
Law Charges	28,226	39,158	48,000
Election expenses ... ..	...	...	...
Contribution to Lahore Improve- ment Trust	75,372	89,788	92,600
Contribution to Local Self-Govern- ment Inspectorate ...	25,110	17,633	20,000
Audit Fees	15,394	15,394	15,400
Contingencies	29,045	25,761	30,000
Miscellaneous unclassified charges	67,804	4,428	30,000
Works	5,671	14,510	7,000
Octroi	1,54,678	1,82,763	2,05,600
Taxes and License fees for vehicles	11,391	13,623	5,100
Taxes on Buildings and Lands, etc.	82,582	1,13,364	1,40,000
Rented Lands and Buildings ...	3,081	8,308	6,600
Gardens and Roadside Trees ...	49,081	62,112	99,300
<i>Tehbazari</i>	369	...	...
Police ... ..	...	...	...
Lighting	4,25,736	2,58,846	3,18,000
Fire Brigade	32,908	32,313	51,300
Pounds	1,043	1,043	1,300
Miscellaneous	6,831	...	...
TOTAL ...	11,20,500	10,06,003	12,27,400

EXPENDITURE—continued.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	Budget for 1943-44.
EDUCATION.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction —			
Boys	11,186	16,299	23,000
Girls	3,771	3,991	5,360
High schools—Boys	57,510	54,365	65,700
Middle schools—			
Boys	1,172	1,661	2,220
Girls	28,767	32,289	38,620
Primary schools—			
Boys	2,57,615	2,97,358	3,43,100
Girls	1,13,654	1,21,982	1,61,040
Public Reading Rooms and Librar- ies, etc.	16,708	17,659	19,270
TOTAL	4,90,383	5,45,604	6,58,310
MEDICAL.			
Direction ... ..	...	...	...
Hospital and Dispensaries	1,36,323	1,54,623	1,74,400
Charges for Lunatics and Lepers	4,763	4,763	6,500
Anti-Rabic Treatment ... ..	...	...	100
TOTAL	1,41,086	1,59,386	1,81,000
PUBLIC HEALTH.			
Direction	56,900	66,049	74,200
Vital Statistics	5,552	6,963	8,900
Infant Welfare	21,593	27,400	28,600
Vaccination	14,275	16,975	19,600
Plague and other Epidemics	32,697	37,952	43,260
Conservancy Removals	3,45,488	4,31,219	5,44,100
Conservancy Disposals	8,224	10,700	25,500
Drainage	12,36,378	15,34,074	9,08,200
Markets	29,714	17,313	25,160
Slaughter-houses	5,399	6,383	14,320
Public Analyst	8,219	8,007	14,800
Burning and Burial of Paupers	4,941	4,702	4,500
Miscellaneous	2,327	2,389	3,290
TOTAL	17,71,737	21,70,126	17,14,730

EXPENDITURE—concluded.

Particulars.	1941-42.	1942-43.	Budget for 1943-44.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
WATER SUPPLY.			
Direction ...	51,927	24,882	32,000
Collection of Revenue from water	38,093	34,696	63,000
Buildings and Reservoirs ...	44,892	56,516	66,000
Machinery ...	1,76,694	1,75,838	2,43,000
Distribution ...	42,804	41,499	62,400
Water Analysis ...	..	...	50
Capital Expenditure ...	1,88,339	2,25,660	6,35,000
TOTAL ...	5,42,749	5,59,091	11,01,450
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.			
Veterinary Hospitals ...	670	958	5,160
Grant to S. P. C. A. ...	1,100	3,000	3,000
Horse and Cattle Fair ...	...	1,559	1,000
TOTAL ...	1,770	5,517	9,160
MUNICIPAL WORKS.			
Direction ...	49,169	52,917	64,600
Roads Maintenance ...	2,41,602	1,47,250	1,55,000
Street Watering ...	58,724	34,839	47,800
Capital Expenditure, Roads ...	34,642	17,033	50,000
TOTAL ...	3,84,137	2,52,039	3,17,400
Reserve for Unforeseen Charges	...	...	30,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	44,52,362	46,97,766	52,39,450
Suspense Accounts ...	2,06,176	1,88,104	2,20,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	46,58,538	48,85,870	54,59,450

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS IN DEALING WITH
AUDIT REQUISITIONS AND OBJECTIONS.

		<i>Requisitions.</i>	<i>Objections.</i>
I.—1.	Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1939 ...	742	377
2.	Issued during 1939-40 ...	565	<i>Nil.</i>
3.	Withdrawn during 1939-40 ...	902	149
II.—1.	Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1940 ...	405	228
2.	Issued during 1940-41 ...	946	<i>Nil.</i>
3.	Withdrawn during 1940-41 ...	1,036	228
III.—1.	Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1941 ...	315	<i>Nil.</i>
2.	Issued during 1941-42 ...	642	<i>Nil.</i>
3.	Withdrawn during 1941-42 ...	922	<i>Nil.</i>
IV.—1.	Balance outstanding on 31st March, 1942 ...	35	<i>Nil.</i>
2.	Issued during 1942-43 ...	939	<i>Nil.</i>
3.	Withdrawn during 1942-43 ...	875	<i>Nil.</i>
V.—1.	Balance on 31st March, 1943	99	<i>Nil.</i>

DETAIL OF OUTSTANDING REQUISITIONS.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>No. of Requisitions.</i>
1939-40	... ..	<i>Nil</i>
1940-41	... ..	1
1941-42	... ..	2
1942-43	... ..	96
	Total	99
	Pending in Audit Branch	39

APPENDIX IV.
STATEMENT SHOWING RECOVERIES DURING THE YEAR 1942-43
OUT OF DEMAND FROM 1ST APRIL 1942 TO 31ST MARCH 1943.

Serial No.	Head.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.	Percentage of Recovery.	Remarks.
1	Miscellaneous unclassified receipt ...	78,296	58,127	...	15,169	79%	
2	License fee for dangerous and offensive trades	7,227	7,227	...	...	100%	
3	Tax on animals	2,299	894	258	1,647	28.8%	
4	Tax on motor vehicles	72,190	72,190	...	...	100%	
5	Tax on horse-drawn vehicles	9,169	9,139	...	30	99%	
6	Tax on hand carts	16,981	16,520	...	461	97.8%	
7	Tax on country-carts	4,647	4,629	...	18	100%	
8	License fee for tongas	53,007	53,007	...	...	100%	
9	License fee for bullock carts	10,890	10,890	...	...	100%	
10	Copying fee	944	944	...	...	100%	
11	Rents for buildings and lands	52,780	50,621	...	2,159	96.6%	
12	Gardens	6,603	6,603	...	...	100%	
13	Tahbazari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
14	House Scavenging Tax	6,056	5,698	...	358	94%	
15	Sale of Night-soil	19,677	19,112	...	565	97.1%	
16	Sale of Sewage	23,409	21,065	...	2,344	90%	
17	Market Rent	11,093	11,070	...	23	100%	
18	Slaughter-house fee	17,137	17,137	...	...	100%	
19	License fee under Section 197 M. A.	13,693	13,693	...	...	100%	
20	Sale of Water	3,92,787	3,82,276	...	10,511	97.8%	
21	Meter Rent	5,033	5,033	...	...	100%	
22	Miscellaneous Water Rate	8,138	8,138	...	...	100%	
23	Cattle Pounds	296	296	...	...	100%	
24	Thara Rent	3,619	2,222	...	1,397	61.4%	
	TOTAL	8,10,971	7,76,031	258	34,682	...	
25	Corporation Property Tax (House Tax)	10,05,490 (Net)	8,13,349	2,659	1,89,482 (gross)	84.9%	
	TOTAL	18,16,461	15,89,380	2,917	2,24,164	...	

STATEMENT SHOWING COLLECTION OF OLD ARREARS UPTO 31ST MARCH 1943 DURING THE YEAR 1942-43.

Serial No.	Head.	Demand on 1-4-42.	Collection during 1942-43.	Remittance etc., during 1942-43.	Total Collection and Remission.	Balance on 1-4-43.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Tax on animals ...	3,053	173	467	640	2,413	
2	Tax on motor vehicles ...	1,682	128	302	430	1,252	
3	Tax on other vehicles... ..	940	212	255	467	473	
4	Rent of buildings and lands ...	91,942	8,226	22,715	30,941	61,001	
5	House Scavenging Tax ...	226	144	...	144	82	
6	Sale of Night Soil	14,778	1,852	565	2,417	12,361	
7	Sale of Sewage	18,075	8,304	31	8,335	9,740	
8	Market Rent	2,607	1,235	....	1,235	1,372	
9	Sale of Water	21,172	8,592	3,386	11,978	9,194	
10	Defunct Committees	1,481	5	845	850	631	
	TOTAL ...	1,55,956	28,871	28,566	57,437	98,519	
11	Misc. unclassified receipt ..	55,442	8,908	21,441	30,349	25,093	
12	Tharra Rent	5,008	1,280	1,962	3,242	1,766	
	TOTAL ...	2,16,406	39,059	51,969	91,028	1,25,378	
13	Corporation Property Tax (House Tax).	2,50,187	1,44,650	2,034	1,46,639	1,03,548	
	TOTAL ...	4,66,593	1,83,709	54,003	2,37,667	2,28,926	

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ARREARS AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS.

Serial No.	Head.	Arrears on 31-3-39.	Arrears on 31-3-40.	Arrears on 31-3-41.	Arrears on 31-3-42.	Arrears on 31-3-43.	Current demand of the year under issue left in arrears.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Tax on animals ... ..	..	..	1,164	1,061	2,413	1,647	
2	Tax on motor vehicles	1,582	3,609	1,824	1,682	1,252	..	
3	Tax on other vehicles	2,182	1,138	85	72	473	509	
4	Rent of Municipal buildings and lands	87,130	89,532	99,319	85,373	61,001	2,159	
5	House Scavenging Tax ... ..	..	..	..	..	82	358	
6	Sale of Night Soil	64,136	16,032	14,046	11,788	12,361	565	
7	Sale of Sewage	16,372	19,922	13,638	7,467	9,740	2,344	
8	Market Rent	2,069	19,414	2,208	1,674	1,372	23	
9	Slaughter-house Fee ... ..	..	7,382	7,382	..	..	..
10	Sale of Water	64,005	26,711	17,045	12,618	9,194	10,511	
11	Crowly Carts	494	912	52	..	..	..
12	Defunct Committees ... ..	..	19,923	6,009	1,341	631	..	
	TOTAL	2,37,970	2,04,575	1,62,772	1,23,076	98,519	18,116	
13	Miscellaneous Demand ... ..	..	2,667	8,313	55,482	40,268	15,169	
14	Tharra Rent ... ..	..	3,201	4,960	5,008	3,163	1,397	
	TOTAL	2,37,970	2,10,443	1,76,045	1,83,566	1,41,950	34,682	
15	Corporation Property Tax (House Tax)	..	..	90,552	2,50,187	1,03,548	1,89,482	
	TOTAL	2,37,970	2,10,443	2,66,597	4,33,753	2,45,498	2,24,164	

APPENDIX V
Corporation of the City of Lahore
INCOME 1942-43

TOTAL INCOME: Rs. 52,70,427

NET INCOME: Rs. 41,32,526

Head	Amount	PERCENTAGE OF	
		Total income	Net income
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education grants and School fees	1,66,175	3.2	4.0
Govt. grant for Tax on Motor Vehicles	72,190	1.4	1.8
Other Govt. grants and loans	6,72,374	12.7	16.2
Fees—Medical	7,762	.1	.2
Suspense Accounts	2,19,400	4.2	5.3
TOTAL	11,37,901	21.6	27.5
Property Tax	10,53,184	19.9	25.5
Local Rate	9,941	.2	.2
Octroi	23,00,264	43.6	55.7
Dangerous and Offensive, trade license fees	7,227	.1	.2
Dog registration fees.	609	0	.0
Wheel Tax (excluding grant for tax on Motor Vehicles)	30,636	.6	.7
Fees for vehicles and drivers' licenses	63,897	1.2	1.5
Income from Municipal properties	62,661	1.2	1.5
Scavenging Tax	5,843	.1	.1
Sale of Night Soil etc.	30,639	.6	.8
Sale of Sewage	30,571	.6	.8
Markets and Slaughter Houses...	30,767	.6	.8
License fee regarding sale of articles of food and drinks	13,693	.3	.3
Sale of Water	4,04,039	7.7	9.8
Other items	88,555	1.7	2.1
TOTAL	41,32,526	78.4	100.0
GRAND TOTAL	52,70,427	100.0	127.5

Corporation of the City of Lahore

EXPENDITURE 1942-43

<i>Head</i>	<i>Amount</i>	PERCENTAGE OF		
		<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Income</i>	<i>Net Income</i>
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Head Office	3,33,631	6·9	6·3	8·1
Octroi	1,82,763	3·7	3·5	4·4
Other Taxes	1,26,987	2·6	2·4	3·0
Municipal Properties ...	8,308	·2	·1	·2
Gardens	62,112	1·3	1·2	1·5
Lighting	2,58,846	5·3	4·9	6·3
Fire Brigade	32,313	·7	·6	·8
Pounds	1,043	·0	·0	·0
Education	5,45,604	11·2	10·4	13·2
Medical	1,59,386	3·2	3·0	3·9
Drainage	15,34,074	31·4	29·1	37·1
Conservancy	4,41,919	9·0	8·4	10·7
Other Public Health Charges	1,94,133	4·0	3·7	4·7
Water Supply	5,59,091	11·4	10·6	13·5
Veterinary Department	5,517	·1	·1	·1
Municipal Works (Roads and Street Watering) ...	2,52,039	5·2	4·8	6·1
Other items	1,88,104	3·8	3·6	4·6
TOTAL ...	48,85,870	100·0	92·7	118·2

APPENDIX VI.

ROADS—METALLED, REMETALLED, WIDENED, RESURFACED, ETC.

1. ROADS METALLED :

Zahur-ud-Din Road, Mianmir Road, Lake Road, portion of Yudishter Road.

2. ROADS REMETALLED OR WIDENED OR BOTH :

Poonch Road, Mohni Road, Kh. Dil Mohd. Road, Fateh Sher Road (portion), Bela Basti Ram Road (portion), Aziz Road, Crown Talkies Road, Yadishter Road, Mohan Lal Road, Data Ganj Bakhsh Road, Bhati Gate, Bazar Sheikhupurian, Chet Ram Road, Hira Mandi, Taxali Gate, Lange Mandi, Bazaz Hatta, Saith Mitha Bazar, Tehsil Bazar, Dabbi Bazar, Gumti Bazar, Line Subhan Khan, Machhi Hatta, Sua Bazar, Bazar Churi Garan.

3. ROADS RESURFACED :

Lawrence Road, Hotu Singh Road, College Road, Caleb Road, Napier Road, Lodge Road, Church Road, Bank Road, Cust Road, Lake Road, Faridkote Road, Queens Road, Davis Road, Sunder Dass Road, Minto Park Road, Montgomery Road, Katchery Road, Roberts Road, Mission Road, Katcha Napier Road, Rattan Chand Road, Nisbet Road, Nicholson Road, Data Ganj Bakhsh and Crown Talkies Road.

4. RESTORATION OF TRENCHES DUG BY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Hotu Singh Road, Mohni Road (portion), Kh. Dil Mohd. Road, Fleming Road, Lawrence Road,

5. FOOTPATHS AND PAVEMENTS ALONG THE ROADS :

Cement concrete footpaths along the Mall from General Post Office to Queen's Statue on one side.

APPENDIX VII.
LITIGATION
1942-43

SUITS AGAINST THE CORPORATION :

Number of suits pending on 1st April, 1942	...	458
Number of suits new instituted or remanded	...	276
Number of suits decided	... ..	548
Number of suits won	... ..	355
Number of suits won in part	... ..	49
Number of suits compromised	... ..	18
Number of suits lost	... ..	126
Number of suits pending on 31st March, 1943	...	186

SUITS BY THE CORPORATION :

Number of suits pending on 1st April, 1942	...	10
Number of suits new instituted	... ..	18
Number of suits decided	... ..	18
Number of suits won	... ..	14
Number of suits compounded	... ..	2
Number of suits lost	... ..	2
Number of suits pending on 31st March, 1943	...	10

CIVIL APPEALS AGAINST THE CORPORATION :

Number of appeals pending on 1st April, 1942	...	20
Number of appeals new instituted	... ..	160
Number of appeals decided	... ..	158
Number of appeals won	... ..	115
Number of appeals lost	... ..	37
Number of appeals remanded	... ..	6
Number of appeals pending on 31st March, 1943	...	22

CIVIL APPEALS BY THE CORPORATION :

Number of appeals pending on 1st April, 1942	...	10
Number of appeals new instituted	... ..	104
Number of appeals decided	... ..	50
Number of appeals won	... ..	7
Number of appeals lost	... ..	42
Number of appeals remanded	... ..	1
Number of appeals pending on 31st March, 1943	...	64

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL CASES DURING THE YEAR 1942-43 :

Number of cases pending on 1st April, 1942	...	3,902
Number of cases instituted during the year	...	5,451
Number of cases decided	... ..	7,554
Number of cases pending on 31st March, 1943	...	1,799

Appendix VIII.

LIST OF BYELAWS, RULES ETC., SANCTIONED OR REVISED
SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF LAST REPORT.

Serial No.	Subject.	Sanctioned vide Notification Number.
1	Amendments to Hackney Carriage Rules.	Punjab Government Notification No. A/1/46-D.III/25, dated 18th April 1942.
2	Amendments to the Byelaws regarding sale of milk and butter.	Punjab Government Notification No. 1397-C-42/26666, dated 28th April 1942.
3	Fair Byelaws	Punjab Government Notification No. 2159-C-42/36077, dated 17th June 1942.
4	Byelaws for regulating the use of Lawrence Gardens Lahore for public resort, creation or amusements.	Punjab Government Notification No. 2074-C-42/41462 dated 22nd July 1942.
5	Byelaws under Section 396 (3) (m) of the City of Lahore Corporation Act, 1941, regarding essential services of municipal servants.	Punjab Government Notification No. 102-C-43/14324, (L. G Corporation) dated 1st March 1943.
6	Rules for regulation of vaccination operations.	Punjab Government Notification No. A/XII/12-B-11/59 dated 4th August 1942.
7	Amendments to Hackney Carriage Rules (enhancing fare to come into force on 24th December 1942.)	Punjab Government Notification No. A/1/46-B-III/77' dated 12th November 1942.
8	Lawrence Garden Byelaws ...	Punjab Government Notification No. 4550-C-42/6744, dated 27th January 1943.
9	Amendments to Byelaws regarding letting loose of bulls.	Punjab Government Notification No. 416-C-43/17159, dated 11th March 1943.
10	Byelaws regarding fumes and noxious vapours.	Punjab Government Notification No. 1357-C-43/22234, dated 30th March 1943.

BYELAWS, ETC., UNDER THE CONSIDERATION OF THE
PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Serial No.	<i>Byelaws under consideration.</i>	<i>Despatched to</i>
1	Amendments to House Agents Byelaws.	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 52, dated 16th January 1943.
2	Amendments to byelaws for Mid-wives and Nurses.	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 36, dated 13th January 1943.
3	Byelaws for Wash Houses ...	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 54, dated 19th January 1943.
4	Amendments to Marriage Byelaws.	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 49, dated 16th January 1943.
5	Amendments to byelaws regarding prohibition from pollution public wells, tanks etc.	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 51, dated 16th January 1943.
6	Amendments to byelaws regarding Bakeries.	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 35, dated 13th January 1943.
7	Byelaws regarding fumes and noxious vapours etc.	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 55, dated 18th January 1943.
8	Amendments to byelaws for registration of sweepers.	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 50, dated 16th January 1943.
9	Amendments to byelaws for pleasure grounds.	S. M. L. G. <i>vide</i> letter No. 302 dated 10th March 1943.
10	Building Byelaws ...	D. C. <i>vide</i> letter No. 193, dated 11th February 1943.
11	Amendments to Stables Byelaws	S. M. L. G. <i>vide</i> letter No. 301, dated 10th March 1943.
12	Byelaws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous traders.	S. M. L. G. <i>vide</i> letter Mo. 295, dated 9th March 1943.
13	Amendments to the byelaws for the registration of Births and Deaths.	S. M. L. G. <i>vide</i> letter No. 312, dated 12th March 1943.
14	Water Supply Byelaws ...	Commissioner <i>vide</i> letter No. 323, dated 16th March 1943.
15	Amendments to fair byelaws ...	S. M. L. G. <i>vide</i> letter No. 381, dated 17th March 1943.
16	Byelaws (amendments) to regulate the construction of water borne sanitary installation and drainage installation.	S. M. L. G. <i>vide</i> letter No. 334, dated 18th March 1943.
17	Amendments to Theatre, Boxing contest bye-laws etc.	S. M. L. G. <i>vide</i> letter No. 303, dated 10th March 1943.

