



MUNICIPAL HEAD OFFICES



ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

FOR

GREATER BOMBAY

For the Year 1963-64

CITY, SUBURBS AND EXTENDED SUBURBS

BOMBAY
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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER
BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1963-64.**

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of the various Municipal Departments for the year 1963-64.

2. Shri Eshakbhai A. Bandoorkvala was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year under report and he continued to hold that office throughout the year. Shri Corporation. M. P. Parikh was the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri R. L. Belosay was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and Smt. Lilyben A. Pandya was the Chairman of the Education Committee for the year under report and they continued to hold their respective offices throughout the year.

3. Dr. A. U. Shaikh, M.A., Ph.D., held the post of Municipal Commissioner. upto 15th April 1963 and thereafter Shri S. E. Sukthankar, took over as Municipal Commissioner and he held that post throughout the year except for the period from 23rd September to 12th November 1963, during which Shri S. M. Y. Sastry, M.A., B.L., acted as Municipal Commissioner.

4. The financial transactions for the City have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 28.40 lakhs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 47.02 lacs. Finances. This was due to the fact that the actual expenditure decreased by Rs. 1.72 Crores over the Revised Budget Estimate while the income decreased by Rs. 97 lakhs over the revised budgeted amount. The financial transactions for the Suburbs and the Extended Suburbs resulted in a deficit of Rs. 9.86 lakhs and Rs. 0.79 lakh, respectively.

The Standing Committee is not at all happy to note the results of the year's working as revealed by the actuals and hope that adequate care will be taken in framing the estimates so as to make them realistic and as much close to actuals as possible.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 2,50.51 lakhs for the City, Rs. 46.69 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 7.81 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs was estimated. On the final Variation in Income. closing of the accounts for the previous year, the actual Opening Balance for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,66.15 lakhs for the City, Rs. 17.47 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 11.98 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs. The total income budgeted for was Rs. 18,49.10 lakhs for the City, Rs. 4,09.10 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 1,16.23 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs, while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 18,11.79 lakhs for the City, Rs. 4,36.50 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 1,16.69 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs. On the Expenditure side the amount budgeted for was Rs. 18,20.12 lakhs for the City, Rs. 4,09.53 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 96.06 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs whereas the actuals of expenditure was Rs. 17,83.39 lakhs for the City, Rs. 4,46.36 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 1,17.48 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs.

6. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1963 on account of Loan Funds excluding the Trust Funds was Rs. 2,22.35 lakhs for the City, Rs. 56.63 Lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 71.35 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs. Loans aggregating to Rs. 4,17.05 lakhs for the City and Rs. 160 lakhs for the Suburbs were raised during the year. A credit of Rs. 1,73.20 lakhs was received on account of transfer of Stores under Capital Stock (Foras Road Depot) from Revenue Account to Loan Works Account.

The total Loan Funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 8,12.60 lakhs for the City, Rs. 2,16.63 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 75.89 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,57.96 lakhs for the City, Rs. 1,42.54 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 40 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs on Capital Works as against the budgetted figure of Rs. 10,26.69 lakhs for the City, Rs. 3,90.10 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 1,02.44 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs.

7. The Book Value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 19,37.41 lakhs for the City, Rs. 2,15.19 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 28.69 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs, made up of the Sinking Funds. book value of securities and the amounts in cash with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Improvement Turst Debentures at par, the market value of the Sinking Fund Investments held on 31st March 1964 came to Rs. 18,76.28 lakhs for the City, Rs. 2,13.10 lakhs for the Suburbs and Rs. 28.89 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs. The total amount of Sinking Fund thus came to Rs. 18,89.09 lakhs for the City, Rs. 2,15.23 lakhs for

the Suburbs and Rs. 29.74 lakhs for the Extended Suburbs, the excess in the Sinking Fund Account being Rs. 5.69 lakhs, Rs. 3.90 lakhs and Rs. 0.91 lakh for the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, respectively.

8. The total income for the City for the year amounted to Rs. 1,44.92 lakhs against Rs. 1,37.92 lakhs for the previous year, showing a net increase of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. The main increases were in respect of (i) Rent and other proceeds of properties—Rs. 4.07 lakhs ; (ii) Contribution from the Municipal Corporation—Rs. 1.51 lakhs ; and (iii) Interest and profit on investment Rs. 1.52 lakhs counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 0.09 lakh under miscellaneous receipts.

The total expenditure for the City for the year, viz., Rs. 1,63.49 lakhs as against Rs. 136.73 lakhs for the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 26.76 lakhs on that of the previous year. This is made up of increase of Rs. 22.48 lakhs under maintenance of properties and streets, and Rs. 4.28 lakhs under Debt Charges,

The net deficit thus amounted to Rs. 18.57 lakhs,

The loan liability at the beginning of the year was Rs. 15,93.68 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was raised during the year. The repayment of loan during the year was Rs. 68.22 lakhs of which Rs. 9.91 lakhs were repaid to Government and Rs. 58.31 lakhs to the debenture holders. The outstanding liability on loan account at the close of the year stood at Rs. 15,75.45 lakhs. Out of the amount outstanding on account of Government loans aggregating to Rs. 7,06.88 lakhs, debentures in respect of loans aggregating to Rs. 4,76.00 lakhs originally raised from Government have now been repurchased according to the approved programme for Sinking Fund investments. The liability to Government on this Account is only Rs. 2,30.88 lakhs.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 85.22 lakhs. In the course of the year, receipts on account of Sale Proceeds of Lands and Buildings amounted to Rs. 8.39 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was raised during the year. The total funds thus available were Rs. 1,43.61 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 39.41 lakhs. The deficit in the General Account for the year which amounted to Rs. 18.58 lakhs, was transferred to the Capital Account. The unspent balance at the close of the year was Rs. 85.62 lakhs.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 39.41 lakhs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 2,08.60 lakhs including Rs. 14.48 lakhs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment,

The amount of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1964 was Rs. 6,89.26 lakhs including cash with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investments at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,92.13 lakhs. This together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1964, viz., Rs. 1.53 lakhs and cash with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 6,93.66 lakhs against Rs. 5,81.31 lakhs, the amounts to which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the fund thus amounted to Rs. 1,12.35 lakhs Extended Suburbs.

The gross Capital Liabilities of the Improvement Schemes in the City stood at Rs. 16,23.04 lakhs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 34,93.46 lakhs including the book value of lands comprised in Schedules 'W' and 'X', resulting in a Surplus of Rs. 18,70.42 lakhs.

The total income during the year under Slum Clearance, City Section, amounted to Rs. 8.99 lakhs against Rs. 8.21 lakhs in the previous year showing the net increase of Rs. 0.78 lac. This is made up of increase of Rs. 0.67 lac under Rent and Other proceeds of properties and Rs. 0.11 lac under Interest and Profits in investment.

The expenditure on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 14.74 lacs consisting of Rs. 5.16 lacs on Maintenance of Properties and Streets and Rs. 9.58 lacs on Debt Charges resulting in a deficit of Rs. 5.75 lacs at the close of the year which was transferred to Capital Account.

The total income during the year under Slum Clearance, Suburban Section, amounted to Rs. 17.88 lacs as against Rs. 12.93 lacs in the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 4.95 lacs. This is made up of increase of Rs. 0.23 lac under Rent and other Proceeds of properties, Rs. 2.10 lacs under Contribution from Budget 'D' and Rs. 2.61 lakhs under interest and profits on investment.

The expenditure during the year on this account amounted to Rs. 4.63 lakhs under Debt Charges and maintenance of properties leaving a net surplus of Rs. 13.26 lakhs.

The Opening Balance under Capital Account Slum Clearance, City, on 1st April 1963 was Rs. 25.96 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 6.30 lakhs was received from Government as loan and Rs. 7.59 lacs as grant-in-aid the proceeds from sale of land amounted to Rs. 0.01 lac. Thus the total funds available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 39.86 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan, etc., amounted to Rs. 20.98 lakhs. The deficit in the General Account amounting to Rs. 5.75 lakhs, was transferred to Capital Account. The unspent balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 13.13 lakhs.

The Opening Balance under Capital Account, Slum Clearance, Suburbs, on 1st April 1963, was Rs. 62.98 lakhs. Rs. 6.41 lakhs were received from Government as loan and Rs. 8.47 lacs as subsidy. The total funds available for expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 77.86 lakhs, against which expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 27.95 lakhs leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 63.16 lakhs including a revenue surplus of Rs. 13.25 lakhs transferred to Capital Account.

The Standing Committee is much concerned to find such huge surplus under Slum Clearance Account of the Suburban areas as these areas which came under the control of the Corporation only a few years back are much backward and are in great need of planned development. The slum areas in suburbs require immediate attention in order that the evil of slum life is eradicated from these areas before it takes a gigantic form as in the City today. In this context huge surplus balance under this account is not at all a healthy sign and indicates want of necessary foresight in City Planning and Development on the part of the executive. The Standing Committee, therefore, desires to alert the Executive in proper time and hope that the executive will be more vigilant and resourceful to spend all available funds under this account in years to come.

9. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 4,18.14 lakhs resulting in an increase of Rs. 1.19 lakhs on the Budget Estimates and an increase of Rs. 10.27 lakhs on the Revised Estimates. The rate of Education Cess was enhanced from 1½ per cent, to 2½ per cent, of rateable value on buildings and lands the rateable value of each of which is not less than Rs. 300 per annum and from 1 per cent, to 2 per cent, of the rateable value on buildings and lands, the rateable value of each of which is less than Rs. 300 per annum but not less than Rs. 75 per annum.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,97.88 lakhs against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 4,41.10 lakhs. The final sanctioned grants including renewed grants and additional grants available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,74.76 lakhs. The unexpended balance thus amounted to Rs. 76.87 lakhs at the close of the year out of which an amount of Rs. 33.17 lakhs was renewed for expenditure for 1964-65 and the balance of Rs. 43.70 lakhs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The Opening Balance on account of Loan Funds excluding Trust Funds on 1st April 1963 was Rs. 28.65 lakhs. A new loan of Rs. 225 lakhs was proposed for 1963-64 but actually a loan of Rs. 150 lakhs was raised during the year. The total loan funds thus available amounted to Rs. 1,78.65 lakhs against which expenditure booked on loan funds amounted to Rs. 1,07.36 lakhs. An advance for purchase of furniture for new school buildings amounted to Rs. 1.72 lakhs out of which Rs. 2.02 lakhs were recouped. The closing balance at the end of the year in loan funds amounted to Rs. 71.59 lakhs.

The book value of Sinking Fund investments on 31st March 1964 amounted to Rs. 98,57,944 made up of Rs. 98,57,856 in securities and Rs. 88 in cash with State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal debentures at par, the Market Value of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1964 was Rs. 98,55,585. This together with the interest of Rs. 1,37,916 and cash with the State Bank of India of Rs. 88 the total amount of Sinking Fund comes to Rs. 99,93,589 and more than covers the amount of Rs. 99,34,917 to which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated on 31st March 1964. The excess in the Sinking Fund investment thus came to Rs. 58,672.

The percentage of actual expenditure on Loan Works to the Loan Funds available (Budget Estimates) was 43. The Standing Committee again note with concern the failure on the part of the Executive to expend the loan amounts sanctioned by the Corporation within the scheduled limit and hope that more strenuous efforts will be put in to augment the Loan Works Programme under Budget 'E' especially as a large number of Municipal schools is located in private premises which are quite unsuitable for imparting instruction and

further as the accommodation both in the private and Municipal owned school buildings is insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of pupils seeking admission to our schools and as a result whereof quite a large number of our schools are forced to meet in two shifts.

10. During the year under report, the rates of taxation in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs remained the same as in the previous year, except in the case of General Tax which was increased by 5 per cent. The rates of taxation thus stood as follows :

General Tax (including Fire Tax) at 24.75 per cent, Water Tax at 4.50 per cent, and Halalkhore Tax at 3.50 per cent. Tax on vehicles and animals was levied at the maximum rate mentioned in Schedule 'G' of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. Rates charged for the supply of water by meter measurement ranged from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 5.50 per 10,000 litres according to the class of properties.

Education Cess was levied at a graduated scale. No Education Cess was levied on properties having a rateable value below Rs. 75.00. The demand in respect of this cess was for Rs. 59,60,777.72, collection Rs. 44,39,475.11 while Rs. 15,21,302.61 remained outstanding.

On the Assessment Register at the close of the year, there were 57,625, 56,037 and 26,497 properties in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, respectively. 54,348 properties in the City, 54,610 in the Suburbs and 26,077 in the Extended Suburbs were assessed to General Tax, while 2,145 properties in the City, 1,427 in the Suburbs and 420 in the Extended Suburbs were exempted from the General Tax, under Section 143(1)(a) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, while the Municipal properties exempted from the General Tax numbered 1,132.

The number of properties accounted for as newly erected, demolished and enlarged during the year was 674, 545, and 836, respectively, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 757, 646 and 766. The figures for Suburbs and Extended Suburbs stood at 3,717, 1,812 and 521 and 2,182, 944 and 313, respectively.

The rateable value of all properties in the City on 31st March 1964, was Rs. 34,19,65,387 in the City, Rs. 10,30,92,855 in the Suburbs and Rs. 3,07,83,369 in the Extended Suburbs as against Rs. 32,77,62,313, Rs. 9,12,08,688 and Rs. 2,72,18,703 in the preceding year. It worked out to Rs. 123.40, Rs. 99.50 and Rs. 89.56 per head of population as per the census of 1961, against Rs. 118.24, 88.03 and Rs. 79.19 in the preceding year.

Wheel tax in respect of hack-victorias, labour carts and hand carts was levied at Rs. 100, Rs. 35 and Rs. 6, respectively.

The total number of bills in respect of property taxes and wheel tax issued during the year was 1,10,467 and 2,12,912 respectively for the City, 1,26,733 and 37,509 for the Suburbs and 55,058 and 5,892 for the Extended Suburbs. The total number of bills for water charges by meter measurement issued during the year by the Hydraulic Engineer was 54,433 for the City, 60,111 for the Suburbs and 16,249 for the Extended Suburbs. As regards property taxes, out of the net demand of Rs. 18,24,05,450, an amount of Rs. 13,99,60,156 was collected leaving the amount of Rs. 4,24,45,294 as outstanding, percentage of which to net demand comes to 23.27, for the City, the figures for Suburbs for net demand and collection stood at Rs. 3,97,55,263 and Rs. 2,52,11,597, leaving the balance at Rs. 1,45,43,666 and percentage 36.58. The net demand and collection in the Extended Suburbs stood at Rs. 95,65,546 and Rs. 56,65,314, leaving the balance at Rs. 39,00,232 and percentage at 40.77.

In the case of Wheel tax in the City, the net demand was for Rs. 1,58,75,472 and the amount collected was Rs. 64,98,451, thus leaving an amount of Rs. 93,77,021 as outstanding, the percentage of which to net demand comes to 59.06. As regards Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, the net demand was Rs. 13,11,294 and Rs. 1,91,812, the collection at Rs. 6,24,740 and Rs. 71,497 and the percentage at 51.58 and 62.73, respectively.

1,429 complaints under Section 167 of the Act against the rateable values amounting to Rs. 2,19,80,410 and 1,414 complaints under Section 162 against the value amounting to Rs. 2,94,33,779 were disposed of during the year under report. The total number of complaints in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs under the aforesaid Section was 3,217 and 1,658, respectively.

This tax was abolished from 1st April 1963. The arrears of the tax on 1st April 1963 were Rs. 62,84,395.71, Rs. 26,44,826 and Rs. 14,11,000 for the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, respectively. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 36,31,783.49, Rs. 11,16,945 and Rs. 4,13,034 was collected.

11. There were in all 36 Class I and 21 Class II Cinema Theatres and the tax was generally received regularly. Theatre Tax was also recovered in respect of the various dramatic performances, dances, variety entertainments, etc., held at various Halls, Theatres and other places in the City where admission was on payment of charges.

The rates of Theatre Tax for the year under report were Rs. 10 per show for Class I Cinema Theatres, Rs. 7 per show for Class II Cinema Theatres, Rs. 7 per show for Drama, Concert, Variety Entertainment or Tamasha, Rs. 10 per day for Circus, Carnival or Fete and Rs. 7 per show for any other entertainment. The total income derived by way of Theatre Tax during the year under report was Rs. 7,21,747.89 in the City, Rs. 1,73,124 in the Suburbs and Rs. 69,038 in the Extended Suburbs.

Exemption from payment of Theatre Tax was granted to such Cinema shows, performances, etc., as were held in aid of bonafide charities or directed towards advancement of cultural or educational activities and exempted from payment of Entertainment Duty leviable by the Commissioner of Police under the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923.

The Standing Committee note with concern the high persistent percentage of outstandings and hope that vigorous efforts will be made and if necessary, the collection machinery remodelled, in order to reduce the outstandings to the minimum possible extent as the revenue collection is the mainstay of Municipal finance and hence also of the Civic Administration of this great City.

12. During the year, the rates of Town Duties continued to be the same as those prevailing in the previous year. The Bill to amend the B. M. C. Act, so as to revise the existing Town Duty Schedule and proposing Octroi instead of Town Duty was pending consideration by the State Government. The gross collections from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 181.91 lacs as against Rs. 174.31 lacs, in the preceding year. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 35.49 lacs as against Rs. 19.78 lacs, in the previous year. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 146.41 lacs as against Rs. 154.53 lacs in the previous year. The total number of claims for refund was 18,343 as against 19,560 in the preceding year.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea cases, etc., amounted to Rs. 1.57 lacs as against Rs. 1.16 lacs in the preceding year.

Town Duties collected at Mulund and Dahisar, etc., amounted to Rs. 68.43 lakhs as against Rs. 55.53 lakhs in the preceding year.

13. A Supplementary Election Roll containing 459 names was published on 20th December 1963, when the total number of voters was 18,64,784. Out of 516 applications received for enrolment, 57 were rejected.

A casual vacancy due to the death of Dr. S. S. Rau on 7th October 1962 (elected from Ward No. 25, Parel) was filled in by holding a By-election in the Ward on 29th October 1963 in which Smt. Vijaya H. Gaokar was elected Municipal Councillor. The Corporation decided under their Resolution No. 1276, dated the 9th January 1964, to adopt Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly Roll and Constituencies for Greater Bombay for holding the next Municipal General Elections on the basis of single-member constituencies and a draft Bill was sent to Government on 16th January 1964 which was under consideration of Government till the end of the year under report. In view of this, enumeration work was not undertaken in February 1964.

14. During the year under review, the works of improving and asphaltting roads between Vaitarna and Tansa and work in connection with the 120" dia. Pipe Lines and Tunnel of Bel Nala were nearing completion.

Most of the major works at the Worli Hill Reservoir were completed during the year

and minor works were in progress.

The works in connection with Reservoirs at Rawli Hill, Gollanji Hill, Pali Hill, Powai Hill, Trombay Hill, Ghatkopar Hill and Bhandup Hill were in progress during the year under report.

Dahisar River Project.—Preliminary surveys of reservoirs, etc., were carried out during the year and detailed plans and estimates for diversion of Road and Dam were completed.

As a National emergency measure, a scheme of pumping 40 million gallons of water per day from Vehar Lake into the existing Tansa-Vaitarna mains at Powai was undertaken at the instance of the Government of Maharashtra.

Detailed proposals for the work of strengthening Tulsi Dam by 'Coyne Method' were submitted for approval of the Corporation. The project of providing tube wells in the Suburbs was dropped. Government had not till the close of the year taken a firm decision about the sources of water supply to be allocated to the Corporation, but it is expected that they would allocate (i) Bhatsai and (ii) Upper Kalu Sources in addition to (i) Dahisar and (ii) Upper Vaitarna.

15. The Architectural Planning Branch for the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs prepared in all 90 Plans, 17 Block Estimates and 69 Detailed Estimates costing Rs. 3,00.79 lacs and Rs. 1,50.71 lacs, respectively, for the City, 245 plans for the suburban works and 75 plans and 1,304 blue prints for Extended Suburban works.

16. The total number of properties both Municipal and *ex-Trust* maintained by the Maintenance Branch during the year was 3,316 as against 3,352 in the previous year. 23 properties were added during the year under report and 59 properties were demolished. The amount spent on 150 buildings in the Suburbs and 61 in the Extended Suburbs for such works was Rs. 3,67,419 and Rs. 32,612, respectively. The work of upkeep and maintenance of buildings including school buildings was carried out partly by contracts and partly by departmental agency at a cost of about Rs. 14 lacs in the City and Rs. 7.52 lacs in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

During the year under report works estimated to cost Rs. 2,14.77 lacs were completed. Works estimated to cost Rs. 3,11.44 lacs were in progress. The Corporation approved in principle the construction of tenements by the Corporation and handing them over to Co-operative Housing Societies. Plans and estimates were prepared for the construction of 358 tenements for Co-operative Housing for Municipal staff and Councillors at Worli. 3,786 tenements and 27 shops were completed and construction of 1,319 tenements and 80 shops was in progress during the year under report.

17. During the year 6,757 applications were received for the construction of new buildings or additions and alterations to the existing ones. The total number of new buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 2,510 of which 1,681 were residential and 829 non-residential. 279 buildings were constructed by Co-operative Societies and 177 by employers for their employees. Although there has been some improvement in the building activity during the year, much requires to be done. If proper encouragement and guidance is given, the Standing Committee is confident that the Co-operative Housing will be of great help in solving the baffling housing problem.

In the case of dilapidated houses, the issue of notices and launching of prosecutions continued as before. In all 22,407, 4,234 and 2,405 notices were issued for repairs and/or removal of unsafe buildings. Out of these 12,350 were complied with and 10,057 were pending at the end of the year in the City. In deserving cases, where the owners resorted to delaying tactics or refused to comply with Municipal requisitions, authorisations, under Section 499 of the Act, were given to tenants to carry out repair works and to recover reasonable expenses incurred by them from the rents. In 171 cases such authorities were given during the year as against 155 in the previous year and 1,540 tenants took advantage of it.

In 108 cases, departmental action had to be taken to pull down unsafe portions of buildings in the interest of public safety, as the owners failed to comply with the Municipal requisitions meeting the cost in the first instance from the special provision made for the purpose in the Budget and an expenditure of Rs. 89,861 was incurred therefor.

During the year 136 buildings or portions thereof collapsed. The total number of persons injured was 63 and those killed was 26. The estimated damage to property was Rs. 4.14 lacs.

18. The various works under the Slum Clearance Schemes during the year were in progress.

Clearance of Municipal Slums.—By the end of the year 12 slums were cleared and redeveloped. Clearance and re-development of 5 slums in stages was in progress.

Tenements under the Government of India's subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme.—Under the Scheme, 4,732 tenements were sanctioned. Out of these, 554 tenements were completed during the year, bringing the total number of tenements completed upto 31st March 1964 to 3,084. Construction of 831 tenements was started during the year and that in respect of 729 tenements was in progress on 31st March 1964.

Financial Assistance from Government under subsidised Slum Clearance Schemes.—The Corporation have received Rs. 12.71 lacs by way of loan and Rs. 16.05 lacs by way of subsidy from the Government during the year under report. The Corporation has thus so far, received Rs. 75.97 lacs by way of loan and Rs. 92.08 lacs by way of subsidy upto 31st March 1964.

A further programme of Slum Clearance Scheme of an outlay of Rs. 74.98 lacs envisaging construction of 1,136 tenements in Greater Bombay was formulated and forwarded last year to Government for their sanction and Government sanction to this programme was awaited. Further project of constructing 208 tenements had been forwarded to Government for their sanction.

19. Dadar Purification Works.—The Sewage Purification Works at Dadar functioned satisfactorily throughout the year under report. The total quantity of ^{Drainage and Sewerage.} sewage received at the Plant during the year was 8,434.96 million gallons, i.e., an average of 23.11 million gallons per day. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 7,22,66,300 cubic feet. The daily average production was 1,97,551 cubic feet as against 1,68,700 cubic feet last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted to Rs. 2,15,696 as against Rs. 2,17,881 during the previous year.

The working of the old and new pumping stations was satisfactory during the year under report.
^{Love Grove Pumping Station and Purification Works.}

The Sewage Purification Plant worked normally. The revenue realised from the sale of ^{Dharavi Purification Works.} gas supply amounted to Rs. 45,025.75.

The sewerage system of the City depends upon the satisfactory working of Pumping ^{Pumping and Compressor Station and Ejectors.} and Compressor Stations. Sewage from the sewerage system of the City was pumped through all pumping stations.

The work of laying sewers in various parts of the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs was in progress.

20. During the year, 515 motor vehicles and 439 trailers (including Suburban fleet) ^{Transport.} were in commission.

The transport fleet for the removal of refuse consisted of 247 vehicles of different types. As this fleet was not sufficient to cope up with the daily out-put of refuse, extra vehicles from the Maharashtra State Transport Corporation had to be requisitioned for the removal of refuse. The average collection of refuse in the City worked out to 1,800 tons per day. During the year, Scammel trailers replaced many dust bin sheds which were an eye sore to the passers-by as also to the residents of the area.

21. The total mileage of roads in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs at the end of ^{Repairs and Maintenance of Roads and Footpaths.} the year was 2,85,053, 201.24 and 75, respectively.

The work of maintenance of roads and footpaths was generally satisfactory throughout the year.

The number of street lights increased from 7,703 to 8,281 in the Suburbs and from 2,462 to 2,638 in the Extended Suburbs at an expenditure of Rs. 9,12,372 and Rs. 2,17,783, respectively.

559 Bus and Tram Shelters were permitted during the year on roads and footpaths as against 576 in the previous year.

The number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 14,122 as against 13,790 in the previous year. An expenditure of about Rs. 31 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps.

The lighting of 5 roads was improved with H.M.V. lamps under the 'All-in-Hire Scheme' and 20 roads were provided with electric and gas lamps. 16 roads were provided with new lighting arrangements.

22. As in the past a major portion of the City refuse was transported to Deonar for ^{Removal of Town Refuse.} disposal.

The total number of wagons sent to Deonar during the year under report was 22,442 as against 22,722 during the preceding year.

As the number of Municipal wagons was insufficient to transport the huge quantity of city refuse, 61 wagons were taken on hire from Western Railway during the year at the charges of Rs. 4.50 per wagon per day.

The land reclaimed during the year was about 4 acres. The refuse was also used to fill up depressions caused by rain and fire.

The cost of maintenance of Mahalaxmi and Chembur Siding was Rs. 24,541.72.

The total land reclaimed so far was 126 acres.

23. Town Planning Schemes.—No progress was made in case of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. I (Mandvi and Elphinstone Estate). No alternative accommodation could be provided to tenants likely to be affected.

The implementation of Town Planning Schemes, Bombay City No. II and III (Mahim-Area) was in progress during the year. The implementation of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. IV (Mahim Area) was taken in hand.

There were 25 Town Planning Schemes in the Suburbs and 3 in the Extended Suburbs. One Scheme was finalized. In some cases, plans and revised estimates had been prepared. Some were at arbitration stage.

During the year, tentative Development Plans and Draft Control Rules were finalised. The Draft Development Plan was published on 9th January 1964, inviting objections and suggestions. The Plans and the Rules were made available to the public on payment. They were also circulated to the Members of the Corporation.

24. Roads, footpaths and house gullies were swept twice daily. House gullies were flushed and roads were brushed, scrapped and washed periodically. The total refuse collected and removed through the Municipal agency was 7,30,000 tons in the City, 89,048 tons in the Suburbs and 26,926 tons in the Extended Suburbs.

Actions under the Municipal Act and the Bombay City Police Act were taken during the year for committing nuisance by throwing refuse in the streets or public places or fouling roads by urinating, etc.

There were in all 1,518 privies with 280 cesspools and 37 septic tanks in the City. The work of removal of night-soil was attended to regularly by 5 cesspool carts and 5 cesspool lorries.

There were 97 public sanitary conveniences in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs and 8 were constructed a new.

Control of Stray Dogs.—23,393,10,706 and 12,002 stray dogs were caught and destroyed as against 8,387, 2,326 and 262 in the preceding year. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., in the City was Rs. 45,345.25 as against Rs. 43,376.90 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the milch cattle against Rinder Pest was continued and 39,928 milch cattle were inoculated as against 34,863 in the previous year. No cases of Rinder Pest were detected during the year.

In addition to the above, the Conservancy Branch also rendered special conservancy and halalkhore services to various circuses, exhibitions, fairs, etc., in the City, Suburbs, and Extended Suburbs realising thereby Rs. 1,59,201.85, Rs. 1,25,254.73 and Rs. 7,227.91, respectively. Besides, Rs. 92,487 were paid by Government for services rendered for cleansing Government foreshores. There was decrease in the income from Extended Suburbs due to the introduction of Halalkhore Tax at 3½ per cent.

5,976 different kinds of tests were made by the Municipal Material Testing Laboratory during the year.

3,291 Jobs were completed at the Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, during the year. The expenditure on departmental and private works amounted to Rs. 6,97,648.

The Municipal Hot Mix Asphalt Plant at Worli worked for 280 days and remained closed for 86 days on account of rainy season. The number of boxes and tonnage turned out by the main plant and pegson plants were 61,268 boxes and 11,900 boxes, respectively.

The Crushers at Worli and Sewri worked satisfactorily during the year. The total output was 4,348 brass as against 6,616 brass in the previous year.

The electrification of 13 Municipal properties in the Suburbs and 12 in the Extended Suburbs was carried out departmentally and of 6 premises in the Suburbs through contractors.

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

Estates & Land Management.

Possession in respect of 9 properties in the City and 4 properties in the Suburban area was obtained during the year under report. Acquisition proceedings in 81 and 18 cases were in progress during the year under report and approval of the Corporation was awaited in respect of 38 and 7 properties, respectively. There were no changes in layout in *ex-Trust Estates*.

The total area available for disposal on 31st March 1964 was about 3,806 sq. yds., but the same was retained for Municipal purposes.

The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of 1963-64 was 4,310 measuring 60,98,531 sq. yds. and valued at Rs. 12,92,87,217 yielding an annual rent of Rs. 45,44,548.

The amount received by way of commutation of ground rent and premium during the year was Rs. 4.14 lacs as against Rs. 8.96 lacs in the preceding year.

The collection on account of rents from the permanent chawls during the year amounted to Rs. 18,85,878. The revenue actually collected on account of rents in respect of S.P. sheds came to Rs. 11,77,799. The figures in respect of slum clearance tenements and acquired premises stood at Rs. 9,30,198 and Rs. 10,82,327, respectively.

38 tenements at Ghatkopar, 48 at Mahim, 60 at Morbaug Road, Dadar, and 348 at Vikhroli were completed during the year under report.

The recoveries of rent in the Squatters' Colonies at Jogeshwari and Mankhurd were Rs. 15,346 and Rs. 46,076 against the demand including the arrears of Rs. 8,62,458 and Rs. 3,42,642, respectively, and at Palton Road Dormitory amounted to Rs. 50,141 during the year.

During the year under review, the demand and recovery of taxes aggregated to Rs. 99,173 and Rs. 71,558, respectively. The arrears due for collection at the close of the year stood at Rs. 7,82,262.

The Corporation under their Resolution No. 473, dated the 12th September 1963, have permitted construction as per the Floor Space Index on *ex-Trust Plots* irrespective of the number of floors on payment of extra ground rent for all the floors other than those permissible under the lease terms at the scale already approved by the Corporation.

26. The Tansa and Vaitarna Lakes were the principal sources of the City's water supply. The Tulsi Lake and the Vehar Lake also supplied water to the City.

The 120" dia. pipe line between Bel Nala and Tansa was put into commission on 16th January 1964 for supplying water from Vaitarna to City directly through 96" main and one 6" new cross connection was made between 96" main and 57" outlet main to prevent stagnation of water in 96" main of Tansa. Both these operations helped in improving the city's water supply.

The average daily supply to Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 947.42 mega litres as against 957.01 mega litres in the previous year. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to Greater Bombay was 3,46,761.50 mega litres against 3,49,309.75 mega litres in the preceding year. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Thana Municipality, etc., was 3,197.70 mega litres as against 3,269.45 mega litres in the previous year. Water supplied to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 6,155.27 mega litres as against 6,292.97 mega litres in the preceding year. Of the total supply to Greater Bombay, a quantity of 1,16,519.19 mega litres or 46.66 per cent., was for domestic purposes as against 2,14,052.80 mega litres or 61.28 per cent. in the previous year. The average daily supply (for all purposes per head in Greater Bombay) was 208.78 litres, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 79.41 litres. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 46.66 and 53.34, respectively.)

The total number of water connections was 74,151 in the City, 23,650 in the Suburbs and 5,761 in the Extended Suburbs and new connections given were, respectively, 2,302, 1,909 and 837. The total number of meters maintained was 18,344. 101 additional meters were fixed on new and existing connections. 17 new works were carried out during the year, 67 metered stand-pipes were given during the year. The total number of stand pipes in the Suburbs was 629 of which 139 were for gratuitous use of public and the remaining were on payment. The total number of stand-pipes in the Extended Suburbs was 86.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc., was 16,973, 7,779 and 3,350 in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, respectively.

107 new properties were metered during the year. 82 restaurants were also metered as against 66 during the previous year. The total revenue derived from water supply by meter measurement was Rs. 4,08,47,626.58 for the City as against Rs. 3,88,64,753 during the previous year. The total revenue of Rs. 1,26,63,104 from Suburbs and Rs. 6,79,238 from Extended Suburbs was collected during the year from metered water supply. An amount of Rs. 3,74,544 was recovered by way of compounded charges, and Rs. 1,64,544 as meter hire charges.

442.05 Kms. and 222 Kms. of water mains were maintained in Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, respectively. About 24.35 Kms. in Suburbs and 12.70 Kms. of water mains in Extended Suburbs were laid during the year.

On account of staggering of water supply hours, the complaints about shortage of water were reduced to a minimum.

The Standing Committee, however, feels that further steps are required to be taken to ensure equitable distribution of water till resources are adequately augmented.

27. During the year, the total number of Fire Stations was 14, viz., 11 in the City proper and 3 in the Suburbs as against 13 in the previous year. A new Fire Station at Chembur was opened on 1st June 1963.

The Fire Brigade received during the year 3,344 calls (including City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs) as against 3,012 calls during the preceding year. Out of these 1,828 calls were for actual fires as against 1,589 calls during the preceding year. 533 calls were false alarms of which as many as 171 were due to malicious interference with street fire alarms, as against 170 in the preceding year. 694 calls as against 589 in the preceding year were for special services, such as, house collapses, rescue works, etc.

The City continued to be served by 219 fire alarms posts (including 34 private ones), as against 218 in the preceding year.

There were 23 serious fires during the year. The estimated total loss to property damaged by fire was about Rs. 73.25 lakhs as against Rs. 1.89 crores during the previous year. The value of the insurance of properties affected by fire was about Rs. 45,03,992 as against Rs. 21,69,626 during the previous year and the total value of the property involved was worth Rs. 50 crores as against Rs. 66 crores in the preceding year.

During the year 160 persons lost their lives due to fires, of which 29 were men, 125 women and 6 children. 157 persons received minor injuries and 28 persons lost their lives in 249 incidents of house collapses during the year as against 20 and 199, respectively, in the previous year.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 40.71 lacs gallons out of which 37.80 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains, as against 89.01 lacs gallons and 69.63 lacs gallons, respectively, for the preceding year and the rest from the sea, wells, ponds, etc.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 9,512 of which 1,634 were for accidents, 2,376 for maternity cases and 5,447 for hire cases, removing in all 9,052 persons. First-Aid was rendered by the Ambulance staff on 324 occasions as against 275 occasions in the previous year.

The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 53,548 including arrears of the previous year, as against Rs. 42,675 in the preceding year.

The annual maintenance cost of the Fire Brigade Department including the ambulance service but excluding the supervision charges of Provident Fund, Pension, and proportion of general supervision and revenue and debit charges, etc., was Rs. 19,42,376 as against Rs. 16,41,880 in the preceding year.

In accordance with Government orders, Fire Brigade Department continued to be under the control of the Director of Civil Defence, Government of Maharashtra.

28. During the year under report, the Department maintained 135 sites for public recreation, including 37 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 5 Band Stands, 8 Traffic Islands, 5 Open Spaces, 69 Recreation grounds, 3 Statues and 4 Box Hedges in the City, 29 gardens including 3 play-grounds in the Suburbs and 6 gardens in the Extended Suburbs. During the year development of 15 new sites into gardens and recreation grounds in the city was undertaken and development of another 15 gardens in hand was completed.

During the year, 154 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo hospital and 96 specimen of pathobacteriological interest were examined at the Senior Veterinary Inspector's Office and the Bombay Veterinary College.

In order to have a clear picture, it is suggested that the statement of Income and expenditure may be submitted.

29. The Museum was kept open to the public for 299 days as against 303 days in the preceding year. The total number of visitors during the year was 8.28 lacs as against 7.88 lacs of the preceding year. During the year 13,762 students visited the Museum in parties accompanied by teachers as against 13,241 during the preceding year. Reference service was rendered to students, scholars and businessmen, with the help of books and specimens.

Victoria & Albert
Museum.

The amount realised by the levy of admission fee was Rs. 18,642.85 and that from miscellaneous receipts Rs. 72. Six books were purchased and 3 photographs were presented (two by the Times of India and one by Dr. K. T. Gajjar, M.D.). One small ivory chariot, a rosewood ploughman with bullocks, a rosewood carved bowl and an alabaster lamp-stand were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 80.06. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum during the year amounted like last year approximately to Rs. 0.48 lac.

30. During the year under report, there was an over-all increase in the number of books and visitors but the income especially from the City and Suburban Libraries decreased considerably. The total number of books in Libraries in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs was 5,893, 1,099 and 511, respectively, and the number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries in the respective areas was 5.30 lacs, 1.42 lacs and 0.35 lac. The income from the Libraries and Reading Rooms in the City, Suburbs and the Extended Suburbs stood at Rs. 654, Rs. 630 and Rs. 1,912 (including grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 from Government to the Libraries in the Extended Suburbs).

Municipal Free Reading
Rooms and Libraries.

One new Municipal Free Reading Room and Library was opened at Umerkhadi, Dongri.

As the Municipal Free Reading Rooms and Libraries are becoming more and more popular, the Standing Committee are of opinion that efforts should be made to accommodate them in commodious and well ventilated premises besides increasing their number.

31. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 188 cases as against 177, in the previous year and the number of contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 278 as in the preceding year. The value of stores and other materials purchased including articles received from other Departments on Return Stores Memo. during the year amounted to Rs. 105.92 lacs as against Rs. 160.27 lacs in the previous year.

Central Stores.

During the year about 4,552 Metric tons of cement worth about Rs. 8.38 lacs were purchased. Likewise 1,71,574 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes worth about Rs. 29.53 lacs were purchased. Similarly, the Department also purchased 3,099 quintals of wheat and rice for various Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes worth about Rs. 1.76 lacs. There were about 25 tenders for dietary articles amounting to Rs. 18.36 lacs approximately.

5,793 orders for the purchase of stores against 5,050 in the preceding year were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 22,904 indents and Sales Memo. as against 25,504 in the preceding year. The total turnover of the department, viz., Receipts and Issues of stores during the year was Rs. 241.17 lacs as against Rs. 315.92 lacs in the preceding year. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 61.15 lacs against Rs. 90.47 lacs, in the preceding year.

The total amount realised by the sale of unserviceable articles through private offers including mixed scrap amounted to Rs. 3.10 lacs as against Rs. 1.01 lacs in the preceding year.

With a view to facilitating easy and speedy removal of materials required by the offices situated in the Suburbs and to save considerable amount by way of transport, it was decided to open a Stores Sub-Depot at Vikhroli.

32. During the year no new licences were issued as the scale of fees was not passed till March 1964.

Licences.

In order to have better control over the unauthorised hawkers, the scale of redemption charges was revised with effect from 14th January 1964. A Committee has been appointed by the Corporation to review the whole issue of licensing of hawkers and to minimise the hawkers' nuisance.

From the permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs, advertisements, etc., the total revenue realised was Rs. 8.17 lakhs in the city, Rs. 1.89 lacs in Suburbs and Rs. 0.21 lac in Extended Suburbs, the corresponding figures for the last year being Rs. 9.18 lacs in the City, Rs. 1.90 lacs in the Suburbs and Rs 0.13 lac in the Extended Suburbs.

The Department instituted 3,872 cases in the City, 2,046 cases in the Suburbs and 293 cases in the Extended Suburbs for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 and 412A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 46,385 in the Suburbs and Rs. 16,204 in the Extended Suburbs.

The number of squatters' and hawkers' licences issued were 46,771 in the City, 12,293 in the Suburbs and 952 in the Extended Suburbs. The amount realised therefrom was Rs. 1,17,297.60 and Rs. 18,288.04, respectively. No new licences were issued in the City.

The Schedule of stall-board fees and General Rules were revised with effect from 1st April 1963.

33. The total number of establishments under the various categories including Theatres, etc., on 31st March 1964, was 77,827 in the City, 15,468 in the Suburbs and 6,753 in the Extended Suburbs as against 90,026 in the City, 17,582 in the Suburbs and 8,134 in the Extended Suburbs in the last year.

Administration of Shops and Establishments Act.

During the year under report, 2,764, 256 and 100 complaints pertaining to City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs were received in addition to complaints pending from the preceeding year, out of which 2,718, 269 and 99 were investigated, leaving 64.9 and 1 complaints pending at the close of the year. The number of mass raids carried out respectively in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act effectively was 515, 174 and 80.

The total number of visits and revisits paid to different types of establishments in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs was 1,68,945, 30,167 and 15,967, respectively. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 77,443, 23,422 and 11,447, respectively.

At the beginning of the year 990, 145 and 97 prosecutions were pending while 5,907, 842 and 231 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. Of these prosecutions 4,751, 700 and 256 resulted in convictions, 15, 3 and 3 in acquittals while 3 cases in the City were abated 5 cases were warned and discharged and 3 cases were convicted and warned and 17, 2, and 4 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 2,106, 282 and 65. The total amount of fines realised was Rs. 1,56,113, Rs. 19,430 and Rs. 7,315 as against Rs. 1,23,677, Rs. 17,860 and Rs. 9,105 in the previous year.

The total expenditure incurred in administering this Act, the payment of Wages Act, the Minimum Wages Act, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, during the year was Rs. 3,38,927, Rs. 84,350.39 and Rs. 33,572.54 for the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs (exclusive of Provident Fund, Leave Contributions and supervision charges) against which a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,54,724 was received from Government for the year 1963-64, for meeting part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1962-63.

The total income by way of Registration fees, etc., for the year amounted to Rs. 2,83,722.78 Rs. 60,897.47 and Rs. 21,643.74 for the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs. The increase in the income from fees is due to the fees realised on account of renewal of Registration Certificates annually as per amended provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act.

45, 17 and 3 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs were received, of which 42, 17, and 3 were settled and 3 cases in the City were, on investigation, found to be falling beyond the purview of the Act. No complaint was pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

34. The total income of the Department for the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs during the year was Rs. 76 lacs against Rs. 73.43 lacs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2.58 lacs. The increase in the total receipts was mainly due to the revised stallage charges of stalls in Municipal Markets.

Markets & Slaughter Houses.

During the year there were 51 Municipal and 27 private Markets and 5 Slaughter Houses. The number of outside meat shops was 198. The licence fees realized from private markets and outside meat shops were Rs. 92,239 and Rs. 19,950, respectively. The work of collecting Scale fees at the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Market continued to be carried out departmentally and the revenue collected therefrom amounted to Rs. 8.17 lacs as against Rs. 9.05 lacs, realized in the preceding year. During the year, the fees realised by way of import and inspection fee was Rs. 38,962.

Surprise raids to detect and prevent the smuggling of animals and contraband meat and unauthorised slaughter as also insanitation and congestion in markets were carried out during the year.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 13.69 lacs as against 13.12 lacs during the previous year.

The Standing Committee stresses the need of developing these services still further coupled with the increased amenities to the public on proper lines as they give additional revenue.

35. During the year under report 228½ metric tons of paper was purchased. The total number of printing jobs carried out was 15,619 and the number of pages printed was 61,231 as against 9,348 and 54,494 in the preceding year. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 276 metric tons as against 226 metric tons in the previous year.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 9,072 on the total turnover of Rs. 15.15 lacs against the surplus of Rs. 0.07 lac and the turnover of Rs. 14.60 lacs for the preceding year. The labour staff as on 29th February 1964 consisted of 246 workers as against 250 on the same date in the previous year.

36. The bed accommodation in the Hospital was 1,005 during the year under report, K.E.M. Hospital. Throughout the year there was constant overcrowding in the Hospital particularly in the Children and the Medical and Surgical Wards for females. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 47,099 as against 41,309 in the previous year. The daily average number of in-patients was 1,196 as against 989.2 in the preceding year. The average number of days each patient was resident was 9.27 as against 8.7 in the last year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 12.85 as against Rs. 11.07 in the previous year.

The total number of new out-patients treated was 2,84,605 as against 2,81,767 in the preceding year. The out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 7,46,707 as against 8,15,980 in the preceding year. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 2,480 as against 2,801 in the preceding year.

16,264 operations were performed on in-patients and 34,473 operations were performed on out-patients.

The Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Pharmaceutical Laboratory attached to the Hospital manufactured many injectables, viz., 72,748 transfusion bottles, 4,213 ampules and about 1,187 litres of loose sterile solutions and 79 litres of Stain and Miscellaneous Solutions. The market value of the above product was Rs. 1,77,959. The Blood Bank worked satisfactorily and during the year 5,334 Blood samples were supplied for transfusion and 5,414 samples of blood were collected including the voluntary donors, at a cost of Rs. 64,634. The amount was paid from the Poor Box Charity Fund.

A Family Planning Centre, which is aided by Government of India, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. 67 operations were performed at the centre.

869 Food Handlers working in hotels and restaurants in the City were referred to the hospital for examination of which 639 persons attended. 606 Food-handlers were found fit, 25 unfit and 8 were partly examined as they did not give their stools, etc., for pathological examination.

The total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 67.39 lacs as against Rs. 49.91 lacs in the previous year.

37. During the year under report, 160 admissions were made.

Seth G. S. Medical College.

The number of male students residing in the Male Students' Hostel during the year was 141, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students' Hostel was 44. In order to meet the increasing demand for under-graduate students as also internees, research students, etc., a new Hostel at Naigaurn was acquired with an accommodation for 77 students. During the year, 262 students took advantage of this hostel.

The different departments of the College and the Hospital, in addition to their normal teaching and departmental works, conducted various researches under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College Staff Research Society and other institutions, etc.

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

The Standing Committee desire that the figures of Income and expenditure may be included in the Report as usual.

38. The Hospitals has a provision for 100 beds, of which only 74 were put to use. The total number of patients admitted in the hospital during the year was 3,758. Excepting 5 patients who died and 35 patients who were receiving treatment at the end of the year, all others were either cured, relieved, discharged or had left against medical advice.

In all 3,893 operations were performed of which 679 were on out-patients and 3,214 on in-patients.

39. The Hospital has an accommodation of 336 beds, fully occupied throughout the year. During the year, on an average 431.11 in-patients were admitted over the scheduled number in the Hospital. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 23,312 as against 21,769 during the previous year. The total number of in-patients treated was 23,719. The average cost per day per in-patient was Rs. 10.68 against Rs. 9.40 during the previous year.

The total number of out-patients treated was 3,33,738 as against 3,16,698 during the previous year and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 1,097.82 against 1,038.35 of the previous year.

The Cardiac Surgery Unit showed a good progress and proved itself as one of the best Cardiac Units. During the year 38 open heart operations with the use of heart-lung machine were performed with very good results in addition to other heart operations.

A handsome donation of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was received from Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Sons for the establishment of Audiology Clinic which started functioning from 15th January 1963.

Dr. Bhajekar-Municipal Hospital at Khetwadi continued to be under the supervision of the Dean, B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital including liabilities amounted to Rs. 26.92 lakhs against Rs. 20.53 lakhs during the last year.

The report shows that most of the Municipal Hospitals had to admit many more in-patients than the scheduled strength of the beds in the hospital. The Standing Committee feel that this state of overcrowding ought to receive immediate attention of the Executive.

40. The College had 427 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 192 were lady students. Besides, there were 140 post-graduate students including 40 lady students. During the year under report the total number of seats for admission to M.B., B.S. Course was increased from 95 to 140.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 7.79 lakhs as against Rs. 6.15 lakhs during the previous year. The total income by way of tuition fees, miscellaneous, etc., receipts amounted to Rs. 2.15 lakhs as against Rs. 1.38 lakhs during the last year.

986 books were added to the Library during the year of which 291 were received by way of presents. This brought the total number of books in the Library to 9,907 as against 8,945 in the previous year.

A new project was initiated along with the Department of Cardiology for studying characteristics of a selected group of University Teachers and observing the actual incidence of Coronary Heart Disease over a period of years.

The Standing Committee appreciate the gesture of the Ford Foundation, New York, who have been pleased to approve a grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the purpose of conducting research in the Physiology of Reproduction in the newly set up Endocrinology Unit at these institutions for a period of three years.

41. During the year under report, 55 students including 5 ladies passed the Final B. D. S. and M. D. S. Examinations of the Bombay University from the College. The College has 87 Dental Chairs, 60 Dental Units and 3 Dental X-Ray Machines, to give dental treatment on modern lines and also to facilitate teaching of dentistry. During the year, 92,715 patients were treated as against 92,974 during the previous year. 2,674 municipal school children were treated in the clinics. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 5.16 lacs as against Rs. 5.28 lacs, in the preceding year and the total revenue was Rs. 1.76 lacs, against Rs. 1.88 lacs during the preceding year.

Some Foreign Experts were invited as Guest Teachers by the Dental Council of India to give lectures in their specialities to the M.D.S. Students.

42. The bed accommodation of the Hospital was 475, (415 non-paying, 50 part-paying and 10 reserved for B.E.S. & T. employees). 31,440 patients were admitted during the year as against 29,920 during the preceding year. The daily average number of in-patients was 570.3 as against 554.7 in the preceding year. The average number of days each patient was resident was 6.6 as against 6.7 during the preceding year.

The total number of in-patients treated was 32,035 as against 30,429 in the preceding year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases was 10,587 as against 9,842 in the preceding year.

The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 1.23 as against Rs. 1.13 in the preceding year. The total average cost per day per in-patient was Rs. 12.63 as against Rs. 11.99 in the preceding year.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,77,310 with a daily average of 581 as against 1,63,245 and 538.7, respectively, in the preceding year. The total number of out-patients attendance was 6.85 lakhs. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 3,494 as against 3,003 in the preceding year.

The Paying Bed Scheme started from 1st September 1951 worked satisfactorily. The number of patients admitted in the General and Special rooms during the year was 1,705 as against 1,621 in the preceding year.

The approximate total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 30.63 lakhs as against Rs. 30.42 lakhs in the preceding year.

A gift shop was started near the O.P.D. of this Hospital from 6th January 1964 and the proceeds realised would be utilised for the benefit of the poor patients attending the Hospital.

43 The total number of beds for T. B. patients at the Corporation's disposal was 1,048, viz., Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, 760; Isolation Centre, Sewri, attached to the Ramkunwar Daftary T. B. Clinic Dadar, 88, and Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, 200 (reserved for the Corporation). The total number of patients examined and put on waiting list was 8,144 as against 5,821 during the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 5,999 as against 4,662 during the previous year. Of these 3,752 were discharged as improved, 53 were non-Tuberculosis cases, 9 were discharged as not improved, 396 left prematurely against advice, 344 died and 730 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Mortality figures reveal high incidence in the age group of 41-45 years. The ratio of deaths per cent to the total number of patients treated was 6.5. Major lung operations were performed in 255 cases.

As many as 3,197 patients attended the follow-up examination for check up after discharge from the hospitals during the year.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, was Rs. 22.56 lacs as against Rs. 22.52 lacs in the previous year. The average expenditure per patient per day was Rs. 9.11 as against Rs. 10.48 in the previous year.

The expenditure incurred during the year by the Corporation for treatment, etc., at the Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, was Rs. 3.66 lacs plus Rs. 0.37 lac for medicines, as against Rs. 3.65 lacs plus Rs. 0.22 lac for the previous year, respectively.

It is indeed distressing to know that the heaviest mortality is in the age groups of 41 to 45 years. The Standing Committee reiterate that in the interest of the City's health, it is necessary that steps should be taken for detection of such cases in primary stage and for thorough treatment so that high incidence of mortality due to this disease may be reduced.

44. During the year under report, the Department continued to attend to contested matters and other legal proceedings in the High Court, City Civil Court, Small Causes Court and Police Courts as also to other legal matters. During the year, the Department received 14,371 files, against 13,221 in the previous year, addressed 2,120 letters against 1,603 in the preceding year to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions and advices on different departmental matters.

The income by way of costs recovered amounted to about Rs. 19,400 and expenditure to about Rs. 1,27,650 as against Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 1,23,640, respectively, in the preceding year.

45. At close of the year, there were 4,09,460 pupils in 714 schools and 147 classes in Greater Bombay, the number in the City being 2,58,935 pupils in 424 schools and 66 classes; in the Suburbs 1,16,712 pupils in 219 schools and 58 classes and in Extended Suburbs, 33,813 pupils in 71 schools and 23 classes. During the year, there was a net increase of 33,351 pupils in Municipal Schools. The total number of teachers in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 11,274.

Under a new set-up of school administration, Municipal Schools were grouped into Beats and Beats into Divisions for purposes of supervision and administrative work. There were 44 Beats in Greater Bombay. The new set up worked well during the year.

With a view to avoiding over-crowding in classes and to facilitate proper attention to pupils it was laid down that ordinarily a class should not have more than 50 pupils. In schools housed in hired residential buildings, over-crowding on account of inadequate space was an impediment in the way of efficient instruction. Out of 861 Schools and classes, about 549 Schools and Classes were required to be run in two Sessions and more than two sessions for want of sufficient accommodation and 4,109 class-rooms were used twice.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the beginning of the year in the City was 137. 17 schools were built during the year under report. The total number of school buildings in the Suburbs and the Extended Suburbs at the end of the year was 59 and 33, respectively. In 12 Municipal buildings additional floors were constructed, thereby increasing the number of class-rooms by 686 during the year.

385 schools (including classes) with 2,07,618 pupils were housed in Municipal owned school buildings, and 186 schools including classes with 1,93,329 pupils were housed in rented buildings. 34 schools with 8,515 pupils were housed in rentfree buildings. Due to increase in the number of pupils in Municipal schools from year to year, it has become practically impossible to accommodate the increased number of students with the existing accommodation. It is also difficult in the present housing conditions to acquire additional accommodation except by way of construction of new school buildings or extending the existing ones. The Department is making a steady and planned progress towards acquisition of private plots and structures, etc., wherever possible. School buildings at 28 different sites in the City and Suburbs were under construction during the year, and extension in respect of certain school buildings was in progress.

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

The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Women continued to function as usual. In all 50 pupils in the First Year and 95 in the Second Year were under training. All the 50 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 95 Trainees of the II Year Class, 87 were declared successful at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The Municipal Urdu Teachers' Training Class started in July 1958, continued to function during the year under report. Out of 40 trainees in the Class (one year's course) out of whom 38 appeared for the P.T.C. Examination, 37 i. e. 98 per cent.) were successful.

The Corporation continued to impart vocational education. The Director of Technical Education has agreed to grant recognition to the Municipal Printing Press Class at Foras Road provided arrangements are made in the class for teaching III Year Typography Course. There were 23 Vocational Classes in 11 Vocational Schools.

The total number of Aided Schools in Greater Bombay, during the year was 356 out of which 232 were in the City, 82 in the Suburbs and 42 in the Extended Suburbs as against 359 in the previous year. The total number of teachers in Aided Schools was 3,491 (2,968 ordinary and 523 special) imparting education to 1,11,155 pupils. The total number of Recognised Schools not receiving Grant-in-Aid was 154 (93 in the City, 34 in the Suburbs and 27 in Extended Suburbs) with 944 teachers imparting education to 30,772 (17,893 in the City, 7,277 in Suburbs and 5,602 in Extended Suburbs) pupils.

The total amount of Grants recommended for payment to all schools in Greater Bombay during the year was Rs. 15,76,271 (Rs. 9,61,282 for City Schools, Rs. 4,30,493 for Suburban schools and Rs. 1,84,496 for Extended Suburban schools).

The average cost per pupil in Aided schools to the Corporation worked out to Rs. 5.36 in the City and Suburbs and Rs. 6.32 in the Extended Suburbs.

The average cost per pupil in the Municipal Schools calculated on the basis of the average number of pupils on rolls as on 31st March 1964 for City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs was Rs. 88.80.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,97,88,433, which was met by Municipal contribution (Rs. 2,63,29,030), Government Grant (Rs. 62,60,390), Education Cess (Rs. 85, 37,007) and miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 6,87,825).

46. The Research Unit set up in July 1955 for implementing the suggestions contained in Shri R. V. Parulekar's Report on the Bombay City Education System, continued its useful work during the year under report.

Research Unit.

The triennial census revealed that there were 74,794 (44,427 in the City, 21,057 in the Suburbs and 9,310 in the Extended Suburbs) non-attending children in age range of 3 and 6 years. The non-attending compulsory age children found in Greater Bombay were 13,997 (7,020 in the City, 4,745 in the Suburbs and 2,232 in the Extended Suburbs). Through the efforts of the enumeration staff, about 22,952 new children were admitted in the primary schools.

In all 75,641 pupils in the City, 26,205 in the Suburbs and 9,332 in the Extended Suburbs were medically examined out of whom 66,654 in the City, 17,725 in the Suburbs and 8,154 in the Extended Suburbs were found to be suffering from one defect or the other. Amongst the common defects noticed, general debility, dental lymphatic glands throat were most predominant.

The Standing Committee while expressing their satisfaction at the overall progress of primary education during the year under report, emphasize the need to construct new school buildings as per schedule so as to ensure qualitative upgrading of primary education in Municipal schools.

47. During the year 18 Recognised Trade Unions represented Municipal employees. With a view to promote cordial relations between the staff and the Administration, Joint Councils representing labour staff functioned in 22 departments, their scope being wide enough to permit discussions on various matters relating to grievances and conditions of service of the staff. 13 Peshi Committees for enquiring into the mis-conduct of employees were functioning. A four-stage grievance procedure has also been introduced in all Departments for redressal of the employees' grievances.

Labour Department.

The Department dealt with 4,617 complaints (including Suburbs) as against 3,176 in the previous year, regarding service conditions, recruitment, promotions, transfers, etc. Of these complaints 3,629 were redressed, 872 were found not genuine cases and 116 cases were pending at the close of the year.

The recreational, educational, hygienic, cultural and social activities, indoor as well as out-door, organized by the Welfare Branch of the Department for the benefit of Municipal workers and their dependents were continued vigorously at 31 Labour Welfare Centres and 2 sub-Centres. A new Welfare Centre was declared open at Kamathipura by Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Governor of Maharashtra on 21st February 1964. Film shows for nursing staff of the Municipal Hospitals were also organized at certain Municipal hospitals during the year under report. The average daily attendance of adults and children at the different Welfare Centres was 1,700 and 1,645, respectively, as against 1,676 and 1,645 during the preceding year. The maternity unit attached to the Chembur Welfare Centre continued to do its useful work under a qualified Doctor. 1,772 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 2,239, in the preceding year.

Under the scheme for granting scholarships to the children of Municipal employees, 373 applications were received out of which 151 eligible applicants for secondary education and 120 for higher education were awarded scholarships at a total cost of about Rs. 15,000. 555 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 19,995 was given in 549 deserving cases. The total strength in Scout and Guide Sections was 2,378 as against 1,657 during the preceding year.

Twenty-six disputes were referred to the Commissioner of Labour, Conciliation Officers Industrial Tribunal and Ist Labour Court.

The Municipal Mazdoor Union had presented demands for linking Dearness Allowance paid to Municipal employees with the cost of living Index, etc., and pending settlement on the above demands for grant of 25 per cent. *ad-hoc* increase in Dearness Allowance. The Union resorted to an illegal strike in support of the above demand from midnight of 11th August 1963, which, however, fizzled out on 21st August 1963. Certain municipal services were

declared essential under the Defence of India Rules by Government. Since the Union had gone on strike without exhausting all avenues of settling the dispute, the Administration had to withdraw the recognition of the Union.

During the year under report, Award of the Industrial Tribunal of Shri M. R. Meher in the dispute raised by the Bombay Municipal Subordinate Staff Union, for revision of grades, etc., was received.

48 This Department effected general publicity about the activities and services rendered by different Departments. The Department also worked as a "clearing house" in respect of criticisms and suggestions appearing in local newspapers.

Besides participation in various important celebrations, such as, World Health Day, etc., and undertaking printing of a Civic Guide-cum-Diary, 1964, a publication entitled "Greater Bombay Tourists Companion" was brought out and an informative booklet called "A compendium of Civic Affairs" was published. A pavilion type exhibition stall showing pictures on different aspects of municipal service, in "Our Himalayas" Exhibition sponsored by the State Government was also put up.

The Standing Committee are of opinion that further efforts are needed to make the citizens more civic conscious.

49. During the year under report the working and progress of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool at Shivaji Park was satisfactory.

Guests were allowed to swim on Bank Holidays, etc., on payment of Re. 1 per head. Facilities to polio-crippled children were given free of charge.

The Pool premises were given for use, free of charge to the Maharashtra State Aquatic Association and the University of Bombay, for holding their annual aquatic sports. Reservation of the Pool at a concessional rate of Rs.100 per month for two hours a week was also allowed as usual, to 7 Educational Institutions. Thirteen members of the Pool were included in the Maharashtra Aquatic team for participating in the All India Swimming Championship held in Bombay during the year.

A team of 12 persons of the Pool won major competitions when they visited the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad University Pool for aquatic competitions on 26th and 27th January 1964. The Water Polo Team of the Pool won for the first time in during the year under review the Golwalla Water Polo League Tournament for Maharani Vijayadevi Cup.

The Standing Committee desire that statistical data as regards number of old and new members and amount collected by way of fees, etc., should be furnished.

50. The Department functions in two Sections, viz., (1) Enquiries and (2) Stock Verification.

During the year the Enquiries Section dealt with 1,285 cases which included cases of alleged acceptance of illegal gratification, misconduct, misbehaviour, theft of Municipal property, breaches of provisions of Municipal Bye-laws, infringement of licence conditions use of municipal vehicles by unauthorised persons, sub-letting of rooms, etc. In 185 cases punishments varying from dismissal, removal from service to censures and warnings were meted out. 284 cases were filed as the allegations were found to be either false, malicious or too vague. In 412 cases, Departments concerned were asked to take necessary remedial actions. In 404 cases enquiries were in progress at the end of the year.

The distribution of relief from the Mayor's Fund to the families affected by fire, house collapses and other natural calamities was also carried out by the Department.

51 As usual twelve monthly issues were published of which some were special numbers.

52. Population Census.—The area of the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs is 67.776, 175.63 and 194.25 sq. kilometres, respectively. The mid year estimated population of the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs was 28,75,000, 11,59,000, and 3,88,000, respectively.

Births and birthrate.—The total number of live births recorded during the year was 79,400, 4,087 and 11,560 in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs as against 76,635, 35,181 and 10,489, respectively, in the previous year. The birth rate was 27.6 per 1,000 of the mid year estimated population as against 26.7 in the preceding year in the City, the figure remaining at 35.3 and 29.8 in the Suburbs and the Extended Suburbs. The number of still births was 2,885, 1,232 and 337 in City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, respectively.

Deaths and death rate.—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 27,821 as against 28,626 in previous year for the City. It was less by 2,879 than the annual average mortality of the preceding 10 years, and by 2,587 less than the mean mortality of the preceding five years. According to the mid year estimated population, the death rate per 1,000 living persons worked out to 9.7, 8.9 and 6.6 for City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs respectively as against 10.3 for the City in the last year. Of 27,821 deaths, 16,142 were among males and 11,679 among females. The excess of deaths amongst males may be ascribed to the slight preponderance of males, in population. The death rate among females was, however, actually higher than among males, the male death rate being 9.5 and the female death rate 10.9 against 9.7 and 11.3, respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous years, the diseases of respiratory system especially amongst children and infants were responsible for the highest death rate of 1.64 per 1,000 of the mid year estimated population. The causes coming next on the list for the year were congenital malformation and diseases of early infancy 1.29 tuberculosis (0.88) diarrhoea (0.55) Enteric fever and dysentery.

Deaths among infants under one year of age were 6,904, 3,773 for the City and Suburbs respectively against 7,249 *i.e.*, 345 less than the previous year and 1,069 less than the annual average of the previous decenium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 86.9, 74.3 and 62.6 for the City, Suburbs, and Extended Suburbs, respectively, per 1,000 live births as against 95.8 in 1962.

The Standing Committee are constrained to note that for the last several years, diseases of the respiratory system are responsible for the highest death rate every year and that a large proportion of deaths occur among children and infants under five years of age. The Committee desire that concentrated efforts should be made by the authorities in charge of Medical Relief to improve the situation by taking all possible remedial measures.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—During the year under report, the main clinics at the 6 Municipal Maternity homes and 17 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (six main, ten subsidiary clinics and one Maternity Unit at Dhravi) were kept functioning throughout the year. Milk distribution scheme was continued with the object of giving aid to the poor and undernourished women attending Municipal Maternity Homes. The number of deliveries conducted in these Homes was 12,762 as against 9,875 in the preceding year. The average stay of mothers at the Maternity Homes was of 5 days. The Greater Bombay had a total of 3,927 maternity beds in the various institutions. Considering the increasing demand from lower middle class and labour class citizens, the Standing Committee feels that the strength of maternity beds requires to be augmented further.

With a view to controlling maternal and infant mortality, advice and instructions in spacing births were given by qualified lady doctors to married women at the 20 Family Planning Clinics. Health Visitors assigned for this work paid domiciliary visits to mothers for carrying on follow-up work and propaganda amongst mothers. Exhibitions on Family Planning were held at the 3 Maternity Homes at Imamwada, Cadell Road and Naigaum and about 400 persons visited the Exhibition.

Communicable Diseases.—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was 5,229 as against 5,633 in the preceding year. There were no cases of Malaria, Plague and Cholera. Small-pox caused 194 attacks (including 55 originating in other local areas of India) in the City, 52 attacks in the Suburbs and 7 attacks in the Extended Suburbs and resulted in 56, 16 and 3 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 692, 146 and 35 attacks (including 31 originating in other local areas of India) with 46, 9 and 1 deaths, respectively. Diphtheria caused 2,106, 581 and 174 attacks (including 240 originating in other local areas of India) and 68, 37 and 8 deaths. Tuberculosis took a toll of 2,543, 606 and 211 lives and death rate of Tuberculosis was 0.9 per 1,000 of mid year estimated population in the City, 0.59 in the Suburbs and 0.54 in the Extended Suburbs.

The Standing Committee is happy to note the progressive decrease in the number of cases of different infectious diseases and feel that if precautionary measures, such as, inoculations, vaccinations, isolation, etc., are continued with full vigour the Greater Bombay will, in the near future, minimize this evil, if not eradicate it. So far as Tuberculosis is concerned there is not much improvement although B.C.G. vaccination campaign is pursued vigorously. The Standing Committee therefore feel that the medical authorities should investigate this problem with a view to find other remedial measures to meet the growing menace of this dreaded disease to the citizens of this City.

During the year 15,59,376, 3,64,133 and 99,171 persons in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs were inoculated against Cholera and 70,667 persons in the City against Enteric Fever.

53. The number of new cases treated at the 29 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 6,57,219 (3,27,917 males and 3,29,302 females) as against 6,23,343 in the previous year. In addition to the above dispensary work, women and children's clinics were conducted by three part-time lady doctors at six Municipal dispensaries for two hours, thrice a week. The number of new cases treated at these dispensaries was 4,068 (3,675 women and 393 children) as against 5,018 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 28,684 as against 38,743 in the previous year. These figures include the visits of lady doctors to patients at their homes. At sixteen Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, 34,694 new cases (25,799 women and 8,895 children) were treated. The total attendance was 1,12,670.

The Municipal Eye Dispensary and Hospital at Kamathipura was attended by two Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeons by turns throughout the year. The Hospital has an accommodation for 18 beds each for males and females with a modest operation theatre and a full-time resident Nurse. The total attendance of patients was 76,676 as against 80,825 in the previous year. The total number of new cases treated was 22,102 as against 18,137 in the previous year. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and the total attendance of indoor patients were 684 and 9,315, respectively.

Leprosy.—The control of Leprosy in the City was exercised as before through the Acworth Leprosy Home, Wadala, with an accommodation of 500 beds. In the absence of a Municipal Institution for the isolation and treatment of cases suffering from this foul disease, the Home has been doing commendable work for over 62 years. In addition to this the Institution conducts a well-equipped out-patients' clinic, the entire cost of which is borne by the Corporation. The Corporation also bears the cost on account of 48 beds for the voluntary patients and 116 beds for the Bombay resident patients. Besides, the payment of cost of Domiciliary Services and Rs. 10,000 for rendering Sulphone treatment, the Corporation pays one third of the recurring expenditure of Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme activities as also the entire cost of Capital Works.

The average daily attendance of patients was 181.6 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 3,249 as against 3,163 in the previous year.

54. For combating Venereal Diseases free medical facilities, both preventive and curative, were continued as in the preceding year. During the year 19,956 (18,061 males and 1,895 females) cases were treated.

55. During the year, out of about 2,71,370 municipal school children in the City 1,53,702 children were found to be defective. The figures for Suburbs and Extended Suburbs stood at 25,879. The Medical Officers interviewed 2,376,777 and 163 pupils' parents in schools to seek their co-operation in the required treatment. Minor ailments among the children were treated at the nearest municipal dispensaries. Cases with major ailments were treated at the School Clinic at the K.E.M. Hospital, which has been adequately expanded.

1,64,688 children from Municipal Schools were inoculated against typhoid.

56. Except Tuberculosis and Leprosy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to the Hospital. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 17,198 as against 15,616 in the preceding year, the daily average of admission being 395 as against 358, in the preceding year. Of the total number of patients, 792, 2,804 and 235 respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-Pox. The fatality rate to the total admission was 2.5 per cent. On account of heavy admissions of cases of major infectious diseases restriction on admissions of cases suffering from less dangerous diseases had to be imposed.

There were as many as 2,804 cases of Diphtheria out of which 92 proved fatal, showing the fatality rate at 3.3 per cent. The Standing Committee are distressed to note that these cases were predominantly from Parel, Lalbaug, Byculla and Girgaum localities.

Considering the importance of isolation in the prevention of infectious diseases and as an important measure for prevention of out-break of epidemic, the Standing Committee feel much concerned about the delay in augmenting the bed strength of this Hospital suitably to meet the growing needs of the City. Taking into consideration the suffering of the suburban population due to absence of a Hospital in suburbs for isolating infectious diseases cases near their homes the Standing Committee feel that the project brooks no further delay and hope that the Executive will take immediate steps to finalise the said Scheme.

The total expenditure of the Hospital during the year was Rs. 16.89 lacs as against Rs. 16.08 lacs in the preceding year.

57. 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.,

Health Propaganda.

Measures were taken to improve sanitary conditions in the merged areas. 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 ensure improvements in the standard 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.

58. 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. 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.

59. 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 upto 15th April 1963 and by Shri S. E. Sukthankar who held that office thereafter and whose administrative abilities and financial acumen were of great help to the Committee.

Acknowledgement.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE, }
Bombay, 6th January 1965. }

J. K. JOSHI,
Chairman,
Standing Committee.