

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
(SUBURBS)
FOR THE YEAR
1956-57



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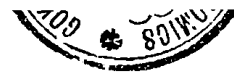
BOMBAY
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REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR GREATER BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1956-57.

(SUBURBS)

54*. The Municipal administration of the suburban areas continued to be carried on under the direct charges of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Suburbs) during the year under review.

55. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 61.80 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of accounts for the year 1955-56, the actual Opening Balance for 1956-57 was Rs. 91.14 lacs which was more by Rs. 3.57 lacs than the actual Opening Balance of the previous year, *viz.*, 77.57 lacs. The total income was budgeted at Rs. 156.94 lacs but the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 169.26 lacs showing an increase of Rs. 12.32 lacs over the budgeted amount and an increase of Rs. 11.71 lacs over the actuals of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 157.55 lacs. On the Expenditure Side, the budgeted amount was Rs. 1,80.98 lacs but the actual expenditure at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,68.78 lacs which was less than the originally estimated by Rs. 12.20 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 24.04 lacs was thus turned into a surplus of Rs. 0.47 lac. The financial transactions for the year ended with a Closing Balance of Rs. 71.60 lacs against Rs. 81.14 lacs in the preceding year.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals that there was a net increase of Rs. 12.32 lacs, compared with the original Budget Estimates comprising gross increases amounting to Rs. 19.23 lacs, counterbalanced by decreases to the extent of Rs. 6.92 lacs. The main increases were under General Tax Rs. 7.79 lacs, Water Tax Compounded Rs. 1.67 lacs; Licensing and Removal of Encroachments Rs. 1.36 lacs; Interest and Profit on Investment of Surplus Loan and other Balance Rs. 2.14 lacs; Street Cleansing and Conservancy Rs. 1.41 lacs and Miscellaneous Rs. 1.03 lacs. The main decreases in income were under Water Tax by Meter Measurement Rs. 2.93 lacs; Markets and Slaughter Houses Rs. 0.43 lac, Grants-in-Aid from Government Rs. 5.34 lacs and Contribution from Capital Funds to Revenue on account of loan works staff Rs. 0.45 lac.

The actual expenditure for the year, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,68.78 lacs showed a net increase of Rs. 27.05 lacs over the actual expenditure of Rs. 1,41.73 lacs of the previous year. It was, however, less by Rs. 12.20 lacs than the original budgeted expenditure of Rs. 1,80.98 lacs. The final sanctioned grants for the year aggregated to Rs. 2,25.17 lacs against which the actuals amounted to Rs. 1,68.78 lacs leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 56.39 lacs at the close of the year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 31.94 lacs was being renewed for expenditure during the year 1957-58 and the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 24.45 lacs was treated as savings on the final grants sanctioned.

The amount of the loan raised during the year to finance the capital works expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 42 lacs. A contribution of Rs. 7.48 lacs was received from Government, being 1/3rd share of the expenditure incurred on the extension and improvement of (a) water supply, (b) sewerage and (c) surface drains. The total funds available for expenditure were Rs. 52.93 lacs against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 43.89 lacs, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 9.04 lacs. The percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates was 54 as against 32 and 28 in the preceding two years.

The book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 37.31 lacs including Rs. 33 in cash with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal Debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investments came to Rs. 38.16 lacs. This together with the amount of interest accrued upto 31st March 1957, *viz.*, Rs. 13,843 and the cash with the State Bank of India of Rs. 33 brings the amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 39.30 lacs, which more than covered the amount *viz.*, Rs. 36.89 lacs at which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the Sinking Fund Investment account was Rs. 1.41 lacs.

The income for the year 1956-57 was estimated at Rs. 21,65,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 26,40,000 thus showing a deficit. The actual total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 26.25 lacs. An amount of Rs. 5,50,000 was received from Government towards the cost of Primary Education in the Suburbs.

The surplus for the year under report has dwindled down to only Rs. 0.47, lac which was Rs. 21.60 lacs and Rs. 15.82 lacs during the previous two years. It is thus clear

* Paragraphs 1 to 53 of the Review of the Standing Committee relate to the Administration Report of the City of Bombay.

that the increase in income of Budget 'D' is not keeping pace with the increase in expenditure. Additional funds will have to be found out in the immediate future as the expansion of services such as Hospitals, Water Supply, etc., will throw additional burden on the finances of Budget 'D'.

56. The rates of taxes during the year under report in respect of General Tax and Halalkhore Tax were 17 per cent. (which included 3 per cent. Fire Tax) and 3 per cent., respectively. The General Tax was levied at 14 per cent. of the rateable value of properties in 12 villages specified in List I of the Bombay Act XXX of 1951 as per provisions contained in Bombay Act XL of 1956. This percentage held good for properties occupied for industrial purposes in the area specified in List II thereof whereas the General Tax was levied at 10 per cent. in respect of all other properties in the area specified in the said List II. The rates for water supply by meter measurement varied from As. 12 to Rs. 2-6-0 per 1,000 gallons.

At the close of the year, the total number of properties on the Assessment Register was 41,890 as against 40,819 and 39,290 in the previous two years, showing an increase of 1,071 and 1,529 properties, respectively. The rateable value of all properties was Rs. 494.60 lacs as against Rs. 497.22 lacs and Rs. 453.11 lacs for the previous two years. The decrease was due to the modifications of values of about 250 properties owned by Messrs. Burmah-Shell Refineries, Ltd., Messrs. Standard-Vacuum Refining Co. of India Ltd., and the Bombay Housing Board after investigating their complaints. This gave a rate of Rs. 96.93 per head of population as against Rs. 97.45 and Rs. 88.8 in the previous two years. Receipts from meter hire amounted to Rs. 1.29 lacs as against Rs. 1.29 lacs and Rs. 0.79 lac for the preceding two years.

3,636 complaints were registered during the year under report, out of which 2,288 complaints were registered under Section 167 of the Act and 1,348 were registered under Section 162 of the Act.

There were 52 appeals against rateable values under Section 217 of the Act. Of these, 2 were withdrawn, 9 compromised and 41 were pending on 31st March 1957.

No suits were filed against rate-payers for recovery of taxes during the year under report.

Miscellaneous receipts accounted for a sum of Rs. 0.51 lac during the year of the report.

The net total demand in respect of Property and Wheel Taxes for the year was Rs. 1,07.04 lacs and Rs. 5.63 lacs excluding arrears in respect thereof for the previous year. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 1,38.57 lacs as against Rs. 1,22.57 lacs in the previous year. The total outstanding of taxes at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 67.40 lacs, the percentage of outstandings to net demand being 32.73. To bring down the huge outstandings, a sustained and concentrated drive was directed by the Department.

The rates of taxation during the year continued to be the same as in the preceding year, viz., 5 per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were more than Rs. 2,000 in each case and 2½ per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 or below but not less than Rs. 500 in each case. The rates in respect of village properties were 3 per cent. in case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were more than Rs. 2,000 in each case and 1½ per cent. in case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 and below in the area specified in List I of the Bombay Act XXX of 1951—an Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act and 2 per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were more than Rs. 2,000 in each case and 1 per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable values of which were Rs. 2,000 and below, in the areas specified in List II of the Act. The properties having a value of Rs. 499 and below were exempted. The properties falling in the same locality were grouped together for the levy of this tax. The net demand in respect of the tax was Rs. 30.89 lacs including the arrears of Rs. 13.67 lacs. The amount collected was Rs. 16.80 lacs, i.e., about 54.39 per cent. of the demand.

In the classification of properties according to the user, it is found that out of 41,890 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 4,94.60 lacs, 33,925 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 3,31 lacs.

From the classification of properties according to the rateable values, it is found that as many as 41,753 properties came within the rateable value upto Rs. 20,000, leaving only 137 properties having rateable values between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 3,50,001 and above.

57. In order to give additional amenities to the residents in the Suburban areas, a number of works was carried out during the year. Cleansing of open *kutcha* drains were attended to from time to time. The work of covering open drains along Old Agra Road were completed during the year. Proposals for paving some of the *kutcha* drains were formulated. The Committee trusts that the proposals will be put up for necessary sanction and works carried out as early as possible. During the year under review activities were restricted mainly to the construction of Sewers in drainage districts No. II and III comprising Juhu-Vile-Parle and Ghatkopar, Chembur, respectively ; and to the construction of pumping stations and purification works in the said two districts.

Some of the sewer works already in progress during the year 1955-56 were completed and new works of providing sewerage arrangements for Town Planning Scheme III, Bandra, Chum Village, Town Planning Scheme III, Santa Cruz, Palli Hill area, etc., were taken in hand.

Sewerage facilities were extended to Chembur and Ghatkopar. The scheme of laying additional sewers in some parts of Kurla was sanctioned.

The Civil Engineering Works of Versova Pumping Station and Versova Purification Plant were nearing completion and mechanical and electrical equipment to be installed thereat was being erected in instalments as and when the same was received on site. All the plants are expected to be ready for operation before the close of the next year. The Pumping Station at Ghatkopar was completed during the year. Detailed plans and estimates for the construction of a new pump house at Khar were sanctioned.

After the sewers in different areas started functioning, notices under Section 231 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, were served with the sanction of the Standing Committee on the property owners for joining their house drains to the newly laid sewers. Notices were served and in 230 cases parties have submitted proposals and in 188 cases, parties carried out the works. 675 privies were converted into water-closets on full-flushing system and an amount of Rs. 90,000 was paid by way of subvention. The total expenditure booked on all drainage works inclusive of sewer pumping stations, etc., during the year amounted to Rs. 17.19 lacs.

58. An amount of Rs. 48,591 was spent during the year under report on normal repairs including on monsoon works of about 115 Municipal Buildings in the Suburbs.

Upkeep Maintenance
and Repairs of Municipal
Properties and
Roads.

The total mileage of the roads in the Suburbs is about 191.68 comprising 21.30 miles of water-bound roads, 148.12 miles of Asphalt roads, 6.05 miles of concrete roads and about 16.21 miles of unmetalled roads.

New footpaths on nine roads were under construction during the year.

The ferry service between Versova and Madh Island was maintained satisfactorily during the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,167 as against the expenditure of Rs. 16,718. The cost of street lighting by electric lamps numbering 6,210 amounted to Rs. 5.12 lacs as against Rs. 4.40 lacs in the previous year.

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

In spite of careful vigilance the spate of unauthorized construction could not be checked effectively. In 139 cases of unauthorized structures, sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained, under Section 351 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. In 88 cases structures were removed by the parties and in 50 cases departmentally during the year.

The total number of buildings constructed by private enterprise during the year was 444. Out of these, 276 were residential buildings and the remaining 168 non-residential buildings. The total number of buildings constructed by Housing Societies and by Employers for their employees was 34 and Nil, respectively.

21 Buildings or portions thereof collapsed during the year. 6 persons were injured and 2 died due to these collapses during the year.

The Arbitrators have declared awards in respect of Town Planning Schemes, Bandra No. X, Ghatkopar No. III and Santa Cruz No. VI and award in respect of Scheme No. V Santa Cruz was awaited. Andheri No. II (Varied) was finally sanctioned by the Government.

Schemes in respect of Bandra No. II, III, VI and V, Ghatkpopar No. I, and Santa Cruz III and IV were varied during the year. The number of applications for commencement certificates was 252.

59. Suburbs, in the same way as the City, were supplied with water by gravity from the four lakes, viz., Tansa, Vehar, Tulsi and Vaitarna. In the Suburban areas, water is supplied for 24 hours except for certain elevated localities like Bandra Hill and Pali Hill, which receive water for 12 hours at night time. The Western Suburbs are served by the 24" Tulsi main which is augmented from the 57" West and East Tansa mains at Marol and Bandra, the total average daily supply being 10.427 million gallons per day. The Eastern Suburbs are supplied water through ten tapplings on the 48" > 32" > 24" Vehar mains, the total average daily supply being 11.976 million gallons. Water for all purposes was charged by meter measurement. 833 new connections were made during the year in the suburbs. The total number of stand pipes in the Old Suburban limit was 384 of which 142 were for the gratuitous use of the public and the remaining were on payment. With a view to preventing misuse of facilities granted by the provision of stand-pipes at compounded rates, rules were framed restricting such stand-pipes being given only in case of underdeveloped areas, and in all other cases metered stand pipes were given for groups of families. A compounded charge was levied for these stand pipes in order that the poor may get water at a lower cost. About 8,156 million gallons of water were supplied to the suburban areas during the year 2,983 million gallons and 5,173 million gallons being for domestic and non-domestic purposes, respectively, against 6,090 4,932 and 3,270, million gallons in the preceding three years.

118.97 miles of water mains of various sizes varying from 3" to 36" were maintained during the year. There were 1,110 complaints regarding short supply against 958 in the previous year. It is reported that most of these complaints were due to inadequate sizes of connections, absence of connections and manipulation of supply by landlords.

There were 18 bursts on various mains and 1,742 repair works were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lacs.

There were 142 Public Stand pipes and 76 wells during the year under report and about 329 million gallons of water was supplied gratuitously to the public through stand pipes.

During the year a Public Notice was issued under the provisions of Section 141(b) the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, to the effect that sufficient water supply was available from the Municipal Water Works for furnishing a reasonable water supply to all the premises within 500 feet of the water works throughout the Suburbs. Consequently, landlords were issued notices, under Section 271(2) of the Act, to obtain adequate supply to their premises provided tenants agreed to bear the water charges. Alternatively, the tenants were allowed to obtain a private supply of their own under Section 276 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act.

4,708 disconnection orders were received from the Assessment Department with the approval of the Standing Committee. Out of these, in 603 cases connections were cut off and in the remaining 4,105 cases orders were not executed as the amounts of the Municipal dues were paid up in time. In addition to the above, 35 disconnections were made for defective fittings. In all 626 notices were issued for defective fittings during the year. The total revenue derived during the year from meter hire amounted to Rs. 1.36 lacs and that from the sale of water for all purposes by meter measurement amounted to Rs. 35.91 lacs. The amount recovered as compounded charges was Rs. 1.93 lacs.

For improving water supply in the Suburbs, about 9.84 miles of mains were laid and old ones were enlarged to meet the increasing demand for domestic and industrial purposes.

The work of constructing a special staircase at Juhu Reservoir W. C. Block at Andheri Reservoir, a brick masonry wall at the Municipal Offices at Bandra, Malla Pump House, 8 Unit Staff Quarters with Sanitary Blocks at Vakola were carried during the year under report. A number of works were carried out on behalf of private parties and other departments of the Corporation.

A number of works for laying mains at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.31 lacs are included in the first stage of the Master Plan for improvement of Water Supply to the Suburbs.

60. During the year 6,454 Licences and Permits were issued as against 6,292, 5,783 and 5,826 during the previous three years, showing an increase of 162,671 and 628 respectively. The fees realized therefrom amounted to about Rs. 2.40 lacs as against Rs. 1.96 lacs, Rs. 1.70 lacs and Rs. 1.55 lacs in the previous three years.

At the end of the year, an amount of about Rs. 0.18 lac was pending adjustment in respect of 80 licences against a sum of about Rs. 0.57 lacs in respect of 469 licences in the previous year. The loss of revenue incidental to the disuse or demolition of old licenced premises amounted to about Rs. 2,849 as against loss of about Rs. 5,257 in the previous year. Fees amounting to Rs. 30,347 were received for permits issued for exhibiting 581 sky-signs and advertisements as against Rs. 33,958, Rs. 38,544 and Rs. 27,425 in the previous three years. The fees realized from the issue of 4,050 licences to Hawkers and Squatters amounted to Rs. 45,881 as against Rs. 48,490, Rs. 43,538 and Rs. 37,676 in the previous three years.

During the year 787 prosecutions for offences under the Act as against 422, 567 and 587 in the previous three years were instituted. The total amount of fines inflicted in 86 cases of convictions was about Rs. 1,360 as against Rs. 3,401, Rs. 4,170 and Rs. 4,477 for the previous three years in 114,206, and 131 cases of convictions, respectively.

The total revenue of the Department was about Rs. 3.27 lacs.

61. During the year 1,260 new applications for registration were received. The total number of establishments registered at the close of the year was 12,261 as against 11,591, 10,709 and 9,527 in the previous three years. Administration of Shops and Establishments. During the year 18,066 visits were paid to various establishments. 119 complaints were received whereas 2 were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 117 complaints were investigated, leaving 4 pending at the close of the year. 116 Mass raids were arranged during the year, of which 84 were 'day raids' and 32 'night raids'. While 650 new prosecutions were instituted during the year as against 574 in the previous year. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 71 including 9 on dormant file and 1 on 'Proceeding Stayed' File. The total amount of fines realised was Rs. 16,620 as against Rs. 16,355 and Rs. 16,665 in the previous two years. The total expenditure incurred in administering the Act was Rs. 72,666. The grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Government for the year 1955-56 in respect of the administration of the Act in the Suburban area was about Rs. 16,355 against Rs. 16,665 in the previous year. An amount of Rs. 2,424 was received by way of Registration Fees, etc., during the year as against Rs. 2,572 in the preceding two years.

Theatre Tax.—The concession of 20 per cent. rebate, if the tax was paid in advance before the 5th of every month was continued during the year. The total collection of receipts from the tax amounted to about Rs. 0.93 lac as against Rs. 0.93 lac and 0.74 lac in the previous years.

For the administration of payment of Wages Act, 1936, the staff consisting of one Junior Inspector and one Clerk which was appointed was continued during the year under report. 82 complaints were received, 79 whereof were disposed of mostly by effecting compromises between employers and employees and 3 were pending at the close of the year.

62. During the year the number of Municipal Markets and Slaughter Houses remained the same as in the previous year, i.e., 16 and 5 respectively. Besides, the Markets and Slaughter Houses. 16 Municipal Markets there were two private markets as in the previous year. Improvements in the markets were made by converting the Vegetable Section of the Santacruz Market into a Fish Section, providing a direct connection from the Municipal main at Sion-Trombay Road to the Water Storage Tank at the Chembur Market, constructing a Compound Wall along the south side of the Andheri Market and providing hooks for hanging carcasses at Kasaiwada, Kurla.

The total receipts of the Deptment during the year amounted to Rs. 4,99,507 as against Rs. 4,74,488 realised in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 25,019 over the previous Year.

During the year, unwholesome articles of food such as meat, fish, vegetable, etc., weighing 34,471½ lbs. were destroyed as against 31,503 and 16,149 lbs. during the preceding two years. The total meat destroyed was 8,398½ lbs. as against 6,017 lbs. and 3,964½ lbs. in the previous two years. Out of 76 cases for unauthorized slaughter 63 cases were filed resulting in convictions. Total fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 1,827. The total amount realised by auction sale of confiscated animals was Rs. 468-5-9. The total number of animals slaughtered in merged areas during the year was 81,079 which realised a slaughter fee of about Rs. 1.20 lacs.

63. There were in all 12 gardens in the suburbs. Besides, two sites were laid out into Suburban Gardens. gardens at (i) Bail Bazar at Old Kurla and (ii) at Sindhi Immigrants' Housing Society, Little Malabar Hill, Chembur.

Children's Play-apparata were provided at (i) Bail Bazar Garden at Kurla, (ii) Kurla Creek Garden, Agra Road, Kurla and (iii) Rajawadi Garden, Ghatkopar. Nine mercury vapour lamps were provided at the Juhu Gardens.

127 cement concrete mosaic benches were provided in different gardens in the Suburbs. 900 trees were planted on public roads and in the six Housing Colonies in the Suburbs during the year under report.

1 Vocal Music, 6 Band and 13 Orchestra programmes were arranged at the gardens and bandstands in the Suburbs during the same period.

64. There were 98 schools and 34 classes in the merged areas on 1st April 1956. During the year, two new schools and 11 new classes were opened. 7 classes were converted into schools and one school was converted into a class and 3 schools were taken over under the Municipal management. There were thus on 31st March 1957, 109 Municipal Schools and 39 classes with a strength of 43,700 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. The highest number of pupils during the year was 46,394 at the end of August 1956 and the average number of pupils throughout the year was 36,447. Out of 109 schools, 42 were Upper Primary Schools.

At the end of the year there were 1,141 ordinary teachers and 27 Special Teachers in the Suburban Schools as against 983 ordinary teachers and 21 Special Teachers in the previous year. Out of 1,141 teachers, 974 (i.e., 85.3 per cent.) were trained as against 839 (i.e. 85.3 per cent.) in the previous year.

The new Formula known as 'Class Room Formula' for fixing the number of teachers required according to the number of class rooms in actual use (including rooms used twice in Double Session Schools) continued to be followed during the year. The formula being a novel experiment with fundamental and far-reaching changes hitherto followed, the whole question of its working was duly considered by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Education Committee and the First Report of that Sub-Committee has now been recorded by the Corporation.

The number of Municipal owned school buildings in the Suburbs at the beginning of the year was 35. During the year one school building at Santa Cruz was constructed thus raising the number of Municipal owned school buildings in the Suburbs to 36, at the end of the year. Extensions were carried out to Station Kurla Marathi School and Versova Marathi School. One plot at Ghatkopar and the other at Jogeshwari were acquired for the purpose of constructing school buildings. Four plots are under acquisition. The remaining schools were accommodated in rented buildings. Government have agreed to share expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs upto 1959 on the construction of school buildings in the Suburbs and so far, they have paid an amount of Rs. 4.40 lacs.

Physical Education was imparted as per the curriculum laid down by Government. Various extra curricular activities, viz., *Sharad Utsav*, Vacation libraries, etc., were conducted in the schools on the lines of the City Schools. Two Mass Drill Displays, one at Bandra and another at Kurla, were also held during the year.

Instructions in Spinning, Weaving and Card-board Modelling are given in some classes of Lower Primary Suburban Schools.

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

Extension of Milk-in-Schools Scheme to the Suburban Municipal Schools continued to work satisfactorily during the year. About 8,000 under-nourished children received the benefit of free supply of toned Milk and snacks in the form of *Chikki* or fruits.

Till the end of 1954-55 grants in favour of English Teaching Schools, were being assessed on the basis of the expenditure incurred by those schools on those Indian Christian children who claimed English to be their mother-tongue. This practice was being followed in accordance with the explanation Rule 16 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. As, however, it was not in consonance with the spirit of Article 30(2) read with Article 12 of the Indian Constitution, the practice was changed and with the sanction of the Corporation, Grants-in-Aid for the year 1955-56 in favour of such schools were assessed on the basis of expenditure on all the pupils of English Teaching Schools as in case of other Aided Schools. Government was requested to take steps to delete the explanation to Rule 16 of the Grant-in-Aid Code, which has since been done.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 26.25 lacs against which an amount of Rs. 5.50 lacs was received from Government. The average cost per pupil according to the number of pupils on the rolls was Rs. 56.5 as against Rs. 55.1 in the previous year, while the average cost according to the average number of pupils on the rolls for the whole year came to Rs. 67.8 against Rs. 56.8 in the previous year.

The experiment on teaching on progressive lines started in the previous year in the Municipal Ghatla Marathi School, situated in a small village in Trombay progressed satisfactorily with good results during the year under report.

There were 67 Aided Schools at the close of the year with 545 teachers for 79,815 pupils. There were also 6 Recognised Schools with 44 teachers with 1,028 pupils attending them.

The total expenditure incurred by the Suburban Aided Schools was Rs. 9.24 lacs as against Rs. 8.44 lacs in the preceding year. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 60.53 to the Aided Schools and Rs. 9.6 to the Corporation.

The total amount of grants assessed during the year was Rs. 2.11 lacs. However, the Budget provision being less, recourse was taken to apply cuts to the assessed grants and the total amounts recommended was Rs. 1.30 lacs.

Systematic Medical Inspection of pupils in the first four standards was undertaken during the year. The defects detected among children were communicated to their guardians most of whom consented to their wards being treated in Municipal Medical institution.

65. The total area of the Suburbs admeasures about 43,398 acres or 67.81 sq. miles and has a population of 5,10,250 as per 1951 Census. The mid-year estimated population for 1956 was 6,75,000. The density of population roughly came to 15.5 per acre.

The number of live births recorded during the year was 22,239 (11,569 males and 10,670 females) which was more by 1,904 than that during the previous year (20,335). Still births reported during the year were 708 or 3.2 per cent. of live births. The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 5,835 (3,145 males and 2,690 females) as against 5,932 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 97. Deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 1,576 which decreased by 217 against the number in the preceding year (1,753). The infant mortality rate for the year was 70.9 per 1,000 live births as against 86.2 for the previous year. Birth rate was 43.6 and death rate was 11.4 per 1,000 population giving a natural increase of 32.2 per 1,000.

Deaths due to communicable diseases were Small-pox 8, Enteric fever 41; Malaria 3; Influenza 2; Tuberculosis 295; Dysentery 37; and Diphtheria 24. No deaths were reported from Plague and Cholera. Two deaths resulted from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. No case of Poliomyelitis was reported during the year. It is reported that the sanitary conditions in the merged areas improved in several aspects. Licences were issued to all such trades as were found conducted in the Municipal limits with a view to enforcing on them the minimum hygienic and sanitary requirements.

The Publicity Section of the Public Relations Department in which the former Health Publicity Section of the Public Health Department was merged in February 1956 organized 75 health education film-shows in addition to 83 mass-vaccination, 60 mass-anti-typhoid and 2 mass anti-plague inoculation campaigns.

The scheme for the supply of milk on Sundays to children under 12 years of age was continued as before at 21 centres and on an average 7,770 children received the milk feed on Sundays. Supplementing the milk-feed with snacks was continued during the year in Municipal Schools and in all 8,550 under-nourished children from 68 Municipal Schools received 8 ozs. of toned pasteurized milk each, on every school working day. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the supply of milk and snacks amounted to about Rs. 2,07,462.

There were in all 11 Municipal Dispensaries rendering Medical Relief in the merged Suburban area during the year. Proposals to construct a twenty-bedded Maternity home in the compound of the N. J. Wadia Dispensary, Andheri and a fifty-bedded General Hospital at Rajawadi, Ghatkopar, have been sanctioned and the construction of the latter has been in progress. A new Municipal Maternity Home in the compound of the N. J. Wadia Dispensary, Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, is proposed to be started shortly.

In addition to the two dispensaries and Maternity Wards attached to the two Hospitals at Bandra and Kurla, there are 9 free Municipal dispensaries in the Suburban areas. Three mobile dispensary units rendered medical relief in the villages in the Suburbs according to a planned programme. The total number of new patients treated in all the dispensaries including two mobile units and the Municipal Mobile Unit was 3,07,505 whereas the total out-patient attendance was 14,95,135.

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

Street Cleansing and Conservancy.

There were 22 vehicles including a trailer for the collection and removal of refuse. The total surface of roads, footpaths and open spaces cleaned during the year was 37.46 lacs square yards. The increase was due to the addition of roads and taking over of the roads in the Government housing colonies at Chembur, Ghatkopar, etc. 52,699 tons of refuse were collected during the year, out of which 49,207 tons were utilized for reclamation of Municipal lands and 3,012 tons were sold to private parties for filling up wells and low-lying lands.

10,913 gallons of night soil were removed daily and 3183.2 lacs gallons of cesspool contents were removed during the year by the suburban conservancy staff. The night soil and cesspool contents were continued to be disposed of at the four depots, discharging the same at various points into the creeks except for small quantity used for composting at Ghatkopar in dry season.

In pursuance of the policy to improve the methods of disposal of ecrementitious matter, the work of construction of night soil depots with hoppers was started at the purification works situated at Andheri Versova Road.

2,079 dog licences were issued as against 2,087 in the previous year and 3,812 dogs were caught and removed to the Lethal Chambers, Mahalaxmi, during the year.

17 scavengers were detailed for rat destruction work as in the previous year. This staff caught 41,309 rats from the suburban areas and attended to rat pest complaints.

Removal and Disposal of carcasses.—The right of removing and disposing of carcasses for H Ward, including Bandra Slaughter House, but excluding Koly-Kalyan and Kurla Railway goods shed and yard, was entrusted to a contractor. The Madhavis operated in the rest of the villages.

21 Animals (4 large and 17 small) were removed through Municipal Agency.

The newly constructed conservancy staff quarters consisting of 32 tenements at Kurla were allotted to the staff. The work of providing electricity in the Conservancy staff quarters at Kurla (Old Chawls) was completed. Proposals for providing electricity at quarters at Khar and Andheri and the new chawls at Kurla were sanctioned. The proposals for construction of staff quarters at Ghatkopar, Versova and Bhandup were also sanctioned.

No additional welfare centres were opened during the year, however, the existing centres worked satisfactory.

The income earned through different sources by the Conservancy Branch was Rs. 1.85 lacs.

Veterinary Dispensary at Khar.—This dispensary was taken over by the Corporation from the *ex-Bandra Municipality* to which the building was donated by Seth Dayabhai Amarshi in memory of his daughter Smt. Nandubai in the year 1934 for treating dumb animals.

The Junior Veterinary Inspector who is in charge of the Dispensary and the Municipal Bullock Stable at Khar carried out the inspection of the milch cattle stables in H Ward (Bandra).

The number of animals treated and inoculations done during the year was 6,461 and 44, respectively, and the revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,523.

During the year, the fleet of motor vehicles of Municipal Transport in the suburbs consisted of 202 vehicles.

During the year 3 new vehicles were purchased. 1 vehicle which had served its useful life and was found uneconomical to maintain was scrapped.

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

Extended Suburbs.

The financial position of all these local bodies was quite disheartening and unsound except that in the case of *ex-Borivli Municipality*. They were taken over with a deficit balance

of Rs. 1.19 lacs with several undischarged liabilities. The *ex-Borivli* Municipality had a big surplus of Rs. 1.67 lacs.

The accounts for 2 months after merger, *i.e.*, upto 31st March 1957 were maintained on the premerger lines of the respective *ex-local* bodies. The income, expenditure and surplus in respect of the transactions for the period were Rs. 3.53 lacs Rs. 3.08 lacs and Rs. 0.45 lac respectively. The Surplus Cash balance as on 31st March 1957 thus worked out to Rs. 0.94 lac as against the estimated closing balance of Rs. 2.03 lacs. The liabilities to the extent of Rs. 0.90 lac pertaining to the period prior to 31st March 1957 are to be met from this balance. No Loans were outstanding at the time of merger and no loans were raised upto 31st March 1957.

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

69. In conclusion, the Standing Committee desire to record their appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Shri P. R. Nayak, I.C.S., whose high administrative abilities and financial acumen were of great help to the Committee. The Committee also place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the other Municipal Staff.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE, }
BOMBAY, 9th July 1958. }

P. T. BORALE .
Chairman, Standing Committee.

PART II

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