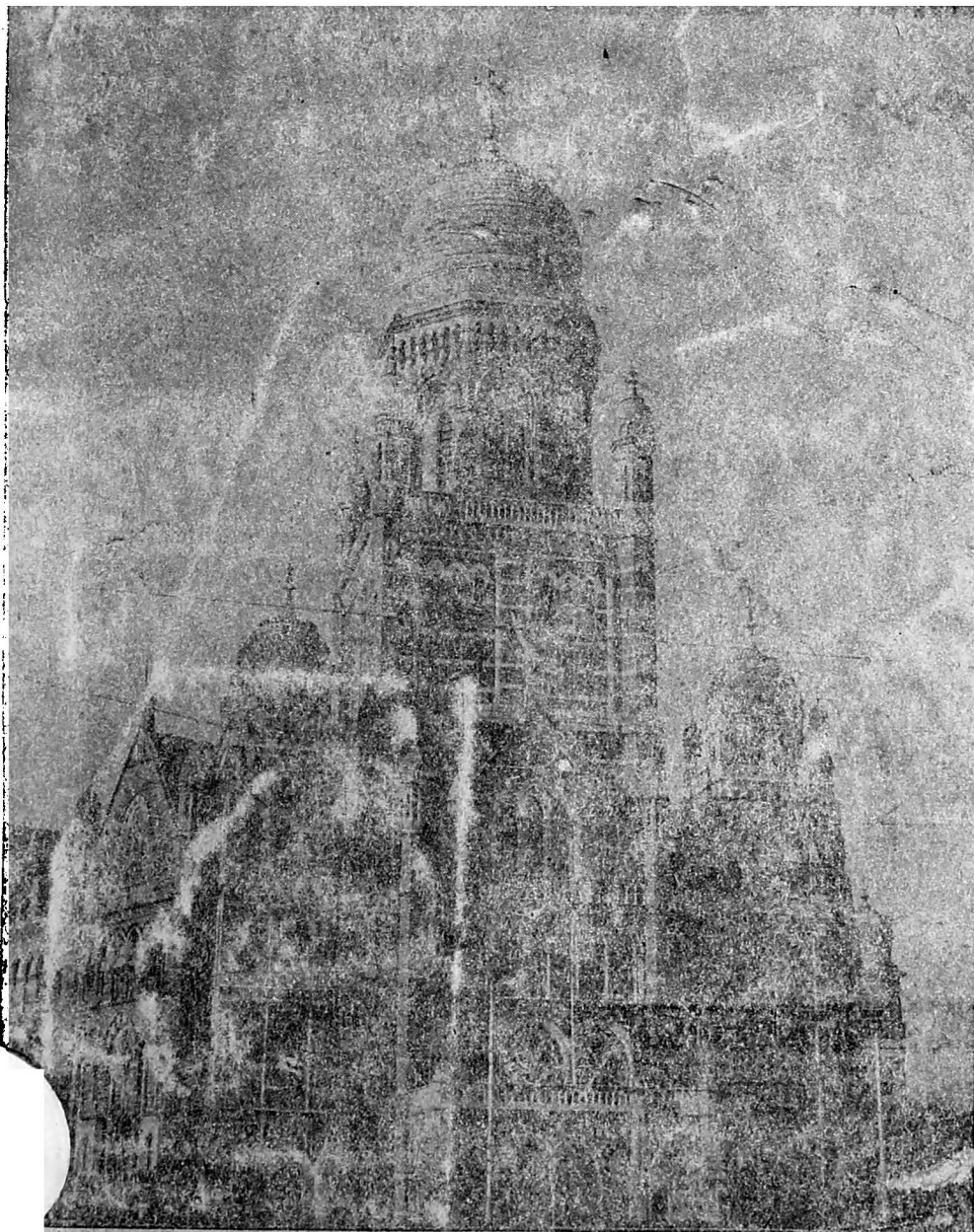


**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
(SUBURBS & EXTENDED SUBURBS)
FOR THE YEAR
1962-63**



BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE MUNICIPAL PRINTING PRESS

1963

48-87

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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1962-63.**

(SUBURBS)

58*. The Municipal Administration of the Suburban area including the Extended suburbs continued to be carried on under the direct charge of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Suburbs) during the year under review. Shri B. C. Cariapa, I.A.S. worked as Dy. Municipal Commissioner throughout the year, except for the period from 6th August 1962 to 27th August 1962 when he was on leave, during which period Shri N. S. Shirodkar was appointed as acting Dy. Municipal Commissioner (Suburbs).

59. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 30.09 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of accounts for the year 1961-62 the actual Opening Balance of 1962-63 was Rs. 26.29 lacs which was less by Rs. 9.02 lacs than the actual opening balance of the previous year viz., Rs. 35.31 lacs. The total income was budgeted at Rs. 3,21.37 lacs but the actual realization amounted to Rs. 3,88.63 lacs showing an increase of Rs. 67.26 lacs over the budgeted amount and an increase of Rs. 92.46 lacs over the actuals of the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,96.17 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the budgeted amount was Rs. 3,44.09 lacs but the actual expenditure at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 3,72.98 lacs which was more than the figure originally estimated by Rs. 28.89 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 22.72 lacs thus turned into a surplus of Rs. 15.64 lacs.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals that there was a net increase of Rs. 67.26 lacs, compared with the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 3,21.37 lacs and decrease of Rs. 7.76 lacs as compared with the revised estimates of Rs. 3,96.39 lacs.

The actual expenditure for the year, i.e., Rs. 3,72.99 lacs showed a net increase of Rs. 64.11 lacs over the actual expenditure of Rs. 3,08.88 lacs of the previous year. It was also more by Rs. 28.89 lacs than the original budgeted expenditure of Rs. 3,44.04 lacs.

The final sanctioned grants for the year aggregated to Rs. 4,56.12 lacs against which the actuals amounted to Rs. 3,72.99 lacs at the close of the year leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 83.13 lacs. Of this a sum of Rs. 55.29 lacs is reserved towards renewal for expenditure during 1963-64 against Rs. 36.64 lacs reserved in the Accounts of 1961-62 and the balance of Rs. 27.84 lacs is treated as savings on final grants sanctioned.

The amount of the loan raised during the year to finance the Capital Works expenditure was Rs. 1,60 lacs. A contribution of Rs. 8 lakhs was received from Government being 1/3rd of the expenditure incurred on the extension and improvements of water supply, sewerage and surface drains. The total funds available for expenditure were Rs. 2,18.77 lakhs including the Opening Balance of Rs. 50.77 lacs against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,65.92 lakhs, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 15.64 lakhs in Loan Funds at the close of the year. The percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates was 59 as against 65, 60 and 62 in the preceding three years. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 8,49.84 lakhs.

The Standing Committee views with concern the high percentage viz. 59 by which the actuals fell short of the Budget Estimates during the year under report and especially as this percentage is on the increase in recent years. Considering the backward conditions of the Suburban areas so far as civic amenities are concerned, the Standing Committee feel that every effort must be made to fully utilize the available loan funds resources and to keep up with the Schedule of Loan Works programme and they, therefore, desire that the Executive should put in more efforts in that direction, which alone will help in minimising the grievances of our Suburbanite friends and bring them on par with the City in respect of civic amenities. Merely making Budget provisions by the Corporation will be of no avail, unless the Loan Works programme is executed by the Executive in time.

The book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,71.33 lacs including Rs. 35 in cash with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal Debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investments comes to Rs. 1,71.11 lacs. This, together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1963, viz., Rs. 2.04 lacs and the cash with the State Bank of India of Rs. 35 brings the amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 1,73.16 lacs, which more than covers the amount, viz., Rs. 1,69.20 lacs at which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated upto 31st March 1963. The excess in the Sinking Fund Investment account was thus Rs. 3.96 lakhs.

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

60. The rates of taxes during the year under report in respect of General Tax and Halakhore Tax were 19½ per cent. (which included ¾ per cent. Fire Tax) and 3½ per cent. respectively. The rates for water supply by meter measurement varied from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 5.50 per 10,000 litres. 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 1½ per cent. on those the rateable value whereof was Rs. 300 and above. Properties having rateable value below Rs. 75 were exempted from both the aforesaid levies. State Education Cess was first levied with effect from 1st October 1962 of 2 per cent. of the rateable value of properties.

At the close of the year, the total number of properties on the Assessment Register was 52,357 as against 50,346, 49,186 and 46,648 in the previous three years, showing an increase of 2,011, 1,160 and 2,738 properties for the preceding three years. The rateable value of all properties was Rs. 9,12.09 lacs as against Rs. 8,18.09 lacs, Rs. 7,53.34 lacs and Rs. 6,49.59 lacs for the previous three years. This gave a rateable value of Rs. 88.03 per head of population (10,36,104 population) as against Rs. 78.96 Rs. 147.64, and Rs. 127.21 in the previous three years.

3,582 complaints were registered during the year under report, out of which 2,472 complaints were registered under Section 167 of the Act and 1,120 were registered under Section 162 of the Act. There were 28 appeals against rateable values under Section 217 of the Act. Of these, 9 were withdrawn, 6 were settled and 13 were pending decision on 31st March 1963.

2 suits were filed against rate-payers for the recovery of taxes during the year under report, and in 1 case sanction of the Standig Committee was obtained to file the suit.

Miscellaneous receipts from demand notices, distress warrants, etc., amounted to a sum of Rs. 59,758 during the year under report.

The net total demand in respect of Property and Wheel Taxes, etc., for the year was Rs. 5,72.56 lacs as against Rs. 4,94.52 lacs and Rs. 3,85.97 lacs in the preceding two years. The total amount collected during the year including arrears was Rs. 3,33.63 lacs as against Rs. 2,59.35 lacs in the previous year. The total amount of outstanding taxes at the close of the year stood at Rs. 2,38.93 lacs, the percentage of outstandings to net demand being 41.73 as against Rs. 2,35.17 lacs and 47.56 per cent. in the preceding year. The Standing Committee find that accumulation of large arrears of taxes has become almost a chronic feature of our annual revenue collection system and considering the importance of the efficient Collection machinery, a more sustained and concentrated effort requires to be made by the Department to bring down the figure of huge outstandings.

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. 59.96 lacs including the arrears of Rs. 28.52 lacs. The amount collected was Rs. 32.79 lacs, i.e., about 54.69 per cent. of the demand.

From the classification of properties according to the rateable values, it is found that out of a total of 52,357 properties, as many as 52,070 properties came within the rateable value upto Rs. 20,000 leaving only 287 properties having rateable values between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 3,50,000 and above as against 50,346, 50,099 and 247, 49,186, 48,955, and 234 and 46,448, 46,265 and 183, respectively, in the preceding three years.

Theatre Tax was levied at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. show for Class I Cinema Theatre and Rs. 7 per show for Class II Cinema Theatre. Circus, Carnival, etc., were charged Rs. 10 per show, whereas Drama, Concert, Tamasha, etc., were charged Rs. 7 per show.

There were in all 15 II Class Cinema Theatres in Suburbs at the beginning of the year. Exemptions were granted to such Cinema Shows, performances, etc., as were held in aid of bonafide Charities, etc. The total income derived from Theatre Tax during the year amounted to Rs. 1,43,917 as against Rs. 1,34,006.60 in the previous year.

61. In order to give additional amenities to the residents in the Suburban areas, a number of works were carried out during the year. 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.

Lengths of the Sewers completed upto the end of the year were 5,61,942 R.ft. in District Nos. I, II and III. The expenditure incurred on the drainage works, during the year amounted to Rs. 23.81 lacs.

After the sewers in different areas started functioning, 561 notices were served under Section 231 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, on the property owners for joining their house drains to the newly laid sewers. Out of which in 325 cases parties have submitted proposals and in 146 cases parties carried out the works. 74 privies were converted into water-closets on full flushing system and an amount of Rs. 99,750 was paid to owners of properties by way of subvention.

In all 136 street connections for premises to the newly laid sewers were given at Municipal cost amounting to Rs. 54,947.89.

The Planning Section prepared plans for 169 different Municipal Works including Schemes, Roads, Foot-paths, Hospitals, etc., during the year for a total cost of Rs. 3,86.82 lacs.

The Mechanical Branch looked after the electric installation, Purification Works, etc., Electrification of 5 Municipal properties at a cost of Rs. 61,000 was carried out. Besides 55 minor electrical maintenance and repair works were also executed at a total cost of Rs. 5,000.

62. An amount of Rs. 1,83,923.96 was spent during the year under report on normal repairs including monsoon works of about 113 Municipal Buildings in the Suburbs. The expenditure on Special Repairs was Rs. 6,11,522.32.

The total mileage of the roads in the Suburbs is about 197.24 sq. miles comprising 3.46 miles of water-bound roads. The right to ply ferry service has been leased out for 3 years from 26th January 1963 on payment of lease rent of Rs. 41,000 per year. 169.28 miles of Asphalt Roads, 22.10 miles of concrete roads and about 2.40 miles of unmetaled roads. The cost of maintenance of asphalted roads amounted to Rs. 14,49,778.70.

The ferry service between Versova and Madh Islands was maintained satisfactorily. The right to ply ferry service has been leased out for 3 years from 26th January 1963 on payment of lease rent of Rs. 41,000 per year. The total receipts upto 25th January 1963 amounted to Rs. 15,078.23 as against the expenditure of Rs. 12,010.69 on repairs to Ferry Boats.

The cost of street lighting by electric lights numbering 7,703 amounted to Rs. 8.52 lacs, as against 7,466 and Rs. 8.29 lacs, respectively, in the preceding year.

During the year 710 applications were received by the Factory Section for establishment of factories, etc., out of which 531 applications were disposed of and the rest remained undisposed of for want of proper and complete information. 56 new permits were granted for factories and 39 old permits were renewed for a further period.

3,424 actions were taken during the year, including 402 notices for repairs or demolition of structures. 1894 prosecutions were launched during the year.

In spite of careful vigilance, the spate of unauthorised constructions could not be checked effectively. In 875 cases of unauthorised structures, sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained as against 252 in the preceding year. In 298 cases the unauthorised works were removed by the parties and in 199 cases the works were removed departmentally.

The total number of buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 949 while those by Co-operative Housing Societies and by the employers for their employees were 120 and 50, respectively, as against 804 and 117, respectively, in the preceding year. 508 buildings were sanctioned for occupation. 27 buildings or portions thereof collapsed during the year due to which 13 persons were injured and two killed.

In all 25 Town Planning Schemes are being implemented in the Suburban Area. Out of these, 11 schemes had already been sanctioned and came into force, 12 were at the Arbitration stage, one scheme was in the making, and 1 was yet to be varied. The number of the applications for Commencement Certificates was 444. Out of 29 proposals for layouts, 11 were sanctioned by the Standing Committee. In all 249 proposals were received for subdivision, etc., of which 57 were approved.

63. Suburbs in the same way as the City, were supplied with water by gravity from several tapping points on the trunk mains coming from the lakes. For Water Supply. 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, part of Andheri East and West and Jogeshwari East in the Western Suburbs and the area beyond Panjrapole Sion-Trombay Road and part of Bhandup in the Eastern Suburbs which receive water for shorter periods. The Western Suburbs are served by the 57" West and East Tansa mains and 24" Tulsi Mains between Marol and Bandra. The Eastern Suburbs are supplied water through the tappings on the 72" West Tansa Main, Duct Line, 48" Tansa Main and 48" > 32" > 24" Vehra main. Water for all purposes was charged by meter measurement except in case of free stand-pipes in Squatters' Colonies and Municipal Properties. 1,721 new connections were made during the year in the Suburbs as against 1436 in the previous year. The total number of stand pipes in the Suburbs was 548 of which 136 were for the gratuitous use of the public and the remaining were on payment. 68,798 mega litres of water was supplied to the Suburban areas during the year.

It is stated in the Report that the supply to Suburban areas being from Trunk mains very low pressure prevails during the hours when direct supply is given to 'F' and 'G' Wards in the City. The present water supply position in the areas, the Standing Committee feels, requires immediate attention of the Municipal Executive. Supply through direct mains is not the only reason. In fact, the total quantity supplied itself is for less than the water supply requirements of these areas which are growing fast due to coming up of new industrial establishments and residential colonies. The Standing Committee therefore desires that concrete steps should be taken to augment the Suburban Water Supply by atleast expediting the completion of the works and projects already sanctioned by the Corporation for the purpose.

There were 5,569 complaints regarding short supply against 6,791 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.

417.70 Km. of water mains of various sizes varying from 2" to 36" were maintained during the year.

There were 30 bursts which were promptly repaired. 10,635 works pertaining to chokes in service pipes and repairs to communication pipes, fire hydrants, etc., were carried out.

136 public Stand pipes and 61 wells were maintained during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 2,042 and about 1,282 mega litres of water were supplied gratuitously to the public through stand pipes.

2,541 disconnection orders were issued, out of which 241 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, 18 disconnections were made because of defective fittings. In all 1,546 notices were issued for defective fittings, chokes in service pipes, etc., during the year and in 320 cases, prosecutions were launched as the owners failed to carry out the works within the stipulated time resulting in 191 convictions and in 32 cases, the parties were warned and discharged. There were 9 Acquittals, 3 cases were withdrawn and 85 cases were pending at the end of the year. The amount of fines recovered was Rs. 1,711. The total revenue derived during the year from meter hire amounted to Rs. 1.96 lacs and that from the sale of water for all purposes by meter measurement amounted to Rs. 1 lac. The amount recovered as compounded charges was Rs. 2.63 lacs.

For improving water supply in the Suburbs, about 30.55 Km. (18.94 miles) of mains were laid during the year. 5,696 Municipal and private meters were tested at Ghatkopar Testing Shop. 2,039 Municipal meters were repaired.

64. During the year 7,068 Licences and Permits were issued and renewed as against 5,454, 7,366 and 7,149 issued in the preceding three years. The fees realised therefrom amounted to about Rs. 3.70 lacs, as against Rs. 3.88 lacs, Rs. 2.91 lacs and Rs. 2.04 lacs in the preceding three years. The loss of revenue incidental to the disuse or demolition of old licensed premises, etc. amounted to about Rs. 4,914 as against Rs. 2,335, Rs. 4,725 and Rs. 3,610 in the previous three years. Fee amounting to Rs. 1,90,355.61 were received for 1,732 permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs and advertisements, etc., while corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,654 permits and Rs. 1,38,905.78 as realisation of fees thereof. The fees realized from the issue of 562 licences to Hawkers and Squatters amounted to Rs. 77,550.59 as against 551 licences and fees of Rs. 96,099 in the previous year.

During the year 1,667 prosecutions for offences against provisions of different sections of the Municipal Act, as against 2,235 in the previous year, were instituted. The total amount

of fines inflicted in 657 cases of convictions was about Rs. 20,970 as against Rs. 10,281 for the previous year in 865 cases of convictions

The work of recovering fees for Stall Boards and Weather Frames was transferred to this Department from 1st July 1961. Fees amounting to Rs. 11,052.50 were collected during the year under report on that account as against Rs. 6,782 in the preceding year.

With the passing of Maharashtra Act No. XXXII of 1962, which became operative from 17th August 1962, the number of licensable items was increased from 111 to 358. The schedule of fees, however, not having been finalised till the end of the year, no licences could be issued and fees recovered under the amended provisions of the said Act

The total revenue of the Department from various sources was about Rs. 6.69 lacs, as against Rs. 6.42 lacs, Rs. 4.96 lacs and Rs. 3.12 lacs in the preceding three years.

65. The total number of establishments registered at the close of the year was 17,582 as against 18,469, 15,373 and 14,747 in the previous three years. The number of establishments renewed till 31st March 1963, was 9,332. **Administration of Shops and Establishments Act—Suburbs.** During the year, 23,422 visits were paid to various establishments and 252 complaints were received out of which 22 were pending disposal at the close of the year, 148 mass raids were arranged during the year, while 588 new prosecutions were instituted during the year, as against 700, 864 and 549 in the previous three years. The total amount of fines realised was Rs. 17,860 as against Rs. 17,843 Rs. 23,235 and Rs. 16,680 in the previous three years. Government sanctioned Rs. 2,24,354 by way of grants-in-aid for the year 1962-63, out of which the share for the Suburbs was Rs. 18,356.58. An amount of Rs.46,276.73 was received by way of Registration Fees, etc. during the year as against Rs. 3,711, Rs. 2,859 and Rs. 2,150 in the preceding three years.

Under Payment of Wages Act, 1936, 34 complaints were received during the year, out of which 31 were disposed of by compromise and one was found falling beyond purview of the Act. In one case the complainant himself approached Commissioner of Labour and in one case, the investigation could not be proceeded with for want of party's complete address, information, etc.

Under Minimum Wages Act, 1948, 56 visits were paid to the various establishments and directions were given to comply with the provisions of the Act.

66. During the year a Municipal Market was opened at Kherwadi, Khar (East) **Markets and Slaughter Houses.** bringing the number of Municipal Markets and Slaughter Houses to 17 and 5, respectively, as against 16 and 5, respectively, in the preceding year. Besides, there were three private markets as against 2 in the previous year. Several improvements were made in the Municipal markets during the year under report.

Out of the 4,897 buffaloes, 661 cows and bullocks and 1,44,780 sheep and goats brought for slaughter at different slaughter houses, 55 buffaloes, 44 cows and bullocks and 1,733 sheep and goats were rejected on ante-mortem examination.

During the year, unwholesome articles of food such as fruit, fish, vegetable, etc., weighing 13,320½ kilograms were destroyed as against 10,409 kilograms, 23,501 and 25,091 lbs. during the preceding three years. The total meat destroyed was 19,378½ kilograms as against 29,740 kilograms and 10,410, and 9,197 lbs. in the previous three years. 193 cases were filed for unauthorized slaughter and sale of animals during the year and all were convicted and fined. Total fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 5,541. The total amount realised by auction sale of confiscated animals, etc. was Rs. 1,452.25.

The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10,51,031.29 as against Rs. 8,35,898.22, Rs. 9,14,905 and Rs. 6,09,191 realised in the previous three years.

67. There were in all 25 gardens in the Suburbs, including three new gardens laid **Suburban Gardens.** out during the year at (1) Bruhan Mumbai Smarak at Bandra (East), (2) Versova 7 Bungalow, Andheri and (3) Tilak Road, Ghatkopar. 755 trees have been planted on road sides and gardens as against 425 last year. About 200 complaints regarding cutting of trees, etc. were received and were attended to.

26 Music programmes were arranged at the gardens in the Suburbs during the year.

Total expenditure in respect of the Garden Department (Suburbs) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,98,312 against the Income of Rs. 7,713.09.

67A. There were three Libraries in the Suburbs, at Ghatkopar, Virle-Parle, and **Municipal Libraries. Suburbs.** Kurla. The preliminary spade work of opening a new Library at Navapada area, Bandra, was completed during the year. In all 1,127 books worth Rs. 3,805 were purchased during the year. 1,17,700 visitors took advantage of the Libraries as against 1,07,167 and 94,269 in the preceding two years. The income

derived by way of sale of old magazines etc. amounted to Rs. 784.47 as against Rs. 1,002.29 during the preceding year and the expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 16,078.50 as against Rs. 12,972.76 during the previous year.

68. There were on 31st March 1963, 191 Municipal Schools and 58 classes in the Suburbs, as against 172 Schools and 40 classes on 31st March 1962. Education. The total number of pupils as on 31st March 1963 was 99,519 with 2,573 Teachers as against 84,904 pupils and 2,040 Teachers in the previous year. The highest number on roll was, 1,06,964 at the end of July 1962. The average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 80,223:

The number of Municipal owned school buildings in the Suburbs at the end of the year was 53 as against 50 at the end of last year.

Physical Education was imparted as per the curriculum laid down by Government. Sport competitions of pupils in Suburban schools were held at 12 centres. Various extra-curricular activities like Sharad Utsav, celebration of Independence Day and Republic Day and excursions to places of historical importance were conducted during the year. The usual activities of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were carried out during the year.

Refresher Classes were continued to be arranged for training Teachers teaching English in Upper Primary Classes.

The scheme to supply skimmed milk to all children in Municipal Schools has been implemented from 1st October 1962. The Health Service of Municipal Schools continued to operate during the year under report.

There were 83 Aided Schools at the close of the year with 880 teachers for 31,286 pupils. There were 21 Recognised Schools with 433 teachers and 4,068 pupils attending them which did not receive any aid from the Corporation.

The total amount of grants assessed during the year was Rs. 4.09 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. The grants recommended stood at Rs. 1.44 lacs.

69. The total area of the Suburbs admeasures 175.6279 sq. kilo metres or 67.81 sq. miles and has a population of 10,63,585 as per 1961 Census. The mid-year Public Health. estimated population for 1962 was 11,06,000. The mean density of population roughly came to 23.89 per acre.

The number of live births recorded during the year was 35,181 (18,173 males and 17,008 females) which was more by 2,965 than that during the previous year i.e., 32,216. Still births reported during the year were 952 or 2.7 per cent. of live births. The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 8,754 (4,860 males and 3,894 females) as against 8,610 in the previous year showing an increase of 144. Deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 2,366 which showed an increase of 174 against the number in the preceding year i.e., 2,192. The infant mortality rate for the year was 67.2 per 1,000 as against 68 for the previous year. Birth rate was 31.8 and death rate was 7.9 per 1,000 population, giving a natural increase of 23.9 per 1,000. Deaths due to communicable diseases were—Small-pox 14, Enteric fever 17, Influenza 3, Tuberculosis 574. No deaths were reported from Meningitis, Plague and Cholera.

As many as 574 deaths were due to Tuberculosis alone. The death rate being 0.51 per 1,000 of population. The figure is quite alarming and the Standing Committee is of considered opinion that special attention requires to be given to this disease by taking adequate preventive measures to minimise the present high death rate due to the disease. The Standing Committee is happy to note the considerable decrease in the death rate due to Small-Pox. There were only 14 deaths during the year due to Small-Pox as against 345 in the previous year.

Measures were taken to improve sanitary conditions in the merged areas. 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. Sanitary conditions in the numerous villages, Gaothans and outlying areas have been far from satisfactory. Intensive Cleansing Campaigns and Village Improvement Schemes have improved the sanitation of such areas. The Standing Committee hopes that the Municipal Executive will pay greater attention to these areas in order to bring sanitary conditions in these areas on city level.

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.

The National Malaria Eradication Scheme was undertaken from 1st March 1962 with the help of the Union Government. State Government agreed to give 50 per cent. of operational cost of the Scheme. House to House survey is carried out for fever cases. Blood smears are collected from Hospitals, etc., and examined in the surveillance laboratory established for the purpose at the Municipal Maternity Home at Andheri.

Health Propaganda. The Public Relations Department disseminated knowledge about positive aspects of health, environmental sanitation and civic sense amongst the citizens through popular media like posters, leaflets, health exhibitions, film shows, and talks through mobile vans during cleansing and other immunization campaigns against communicable diseases, food sanitation drives, etc. During the year 49 intensive cleansing campaigns, 42 T. A. B. inoculation campaigns, and 165 vaccination campaigns, were carried out and 169 Health Education Film Shows were organized and 7 Health Exhibition-Stalls were put up in connection with Health propaganda in the Suburbs.

A provision of Rs. 3 lacs was made to meet the cost of supply of milk to the undernourished children from Municipal schools during the year. The scheme was discontinued temporarily due to Annual Examination and May vacation and was re-started in August 1962. In September 1962 when the supply of milk was stepped up, 20,700 pupils were included in the scheme, which was transferred to Education Department from October 1962. All the children under the Scheme received 6 ozs. of toned pasteurized milk each, on every school working day. The total expenditure incurred upto September 1962 for the supply of milk and snacks amounted to about Rs. 1,88,217.10.

Medical Relief. There were in all 3 Hospitals, 5 Municipal Maternity Homes and 19 Municipal Dispensaries rendering medical relief in the merged Suburban areas during the year. To meet the growing demand on medical relief service, steps to provide more dispensaries at convenient sites have been taken. Four new dispensaries were opened viz., at Vikhroli (East), Vikhroli (West), Horse-Shoe Valley and Kalina. 20 additional beds were provided at the Maternity Home at Andheri. Other works were in progress. Medical Relief is also rendered in the villages through mobile dispensary units according to a planned programme. In addition to hired Mobile Dispensary, Units of Peoples Mobile Hospital, one Municipal Mobile Dispensary also rendered services to villagers in the Merged areas.

The total number of new patients treated in all the dispensaries was 3,90,711 whereas the total out-patient attendance was 16,62,432 as against 6,74,861 and 29,34,302, respectively, in the preceding year.

General remarks. 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 47.82 lacs square yards. 81,173 tons of refuse were collected during the year, out of which 78,901 tons were utilized for reclamation of low-lying Municipal lands and 2,272 tons were sold to private parties. No refuse was disposed of by incineration.

About 5,194 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 compost at Ghatkopar during the dry seasons.

In pursuance of the policy to improve the methods of disposal of excrementitious matters one more night soil depot with hoppers at the new purification works situated at Khar started functioning.

2,095 dog licences were issued as against 2,173 and 1,973 in the previous two years and 9,063 ownerless dogs were caught and removed to the Lethal Chambers at Mahalaxmi during the year.

Removal and Disposal of carcasses—The right of removing and disposing of carcasses from 'H' and 'L' Wards was entrusted to the Carcass Removing Co. (Messrs. Nanji Naga Rathod) and Messrs. Harijan Workermen Co-operative Labour Society. In all 13,033 carcasses were disposed of at the disposal ground during the year.

The work of construction of 60 tenements at 2nd Hasanabad Lane, Khar, 84 tenements at Chembur and 96 tenements at Vikhroli was completed, during the year and allotted to Employees. Construction of 48 tenements at Kurla, 108 tenements at Chembur and 64 tenements at Ghatkopar was in progress.

The staff took advantage of the Co-operative Credit Societies as also of the Welfare Centres existing in the localities where there were staff quarters.

The total amount of Rs. 1.09 lacs was earned by Conservancy Branch.

Veterinary Dispensaries at Khar.—2,202 animals and 346 birds were treated and 400 inoculations were done during the year.

During the year, the fleet of motor vehicles of Municipal Transport in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs consisted of 315 vehicles, 3 Refuse lorries, 2 Meat Vans and 12 Chassis for cesspool vehicles were purchased. The work of building cesspool tanks on 12 chassis was in progress during the year.

(EXTENDED SUBURBS)

71. The Extended Suburbs which comprised of 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 Schedule I and II of the Bombay Act LVIII of 1956 which were merged with the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay with effect from 1st February 1957 covered an area of 194.25 sq. K.m.l. (75 sq. miles) with a total population of 3,69,000. Quite a large area of Extended Suburbs consisted of old Villages which were yet to be fully developed and brought on the level of other suburban areas.

At the close of the year under report, Budget 'F' revealed a surplus of Rs. 18.96 lakhs, as against Rs. 2.14 lakhs and Rs. 6.98 lakhs for the preceding two years.

The actual Income, Expenditure and Surplus in respect of the transactions during the year were Rs. 91.95 lakhs, Rs. 72.99 lakhs and Rs. 18.96 lakhs, respectively. The Surplus Cash Balance as on 31st March 1962 thus worked out to Rs. 11.98 lakhs as against the Opening Balance of Rs. 9.50 lakhs on 1st April 1962. During the year, a loan of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was raised by public subscription with 12 years' currency. The loan liabilities of the Corporation in respect of Budget 'F' at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1.87 lakhs.

72. The rates of taxes during the year under report in respect of General Tax were 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the areas of the defunct Municipalities of Malad and Kandivli, 19 per cent. in the areas of the defunct Municipality of Borivli; 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the areas of the defunct Municipality of Mulund; 14 per cent. in the areas of the defunct Village Panchayat of Goregaon; 12 per cent. in the areas of the defunct Village Panchayat of Dahisar; 18 per cent. in respect of properties in the villages occupied for industrial purposes and 10 per cent. in respect of other properties in the villages which had no local bodies prior to their merger with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The properties, the rateable value of which did not exceed Rs. 75 in each case in a year were exempted. Halalkhore Tax was levied at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of rateable value whereas the Education Cess was levied in slabs upto 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the rateable value. State Education Cess was first levied at 2 per cent. of the rateable value with effect from October 1962. The rate for water supplied by meter measurement, varied from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 5.50 per 10,000 litres.

At the close of the year, the total number of properties on the Assessment Register was 24,545 as against 24,170, 23,489 and 21,433 in the previous three years. The rateable value of all these properties was Rs. 2,72.18 lacs as against Rs. 2,46.94 lacs, Rs. 2,29.78 lacs and Rs. 1,99.57 lacs for the three previous years. This gave a rate of Rs. 79.19 per head of population (3,43,708) as against Rs. 71.84 and Rs. 207.89 in the preceding two years. Receipts from Property Tax and Wheel Tax against the net total demand of Rs. 1,53.98 lacs were Rs. 73.27 lacs including arrears as against Rs. 49.19 lacs, Rs. 40.08 lacs and Rs. 39.08 lacs in the previous three years. Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,53,98,084 a sum of Rs. 39,64,626 was not effective demand on account of complaints and appeals against rateable values and other valid disputes, the effective demand being Rs. 1,14.33 lacs. The percentage of recovery was 64.09.

3,092 complaints against the rateable values of the properties were registered during the year under report, out of which 2,455 were registered under Section 167 of the Act, and the remaining 637 under Section 162 of the Act. There were 71 appeals against the rateable values under Section 217 of the Act, out of which 4 were withdrawn, 17 were settled and 50 were pending decision at the end of the year. 1,362 claims as against 1,517, 2,204 and 1,276 of the previous three years for refund of taxes on account of vacancies were received during the year and 1,131 claims were admitted and an amount of Rs. 31,623.31 was allowed on that account. 739 claims were admitted on account of overcollection and amount of Rs. 37,140.79 nP. was allowed on that account.

U. I. P. Tax.—The net demand in respect of U. I. P. Tax was Rs. 23.43 lacs (including arrears of Rs. 13.78 lacs) against which the collection amounted to Rs. 8.92 lacs, giving a percentage of 38.05.

Theatre Tax.—Theatre Tax was levied at the same rates as in the City and Suburbs. There were in all 8 Class II Cinema Theatres in the Extended Suburbs, and the tax was generally received regularly. The Tax was also recovered from the various dramatic performances, dramas, etc., held at the various Halls, etc., in the Extended Suburbs. Exemption from Theatre Tax was granted in cases where cinema shows, etc., were arranged strictly for charitable purposes etc. The total income from Theatre Tax during the year under report amounted to Rs. 73,233.26.

The Standing Committee feels much concerned over the very low percentage of collection of Property, etc., taxes in these areas, especially as the requirements of these areas for additional and improved civic amenities are pressing, requiring additional efforts. More persistent efforts, are therefore, required to be made to collect revenue dues from these areas, to enable the Corporation to spend the requisite funds on the development of these areas.

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

74. An amount of Rs. 7,715 as against Rs. 16,487 during the preceding year was spent during the year under report on normal repairs and monsoon works on 44 out of 63 Municipal Buildings in the Extended Suburbs. The expenditure in respect of new works and special repairs works amounted to Rs. 80,261.

The total mileage of the roads in the Extended Suburbs in P, R. and T Wards is 72, comprising $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of water bound roads, 63 miles of bitumin roads, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of concrete roads and 3 miles of unmetalled roads were maintained at a total expenditure of Rs. 81,841.27. Some of the water bound roads were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 1,85,739 as against Rs. 88,220 during the preceding year.

No footpaths were constructed during the year.

The sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained for removal of unauthorised structures in 294 cases and 276 were pending from the previous year. Out of these in 112 cases parties themselves removed the structures, whereas in 65 cases, the unauthorised works were removed departmentally.

The total number of new buildings constructed by private enterprise was 195 (including those wherein additions and alterations were made) of which 144 were residential and 51 were non-residential. Out of these 12 were by co-operative housing societies. In all 270 building completion certificates were disposed of and 160 buildings were sanctioned for occupation. 11 buildings or portions thereof collapsed due to which 1 person was injured and 1 killed.

Most of the public streets in Extended Suburbs were provided with electric lights. The number of lights during the year increased from 2,407 to 2,462 and the expenditure incurred therefor was Rs. 2,04,024 as against Rs. 2,25,183 of the previous year.

The work of cleansing open gutters was attended to and the total amount of silt removed was 4,00,955 c.ft.

The total receipts from the Operation of the ferry services through private contractors between Marve and Manori and Borivli and Gorai amounted to Rs. 4,701.

The works carried out under the 'Village Amenities Fund' consisted mainly of providing approach roads of different villages and improvements of passage by either asphaltting or concreting them.

Out of 57 applications received for issue of Commencement Certificates under Section 29 of Town Planning Act, 23 were approved. 24 proposals out of 95 received were approved for sub-divisions and amalgamations of plots. Out of 23 proposals received for the layout of land, 6 were sanctioned with the approval of the Standing Committee.

34 new permits were granted for factories after completion and scrutiny and 4 old permits were renewed for further periods. Out of 76 prosecutions launched, 55 were decided and the parties convicted. There was not a single case during the year wherein the accused was acquitted and 21 cases were pending in the courts at the end of the year. Out of 377 applications received for starting new factories, 295 were disposed off during the year.

Main electrification works were carried out departmentally by the mechanical branch at total cost of Rs. 26,000.

The Planning Branch, in charge of an Assistant Engineer, Planning, and Senior Architectural Assistant (Subs.), put up plans for 42 proposals for different Municipal projects with a total estimated cost of Rs. 83,26,047. In all, 85 plans were prepared and 736 prints taken out of works pertaining to Extended Suburban area.

Conservancy Services.—The surface area swept during the year by Conservancy Branch was 11,53,078 sq. yds. In all there were 371 dustbins and 56 unauthorised dumping places in the area. 24,677 tons of refuse was removed from dustbins.

There were 5,115 privies on basket system on 1st April 1962, whereas on 31st March 1963, the same increased to 5,259, which was due to new construction of privies in the villages. Only 31 privies were demolished or converted into water-closets.

During the year 16,27,095 gallons of night soil was removed and was disposed at the night Soil Depot at Borivli and Oshivra and at Versova Purification Plant.

The different special conservancy services on payment were continued as heretofore.

The total income through the Conservancy Branch during the year was Rs. 25,282.70.

Dog Licensing.—3,012 dogs were caught and sent to the Mahalaxmi Dog Kennels for destruction and 248 licenses for the year under review and 7 licences for the last year, were issued.

During the year no additional tenements were constructed in the Extended Suburbs.

The work of removal of carcasses had been entrusted to a Contractor, during the year.

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

Water Supply.

Water is supplied to the area by gravity from several tapings on the trunk mains coming from the lakes. For augmenting the water supply of the Western Extended Suburbs a project to create a lake of the Dahisar river of capacity for supplying 6 million gallons of water per day had been sanctioned by the Corporation last year and the detailed investigations of the project which is likely to cost about Rs. 3.5 crores are in progress. As an immediate measure of relief to these areas, the work of driving a tunnel from Mulund to Borivli, which will connect Tansa mains, was taken in hand during the year under report. In the initial stages of the project it will be possible to supply 7 to 10 million gallons of water to these areas. Similarly steps were also taken to augment the water supply of these areas by supplying Avey Colony 1.2 million gallons of water from Pawai Lake thereby diverting equal quantity of potable water to these areas.

Survey of tube wells was completed during the year. Steps were also taken to utilize existing surface wells to give relief to these areas.

12,863 million litres of water were supplied to the area during the year under report. In addition to metered connections, water is supplied free at 86 Stand Pipes.

There were about 7,777 complaints regarding short supply of water. There were 377 cases of disconnection orders.

About 11.40 k.m. of water mains of various sizes were laid in Extended Suburban area during the year under report.

Total revenue of Rs. 9,48,281.44 was derived upto the end of the year from sale of water, meter hire and for testing of pipes and fittings.

76. The Licences and permits renewed and issued during the year under report numbered 1810 and 43, respectively, as against 1,391 and 38 in the previous year and the fees realised therefrom including transfer fees amounted to Rs. 1,36,434.37 as against Rs. 1,12,235.87 of the previous year.

Licences.

The total number of permits for exhibiting sky-signs and advertisements issued and revenue derived therefrom during the year was 95 and Rs. 12,985.12, respectively.

The fees realised from 90 hawkers and squatters licences issued during the year amounted to Rs. 17,308.26. No permits for stall-boards and weather frames were issued, as per policy.

The Shops and Establishments Section which was attached to this Department was transferred from 1st June 1961 to the Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments Department. The work of recovering fees from Stall-boards and weather frames was transferred to this Department from 1st July 1961.

205 prosecutions were launched for offences against the different Sections of the B. M. C. Act and the total amount of fine inflicted was Rs. 20,970 as against 36 cases and Rs. 1,899 in the previous year.

The total revenue of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,575.50. Loss of revenue incidental to the disuse or demolition of old licensed places, etc. amounted to Rs. 365.

77. The total number of shops and establishments registered under the Shops and Establishments Act, at the close of the year was 8,134 as against 6,614 of the previous year. The total number of establishments renewed till 31st March 1963, was 3,981. During the year 11,417 visits and re-visits were paid to various establishments. 108 complaints were received. These were investigated, leaving no complaint pending at the close of the year. 48 mass raids were arranged during the year (21 day raids and 27 night raids).

During the year 326 prosecutions were launched as against 341 in the previous year. In addition to these, there were 108 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year. Thus in all 434 cases were dealt with during the year. Out of these 336 resulted in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 97 cases were pending at the end of the year.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 2 24 354 for the year 1962-63 was sanctioned by the Government of which the share for the Extended Suburbs came to be Rs. 8,774.50. The amount received by way of Registration, etc., fees during the year was Rs. 21,963.50 as against Rs. 1,443.55 during the previous year.

Total fines inflicted by the Court on the defaulters during the year amounted to Rs. 9,105 as against Rs. 8,529 in the preceding year.

Payment of Wages Act.—10 out of 13 complaints received were amicably settled and three were on investigation found to be beyond the provisions of the Act.

Minimum Wages Act.—350 visits were paid during the year out of which 298 were shops and the rest were commercial establishments. Breaches were detected in 58 cases, where directions were given to comply with the provisions of the Act.

77-A. As a result of the extension of municipal administration to Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, the number of municipal employees also increased necessitating the creation of a post of Deputy Labour Officer with his office at Bandra, to attend to labour problems pertaining to Suburban areas, advise the executive on various labour issues and implement the provisions of various labour enactments in the Suburbs and the Extended Suburbs. The Trade Union activities among the labour and other staff engaged in the services of the Corporation in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs were confined to about 17 recognised Unions. Out of the 589 complaints and grievances received from the employees from 10th September 1962 to 31st March 1963, 578 were redressed during the year, leaving 11 cases pending at the end of the year. Besides, grievances from the employees references from various Municipal Departments seeking advise on labour matters were also attended to during the year. The industrial relations were cordial and peaceful.

78. There were in all 9 Municipal Markets (of which four were Open Air Markets) and 8 Private Markets. The slaughtering of sheep and goats was done in the slaughtering chambers attached to Borivali, Kandivli and Mulund Municipal Markets and at Private Markets at Goregaon and Malad. The total number of animals slaughtered was 23,343 as against 16,730 in the preceding year. Certain amenities were provided at Mulund Vegetable Market, Borivli Open Air Market, Carter Road Open Air Market and 14 R. C. C. Mutton Stall, were provided at Mulund Market (East).

About 2,515, K. gms. of Mutton, Fish, Vegetable and Fruits were destroyed on inspection in the Markets during the year as against 2,722 K. gms. in the preceding year.

The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,609.84 as against Rs. 1,82,398, Rs. 1,62,842 and Rs. 92,663 during the preceding three years.

During the year, in all 18 raids were carried out for the detection of unauthorized slaughter and sale of animals in different parts of the Extended Suburbs, as against 10, 11 and 30 in the preceding three years. Out of them, 15 cases resulted in conviction and the fines inflicted were Rs. 58. The amount realised by auction sale of confiscated animals was Rs. 10. The total contraband meat destroyed was 105 K. gms. as against 105.436 K. gms. in the preceding year.

79. There were in all 6 gardens in the Extended Suburbs. No new garden was laid out during the year. 11 Music programmes were arranged during the year at these gardens. The expenditure incurred for maintenance of gardens was Rs. 20,251 whereas the income amounted to Rs. 431.39 during the year.

79A. There were two libraries in the Extended Suburbs, at Goregaon and Borivali. No new Library was opened during the year. 473 books costing Rs. 1,736, were purchased during the year under report. 23,965 visitors took advantage of the two libraries. The total income derived from sell of old newspapers, etc., amounted Rs. 577.17 as against Rs. 636.48 during the preceding year. The expenditure incurred during the year stood at Rs. 9,933.28 as against Rs. 8,996.47 during the preceding year. The Government of Maharashtra paid a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 for the municipal library at Goregaon, during the year as in the preceding year.

80. There were 66 schools and 26 classes in the Extended Suburban Area on 31st March 1963 as against 61 Schools and 21 Classes on 31st March 1962. The total number of pupils on 31st March 1963 was 29,540 as against 25,684 pupils on the roll on 31st March 1962. The highest number of pupils during the year was 31,771 at the end of July 1962 and the average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 22,155.

At the end of the year, there were 774 ordinary teachers as against 644 ordinary teachers in the previous year. Out of 774 teachers, 734 (*i.e.*, 94.8 per cent.) were trained, as against 609 out of 644 Teachers (*i.e.*, 94.09 per cent.) in the previous year.

The average cost per pupils in Extended Suburbs was Rs. 55.56.

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. Quarterly tests of pupils of Standard I to VII were taken during the year and written Annual Examinations of the pupils were held along with City and Suburban Schools.

The number of Municipal owned school buildings in the Extended Suburbs at the end of the year was 33. 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 Health Services of Schools continued to work smoothly during the year under report. The scheme for supply of skimmed milk to school children was implemented from 1st October 1962.

There were 43 Aided Schools at the close of the year with 434 teachers imparting education to 14,457 pupils. There were also 22 schools with 127 teachers and 3,892 pupils which were recognised but which did not receive grant from the Corporation.

The total amount of assessed grant came to Rs. 1.80 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. 0.79 lac. The average cost per pupil in Aided Schools in Extended Suburbs was Rs. 5.5 to the Corporation.

81. The total area of the Extended Suburbs is about 194.25 sq. kilometers or 75 sq. miles with a population of 3,43,538 as per 1961 Census and the mid-year estimated population for 1962 was 3,69,000. The mean density of population was 7.17 per acre.

In order to promote improvement in the level of health and to disseminate knowledge on health, hygiene and clean living amongst the citizens, 'Health and Cleanliness Days' were organized in selected localities in all the three Wards throughout the year.

Ante-natal, Post-natal and Family Planning Clinics were started at the Maternity Homes and appointment of Health Visitors were made for domiciliary visits, health education, etc., amongst women-folk. B. C. G. vaccinations were started for new born babies at Mulund and Malad Maternity Homes.

A survey of the pre-merger licensable trades was completed and minimum essential requirements were communicated to their owners with a view to improve their sanitary conditions.

All possible steps are being taken to improve the food establishments and stables. All stables were surveyed and usual stable requirements, in order to improve their conditions, were communicated to the parties concerned. Prosecutions were also launched against the defaulters.

The whole area of the Extended Suburbs is undrained and unsewered which is one of the main factors contributing to insanitation in these areas. The Standing Committee is happy to note that the Municipal Executive is aware of this deficiency in the administration of these areas since the Commissioner in his report has made a pointed reference to it. The Standing Committee, however, desire that necessary steps should be taken to improve the situation early and sewerage schemes are planned and executed for these areas expeditiously.

A provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made to meet the cost of supply of milk to under-nourished children in Municipal Schools in Extended Suburbs. 3,427 children were detected as under-nourished out of 6,281 pupils examined in schools. As the Milk Commissioner was not in a position to supply the required quota of milk, the scheme could not be initiated and had to be transferred to the Primary Education Department from October 1962.

The total number of live births was 10,489 as against 9,415 for the previous year showing an increase of 1,074.

The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 2,171 as against 2,001 in previous year showing an increase of 170. The infant mortality rate was 55.3 per 1,000 live births which is on the high side and steps are required to be taken for reducing the same to the minimum possible. The birth rate was 28.4 and death rate was 5.9 per 1,000 population, giving natural increase of 22.5 per 1,000.

There were in all 5 Municipal Dispensaries, one 50 bedded General Hospital at Mulund, and two Maternity Homes, 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. Besides, these areas were also served by the hired Mobile Unit of the People's Mobile Hospital.

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 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 371 Municipal dust-bins and 56 unauthorized dumping places. The total surface of roads, footpaths and open spaces cleaned during the year was 11.53 lacs sq. yds., as against 11.85 lacs sq. yds., 18.28 lacs sq. yds., and 17.1 lacs sq. yds. of the previous three years. 24,677 tons of refuse was collected and removed from these dust bins during the year.

There were 5,115 privies on basket system on 1st April 1962 whereas on 31st March 1963 the same increased to 5,259.

4,750 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. 16,27,095 gallons of night soil were removed during the year under report.

Special services on payment for cleansing and removal of contents of septic tanks, etc., were continued.

Removal and Disposal of carcasses.—The right of removing and disposing of carcasses from the Extended Suburban Area was entrusted to private contractors. 2,000 dead pigs had to be removed through Municipal Agency at Mulund as a large number of pigs was affected by an epidemic during the year.

3012 Dogs were caught and sent to Mahalaxmi Dog Kennels for destruction. 248 Dog Licenses were issued during the year under report.

A total income of Rs. 25,282.70 was earned through the Conservancy Branch during the year under report as against Rs. 19,841 in the preceding year.

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.

Audit.

The Standing Committee are of the considered opinion that every effort must be made by the respective Heads of the Departments to comply with the statutory provisions, more so by the Municipal Chief Auditor whose duty it is to see that Municipal Administration is run within the four corners of the Municipal Law and the Rules framed thereunder. The Municipal Chief Auditor's Report would have been of much help to the Standing Committee in their scrutiny of the various facts and figures incorporated in 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 Dr. A. U. Shaikh who held the office of the Municipal Commissioner throughout the year and whose administrative ability and financial acumen were of great help to the Committee.

Acknowledgement.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29th January 1964.

MOHANLAL P. PARIKH,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

PART II
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(EXTENDED SUBURBS)

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