

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
(SUBURBS & EXTENDED SUBURBS)
FOR THE YEAR
1960-61**



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS
1961

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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1960-61.**

(SUBURBS)

58.* The Municipal Administration of the Suburban areas continued to be carried on under the direct charge of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Suburbs) during the year under review.

59. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 21.80 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of accounts for the year 1959-60 the actual Opening Balance for 1960-61 was Rs. 18.84 lacs which was less by Rs. 20.13 lacs than the actual Opening Balance of the previous year viz., Rs. 38.98 lacs. The total income was budgeted at Rs. 2.40 lacs but the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 2,57.79 lacs showing an increase of Rs. 17.79 lacs over the budgeted amount and an increase of Rs. 26.14 lacs over the actuals of the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,30.93 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the budgeted amount was Rs. 2,60.62 lacs but the actual expenditure at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,44.19 lacs which was less than the figure originally estimated by Rs. 16.73 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 20.62 lacs was thus reduced to a surplus of Rs. 13.60 lacs.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals that there was a net increase of Rs. 17.80 lacs, compared with the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 2.40 lacs and a decrease of Rs. 16 lacs as compared with the revised estimates of Rs. 2,57.79 lacs.

The actual expenditure for the year, i.e., Rs. 2,44.19 lacs showed a net increase of Rs. 10.68 lacs over the actual expenditure of Rs. 2,33.51 lacs of the previous year. It was, however, less by Rs. 16.42 lacs than the original budgeted expenditure of Rs. 2,60.62 lacs.

The final sanctioned grants for the year aggregated to Rs. 308.51 lacs against which the actuals amounted to Rs. 2,44.19 lacs at the close of the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 36.46 lacs was being renewed for expenditure during the year 1961-62 and the balance, viz., Rs. 27.86 lacs was treated as savings.

The amount of the loan raised during the year to finance the capital works expenditure was Rs. 87 lacs. A contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs was received from Government as usual. The total funds available for expenditure were Rs. 1,64.93 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,15.63 lakhs, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 49.30 lakhs in Loan Funds at the close of the year. The percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates was 60 as against 62 and 43 in the preceding two years. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 5,88.07 lakhs.

The book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted Rs. 1,03.06 lacs including Rs. 47 in cash with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal Debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investments comes to Rs. 1,03.54 lacs. This, together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1961, viz., Rs. 65,107 and the cash with the State Bank of India of Rs. 47 brings the amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 1,04.19 lacs, which more than covers the amount, viz., Rs. 1,01.14 lacs at which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated upto 31st March 1960. The excess in the Sinking Fund Investment account was thus Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

60. The rates of taxes during the year under report in respect of General Tax and Halalkhore Tax were 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (which included $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Fire Tax) and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively. The rates for water supply by meter measurement varied from Rs. 0.75 to Rs. 2.50 per 1,000 gallons, in respect of bills issued from 1-9-1959 to 31-3-1960 and from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 5.50 per 10,000 litres for bills issued for the period from 1-4-1960 to 30-9-1960. Education Cess was levied on properties, at 1 per cent., of the rateable values of which ranged from Rs. 75 to Rs. 299 and at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on those the rateable value whereof was Rs. 300 and above. Properties having rateable value below Rs. 75 were exempted from the levy.

At the close of the year, the total number of properties on the Assessment Register was 49,186 as against 46,648 and 45,240 in the previous two years, showing an increase of 2,738 and 1,408 properties for the preceding two years. The rateable value of all properties was Rs. 7,53.34 lacs as against Rs. 6,49.59 lacs and Rs. 5,87.99 lacs for the previous two years. This gave a rateable value of Rs. 147.64 per head of population as against Rs. 127.31 and Rs. 115.24 in the previous two years.

4,033 complaints were registered during the year under report, out of which 2,758 complaints were registered under Section 167 of the Act and 1,275 were registered under Section 162 of the Act. There were 26 appeals against rateable values under Section 217 of the Act. Of these, 7 were withdrawn, 10 were settled and 9 were pending decision on 31st March 1961.

* Paragraphs 1 to 57 of the Review of the Standing Committee relate to the Administration Report of the City of Bombay.

38 suits were filed against rate payers for the recovery of taxes during the year under report.

Miscellaneous receipts amounted to a sum of Rs. 69,274 during the year under report.

The net total demand in respect of Property and Wheel Taxes, etc., for the year was Rs. 3,85.97 lacs. The total amount collected during the year including arrears was Rs. 2,25.75 lacs as against Rs. 1,90.22 lacs in the previous year. The total amount of outstanding taxes at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,60.22 lacs, the percentage of outstandings to net demand being 41.51 as against 44.59 in the preceding year. The Standing Committee find that accumulation of large arrears of taxes has become almost a normal feature of the collection of our annual revenue and consider that it is very necessary that in order to bring down the huge outstandings, a more sustained and concentrated effort should be made by the Department.

The rates of taxation during the year continued to be the same as in the preceding year, viz., 5 per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were more than Rs. 2,000 in each case and 2½ per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 or below but not less than Rs. 500 in each case. The rates in respect of village properties were 3 per cent. in case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were more than Rs. 2,000 in each case and 1½ per cent. in case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 and below but not less than Rs. 500 in each case in the area specified in List I of Schedule FF appended to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act and 2 per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were more than Rs. 2,000 in each case and 1 per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 and below but not less than Rs. 500 in each case in the areas specified in List II of Schedule FF appended to the Act. The properties having a rateable value of Rs. 499 and below were exempted. The properties owned by the same person and falling in the same locality were grouped together for the levy of this tax. The net demand in respect of the tax was Rs. 49.14 lacs including the arrears of Rs. 23.06 lacs. The amount collected was Rs. 22.53 lacs, i.e., about 45.86 per cent. of the demand.

From the classification of properties according to the rateable values, it is found that out of a total of 49,186 properties as many as 48,955 properties came within the rateable value upto Rs. 20,000 leaving only 231 properties having rateable values between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 3,50,001 and above as against 46,448, 46,265, and 183, respectively, in the preceding year.

61. In order to give additional amenities to the residents in the Suburban areas, a number of works was carried out during the year. Cleansing of open *Kutcha* drains and sewers were attended to from time to time. During the year under review, the work of laying sewers in drainage districts Nos. I, II and III comprising of Bandra-Khar-Santacruz, Juhu-Vile parle Andheri and Kurla-Chembur, Ghatkopar, respectively, made further progress.

After the sewers in different areas started functioning, notices under Section 231 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, were served with the sanction of the Standing Committee on the property owners for joining their house drains to the newly laid sewers. 708 Notices were served under Section 231 of the B. M. C. Act and in 447 cases parties have submitted proposals and in 258 cases parties carried out the works. 342 privies were converted into waterclosets on full flushing system and an amount of Rs. 47,632 was paid to owners of properties by way of subvention.

In all 22 Street connections for premises to the newly laid sewers were given at Municipal cost amounting to Rs. 3,970.

The transport section, Mechanical Branch and Planning Section were established in Bandra Municipal office on 17th November 1958. Electrification of 15 Municipal properties at a cost of Rs. 60,000 and rewiring of 4 Municipal premises at a cost of Rs. 17,900 were carried out.

62. An amount of Rs. 1,56,311 was spent during the year under report on normal repairs including monsoon works of about 105 Municipal Buildings in the Suburbs.

The total mileage of the roads in the Suburbs is about 192.81 sq. miles comprising 3.46 miles of water-bound road, 164.05 miles of Asphalt road, 19.68 miles of concrete road and about 5.62 miles of unmetred road. The cost of maintenance of asphalted roads amounted to Rs. 8,76,370.

The ferry service between Versova and Madh Islands was maintained. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 27,218 as against the expenditure of Rs. 28,875 including repairs to Ferry Boats.

The cost of street lighting by electric lamps numbering 7,282 amounted to Rs. 7.56 lacs, as against 6,970 and Rs. 6.71 lacs, respectively, in the preceding year.

The work of issuing permission to factories, under Section 390 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, continued to be dealt with by the Factory Section under the City Engineer.

In spite of careful vigilance, the state of unauthorized constructions could not be checked effectively. In 514 cases of unauthorized structures, sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained as against 213 in the preceding year.

The total number of buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 1,347 while those by Co-operative Housing Societies and by the employers for their employees were 83 and 21 respectively, as against 578,18 and 389, respectively, in the preceding year. In all, 1,045 building completion certificates were received and 502 buildings were sanctioned for occupation. 18 Buildings or portions thereof collapsed during the year, due to which 15 persons were injured and 6 killed.

In all 25 Town Planning Schemes are being implemented in the Suburban area. During the year declaration was made for the variation of one more scheme, leaving one more scheme to be declared for variation hereafter. The number of applications for Commencement Certificates was 433.

63. Suburbs, in the same way as the City, were supplied with water by gravity from the three lakes, viz., Tansa, Vehar, and Tulsī. For distribution purposes, the Suburbs are divided into Western and Eastern Suburbs. In the Suburban areas, water is supplied for 24 hours except for certain elevated localities like Bandra Hill and Pali Hill, which receive water for shorter periods. The Western Suburbs are served by the 57" West Tansa mains at Marol and Bandra. The Eastern Suburbs are supplied water through the tapplings on the 72" west Tansa main, Duct line, 48" Tansa Main and 48" > 32" > 24" Vehar main. Water for all purposes was charged by meter measurement. 1,601 new connections were made during the year in the Suburbs. The total number of stand pipes in the Suburbs was 473 of which 140 were for the gratuitous use of the public and the remaining were on payment. 54,878.80 mega litres of water was supplied to the Suburban areas during the year.

222.75 miles of water mains of various sizes varying from 3" to 36" were maintained during the year. There were 6,081 complaints regarding short supply, against 3,059 in the previous year. It is reported that most of these complaints were due to inadequate sizes of connections, absence of connections and manipulation of supply by landlords.

There were 63 bursts which were promptly repaired. 12,607 works pertaining to chokes in service pipes and repairs to communication pipes, fire hydrants, etc., were carried out.

There were 140 public Stand pipes and 61 wells during the year under report and about 1,600.17 mega litres of water was supplied gratuitously to the public through stand pipes.

627 disconnection orders were issued, out of which 79 connections were cut off and in the remaining cases, orders were not executed as the amounts of the Municipal dues were paid up in time. In addition, 8 disconnections were made because of defective fittings. In all 1,056 notices were issued for defective fittings, chokes in service pipes, etc., during the year and in 317 cases, prosecutions were launched as the owners failed to carry out the works within the stipulated time. The total revenue derived during the year from meter hire amounted to Rs. 1.82 lacs and that from the sale of water for all purposes by meter measurement amounted to Rs. 64.71 lacs. The amount recovered as compounded charges was Rs. 2.19 lacs.

For improving water supply in the Suburbs, about 34.31 miles of mains were laid during the year.

64. During the year 7,366 Licences and Permits were issued as against 7,149 issued in the preceding year. The fees realized therefrom amounted to about Rs. 2.91 lacs, as against Rs. 2.04 lacs in the preceding year. The loss of revenue incidental to the disuse or demolition of old licenced premises etc., amounted to about Rs. 4,725 as against loss of about Rs. 3,610 in the previous year. Fees amounting to Rs. 1,01,379 were received for permits issued for exhibiting 1,316 skysigns and advertisements while corresponding figures for the previous year were 889 permits and about Rs. 47,683 as realisation of fees thereof. The fees realized from the issue of licences to Hawkers and Squatters amounted to Rs. 66,503 as against Rs. 49,315 in the previous year.

During the year 1,539 prosecutions for offences under the Act, as against 464 in the previous year, were instituted. The total amount of fines inflicted in 633 cases of convictions was about Rs. 7,720 as against Rs. 3,980 for the previous year in 185 cases of convictions.

The total revenue of the Department from various sources was about Rs. 4.96 lacs, as against Rs. 3.12 lacs in the preceding year.

65. The total number of establishments registered at the close of the year was 15,373 as against 14,747 in the previous year. During the year 16,888 visits Administration of Shops and Establishments Act. were paid to various establishments and 195 complaints were received whereas 4 were pending disposal at the close of the year. 864 new mass raids were arranged during the year, while 79 prosecutions were instituted during the year, as against 649 in the previous year. The total amount of fines realised was Rs. 23,235 as against Rs. 16,680 in the previous year. Government is expected to sanction Rs. 16,680 by way of grants-in-aid for the year 1959-60. An amount of Rs. 2,859 was received by way of Registration Fees, etc., during the year as against Rs. 2,150 in the preceding year.

Theatre Tax.—The total collection of receipts from the tax on 14 Class II Theatres till 30th September 1960 amounted to Rs. 67,987.40. From 1st October 1960 collection of Theatre Tax is done by Dy. A. & C. (S).

For the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the staff consisting of one Junior Inspector and one Clerk which was appointed, was continued during the year under report. 82 complaints were received, 7 pending at the close of the preceding year. 73 complaints were disposed of mostly by effecting compromises between employers and employees and 13 cases were pending at the close of the year.

66. During the year, the number of Municipal Markets and Slaughter Houses Markets and Slaughter Houses. remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., 16 and 5, respectively. Besides, there were two private markets as in the previous year. Several improvements in the Municipal markets were made during the year under report.

Out of the 4,815 buffaloes, 645 cows and bullocks and 1,04,658 sheep and goats brought for slaughter, 91 buffaloes, 26 cows and bullocks and 1,282 sheep and goats were rejected on ante-mortem examination.

During the year, unwholesome articles of food such as fruit, fish, vegetable, etc., weighing 23,501 lbs. were destroyed as against 25,091, 31,341 and 48,248 lbs. during the preceding three years. The total meat destroyed was 10,410 lbs., as against 9,197, 8,935 and 9,215.5 lbs. in the previous three years. Out of 183 cases filed for unauthorized slaughter and sale of animals, 182 of them resulted in convictions. Total fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 4,502. The total amount realised by auction sale of confiscated animals, etc., was Rs. 1,172, etc.

The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 9,14,905 as against Rs. 6,09,191 and Rs. 7,01,099 realised in the previous two years.

67. There were in all 19 gardens in the suburbs, including the sites developed during the year viz., (1) Shivaji Udyan at Chunabhathi, Kurla, (2) Garden at Suburban Gardens. Perry Road, Bandra, and (3) Garden at 8th Road, near Gymkhana, Santa Cruz (East). 1,250 trees have been planted on roadsides and gardens.

Music programmes were arranged at the gardens and bandstands in the Suburbs during the year, as usual.

68. There were on 31st March 1961, 153 Municipal Schools and 47 classes in the Suburbs. The total number of pupils as on 31st March 1961 was 76,508. Education. The average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 65,140.

The number of Municipal owned school buildings in the Suburbs was 46. One new school building at Ghatkopar, was built.

Physical Education was imparted as per the curriculum laid down by Government. Sport competitions of pupils in Suburban schools were held at 6 centres. Various extra curricular activities like Sharad Utsav, celebration of Independence Day and Republic Day, and excursion to places of historical importance were conducted during the year.

The teaching of English in Upper Primary Classes was introduced on voluntary basis as per the decision of Government.

The work of enforcement of compulsory education was being looked after by the Assistant Special Attendance Officer with the assistance of Superintendent of Municipal Schools and their Subordinate Supervising Officers.

Certified undernourished children received the benefit of free supply of toned milk.

There were 73 Aided Schools at the close of the year with 747 teachers for 25,672 pupils. There were 20 Recognised Schools with 95 teachers and 2,625 pupils attending them.

The total amount of grants assessed during the year was Rs. 3.45 lacs. Recourse was taken to apply cuts to the assessed grants taking into consideration the sources of income from fees, etc., of the schools concerned.

69. The total area of the Suburbs admeasures about 43,398 acres or 67.81 sq. miles and has a population of 5,10,250 as per 1951 Census. The mid-year estimated population for 1960 was 8,42,000. The mean density of population roughly came to 19.4 per acre.

The number of live births recorded during the year was 27,970 (14,451 males and 13,519 females) which was more by 94 than that during the previous year *i.e.*, 27,876. Still births reported during the year were 760 or 2.7 per cent. of live births. The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 7,491 (4,097 males and 3,394 females) as against 6,705 in the previous year, showing an increase of 786. Deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 1,963 which showed a decrease by 23 against the number in the preceding year. The infant mortality rate for the year was 70.2 per 1,000 as against 71.2 for the previous year. Birth rate was 54.8 and death rate was 14.7 per 1,000 population, giving a natural increase of 40.1 per 1,000. Deaths due to communicable diseases were Small-pox 95, Enteric fever 43, Influenza 2, Tuberculosis 486, Dysentery 44, Diphtheria 38 and Poliomyelitis 22. No deaths were reported from Malaria, Plague and Cholera. It is reported that the sanitary conditions in the merged areas improved in several respects. Licences were issued to all such trades as were found conducted in the Municipal limits with a view to enforcing on them the minimum hygienic and sanitary requirements.

In order to promote an improvement in the level of Health and to disseminate knowledge on health, hygiene and cleaner living amongst the citizens, "Health and Cleansing weeks" were organised in selected localities with the help of local social organizations throughout the year. Localities were selected in turns for intensive cleansing and rectification of sanitary defects in the residential premises, etc. T.A.B. inoculations and vaccinations against small-pox were done. Health education of the residents of new localities was carried out by exhibiting films on health and sanitation. Food sanitation was also enforced.

The Publicity Section of the Public Relations Department disseminated knowledge through popular media like posters, leaflets, health exhibitions, film shows, and talks through mobile vans during cleansing and other immunization campaigns against communicable diseases and food sanitation drives. During the year 58 intensive cleansing campaigns, 85 T.A.B. inoculation campaigns and 149 vaccination campaigns were assisted by propaganda through publicity van.

The scheme for the supply of milk on Sundays to children under 12 years of age was continued as before at 23 centres and on an average 8,740 children received the milk feed on Sundays. Supplementing the milk-feed with snacks was continued during the year in Municipal Schools upto 7th September 1960 and in all 11,850 undernourished children from Municipal Schools received 6 ozs. of toned pasteurized milk each, on every school working day. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the supply of milk and snacks amounted to about Rs. 3,00,000.

It is disconcerting to note that as many as 486 deaths were due to Tuberculosis alone, which are apparently far more than the total deaths caused by all other communicable diseases. The Committee would like to urge upon the Municipal Health Authorities to accelerate implementation of health measures so that death rate may be appreciably reduced.

There were in all 14 Municipal Dispensaries rendering medical relief in the merged Suburban area during the year. To meet the growing demand on medical relief service, steps to provide more dispensaries at convenient sites have been taken. A 20 bed maternity home at Andheri has already been started. Medical Relief is also rendered in the villages through 3 mobile dispensary units according to a planned programme.

The total number of new patients treated in all the dispensaries was 5,51,246 whereas the total out-patient attendance was 19,44,657.

70. The Conservancy services comprising cleansing of roads and footpaths, collection, removal and disposal of refuse and night soil, licensing and destruction of dogs and destruction of rats, etc., were carried out satisfactorily during the year.

The total surface of roads, footpaths and open spaces cleaned during the year was 46.37 lacs square yards. 69,062 tons of refuse were collected during the year, out of which 55,700 tons were utilized for reclamation of low-lying Municipal lands and 13,362 tons were sold to private parties. No refuse was disposed of by incineration.

About 6,558 gallons of night soil were removed daily by the suburban conservancy staff. The night soil contents were continued to be disposed of at the three depots, discharging the same at various points into the creeks except for a small quantity used for composting at Ghatkopar during the dry season.

In pursuance of the policy to improve the methods of disposal of excrementitious matter the night soil depots with hoppers at the new purification works situated at Andheri—Versova Road and Ghatkopar—Mahul Road started functioning. The one at Khar purification works could not be put into commission owing to lack of approach roads.

1,973 dog licences were issued as against 2,118 in the previous year and 12,790 ownerless dogs were caught and removed to the Lethal Chambers at Mahaluxmi during the year.

Rat destruction.—The total number of rats caught during the year was 65,453, as against 86,496 in the previous year.

Removal and Disposal of carcasses.—The right of removing and disposing of carcasses was entrusted to the Greater Bombay Co-operative Society. The Madhavis operated in the villages. 12,716 carcasses were disposed of at the disposal ground.

The work of construction of 48 additional tenements at Hasanabad Lane, was completed. The staff took advantage of the existing Co-operative Credit Society Welfare Centres existing in the localities where there were staff quarters. Construction of houses for labour staff was in progress in three places.

The total amount of Rs. 81,192 was earned by sale of rights, manures, etc.

Veterinary Dispensary at Khar.—The work of anti-rabic treatment was carried out at the dispensary.

The number of animals and birds treated and inoculations done during the year was 2,936 and 137 respectively, and the revenue realised during the year was Rs. 3,834.75.

During the year, the fleet of motor vehicles of Municipal Transport in the Suburbs consisted of 289 vehicles. An ambulance Van and a Cash Van were purchased during the year.

(EXTENDED SUBURBS).

71. The *ex-local* bodies, *viz.*, Goregaon, Dahisar, Malad, Kandivli, Borivli and Mulund and the 34 villages of the District Local Board, Thana, referred to in Schedules I and II of the Bombay Act LVIII of 1956, merged with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay with effect from 1st February 1957.

At the close of the year under report Budget 'F' revealed a surplus of Rs. 6.88 lacs, as against Rs. 13.58 lacs for the preceding year.

The actual Income, Expenditure and Surplus in respect of the transactions during the year were Rs. 58.37 lacs, Rs. 51.49 lacs and Rs. 6.88 lacs respectively. The surplus Cash Balance as on 31st March 1960 thus worked out to Rs. 8.99 lacs as against the Opening Balance of Rs. 3.95 lacs on 1st April 1960. During the year, a loan of Rs. 22 lacs was raised by public subscription and Rs. 10 lacs internally. The loan liabilities of the Corporation in respect of Budget 'F' at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1.02 lacs.

72. The rates of taxes during the year under report in respect of General Tax were 14½ per cent. in the areas of the defunct Municipalities of Malad and Kandivli; 17 per cent. in the areas of the defunct Municipality of Borivli; 19½ per cent. in the areas of the defunct Municipality of Mulund; 12 per cent. in the areas of the defunct Village Panchayat of Goregaon and 10 per cent. in the areas of the defunct Village Panchayat of Dahisar; 16 per cent. in respect

of properties in the villages occupied for industrial purposes and 8 per cent. in respect of other properties in the villages. The properties, the rateable value of which did not exceed Rs. 75 in each case in a year were exempted.

At the close of the year, the total number of properties on the Assessment Register was 23,489 as against 21,433 in the previous year. The rateable value of all these properties was Rs. 2,29.78 lacs as against Rs. 199.57 lacs for the previous year. This gave a rate of Rs. 207.89 per head of population as against Rs. 180.56 in the preceding year. Receipts from Property Tax and Wheel Tax against the net total demand of Rs. 91.09 lacs including arrears of Rs. 55.86 lacs for the years prior to 1st April 1960, were Rs. 40.08 lacs as against Rs. 31.08 lacs in the previous year.

1,504 complaints against the rateable values of the properties were registered during the year under report, out of which 1,079 were registered under Section 167 of the Act, and the remaining 425 under Section 162 of the Act. There were 33 appeals against rateable values under Section 217 of the Act, out of which 7 were withdrawn, 17 were settled and 9 were pending decision at the end of the year. 2,204 claims as against 1,276 of the previous year for refund of taxes were received during the year and 1,046 claims were admitted and an amount of Rs. 23,918.78 was allowed on that account.

73. The Halalkhore Tax was levied at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the rateable value.

Halalkhore Tax.

74. An amount of Rs. 22,283 was spent during the year under report on normal repairs and maintenance of 59 Municipal Buildings in the Extended Suburbs.

Upkeep, Maintenance and Repairs of Municipal Properties and Roads.

The total mileage of the roads in the Extended Suburbs is 72, comprising 6 miles of water bound road, 57 miles of bituminous road, 3 miles of concrete road and 6 miles of unmetalled roads. Some of the water bound roads were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 88,220. Rs. 1,300 were spent in fixing new name boards and also for repairs of the existing name boards.

Strict supervision was maintained over irregular, unauthorized and haphazard constructions of buildings in the Extended Suburbs and prosecutions were launched against defaulting house-owners. The total number of new buildings constructed by private enterprise was 348 during the year and 3 by co-operative housing societies. In all 353 building completion certificates were received and 140 buildings were sanctioned for occupation. 3 buildings or portions thereof collapsed due to which 2 persons were injured.

75. Water Works Department in the Extended Suburbs comprised of (a) Distribution and Maintenance Section of Western Section, comprising of P and R Wards, (b) Distribution and Maintenance Section comprising of T Ward, (c) Construction Branch for Western Extended Suburbs, and (d) Construction Branch for Eastern Extended Suburbs.

Water Supply.

The main source of water supply for Kandivli, Borivli, Dahisar and outlying villages is mainly through wells. For augmenting the water supply of the Western Extended Suburbs a proposal to create a lake of the Dahisar river of capacity for supplying 6 million gallons of water per day has been sanctioned by the Corporation after a preliminary survey.

In addition to metered connections, water is supplied free at 83 Stand Pipes.

There were 1,700 complaints in Western Section and 204 complaints in the Eastern Extended Suburbs regarding short supply of water.

During the year 24 Notices were served for defective fittings. There were 17 cases of disconnection orders.

Total revenue of Rs. 7,73,950 was derived upto the end of the year for sale of water meter hires and for testing of pipes and fittings.

76. The Licences and permits renewed and issued during the year under report numbered 1,528 and 24, respectively, and the fees realised therefrom amounted to about Rs. 35,944.50 and Rs. 6,408.00, making a total of Rs. 42,352.50.

Licences.

The total number of permits for exhibiting sky-signs and advertisements issued and revenue derived therefrom during the year was 24 and Rs. 1,686.79, respectively.

The fees realised from hawkers and squatters licences amounted to Rs. 10,751.

77. The total number of shops and establishments registered under the Shops and Administration of Shops Establishments Act, at the close of the year was 6,006, as against 5,186 and Establishments Act. of the previous year. During the year 9,673 visits and revisits were paid to various establishments. 432 complaints including the 3 pending at the close of last year, were received of which 420 were disposed of, leaving 15 pending disposal at the close of the year. 38 mass raids were arranged during the year.

Payment of Wages Act.—Staff consisting of one Inspector and one Peon appointed for the administration of this Act, was continued during the year under report. 80 out of 86 complaints received were amicably settled and four complaints were pending at the close of the year. In two cases complaints were filed in Payment of Wages Court and the decision of the Court is awaited.

Theatre Tax.—Theatre Tax collected from 8 Class II Theatres for performances amounted to Rs. 24,641 upto September 1960. From 1st October 1960 its collection is transferred to Dy. A. & C.'s Department.

78. There were in all 8 Municipal Markets (of which three were Open Air Markets) and Markets and Slaughter Houses. 8 private Markets. The slaughtering of sheep and goats was done in the slaughtering chambers attached to Borivli, Kandivli and Mulund Municipal Markets and at Private Markets at Goregaon, Malad and Aarey Colony. The total number of animals slaughtered was 15,806. (The work of construction of Mulund Vegetable Market was nearly completed.

During the year about 2,000 K. gms. of Mutton, Fish, Vegetable and Fruits were destroyed on inspection in the Markets.

The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,62,482 as against Rs. 92,663 and Rs. 1,01,273 during the the preceding two years.

During the year, in all 11 raids were carried out for the detection of unauthorized slaughter and sale of animals in different parts of the Extended Suburbs, as against 30 in the preceding year. Out of them, 9 cases resulted in conviction, and the fines inflicted was Rs. 220. The amount realised by auction sale of confiscated animals was Rs. 125. The total contraband meat destroyed was 228.4 K.gms.

79. There are 5 gardens in the area. Two new gardens at Kandivli and Malad were laid out during the year. Music programmes were arranged at Lala Tulsiram Gardens. Park, Mulund. The expenditure incurred for maintenance of gardens was Rs. 14,668.

80. There were 41 schools and 28 classes in the Extended Suburban Area on 31st March 1961, the total number of Primary Schools being 29 and that of Education. there Lower Primary 40: The total number of pupils on 31st March 1961 was 21,378 as against the figure of 18,844 pupils on the roll on 31st March 1960. The highest number of pupils during the year was 22,835 at end of August 1960 and the average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 17,521.

At the end of the year, there were 537 ordinary teachers as against 500 ordinary teachers in the previous year. Out of 537 teachers, 487 (*i.e.*, 90.6 per cent.) were trained, as against 386 (*i.e.*, 77.3 per cent.) in the previous year.

The syllabus of studies was divided month by month for the guidance of teachers and for gradual completion of studies in time as per schedule. Teachers' Diaries, Progress cards and Progress Registers were maintained in all schools. Monthly tests of pupils of Standards IV to VII and Weekly tests of pupils of Standards I to III were taken during the year. 707 pupils had appeared for the Primary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Government in April 1961 out of whom 368 pupils were declared successful.

The number of Municipal owned school buildings in the Extended Suburbs at the end of the year was 27. Remaining schools were accommodated in rented buildings.

Physical Education was imparted as per the curriculum laid down by Government. Various extra-curricular activities, *viz.*, *Sharad Utsav*, excursions, etc., were conducted in the schools on the lines of the City and Suburban schools. Mass Drill Displays, Annual Sports, Annual Scout Sports, etc., were also held during the year.

The work of enforcement of compulsion was being looked after by the Assistant Special Attendance Officer with the help of respective Superintendents of Municipal Schools and their

Subordinate Supervising Officers. The tri-annual census of non-attending School-age children was taken during the year under report which revealed the figure of 7,185 of age range of 3 to 6 and 2,097 of compulsory age children.

There were 42 Aided Schools at the close of the year with 370 teachers imparting education to 12,489 pupils. There were also 20 schools which were reorganised but which did not receive grant from the Corporation. There were 110 teachers in these schools imparting education to 2,769 pupils.

The average cost per pupil was Rs. 52.49 to the Aided Schools and Rs. 5.20 to the Corporation.

The total amount of assessed grant came to Rs. 1.51 lacs. However, the Budget provision being less, recourse had to be taken to apply cuts to the assessed grant and the final amount worked out to Rs. 0.63 lacs.

81. The total area of the Extended Suburbs was about 47,980 acres or 75 sq. miles with a population of 1,55,174 as per 1951 Census and the mid-year estimated population for 1960 was 2,56,000. The mean density of population was 3.27 per acre.

Public Health.

A Survey of the pre-merger licensable trades was made and minimum essential requirements were communicated to their owners.

'Health and Cleanliness Days' were organized in all the three Wards every month.

Ante-natal, Post-natal and Family Planning Clinics were started at the Maternity Homes.

All stables were surveyed and usual stable requirements, in order to improve their conditions, were communicated to the parties concerned.

The whole area of the Extended Suburbs is undrained and unsewered. Effective steps on a wider scale are required to be taken.

All possible steps are being taken to improve the food establishments and stables.

A rapid survey of Municipal Schools was taken with a view to enable the under-nourished pupils to avail of the benefits of Free Milk Supply Scheme. 8,558 children were detected as undernourished out of 10,951 pupils examined in schools.

The total number of births was 8,369 as against 8,003 for the year 1960, showing an excess of 366.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 1,985 as against 1,774 in 1960 showing an increase of 211. The infant mortality rate was 60.5 per 1,000 live births. Steps are required to be taken for reducing the same still further.

Terminal disinfection of houses was carried out and concurrent disinfection was advised wherever cases of infectious diseases were known to have occurred.

There were in all 6 Municipal Dispensaries rendering Medical Relief in the merged Extended Suburban area during the year. There were 2 Ambulances, one each at Malad and Mulund, for rendering services on payment of prescribed charges. There were also two Maternity Homes, one at Malad and the other at Mulund.

Medical Relief.

82. The Conservancy services comprising cleansing of roads, footpaths and open channel drains, collection, removal and disposal of refuse and night soil and cesspool contents, removal and disposal of carcasses, destruction of rats and stray dogs and dog licensing were carried out satisfactorily during the year.

Street Cleansing and Conservancy.

Collection and removal of refuse was done by means of 374 Municipal dust-bins and 57 unauthorized dumping places. The total surface of roads, footpaths and open spaces cleaned during the year was 18.28 lacs sq. yds., as against 17.1 lacs sq. yds. of the previous year. All the 26,096 tons of refuse collected were utilized for the reclamation of low-lying Municipal lands.

There were 5,519 privies on basket system on 1st April 1960 whereas on 31st March 1961 the same decreased to 5,419.

4,306 gallons of night soil were removed daily. The night soil and cesspool contents were disposed of at the depots at Borivli and Oshivra and also at Versova Purification plants.

Proposals for providing additional public sanitary conveniences at various places were under consideration. Special services on payment for cleansing and removal of contents of septic tanks etc., were continued.

During the year 13,657 rats were caught as against 12,088 in the previous year.

Removal and Disposal of carcasses.—The right of removing and disposing of carcasses from the Extended Suburban Area was entrusted to private contractors. In all 11 big and small animals were removed through Municipal Vans.

The existing Conservancy Staff quarters at Borivli, Malad, Goregaon and Mulund were found inadequate. During the year, 36 tenements were constructed at Kandivli for housing the Conservancy labour staff.

A total income of Rs. 16,226 was earned through the Conservancy Branch during the year under report.

83. This year also, the Municipal Chief Auditor's Report has not been included in the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report, as required by Section 137 (4) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as it was not received in time. The Standing Committee feel that every effort should be made to comply with the statutory provisions by the departments concerned. The Municipal Chief Auditor's Report would have been of much help to the Standing Committee while studying the report of the Municipal Commissioner. The report however, will be forwarded to the Corporation separately when received.

84. In conclusion, the Standing Committee desire to record their appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Shri V. L. Gidvani, who held the office of the Municipal Commissioner upto 29th April 1960 and Shri M. G. Pimputkar, who succeeded him as Municipal Commissioner, and whose high administrative ability and financial acumen were of great help to the Committee. The Committee also place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the other Municipal Staff.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,

BOMBAY, 20th October 1961.

W. S. MATKAR,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

PART II

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(EXTENDED SUBURBS)

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