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

(City).

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of the various Municipal Departments for the year 1960-61.

2. Shri V. N. Desai, B.A., was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year under report and continued to hold that office throughout the year. Dr. R. N. Kulkarni was the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri D. V. Joglekar was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and Shri J. K. Joshi was the Chairman of the Education Committee for the year under report and they continued to hold their respective offices throughout the year.

3. Shri V. L. Gidwani, M.A., I.C.S., held the post of Municipal Commissioner upto 29th April 1960.

Shri M. G. Pimputkar, I.C.S., was appointed as Municipal Commissioner from 30th April 1960. He held the office of the Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay throughout the year, except for the period from 2nd May 1960 to 15th June 1960, when he was on leave.

Shri J. K. Daruvala, B.A. (Hons.), A.S.A.A., A.C.A., Deputy Municipal Commissioner (General), was appointed to act as Municipal Commissioner from 2nd May 1960 to 15th June 1960, vice Shri Pimputkar, on leave.

4. The financial transactions have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,35.17 lacs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 65.73 lacs. This was due to the fact that the actual income increased by Rs. 1,88.50 lacs over the Budget Estimate, while the expenditure was reduced by Rs. 12.40 lacs over the budgeted amount. This Pioneer City has all along endeavoured to provide every available civic amenity to its citizens within the resources at its disposal. Vigorous efforts must, therefore, be made to augment the municipal finances as well as to reduce the wasteful expenditure, if any, by proper scrutiny. The appreciable reduction noticeable in the Establishment cost due to the implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcn Ltd., on the reorganisation of Municipal departments and the scrutiny of the Establishments proposals by the Organisation and Methods Division have shown still better results in reduction of the Establishment cost.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report, an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 67.08 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of the accounts for the year under report, the actual Opening Balance for the year under report amounted to Rs. 71.39 lacs, as against Rs. 1,32 03 lacs for the previous year. The total income budgeted for was Rs. 12,34.93 lacs while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 14,23.43 lacs, showing an increase of Rs. 1,88.50 lacs over the budgeted amount and also an increase of Rs. 1,74.73 lacs over the figures of actual income of the previous year, viz., Rs. 12,29.37 lacs exclusive of transfers from the B.E.S. & T. Fund. On the Expenditure Side, the amount budgeted for was Rs. 13,00.66 lacs whereas the actuals of expenditure were Rs. 12,88.26 lacs, as against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 11,75.56 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 28.85 lacs was thus turned into a surplus of Rs. 1,35.16 lacs as against the deficit of Rs. 15.36 lacs and the surplus of Rs. 93.91 lacs in the previous year.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals an increase of Rs. 1,74.73 lacs over that of the previous year (exclusive of transfers from B. E. S. & T. Fund). The main increases were under (1) Property taxes, (2) Town Duties, (3) Miscellaneous, (4) Water Works, (5) Street Cleansing and Conservancy, (6) Roads, S. W. Drains, Buildings, etc.

6. As against the final sanctioned grants (including renewed and additional grants) which aggregated to Rs. 16,17.78 lacs the actuals amounted to Rs. 12,88.26 lacs leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 3,29.52 lacs. Out of this, grants aggregating to, Rs. 1,60.61 lacs are being renewed for expenditure during 1961-62 and the balance of Rs. 1,68.91 lacs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 12,88.26 lakhs, compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 11,75.56 lakhs, showed an increase of Rs. 1,25.10 lakhs.

The main increases on the Expenditure side were under General Supervision, Water Works, Medical Relief, Street Cleansing, Roads, etc., Buildings and Contribution to Budgets 'B', 'E' and 'F'. Additional grants sanctioned during the year aggregated to Rs. 1,23.93 lacs as against Rs. 1,54.06 lacs during the previous year.

The incidence of taxation per head for the year was Rs. 43.93 as against Rs. 44.97 and Rs. 38.88 for the preceding two years.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1960 on account of Loan Funds excluding the Loan Funds. Trust Funds was Rs. 2,35.86 lakhs. Loans aggregating to Rs. 3,20.53 lakhs were raised during the year.

The total Loan Funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 5,56.39 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 53.01 lakhs was reserved for the purchase of Capital Stock. The net amount thus available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,03.38 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,68.26 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 2,35.11 lakhs in the Loan Funds at the close of the year.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,67.52 lakhs on Capital Works as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 7,19.41 lakhs, the percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates being 63 as against 58 for the preceding year.

The amount of the new loan proposed in the Budget for 1960-61 was Rs. 500 lakhs. The same was, however, reduced to Rs. 320 lakhs in the revised estimates.

A loan of Rs. 1,37.50 lacs only was raised by public subscription. The total amount actually raised to finance the Capital Expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 3,20.53 lakhs.

The Balance of the loan of Rs. 1,92.50 lakhs out of the loan aggregating to Rs. 500 lakhs sanctioned for 1960-61 was also allowed to lapse.

Reduction of Debt during the year amounted to Rs. 64.57 lakhs. The loan liabilities at the close of the year stood at Rs. 45,14.86 lakhs.

8. The value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 11,06.24 lakhs. The value of securities held in the Sinking Fund Account on the basis of market rates prevailing on 31st March 1961, including Interest and Cash, exceeded the actual amount of the Sinking Fund by Rs. 32.80 lakhs, which is held in the Sinking Fund Account.

9. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,32.51 lakhs against Rs. 1,27.50 lakhs for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 5.01 lakhs over the previous year. The main increases were in respect of (i) Rent and other proceeds of properties Rs. 8.41 lakhs, (ii) Grant-in-aid for meeting the deficit in the General Account Rs. 2.53 lakhs, (iii) Miscellaneous receipts Rs. 0.15, lac etc., and (iv) Contribution from Municipal Corporation Rs. 0.17 lakh, counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 0.56 lakh under interest and profit on investments.

The total expenditure for the year viz., Rs. 1,32.53 lakhs showed an increase of Rs. 7.56 lakhs on that of the previous year. This is due to increase of Rs. 6.57 lakhs under Maintenance of Properties and Streets, counterbalanced by decrease of Rs. 0.99 lakh under Debt Charges.

Loan liabilities of the ex-Trust at the commencement of the year were Rs. 15,30.27 lakhs against Rs. 14,68.95 lakhs in the previous year. The repayment of loan during the year amounted to Rs. 8.96 lakhs, repaid to Government on the basis of equated payments. The outstanding loan liabilities at the close of the year thus stood at Rs. 15,21.31 lakhs. All the debentures in respect of loans aggregating to Rs. 476 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, therefore, only Rs. 2,59,66,051.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 40.03 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. 70 lakhs was raised during the year. The total funds thus available were Rs. 1,18.43 lakhs. The deficit in the General Account for the year amounted to Rs. 2,166 and was transferred to the Capital account. There was thus left an unspent balance of Rs. 55.53 lakhs at the close of the year.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 62.87 lakhs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,84.50 lakhs including Rs. 17.15 lakhs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment. The liabilities of the Improvements Schemes at the close of the year stood at Rs. 15,21.23 lakhs.

The amount of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1961 was Rs. 6,82.56 lakhs including cash of Rs. 41 with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal Sinking Fund in Improvement Schemes Account and Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investment at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,84.13 lakhs. This, together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1961, viz., Rs. 2.20 lakhs and cash of Rs. 41 with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 6,86.33 lakhs against Rs. 5,99.67 lakhs, the amount to which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated at the close of the year. The excess in the fund thus amounted to Rs. 86.66 lakhs.

The liabilities of the loans in respect of the Improvement Schemes and outstanding on 31st March 1961 were Rs. 15,21.23 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 2,59.66 lakhs were borrowed from Government as aforesaid and the balance of Rs. 12,61.65 lakhs represented loans raised by issue of debentures. Out of this, Rs. 476 lakhs originally borrowed from Government have now been re-purchased for Sinking Fund investments and Rs. 7,85.65 lakhs from the public.

The gross Capital liabilities of the Improvement Schemes stood at Rs. 15,68.89 lakhs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 32,50.25 lakhs including the book value of lands comprised in Schedules 'W' and 'X', resulting in a Surplus of Rs. 16,81.35 lakhs.

With a view to meeting the expenditure on Slum Clearance Schemes in the City a loan of Rs. 12.74 lakhs was raised, whereas an additional sum of Rs. 12.53 lakhs was received from Government as subsidy. The total receipts available for expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 48.13 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan, etc., amounted to Rs. 37.38 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 10.75 lakhs in the Capital Account, Improvement Schemes, Slum Clearance for the City.

10. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 2,55.06 lakhs (including Rs. 1,46.92 lakhs being the contribution from Budgets 'A', 'D' and 'F') against the Education Fund. the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,32.15 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 12.85 lakhs on Budget Estimates for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to rise in receipts under General Taxes, Education Cess, Interest on Investments of Surplus Moneys, contribution from Government and Miscellaneous Revenue.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,44.47 lakhs against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,32.13 lakhs, the excess amount reserved for charges being Rs. 0.24 lakh.

The expenditure during the year on the Capital Works was Rs. 36.69 lakhs.

11. During the year under report, the rates of taxation remained the same as in the previous year. In addition, the Education Cess was continued to be levied at the rates mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. The rates of taxation thus stood as follows :—

General Tax (including Fire Tax) at 19.75 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 rates 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.

On the Assessment Register at the close of the year, there were 56,692 properties against 56,363 and 56,091 during the previous two years. 53,388 properties as against 53,048 properties in the previous year were assessed to General Tax, while 2,178 properties against 2,189 in the previous year were exempted from General Tax, under Section 143(1)(a) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, while the Municipal properties exempted from the General Tax numbered 1,126.

Properties newly erected, demolished and enlarged during the year numbered 771,442 and 1,043 respectively, as against 524,252 and 810 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double-room tenements and flats in the city numbered 2,82,858, 85,278 and 70,335 against 2,70,508, 84,729 and 68,538 in the previous year.

Rateable value of all properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,60.45 lakhs as against Rs. 28,92.71 lakhs and Rs. 27,77.90 lakhs in the preceding two years. The rateable value *per capita* was Rs. 131.58 as against Rs. 124.37 and Rs. 119.43 in the

previous two years. In 223 cases the rateable value was increased by more than Rs. 2,000 in each case.

In the classification of properties according to user, it is found that out of 56,692 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 3,060.45 lakhs, 38,476 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 1,836.65 lakhs.

From the classification of properties according to rateable values, it is found that as many as 48,760 properties come within the rateable value of Rs. 20,000 leaving only 2,609 properties having rateable value between Rs. 20,001 and Rs. 3,50,001 and above. These figures do not, however, include properties belonging to the Bombay Port Trust and the Railways which are assessed in lump.

The total number of vehicles and animals taxed during the year (including those taxed under the Public Conveyance Act of 1920) was 55,584 as against 53,685 and 50,736 in the previous two years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any group was 30,161 for motor cars (including 3,659 taxis) and the smallest numbers were 15 for trollies and 28 ponies.

During the year under report, Wheel Tax for hack-victorias, labour-carts and hand-carts (without pneumatic tyres) leviable, respectively, at Rs. 112, Rs. 40 and Rs. 8 per annum was compounded for the calendar year at Rs. 100, Rs. 35 and Rs. 6, respectively, as they had to pay the tax for the whole year in advance instead of quarterly as in the case of other vehicles.

During the year under review, bills numbering 1,25,320 and 1,65,102 were issued, respectively, for Property and Wheel Tax. The amounts collected against total demand of 1,472.21 and Rs. 93.80 lakhs were Rs. 1,110.29 lacs and Rs. 55.20, lacs, which worked out to 75.42 and 58.85 per cent. of the respective demands. The total outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 400.52 lakhs. Outstanding involved in disputes regarding water tax and water charges stood at Rs. 18.99 lakhs at the end of the year. The figure of total outstandings is also inclusive of the amount of Rs. 51.77 lakhs involved in complaints against rateable values, which were pending at the close of the year. Out of the total outstanding from private properties, an amount of Rs. 1.17 lakhs was involved in suits filed, Rs. 13.72 lakhs were payable by the Court Receiver and Official Assignee, about Rs. 17.09 lakhs were involved in appeals against rateable values and about Rs. 23.47 lakhs were involved in disputes regarding Wheel Tax. The amount was also inclusive of a sum of about Rs. 15.47 lakhs in respect of properties occupied on flat ownership basis. The average of recovery to the total demand during the year under report was 74.42 per cent., the percentage of outstanding being 25.58, as against 29 and 26.58 in the previous two years. The Standing Committee note with concern that the percentage of outstanding is high and hope that vigorous efforts will be directed to reduce the outstandings to the maximum possible extent. The Committee feel that it will be possible to recover the arrears if a little more alertness is shown by the Collection staff as was done in the month of March 1961, when a record collection of Rs. 2.07 crores was made in one single month only, which is first of its kind in the history of the Department.

The total amount on exemption from General Tax allowed in respect of different properties during the year was Rs. 42.15 lakhs as against Rs. 41.42 lakhs and Rs. 35.44 lakhs in the previous two years.

The number of claims received for draw back and refund was nil and 3,899 respectively, against nil and 2,966 and 4 and 3,566 in the previous two years. Of these, only 3,005 refund claims were admitted involving an amount of about Rs. 6.76 lakhs.

During the year, 4,758 complaints were received against revision of assessment amounting to Rs. 6,62.92 lacs while 1,887 complaints against original assessment amounted to Rs. 2,51.55 lacs. 57 appeals for rateable values were received in the year and 48 were pending at the close of the year.

No suit was filed against the rate payers for the recovery of taxes but in 53 cases actions under Sections 203 and 207(1A) of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, were resorted to with a view to effecting early recovery of the bills and an amount of Rs. 69,159.91 was recovered. In several other cases, this action is in progress.

An amount of Rs. 365.89 was collected as Riot Tax in the year under report.

During the year under report, the matter as regards assessment of the Railway properties (Central and Western) for the quinquennium 1949-54 was finalized.  
**General Remarks.** As regards the assessment for the quinquennium 1954-59, necessary particulars were called from them. The Assessment of Bombay Port Trust properties for the quinquennium 1944-49 was finalised. As regards the properties enjoying exemption from the levy of General Tax under Article 285 of the Constitution, the Central Government have

since agreed to pay from 1st April 1954, the charges for the specific services rendered by the local authorities and have directed the State Government to fix a percentage of such charges payable in lieu of the General Tax. The matter is still under consideration. Tax amounting to Rs. 5,142.42 representing a charge on 394 race horses from November 1960 to March 1961 was recovered through the Western India Turf Club against Rs. 5,035.62 during the preceding year.

12. The rates of taxation continued to be the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.* 5 per cent. in the case of buildings and lands, the rateable value of which were above 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 and below in each case but not less than Rs. 500. Properties having the rateable value of less than Rs. 500 per annum each, continued to be exempted. The arrears of the tax as on 1st April 1960 were Rs. 58.29 lacs, which was increased to Rs. 65.86 lacs during the year under report on account of increase in rateable values. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 40.85 lacs was collected, having a balance of Rs. 25 lacs at the close of the year. The demand in respect of the tax for the year 1960-61 was Rs. 1,29.47 lacs, collection Rs. 1,00.05 lacs, while Rs. 29.41 lacs remained outstanding at the close of the year. The total collection of Urban Immoveable Property Tax thus amounted to Rs. 1,40.91 lacs during the year under report.

13. During the year, the rates of Town Duties continued to be the same as those prevailing in the previous year. Proposals made for revising the Town Duty Schedule and necessary amendments to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, were under the consideration of the Corporation. The gross collections from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 1,45.49 lacs as against Rs. 1,25.57 lacs in the preceding year. There was an increase in the net receipts by Rs. 18 lacs from Sugar Molasses and Gur, Charcoal, Tea, Tinned provisions, Edibles, Coal, Iron and Steel while net receipts from grain, Ghee and straw boards, etc., showed a small decrease. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 14.84 lacs as against Rs. 13.80 lacs in the previous year. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 1,30.64 lacs as against Rs. 1,12.06 lacs and Rs. 97.10 lacs, in the previous two years. The total number of claims for refund was 14,718 as against 15,904 in the preceding year. The number of claims for refund during the year was less by 1,186 than in the previous year and the amount of refund was more by about Rs. 1.04 lacs.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea cases, etc., amounted to Rs. 0.79 lakh as against Rs. 0.74 lakh, in the preceding year.

Town Duties collected at Mulund and Dahisar, etc., in respect of articles coming by roads, by Air or in the Head Office amounted Rs. 38.05 lakhs as against Rs. 26.20 lakhs and Rs. 24.23 lakhs in the preceding two years, showing an increase of Rs. 11.85 lakhs over the previous year.

14. The Municipal Commissioner fixed 26th March 1961 as the day for holding general election for the Corporation. 439 effective nominations for contesting 131 elective seats for the whole of Greater Bombay were received.

The hiring of vehicles for carrying voters, canvassing for votes in and near Polling Stations and use of loud Speakers, etc., were prohibited. The use of indelible ink to prevent impersonation cases was also continued.

283 Polling Stations were constructed all over Greater Bombay-241 in Wards 1-41 and 42 in Wards 42-44 (*i.e.*, Extended Suburbs) as against 236 Polling Stations (211 in Wards 1-41 and 25 in Wards 42-44) constructed for the General Elections in 1957. The number of voters in Wards 1-41 was 17,25,672 and 1,37,807 in Wards 42-44. A staff consisting of 10,905 superior and 2,769 labour drawn from Municipal, State and Central Government, etc., departments in the City was employed on the day of Poll.

The percentage of voting for Wards 1-41 was 59.3 and for Wards 42-44 was 61.2.

The work of counting of votes was done on the same day immediately after the Poll as was done at the last elections and the result of the Poll was declared on 28th March 1961.

15. The Architectural Planning Branch prepared in all 735 Plans, 13 Block Estimates and 72 Detailed Estimates costing Rs. 62.92 lacs and Rs. 4.26 lacs, which included Plans and Estimates for 8 new school buildings and 6 for additional accommodation in School buildings. This also included those for alterations, additions, etc., to the buildings of different Medical institutions, etc. Detailed Plans and estimates for the proposed full fledged Market behind Plaza Cinema, Dadar, were prepared. Plans and Estimates amounting to Rs. 4.32 lakhs were also prepared for the construction of three Industrial Estates.

16. The total number of properties both Municipal and *ex-Trust* maintained by the Maintenance Branch during the year was 3,351 which was less by 86 than the number of properties, *viz.*, 3,437 in the previous year. 38 properties were added during the year under report, while 124 properties were demolished. The work of upkeep and maintenance of buildings was carried out partly by contract and partly by departmental agency. 332 work orders to the extent of Rs. 6.88 lakhs were issued to the Petty Works Contractors as against Rs. 10.45 lakhs in the previous year. In addition, repairs to school buildings under Budget 'E' were also carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 0.17 lakhs in the year under report.

During the year under report, 29 works estimated to cost Rs. 36.44 lacs were completed. Construction. 29 number of works estimated to cost Rs. 1,35.10 lacs were in progress and tenders for 13 works estimated to cost Rs. 55.92 lacs were invited and were recommended in some cases and in others, they were being scrutinized. In *ex-Trust* Estates 12 works were in progress or completed departmentally and 36 were carried out or were in progress by contract. 568 tenements in Slum Clearance Scheme, 270 for housing Municipal Staff, 224 for housing tenants of acquired buildings and 2,864 for house collapse victims were in progress. The construction work of new gas holder at Love Grove Purification Plant was in progress.

17. During the year, 1,387 applications against 1,904 in the previous year 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 208 of which 172 were residential and 36 non-residential as against 314 constructed during the preceding year. 36 buildings were constructed by Co-operative Societies and 4 by employers for their employees. According to the above statistics, the new building activity did not even touch the fringe of the problem looming large since a long time. A fillip to this industry is very essential, if adequate housing accommodation is to be provided to the citizens within some reasonable range of time.

During the year, the crusade against the unauthorized works was vigorously pursued. It appears that due to housing shortage there is an upward trend to put up such works without proper permission and in contravention of the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act and the Building Bye-laws. Sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained in 493 cases for the removal of unauthorized works. In addition, there were 1,028 cases pending at the close of the last year, out of which 631 cases were disposed of during the year and 677 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Action for the removal of stall-board projections and show-cases on public streets was continued through the Stall-board Removal Staff. In all 1,189 warning letters were issued during the year under report. 223 projections were removed by the parties of their own accord and 4,131 were removed departmentally. 224 stall-board projections, 807 weather frame projections and 94 rolling shutters were allowed to be retained on payment of fees, as against 643, 2,126 and 236, respectively, in the preceding year.

In the case of dilapidated houses, the issue of notices and launching of prosecutions continued as before. In all 10,344 notices were issued during the year for removal of unsafe buildings against 12,584 in the previous year. Out of these 5,505 were complied with and 4,839 were pending to the end of the year. Out of 1,028 notices pending at the end of the last year, 631 were complied with and 397 notices still remained pending at the close of the year. In deserving cases, where the owners applied delaying tactics or refused to comply with Municipal requisitions, authorizations under Section 499 of the Act, were given to tenants to carry out repair works and to recover the reasonable expenses incurred by them from the rents. Thus, it can be seen that in very few cases the occupants of the buildings were keen in getting the above authorization.

In some 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 carry out the Municipal requisitions, meeting the cost in the first instance from the special provision made for the purpose in the Budget. Action for propping up, etc., of unsafe buildings in 77 cases resulted in an expenditure of Rs. 30,024.14.

The amount spent on the acquisition of set back during the year under report was Rs. 1,13,963.13 as against Rs. 2,82,489.70 during the previous year.

During the year 115 buildings or portions thereof collapsed as against 117 in the previous year. The total number of persons injured was 21 and those killed was 48.

18. The progress of the various works under the Slum Clearance Schemes during the year was as under :—  
Slum Clearance,  
Housing and Land  
Acquisitions.

*Preliminary Survey.*—13 slums in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs admeasuring 132.78 acres, having 3,608 structures containing 11,788 families and a total population of 54,688 were surveyed.



*Clearance of Municipal Slums.*—By the end of the year there were still 14 Municipal slums under clearance and development.

*Tenements under the Government of India's subsidised Slum Clearance Schemes.*—Under the Scheme, 3,672 tenements were sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan period. Out of these, 448 tenements were completed during the year, bringing the total number of tenements completed upto 31st March 1961, to 900. 746 tenements were started during the year, and 1,258 tenements were in progress on 31st May 1961. The total allocation for the Second Five Year Plan for this scheme is Rs. 220.32 lakhs.

*Financial Assistance from Government under subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme.*—The Corporation have received Rs. 20.20 lacs by way of loan and Rs. 15.76 lacs by way of subsidy from the Government during the year under report. The Corporation has thus so far received Rs. 41.63 lacs by way of loan and Rs. 24.30 lacs by way of subsidy during the Second Five Year Plan period.

A fifth programme of Slum Clearance of an outlay of Rs. 165.41 lakhs envisaging construction of 3,344 tenements in Greater Bombay was formulated and forwarded to Government for execution under the 3rd Five Year Plan and sanction of Government to this programme was awaited.

In order to provide tenements to suit the means of low income group, a beginning was made in constructing cheap tenements in Suburbs (Vikhroli, Ghatkopar and Deonar).

*House numbering.*—The work of assigning house numbers to the newly constructed properties in A-1 and A-2 Divisions was taken in hand and completed. The work of assigning numbers to the newly constructed properties in B Divisions was in progress.

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 5,704 million gallons, i.e., an average of 15.63 million gallons per day against the total quantity of 6,715.20 and 6,409.06 million gallons received at the Works in the previous two years giving daily averages of 18.39 and 17.56 million gallons, respectively. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 5,99,42,800 cubic feet, indicating slight increase. The daily production was 164,467 cubic feet as against 160,010 cubic feet per day last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted to Rs. 1,93,868 as against Rs. 1,79,850 during the previous year. The revenue realised by the sale of dry digested sludge manure during the year amounted to Rs. 12,224. The reduction in the revenue is partly due to the scarcity of wagons and partly due to the frequent choking of the digested sludge pipe.

The working of the old and new pumping station was satisfactory during the year under report. The total sewage pumped out at this station was 34,762 million gallons.

Love Grove.

The Sewage Purification Plant worked normally. The Digestion Plant worked satisfactorily. The revenue realised from the sale of gas supply amounted to Rs. 6,976.12.

Dharavi Purification Works.

The sewerage system of the City depends upon the satisfactory working of Pumping and Compressor Stations. Sewage from the sewerage system of the City was pumped through 11 pumping stations.

Remodelling existing Sewerage System.

20. During the year, 577 motor vehicles including one bull-dozer and two skid shovels were in commission as against 569 in the preceding year. Among the new purchases were one ambulance, one pick-up van for Drainage Department, one truck for Insecticide Officer, two Station Wagons for paymasters and two Encroachment removal lorries.

Transport.

The majority of the vehicles were garaged at seven different places in the City.

The transport fleet for the removal of refuse consisted of 158 Scammell trailers (big) and 25 (Small), 16 Fergusson Tractor trailer combinations and 11 loaders. 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 2,300 tons per day.

21. The total mileage of roads in the City limits at the end of the year was 278,268 miles as against 278.368 miles and 278.346 miles, in the preceding two years.

Repairs and Maintenance of Roads and footpaths.

During the year, about 22,842 square yards of area of road surfaces were renewed with 3" sheet asphalt. The work of maintenance of roads and footpaths was generally satisfactory throughout the year. A total area of 5,40,577 square yards of the different types of the road surfaces was improved during the year. The work of asphaltting footpaths was continued during the year and footpaths of 26 roads covering an area of 21,991 square yards were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 0.61 lac.

Traffic Islands were provided at important inter-sections. Five Traffic Islands were provided during the year under report and the proposals to signalise three junctions were in progress. The work of providing traffic islands at 12 places was in progress. Approval to plans and estimate for an overbridge for vehicular traffic at Princess Street was sought for. This proposal was in lieu of the underpass already approved.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 759.50 was realised on road opening fees. Amounts of Rs. 33,041 and Rs. 1,406 were realised for use of roads for stacking materials and putting up scaffoldings and also for temporary occupation of roads and footpaths, for erecting mandaps, placing chairs, benches, etc.

The number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 13,079 as against 12,784 and 12,590 in the previous two years. An expenditure of Rs. 23.72 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps.

Seventeen roads were lighted under the 'All in Hire Scheme' for vapour and fluorescent electric lamps introduced since 1954-55.

22. As in the past a major portion of the City refuse was transported to Deonar for Removal of Town Refuse. disposal. About 2 acres of land was reclaimed during the year with refuse.

The arrangement of running two refuse trains per day each consisting of an average of 32 Municipal refuse wagons of 17 tons capacity, was continued during the year.

The total number of wagons sent to Deonar during the year under report was 22,847 as against 22,210 during the preceding year. The total quantity of refuse removed to Deonar was about 3.79 lac tons as against 3.78 lac tons during the preceding year. The total cost of haulage and unloading per ton amounted to Rs. 1.5 approximately as against Rs. 1.55 per ton in the preceding year.

50 serviceable wagons were purchased from the Central Railway.

23. *Town Planning Schemes.*—The implementation of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay Master Plan for City No. 1 (Mandvi and Elphinstone Estate) slowed down as per Greater Bombay. Government advice.

The implementation of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. II (Mahim Area) was in progress. The Arbitrator's award in respect of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. III (Mahim Area) was awaited.

24. Roads, footpaths and house gullies were swept twice daily. Some of the main roads were attended to with increasing frequency as and when found necessary. House gullies were flushed and main roads were washed periodically. An aggregate area of 4,02,84,264 sq. yds. of roads was swept, and 47,95,092 sq. yds. of gullies flushed. The total refuse collected and removed through the Municipal agency was 8,49,014 tons.

Refuse gathered by sweeping the roads, footpaths and house gullies was collected and either carried to the nearest dust bin shed or removed in travelling carts or lorries to the place of disposal at least twice daily. Refuse taken to the Mahalaxmi Refuse Siding was transported to Deonar daily in a special refuse train.

*Control of rat pest.*—The total number of rats caught and destroyed during the year was 7.93 lacs as against 9.67 lacs in the previous year. No rat was found infected with Plague.

*Control of Stray Dogs.*—20,096 stray dogs were caught as against 13,907 in the preceding year. Out of the above stray and ownerless dogs caught, 17,265 were destroyed, 1,343 were returned to the owners 684 sent to hospital for experimental purposes, 70 escaped and 207 were detained at the Kennel Chamber at Mahalaxmi Refuse Siding. 8,638 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act, as against 8,577 in the preceding year. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 44,746.25 as against Rs. 43,999.50 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the Milch Cattle against Rinder pest was continued and 25,643. milch cattle were inoculated as against 26,427 in the previous year.

In addition to the above, the Conservancy Branch also rendered special conservancy and halalkhore services to various circuses, exhibitions, etc., realising thereby Rs. 1,23,642.94 and Rs. 5,738.38, respectively. The annual income derived by auction sale of certain Health Department rights amounted to Rs. 1,101.

*Special Technical Unit.*—With a view to ensure proper execution of municipal works done by contract or departmentally, one post of Executive Engineer (Vigilance) was sanctioned by the Corporation. Accordingly, the person appointed in that post paid 487 surprise visits to the Municipal works which were in progress and detected 54 technical irregularities which were got rectified immediately. He investigated 66 complaints received from the public.

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

Estate and Land Management.

Possession in respect of 12 properties was obtained during the year under report. Acquisition proceedings of several other sites both in the City and Suburbs were in progress during the year under report. In about 35 cases, Government had been requested to acquire land for Municipal purposes and notifications were awaited. About 178 Municipal plots in Scheme 52 and 58, Worli, were acquired by Government for offices, staff quarters and Milk Dairy Plant, etc.

Out of the total area of 139.36 lacs sq. yds., (about 2,879 acres) vested in or acquired by the *ex-Trust*, about 37.3 per cent. remained to be developed and out of the developed area 1.78 per cent. remained to be leased, including an area of 1,64,680 sq. yds. reserved for Municipal purposes. At the end of the year, the area of undeveloped land was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 51.97 lacs sq. yds.

During the year, in all 20 plots covering a total area of 17,513 sq. yds. and valued at Rs. 6.04 lacs were leased on long leases. The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of the year was 4,296 with an area of 60,46,303 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,67.05 lacs as against 4,281 plots with an area of 60,14,007 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,62.86 lacs, respectively, upto the previous year. Commutation of ground rent in respect of plots leased on long term basis is being discouraged as the same is not considered advantageous to the Corporation. The amount received by way of commutation of ground rent and premium during the year was Rs. 7.54 lacs as against Rs. 29.46 lacs, in the preceding year.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 542 acquired or surrendered buildings against 544 in the preceding year. These contained 5,147 tenancies. At the end of the year there were 529 buildings with 5,148 tenements, the difference being due to demolition of 15 structures and addition of 2 during the year. New residential accommodation made available in the houses erected by lessees during the year comprised of 227 tenements.

The gross demand from 5,148 tenements in the acquired and re-entered buildings amounted to Rs. 9.79 lacs. Deducting therefrom losses on account of vacancies and concessional rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 9.70 lacs. The net revenue collected amounted to Rs. 10.71 lacs which was 81.76 per cent. of the total recoverable amount including the arrears of Rs. 3.39 lacs for the previous years.

In addition to tenements already constructed during the previous year, construction of tenements at Dharavi, Horse Shoe Valley at Ghatkopar and Sion was completed. 78,779 tenements were constructed and 38,745 tenements were demolished, thus showing an excess of 40,034 new tenements over demolished ones.

The gross demand for *ex-Trust* permanent chawls was Rs. 16.72 lacs, while the revenue collected was Rs. 16.67 lacs as against Rs. 15.78 lacs and Rs. 15.19 lacs respectively, in the previous year. Deducting out-going of Rs. 12.97 lacs, the net income was Rs. 3.69 lacs during the year under report. Deducting therefrom Rs. 9.81 lacs, as the Sinking Fund and interest charges for these tenements at the rate of 4.61 per cent. on the capital expenditure incurred prior to 1919-20 and 6.35 per cent. on expenditure incurred in the subsequent years, the Corporation suffered a net loss of about Rs. 6.1 lacs on these tenements during the year under Report.

The average population in the chawls during the year was 87,385 as against 81,010 and 72,626 in the previous two years, while the corresponding figures for semi-permanent sheds including Labour Camp were 52,772 and 46,060, 44,041, respectively. The death rate in the chawls during the year was 4.43 per 1,000 against 4.90 and 4.28 in the preceding two years.

During the year under report, amounts of Rs. 1.78 lacs and Rs. 0.59 lac were transferred to Rent Equalisation Fund and Amenity Fund created by the Corporation to compensate the loss suffered by them in the maintenance of Municipal tenements.

The gross demand in respect of rooms in S. P. Sheds was Rs. 5.57 lacs. Deducting therefrom the losses due to vacancies and concession in rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 5.49 lacs. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 5.05 lacs which was 69.97 per cent of the recoverable amount including arrears.

The Department looked after 17 properties requisitioned for A. R. P. purposes consisting of 426 tenements and 660 tenements constructed for explosion victims at Arthur Road, Fergusson Road and Wadala Road.

With a view to relieving housing shortage in the City, the Corporation permitted construction of an additional floor on buildings on the plots in *ex-Trust* and Shivaji Park Estates. In accordance with this policy, additional floors over 57 buildings were sanctioned to be constructed during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 3.20 lacs and extra ground rent of Rs. 16,024. Construction of 61 motor garages on the compulsory open spaces of plots in these Estates was also sanctioned during the year on payment of extra premium amounting to Rs. 1,24,531 and extra ground rent amounting to Rs. 6,227. During the year, 175 cases of encroachment on compulsory open spaces and change of user were detected and action to remedy the irregularities was taken.

With the object of maintaining sanitation, etc., in the Municipal chawls and buildings, enforcement of Bye-laws framed by the Corporation was continued along with the propaganda work and the supervision of the inspecting staff, during the year, as a result of which fines amounting to over Rs. 235 were recovered. First Aid sets and sick-room requisites, such as, thermometers, hot water bottles, etc., were maintained at 8 Chawl Centres, Matunga Labour Camp, Dharavi and Mankhurd Colonies.

During the year, 1,029 ejectment suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting rooms as also for recovery of arrears of rent, taxes, etc., as against 495 and 907 in the previous two years. An expenditure of Rs. 23,841 was incurred for filing these suits and a sum of Rs. 10,847 was recovered towards Court costs.

At the end of the year, the number of unbuilt plots already in the possession of the lessees was 100 and the number of plots of which possession could not be handed over to the lessees on account of temporary lettings and occupations thereon was 401.

Further implementation of the recommendations of Messrs. Ibcn Ltd. continued during the year.

26. The Tansa and the Vaitarna Lakes, the principal sources of the City's water supply, overflowed for about 18 and 89 days, respectively. The Tulsi Lake also overflowed for about 27 days. The Vehar Lake did not overflow during the year under report.

The average daily supply to the Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 914.56 mega litres as against 855.90 and 847.67 mega litres in the previous two years. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to Greater Bombay was 3,33,817.10 mega litres against 3,13,266.64 and 3,09,407.80 mega litres in the preceding two years. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Thana Municipality was 2,510.73 mega litres as against 1,576.02 mega litres in the previous year. Water supplied to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 4,430.03 mega litres as against 2,453.45 mega litres in the preceding year. Of the total supply, a quantity of 1,76,488.405 mega litres or 65.61 per cent. was for domestic purposes as against 2,35,315.11 mega litres or 75 per cent. in the previous year which registered a slight decrease. The average daily supply (for all purposes) per head on the basis of the population of 41.46 lacs as per the Census Report of 1961 was 220.50 litres, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 61.80 litres. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 61.80 and 38.20 respectively. The total quantity of water supplied by meter measurement for domestic purposes was 37,501.895 mega litres and that for trade purposes was 51,009.57 mega litres of which 19,089.62 mega litres were consumed by mills, *i.e.*, 7.10 per cent. 7,923.97 mega litres were consumed by the Bombay Port Trust *i.e.*, 2.95 per cent. ; 40,260.045 mega litres of water or 15.00 per cent. were wasted due to leaks and other losses through Municipal mains, etc. The percentage of the use of water was 19.150 for trade purposes, 0.240 for public purposes, such as, fire, road watering, etc., and 65.61 for domestic purposes for the City while the percentage for domestic and non-domestic use for the Suburbs was 46.80 and 36.20, respectively, and for the Extended Suburbs was 34.70 and 47.80, respectively.

There were two major bursts on trunk mains, one at Saki Naka on 48" Vehar on 20th February 1961 and another on 48" C. I. main of Mandola Syphon No. 2 at mile 11/3.

on 9th March 1961. There were 30 major leaks, 3,445 minor leaks on trunk mains and 106 leaks in the masonry aquaduct line and 2,545 leaks on syphon mains. All the leaks were repaired expeditiously.

Water from the two lakes (*viz.*, Tansa and Vehar) was sterilized by chlorine treatment. Tulsi supply was given alum treatment for coagulation. Amoniation was carried out since 1st October 1958 on the duct supply at Bhandup.

The total calls received from the Fire Brigade Department were 1,969 as against 1,728 and 1,780 in the past two years. They were promptly attended to. The total quantity of water used on fires by the Fire Brigade was about 15.10 mega litres as against 9.58 mega litres in the previous year. In order to enable the staff to attend to fires promptly, three fire vans were permanently maintained throughout 24 hours, one at 'E' Ward, second at 'F/S' Ward Office, and the third one at G/S Ward Office.

11 Gardens in the Outside City Division were maintained during the year. Both Vaitarna and Tansa lakes were very popular with visitors as outlay sports. Total number of visitors at Vaitarna and Tansa were 15,850 and 9,490, respectively. The Vehar Lake and Garden and the Powai Park continued to be popular with the public especially on Sundays and Holidays.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc., was 5,369 during the year as against 4,053 in the previous year. In addition, 31,683 nos. of complaints on account of temporary shortage of water were received and remedied. 4,993 notices were issued on owners of houses for defects in water fittings on their premises, as against 6,447 notices in the past year.

9,472 meters of various sizes were maintained during the year as against 12,085 in the previous year. The revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 2,32.17 lacs as against 2,19.01 lacs during last year for the City only.

The total number of water connections in the City was 68,904 as against 67,615 and 65,989 during the preceding two years. During the year 1,529 new connections were made. The figure for the previous year was 1,812.

During the year 1,154 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for severance of water connections for non-payment of taxes, etc., as against 1,476 in the previous year. Of these, in 114 cases, water connection was cut off but subsequently restored, in 20 cases it was cut off and in the remaining cases, orders were not carried out as the consumers complied with Municipal requisitions.

For preventing contamination in congested localities, the Corporation sanctioned the scheme for renewing all communication pipes by new pipes wrapped in Hessian cloth impregnated with corrosion resisting solution and for laying additional service mains, where required, in sides of wide roads. The work was commenced in October 1960 and by the end of the year, under review, 7,181 Nos. of communications pipes were renewed and 397 Nos. of disused connections were cut off at the ferrule.

As the underground hydrants constituted a major source of contamination of water supply, a number of underground hydrants were converted into standpost hydrants during the year.

The programme of metering of domestic water supply in areas where quantum of water was above average, was drastically curtailed due to restriction on impart of water meters and 94 new properties were metered as against 84 in the preceding year.

During the year 928 estimates of compounded water charges for water used for construction purposes were framed resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 5.03 lacs as against 1,116 cases with a revenue of Rs. 7.41 lacs in the previous year.

The work of maintenance of five gardens *viz.*, (i) Hughes Road Slope Garden, (ii) Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Garden (also known as Hanging Gardens), on the top of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, (iii) the Ladies' and Children's Gardens at Ridge Road, (iv) the Kamala Nehru Park ; (v) Joseph Baptista Garden on the top of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, was under the control of this Department. The Kamala Nehru Park and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens were illuminated with multi-coloured lights on all Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays except during monsoon. Special illumination arrangements were made on Maharashtra Day on 1st May 1960 and on Republic Day on 26th January 1961.

The Department participated in 43 items at the Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Show organized by the Society of the 'Friends of the Trees', at Raj Bhavan Gardens. In the

Public Gardens category, Sir Pheroza Mehta Garden was given the first prize of a Godrej Minor Storewell Cupboard. Moreover, three cups and twelve First Class Certificate of Merits and seven certificates of Merits were also received for different items in various categories.

With a view to attend promptly to the complaints regarding water supply from the Municipal tenants, special staff was appointed and 888 works of different nature were carried out. Besides the work of providing sepatatetap in each room at tene ments at Dharavi Road and Love Lane at Tadwadi was in progress.

469 running miles of water mains were maintained by the Department during the year under report. 50,352 works pertaining to repairs to communication pipes, cleansing of chokes in consumers' pipes and fittings, etc., were carried out as against 84,823 during the preceding year. 7,083 repair jobs were carried out during the year by the special staff comprising one fitter and 3 labourers in each ward appointed for the purpose in the previous year was continued during the year. The figure indicates to what extent the public has been misusing the hydrants.

The work of clearing the pipes and fittings beyond the stop-tap in the Dadar-Matunga district sanctioned by the Corporation in view of the fact that Vihar water supplied to this area contains algae and shells resulting in frequent chokes, was continued and 605 connections aggregating to 32826 meters of consumers' pipes were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 7,000, during the year under report.

7,70,357 pipes and fittings were tested during the year. Of these 4,51,245 were for private parties, the revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 0.53 lac.

A large number of drinking fountains and cattle troughs were temporarily closed down on account of the fittings being stolen. The Flora Fountain was regularly played during the after-noon and the fountain was flood-lit during the night.

The total expenditure incurred on water works amounted to Rs. 2,99.86 lacs including Rs. 2,20.59 lacs for interest, Sinking Fund charges, etc., for loans raised for water works. The total revenue derived was Rs 3,64.71 lacs, the excess of income over expenditure thus being Rs. 64.85 lacs.

27. The main works in respect of this Scheme were completed between the years 1949 to 1955. During the year under review, the work of laying 120' dia. pipe line between Bel Nala and Tansa and the regrouting of tunnels were executed through the contractors, at a total cost of Rs. 1.73 lakhs. The work of strengthening of old pattern stools of 96' dia. pipe line and construction of an approach road to the new chlorination House at Powai and its asphaltting were also carried out.

The work of providing a Break Pressure Tower on the 120' dia. pipe line to check the rise of pressure in the pipe line was completed during the year.

*Land Acquisition.*—Out of the total area of 3,995 acres, involving 647 holdings of private, Inam and Government lands, awards of compensation amounting to about Rs. 11.53 lakhs in respect of 561 holdings were declared during the year. An area of 30 Gunthas of land temporarily acquired in one case for approach road was proposed for permanent transfer to Municipality, the remaining lands having been released by the Municipality on completion of the respective works.

Out of the total area of 35 acres of private, Government, Railway, Customs, Military and Aerodrome lands comprising 166 holdings acquired for the work of laying the 96' diameter pipe line from Powai to Mahim, awards of compensation amounting to Rs. 1.25 lacs in respect of 115 holdings were declared. Further proceedings were in progress.

The Master Plan for distribution of water supply in Greater Bombay was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 14th March 1956. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 7.52 crores.

The work of constructing reservoir at Worli Hill was completed during the year. About 80 per cent. of the work of laying outlet mains for the reservoir was completed. About 95 per cent. of the work of cutting and levelling the Raoli Hill was done.

The work of taking borings on the part of the plot of land meant for the Pali Hill Reservoir was sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and was completed during the year.

Separate tenders were invited for the work of cutting down the Trombay Hill and laying inlet and outlet mains. Survey for laying inlet and outlet mains to the proposed reservoir at Veravali Hill was carried out with a view to improving the condition of supply and pressure in the mains in the Extended Western Suburbs.

Works on Pilot (Filtration) units proposed under the estimate of Rs. 18,75,610 and sanctioned under Corporation Resolution No. 605, dated the 11th June 1960, were commenced during the year under review.

The work of gauging the flow of Dahisar and Kalu rivers and measuring the rain fall was carried out. The main advantage of Dahisar river project is that it will prove to be an adequate and economical solution to the water supply problems of the Extended western Suburbs. Hence it is being expedited.

Certain works such as (i) enlarging the 72" dia. Tansa main to 96" dia. and (ii) Replacing the portion of 72 dia main at Bhandup, etc., were also carried out.

In connection with the improvement of the Distribution system of water supply in the City, the work of providing cathodic protection to the portion of 57" > 48" dia. inlet mains to the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir between Dharavi Anchor Block and Estrella Batteries was in progress.

28. During the year, the total number of Fire Stations remained the same as in previous year, viz., 11 in the City proper and 1 in the Suburbs. The Colaba Fire Station started functioning in its new premises at Victoria Bunder Road from May 1960. The construction work of a Fire Station at Vikaroli was completed. Tenders were invited for construction of the Fire Station at Chembur. Construction work at the Byculia Station was in progress.

The Fire Brigade received during the year, 2,547 calls as against 2,256, 2,220 and 1,910 calls during the preceding three years. Out of these, 1,689 calls were for 1,370 actual fires as against 2,256, 1,324 and 876 calls during the preceding three years. 410 calls were false alarms, of which as many as 162 were due to malicious interference with street fire alarms, as against 394 and 393, respectively, in the preceding two years. 410 calls as against 368, 444 and 284 in the preceding three years, were for special services, such as, house collapses, rescue works, etc.

During the year under report, 2 Willy's Jeeps, 3 Motor Ambulances and 12 Nos. of Breathing sets, etc., were added to the equipments.

Wireless sets have been purchased and arrangements are under way to put the wireless communication system into commission.

The City continued to be served by 206 fire alarms posts (including private ones), as against 206, 206 and 205 in the preceding three years. These were connected to 10 Fire Stations.

There were 18 serious fires during the year. The estimated total loss to property damaged by fire was about Rs. 0.76 Crores as against Rs. 1.71 Crores, Rs. 1.29 Crores, and Rs. 57.92 lacs during the previous three years. The value of the insurance of properties affected by fire, was about Rs. 28,94,966 as against Rs. 1.44 Crores in the previous year and the total value of the property involved was worth Rs. 46.69 Crores, as against Rs. 35.43 Crores in the preceding year.

During the year 138 persons lost their lives due to fires, of which 25 were men, 100 women and 13 children. 142 persons received minor injuries and 29 persons lost their lives in 189 incidents of House Collapse during the year, as against 164 in the previous year. 20 persons died before arrival of the Brigade.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 47.32 lacs gallons, of which 37.65 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains, as against 32.51 lacs gallons and 25.58 lacs gallons, respectively, for the preceding year and the rest from the sea, creek, wells, etc.

During the year under report, extra activities such as Ceremonial Parade on Republic Day at the Brabourne Stadium, the Fifth Fire Prevention Week, along with other fire services in the City, etc., were undertaken. Trainees from National Fire Service College, Government of India, at Nagpur were entertained for training as well as visiting various industrial concerns, docks, etc. Fire and Rescue demonstrations were arranged at Fire Stations for the benefit of school students and members of the Home Guards and lectures on the subject were also given in some Institutions by the Officers. The Brigade team also participated in the annual 'First-aid to the Injured Competitions.'

During the year, 4,032 premises were inspected as against 3,725 in the preceding year and 687 complaints were investigated.

A draft development Plan so far as the Fire Brigade Department is concerned, has been prepared comprising mainly the construction of additional Fire Stations in different parts of the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 7,307, of which 1,603 were for accidents, 1,621 for maternity cases and 4,083 for hire cases, removing in all 7,139 persons as against the corresponding figures of 7,428, 1,468, 1,788 and 4,172 in the preceding year. First-Aid was rendered by the Ambulance staff on 191 occasions as in the previous year.

The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 35,206 including arrears of the previous year, as against Rs. 30,099, Rs. 26,398 and Rs. 26,017 in the preceding three years.

The annual maintenance cost of the Fire Brigade Department including the ambulance service but excluding the charges of Provident Fund, Pension, Dearness Allowance, New Works and Debt Charges, etc., was Rs. 13,51,645.

29. During the year under report, the Department maintained 112 sites for public recreation, consisting of 24 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 5 Band Stands, 7 Traffic Islands, 5 Open Spaces, 62 Recreation grounds, 1 Statue and 4 Box Hedges. Four new gardens, one at Dighi Tank, Mahim, and the others at Sion Circle, extension of Oval Gardens on Road No. 24, Sion and certain plots in Sion Wadala Estate, were developed during the year. There were 32 Band Programmes, 24 Indian Vocal Music Programmes, 63 Orchestra Programmes and 222 Recorded music programmes at different gardens. In addition to this, music broadcast by the All India Radio was relayed every day in the Victoria Gardens between 5 P.M. and 7 P.M.

*Victoria Gardens.*—Elephant, Camel and Pony Rides inside the Victoria Gardens which has proved popular among children visiting the gardens were continued during the year as before. The ponds in the Gardens were remodelled, and several other improvements were made during the year.

An Open Air Theatre built in the Victoria Gardens continued to be popular mostly among the poor and middle class people. The annual yield by way of rent for reservation of the Theatre on 87 occasions came to Rs. 6,202 as against 80 and Rs. 4,905, respectively, during the preceding year.

In view of the various attractions provided at the gardens, the number of visitors thereat was on the increase like last year. The Department also took part in the Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Show. 941 trees were planted on newly constructed roads and as replenishments, etc.

During the year, the live stock in the Zoo decreased by 13.4 per cent. as compared to an increase of 6.6 per cent. last year. The decrease in live-stock is a matter of concern and the Standing Committee hopes that steps will be taken to remedy the situation.

During the year, 228 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo Hospital and 214 specimens of patho-bacteriological interests were examined free of charge at the Bombay Veterinary College.

The total expenditure of the Gardens Department during the year amounted to Rs. 9.75 lacs as against Rs. 10.23 lacs, Rs. 7.10 lacs and Rs. 6.42 lacs during the three preceding years and the income of Rs. 80,812 as against Rs. 72,994, Rs. 67,777 and Rs. 36,032 during the preceding three years.

30. The Museum was kept open to the public for 304 days as against 231, 228 and 299, days in the preceding three years. The total number of visitors during the year was 7.69 lacs as against 6.13 lacs and 7.12 lacs of the preceding two years. During the year, 15,023 students from Primary Schools visited the Museum as against 1,393 during the preceding year. The practice of keeping the Museum open on Wednesdays for ladies and children and parties of students of primary schools only, was continued during the year. The Museum remained closed on Mondays and important holidays.

Reference service was rendered to 200 Students, scholars and merchants, etc.

The amounts realised by the levy of an admission fee of 0.05 nP. per visitor above 12 years of age on 176 ticket days was Rs. 15,520.84 as against 81 and Rs. 5,460.20 respectively, in the previous year.



The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum during the year was approximately Rs. 48,000 as against Rs. 0.47 lac and Rs. 0.50 lac during the previous two years.

31. During the year under report, the number of Libraries maintained was 14 as in the previous year. 1,310 new books on various subjects and in five different languages were purchased at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 4,000 as against 1,100, 1,003 and 645 and Rs. 3,209, Rs. 2,763 and Rs. 1,707 respectively, in the preceding three years. The Standing Committee would reiterate their suggestion for locating Municipal Libraries in more commodious and well-ventilated premises wherein a sufficient number of books can be maintained for the benefit of the numerous readers.

The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries situated in the City during the year was 3.17 lacs as against 3.15 lacs 2.90 lacs and 2.86 lacs during the preceding three years.

The expenditure in running the Libraries during the year amounted to Rs. 80,709 and the Income to Rs. 1,987.06 as against Rs. 72,262, Rs. 64,732, and Rs. 46,256 and Rs. 385.14, Rs. 1,949, and Rs. 1,248, respectively, during the preceding three years.

32. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 931 cases as against 191 and 192, in the previous two years and the number of contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 272 as against 255 and 220, in the preceding two years. The value of stores and other materials purchased including articles received from other Departments on Return Stores Memo. during the year amounted to Rs. 191.69 lacs as against Rs. 149.53 and Rs. 104.39 lacs, during the previous two years. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 181.61 lacs was of Indian Manufacture and the balance, viz., Rs. 10.08 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. During the year 24 Import Licences were received, the total purchase value of which amounted to about Rs. 2.92 lakhs. Due to Government restrictions on import, many of the applications for Import Licence for Plant and Machinery were rejected by the Government and the Department had to procure materials of indigenous make only.

During the year, about 40,990 tons of cement worth about Rs. 53.20 lacs were purchased. Likewise 2,700 tons of iron materials worth about Rs. 18.94 lakhs, 4,77,833 R.ft. of Galvanized iron pipes worth about Rs. 5.36 lacs, 5,12,687 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes and Asbestos Pipes worth about Rs. 66.56 lacs, 4,53,178 yards of cloth worth Rs. 4.47 lacs were also purchased. This Department purchased foodgrains for the various Municipal Medical Institutions, the Conservancy Branch and the Gardens Department worth Rs. 1.56 lacs. Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes were suitably grouped for inviting tenders for dietary articles. There appears to be a further scope to revise the tenders to have economical rates for dietary articles and to effect reduction in its cost.

6,541 orders for the purchase of stores against 5,325 and 4,885 in the preceding two years were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 43,028 indents and Sales Memo. as against 44,059 and 42,444 in the preceding two years. The total turnover of the department, viz., Receipts and Issues of stores during the year was Rs. 347.21 lacs as against Rs. 267.29 and Rs. 217.79 lacs, in the preceding two years. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 98.63 lacs, as against Rs. 61.47 lacs, in the preceding year.

The total amount realised by the sale of unserviceable articles through private offers including mixed scrap amounted to Rs. 1.19 lacs as against Rs. 45,700 in the preceding year. Cast iron scrap was retained for issuing to Municipal Contractors for manufacturing castings as per condition of the contract.

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 has been decided to open a Stores Depot at Vikhroli for which a plot has been acquired during the year.

33. During the year 40,451 licences and permits were issued as against 38,411, 39,908 and 37,442 in the previous three years. The amount of fees recovered therefrom came to Rs. 12.04 lacs as against Rs. 13.40 lacs, Rs. 11.68 lacs and Rs. 12.63 lacs in the preceding three years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 1,25,781 was outstanding as against the outstandings of Rs. 1,54,943, Rs. 2,52,348, and Rs. 2,52,980 for the previous three years. It is reported that out of these outstandings, an amount of Rs. 1,84,276 has been recovered. The total licence fees will thus be Rs. 13.88 lacs as against Rs. 14.88 lacs for the previous year.

The total number of permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs, advertisements, etc., was 2,896 realising Rs 6.20 lacs as revenue. The corresponding figures for the last three years were 3,956 3,566 and 3,455 permits and the amount of the fees collected came to Rs. 5.11 lacs, Rs. 4.73 lacs, and Rs. 3.94 lacs, respectively.

The Department instituted 4,476 prosecutions for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 and 412-A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as against 3,530, 2,964 and 1,686 during the previous three years. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 33,905 as against Rs. 24,149, Rs. 21,930 and Rs. 21,669, respectively during the previous three years.

The number of squatters and hawkers licences issued during the year was 51,902 and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 5.74 lacs as against 46,347, 42,977, and 41,250 fetching Rs. 4.10 lacs, Rs. 4.73 lacs and Rs. 4.02 lacs, respectively, during the preceding three years. It is observed that the amount outstanding from squatter licence fees on 31st March 1961 was about Rs. 0.45 lac as against Rs. 0.35 lac, Rs. 0.55 lac and Rs. 0.46 lac in the previous three years.

34. The total number of establishments under the various categories including Administration of Theatres, etc., on 31st March 1961, was 1,08,950 as against, 1,06,050 Shops & Establishments Act of 1948. 1,04,658, and 1,00,510 in the previous three years.

During the year under report 1,924 complaints were received in addition to 41 pending from the preceding year, out of which 1,930 were investigated, leaving 35 complaints pending at the close of the year. 481 mass raids against 432, 380 and 413 in the preceding three years, were carried out upto the end of the year. The total number of visits and revisits paid to different types of establishments was 70,736 of which 51,626 were to shops, 1,446 to commercial establishments, 6,255 to restaurants and eating houses, 334 to residential hotels and 75 to theatres, etc. The corresponding figures of the previous year, were 59,158, 46,134, 9,521, 3,246, 158 and 99, respectively.

At the beginning of the year 1,586 prosecutions were pending while 6,733 new prosecutions were instituted during the year, making up a total of 8,319. Of these prosecutions, 6,751 resulted in convictions, 5 in acquittals while 70 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 1,477. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 2,49,315 as against, Rs. 1,75,110 and Rs. 1,70,945 in the previous two years.

Total expenditure incurred in administering the Act and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 during the year was Rs. 2,54,643 against which the Government grant-in-aid was Rs. 1,75,110 for meeting the part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1959-60. The corresponding figures in the previous two years were Rs. 2,34,459 and Rs. 1,70,945 and Rs. 2,24,904.82 and Rs. 1,59,924.38, respectively. While furnishing the figures for the year 1959-60, it was again pointed out to Government that ever since the Corporation was entrusted with the Administration of the Act and more so since April 1955 when it was entrusted with the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the expenditure to be borne by the Corporation on that account had increased and they were requested to raise the grant-in-aid at last to cover the expenditure incurred by the Corporation for the administration of these Acts each year. It is, however, evident from the grant-in-aid actually received from Government for the year 1960-61, that they have not considered the Corporation's request.

The total income by way of Registration fees, etc., for the year amounted to Rs. 18,550.13 as against Rs. 14,393.14, in the previous year.

The Theatre Tax Section, which was hitherto looked after by this Department was transferred to the Assessor and Collector's Department with effect from Theatre Tax. 1st October 1960.

249 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, were received, of which 166 were amicably settled. It did not become necessary for the department to file any case before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act; in 2 cases the complainants had filed cases in the City Civil Court whereas in 2 other cases claims were filed before the Commissioner of Labour. In 43 cases investigations revealed that the same were either fictitious or had no sufficient evidence to facilitate action. There were only 5 cases pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

35. Total receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 58.91 lacs, against Markets. Rs. 43.20 lacs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 15.71 lacs.

The number of Municipal markets during the year remained at 22 including the squatters' Area at Parel Village, as in the previous year. The total number of regular stall therein was 3,208 and 800 spaces. The net receipt amounted to Rs. 25.19 lacs as against Rs. 18.52 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 6.67 lacs.

The average percentage of vacant stalls per quarter was 3.47 against 2.78, 4.36 and 7.45 respectively, in the preceding three years. The total receipts from stallage charges, squatter fees, scale-shed fees and licence fees, etc., in respect of all Municipal markets amounted to Rs. 35.56 lacs as against Rs. 28.63 lacs, Rs. 26.77 lacs and Rs. 26.97 lacs in the preceding three years. During the year under report, works of repairs, improvements, extensions, etc., to several Municipal markets were carried out. The work of collecting scale fees at the Arthur Crawford Market continued to be carried out departmentally and the revenue collected therefrom amounted to Rs. 8.19 lacs as against Rs. 4.92 lacs, Rs. 4.42 lacs and Rs. 4.29 lacs realized in the preceding three years.

The number of private markets during the year was 17 as against 20, 20 and 23 in the previous three years. The number of outside meat shops was 189. The licence fees realized from private markets and outside meat shops were Rs. 48,884 and Rs. 19,525, respectively.

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 quantity of contraband meat seized and destroyed was 2,05,329 lbs. as against 1,02,330 lbs. in the preceding year. In all 1,442 seizures were effected in different parts of the City and 1,284 prosecutions were instituted for illicit slaughter, resulting in conviction of 163 persons and recovery of fine amounting to Rs. 8,332. The Standing Committee view with concern the large increase in the sale of contraband Meat in the City as indicated by over one hundred per cent increase in the seizure and destruction of contraband meat smuggled into the City during the year and strongly urge upon the executive that greater vigilance be exercised to prevent such illegal transactions not so much from the point of revenue but in the interest of public health.

During the year the total quantity of unwholesome articles of food, such as, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., destroyed was 10.04 lacs lbs., as against 7.33 lacs lbs, 5.16 lacs lbs. and 5.86 lacs lbs., in the previous three years.

The total number of animals brought to the fair ground at the Bandra Slaughter House during the year was 19.23 lacs as against 18.56 lacs, 17.49 lacs, and 17.31 lacs in the previous three years.

The approximate weight of dressed carcasses of buffaloes and cattle was 6,637 tons as against 7,057 tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 11,249 tons as against 11,054 tons in the last year, and that of pigs was 312 tons as against 304 tons in the previous year.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 13.27 lacs as against 13.09 lacs, 12.63 lacs and 13.00 lacs during the previous three years.

The total quantity oil fish brought to the markets was 19,000 tons, approximately the same quantity as in the previous year.

Major improvements were carried out during the year under report at the Municipal markets known as Arthur Crawford Market, Chowpatty Market, Peddar Market, G. M. C. Market, Plantain Market, Garam Khada Market, Dadar Market, etc.

**36. Population Census.**—Under the Census Act 1948, the Executive Health Officer was appointed as the Chief Census Officer for carrying out the 1961 decennial census operations in Greater Bombay. For the purpose of Census Operations various steps were taken at the close of which it was found that the percentage of growth in population in Greater Bombay during the last ten years, 1951-61, is 38.47.

**Birth and birth rate.**—The number of live births recorded during the year was 71,044 as against 74,391 and 67,069 in the previous two years. Of the registered births, 36,407 were males and 34,637 females giving a proportion of 105.1 males to 100 females. The birth rate was 30.5 per 1,000 of the population as against 31.9 in the preceding year and 18.5 of the mid-year estimated population. The number of still births was 2,966 or 4.2 per cent. of live births.

**Deaths and death rate.**—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 31,008 as against 28,527 and 31,372 in previous two years. It was less by 725 than the average annual mortality of the last ten years and 1,222 less than the mean mortality of the preceding five years. According to the Census population of 1951, the death rate per 1,000 living persons worked out to 13.3 as against 12.2 and 13.5 in the last two years and also 8.1 of the mid-year estimated population. Of the total 31,008 deaths, 17,591 were among males and 13,417 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 11.9 and the female death rate 15.8 against 12.2 and 16 respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous

years, the diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for the highest death rate of 2.7 per 1,000 of the population. A large proportion of deaths from respiratory diseases occurred among children and infants under 5 years of age. The causes coming next on the list for the year were congenital debility and diseases of early infancy, old age and tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 1.5, 1.3 and 1.0, respectively.

Deaths among infants under one year of age was 7,752 against 7,711, *i.e.*, 41 more than the previous year and 703 less than the annual average of the previous decennium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 109.1 per 1,000 of live births as against 103.7 in 1959.

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—During the year under report, the main clinics at the six maternity homes, ten subsidiary clinics and one Maternity unit at Dharavi were kept functioning throughout the year. Aid was given to the poor mothers delivered at their homes in the form of Rawa, jaggery, ghee and milk, etc. Milk distribution scheme was continued with the object of giving aid to poor and undernourished women attending Municipal Maternity Homes. The number of cases admitted in these Homes was 13,416 against 14,813 and 15,024 in the preceding two years, while the number of confinements was 11,118 as against 12,276 and 9,681 in the previous two years.

Social services in the shape of ante-natal care at birth, care during infancy and pre-school life were rendered to the public through the five Maternity Homes under the charge of lady Medical Officers with a staff comprising nurses and Health Visitors. The Health Visitors paid 43,709 visits in various districts against 49,808 and 44,534 in the previous two years, while the Medical Officers personally visited 2,665 cases as against 3,604 cases in the previous year.

With a view to controlling maternal and infant mortality, advice and instructions in spacing births were given confidentially by qualified lady doctors to married women strictly on medical grounds 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. The total number of attendance at the clinics was 10,537 as against 9,031 and 9,178 in the preceding two years. It is gratifying to note that this scheme is becoming more and more popular among the women, particularly of the low-income group.

The maternal mortality rate recorded during the year remained at 1.5.

*Infectious Diseases.*—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was, 12,982 as against 9,771 in the preceding year. Of these 12,872 (99.1 per cent.) as against 9,670 (98.9) per cent. in the previous year, were from the District Registrar and 110 (0.9 per cent.) against 101 (1.1 per cent.) in the last year were from medical practitioners. There were no cases of Plague. Small-pox caused 2,450 attacks (including 45 originating in other local areas of India) and resulted in 786 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 3,319 attacks (including 99 originating in other local areas of India) with 219 deaths. Diphtheria caused 4,539 attacks (including 301 originating in other local areas of India) and 133 deaths.

During the year 1,33,909 persons were inoculated against Enteric Fever as against 1,59,748 in the preceding year. Primary Vaccination and re-vaccination against Small-pox done during the year were 76,832 and 8,29,632, respectively, as against 71,753 and 3,37,284, respectively, in the preceding year.

*General Sanitation.*—The principal causes contributing towards the insanitary conditions in some parts of the City were insufficiency of sewers, continuance of the basket privy system and high density of houses and persons per acre and some practical difficulties, such as, absence of proper accesses, transport difficulties, etc., in the way of rendering adequate conservancy services both as regards collection, removal and disposal of refuse and also comparative shortage of water supply. 775 basket privies still remained to be converted into W.C.s on full flushing system, pending the implementation of the Town Planning Schemes. The routine inspection of dwellings to find out sanitary defects was made by the Medical Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors under the general supervision of Assistant Health Officer. During the year under report 2,532 insanitary huts were demolished or vacated. In view of insanitary conditions prevailing in the City, this activity needs to be intensified to a great extent.

*Health Education and Propaganda.*—Health Education was carried out by the Public Relations Officer, through all modern publicity media.

Ailing children were visited and revisited at their homes by the School Health Nurses as per directions of Medical Officers, when they imparted instructions wherever found necessary.

to parents of ailing children as regards their care, diet, etc., 2,271 visits and 718 revisits were paid during the year. In this way, the possibility of recurrence of the disease was minimised.

*Insecticidal Service.*—Fly and other insect-pests likely to cause nuisance were further reduced as a result of regular anti-fly and other disinfestation measures by the Insecticide Branch Squads. Looking to the magnitude of the work, it is imperative that the service requires to be further intensified.

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. Likewise the infant mortality rate which was 109.1 per 1,000 is rather on the high side. The Committee consider that the Executive should see what preventive or remedial measures need to be taken to reduce the death rate especially among the Infants.

*Malaria.*—Malaria was registered as the cause of 1 death as against 2 each in the preceding two years. 2 deaths were ascribed to Ague and Remittent Fevers as against 12 in the preceding year. Out of 2,108 wells in the City on 1st January 1960, 1,660 were hermetically sealed with cement concrete covers and 435 were open or partially opened wells. All the retained wells, except a few, were stocked with gambusia fish replenished every six months or oftener if found necessary. Neither the Urban Vector A *Stephosi* nor any other known vector species of *Anopheles* was detected during the year. Notices were issued against the owners to keep their compounds free from breeding mosquitoes as a precaution against the disease.

37. The number of new cases treated at the 27 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 5,86,645 (3,00,783 males and 2,85,862 females) as against 5,22,725 and 4,45,095 in the previous two years. In addition to the above dispensary work, women's and children's clinics were conducted by three part-time lady doctors at 6 Municipal dispensaries in the City for two hours thrice a week. The number of new cases treated at these dispensaries was 4,718 as against 5,751 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 51,123 as against 68,305 in the previous year. These figures include the visits of lady doctors to patients at their homes.

The Municipal Eye Dispensary and Hospital at Kamathipura were attended by two Honorary Medical Surgeons by turns throughout the year. The Hospital has an accommodation for 6 beds each for males and females with a modest operation theatre and a full time resident Nurse. The total attendance of patients was 1,04,363 as against 99,183 and 83,433 in the previous two years. The total number of new cases treated was 14,907 as against 13,590 and 12,603 in the previous two years. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and total attendance of indoor patients were 302 and 4,345, 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, this Home has been doing commendable work for over 60 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 average daily attendance of patients was 254.3 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 2,923 as against 3,082 and 2,945, respectively, in the previous two years.

Six Health Visitors appointed by the Municipality (including 1 for Suburbs), and one Medico-Social Worker and three Non-medical Assistants appointed by the Home paid visits to the houses of patients, first 1,086 and subsequently 4,315 as against 1,175 and 4,090, respectively, in the preceding year. The Medical Assistants in charge of Municipal free dispensaries have also been specially trained for detection of early cases of leprosy. The number of such cases detected and treated free at Municipal dispensaries was 15.

The leprosy control problem in Greater Bombay has now been dealt with under the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme. Seven clinics were conducted, four in the City and three in the Suburbs, for the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. A staff consisting of 1 Honorary Secretary, 2 Assistant medical officers, 7 health visitors, 4 ward-boys and two medico-social workers and an experienced clerk was appointed under the scheme, the expenditure being shared equally by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the State Government and the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Wardha. The capital expenditure on account of building, etc., is being borne by the Municipality.

38. There were four T. B. clinics to serve as out-patient centres for admissions to the Group of T. B. Hospitals. The total number of beds for T. B. Patients at the Corporation's disposal was 746, viz. Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, 458, Ramkunwar Daftary T. B. Clinic and Isolation Centre Dadar, 88, and Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, 200. Each clinic is managed by well

qualified staff and is equipped with appliances necessary for treatment of patients. The total no. of patients examined and put on waiting lists was 6,332. The total No. of patients treated at Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, was 3821 as against 3398 during the previous year. Of these, 2574 were discharged as improved, 80 were non-Tuberculosis cases, 38 as not improved, 361 left prematurely against advice, 321 (as against 239 of last year) died and 447 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions was within the age group between 20 to 35 years, as against 21 years to 25 years in the previous two years. Mortality rate was 1.1 per cent. per 1,000 at Census population. The total number of surgical operations performed on patients was 436, as against 407 and 592 in the previous two years.

The follow-up of discharged patients and giving them A. P. and P. P. refills were continued as before. The total number of such refills given during the year were 15,033, as against 18,757 and 19,941 during the preceding two years. There were 60 admissions to the A. P. and P. P. Refill Department during the year as against 157 and 485 in the previous two years.

Two new buildings are under construction in the premises of the Hospitals which when completed, will provide accommodation for 300 additional beds.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, was Rs. 16.10 lacs approximately, as against Rs. 13.46 lacs and Rs. 12.11 lacs in the previous two years. The average cost per patient per day was Rs. 10.33 as against Rs. 8.67 and Rs. 7.66 in the previous two years.

For the 200 beds reserved at the Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, the Corporation, has to pay Rs. 5 per patient per day. Injections are also supplied free by the Corporation for use of patients admitted to the Sarvodaya Hospital. The expenditure incurred by the Corporation in this connection was Rs. 3,64,526 plus Rs. 13,618 for medicines.

At the R. D. T. B. Hospital and Isolation Centre at Dadar, 255 new cases were admitted during the year. 125 cases were discharged as improved, 77 left prematurely against medical advice, 50 died and 77 remained under treatment.

The Poor Box Collections including fees for medical certificates issued during the year amounted to Rs. 4,448.48, the total amount in the fund being Rs. 25,904.13. A regular monthly donation of Rs. 100 from the British Indian Steam Navigation Company Ltd., was continued to be received during the year. Many other donations were also received. The Standing Committee while thanking the donors sincerely hope that donations of this type would be forthcoming more liberally to supplement Municipal efforts in eradicating this disease. The Committee consider 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 mortality may be reduced.

39. For combating Venereal Diseases, free medical facilities, both preventive and curative, were continued as in the preceding year. During the year, 20,238 cases were treated at the Clinics as against 19,466 and 19,713 in the previous two years. Of these 17,490 were males and 2,748 were females. For prophylaxis, 26,951 persons attended the municipal prophylactic centres as against 20,885 and 18,272 in the previous two years, the average daily attendance for treatment and prophylaxis being 839.8.

The Medical Officer in charge of ante-natal and post-natal Clinics sent 1,145 samples of blood for investigation of Syphilis. Out of these, 107 gave positive results of Kahn's Tests and of these only 8 attended the clinic for treatment during the year.

The Contact Investigation Centre started last year at the Bellasis Road Clinic by appointing two Medico-Social Workers met with encouraging response.

40. During the year, out of about 2,42,740 School Children in Municipal Schools 65,477 were examined, as against 77,402 in the previous year and of them 56,944 were found defective. The total number of defects was 1,41,156. Arrangements to treat 18,427 children were made in the school clinics at the K. E. M. Hospital. During the year, 356 schools and classes were visited by the School medical staff to complete the examination of 65,477 pupils (34,509 boys and 30,876 girls and 92 special cases). Parents of 37,396 pupils only consented to have their wards treated at the clinic and the Municipal Dispensaries. The Medical Officers interviewed 2,751 pupils' parents in schools and explained to them the necessity of their children availing of 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 from 3rd January 1957. Only 3,341 new and 15,086 old cases requiring immediate attention were, therefore, examined and treated at the clinic and of these 628 were shown to the Consultants of the Hospital for expert opinion. 231 children with error of refraction were prescribed and supplied spectacles, free of charge. All the Schools were supplied with emergency outfit. 149 children suspected of having leprosy infection were directed to the Acworth Leprosy Home for examination. Of them 30 were found positive and were prevented from attending schools. 56 cases of enlarged spleen were taken to various Municipal dispensaries for blood smears examination. 659 children suffering from scabies, ring-worms and boils were treated in the schools by the School Medical Officers. 186 tonsil and other operations were performed at the School clinics. One case of rat bite and one case of dog bite were treated at the School Clinic. 391 suspected cases of T. B. were screened. 17,658 children were got re-vaccinated. 356 and 1,027 health talks on subjects of personal hygiene were given to pupils, respectively, by the Medical Officers and the School Health Nurses, in order to inculcate healthy habits. The latter also visited and re-visited 2,271 and 718 ailing children, respectively, at homes and gave necessary instructions to their parents as regards their care and diet.

During the year under review, 52,140 certified undernourished children could be catered with 6 oz. of pasteurised toned milk at 352 milk distributing Centres. The supply of milk under Sunday Milk Scheme was discontinued from 1960 owing to administrative difficulties. About 3,80,070 children under 12 years of age whether schooling or not took advantage of this Scheme.

The child welfare centre of J. J. Hospital (which is a part of the W. H. O. Nursing Education Project) assisted the Municipal Schools Health service with the health programme in the 2 municipal schools in the compound of the J. J. Hospital. The children of these schools who were found defective by the Municipal Staff were referred to the various wards of J. J. Hospital for diagnosis treatment, by this centre. 86 pupils with defects were treated. Annual Sports, Mass Drill displays and Scout Rallies were organised by the Education Department for municipal school children in different parts of Greater Bombay where the school Medical Officers were directed with necessary outfit for rendering medical aid to injured participants.

41. The Hospitals have a total accommodation of 414 beds. Except Tuberculosis and Leprosy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to the Hospitals. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 32,542, which was the highest so far recorded, as against 24,775 and 23,871, in the preceding two years, the daily average of admission being 817 as against 652 and 657 in the preceding two years. Of the total number of patients, 3,786, 5,674 and 2,885, respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-pox. 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.

The total expenditure of the City Fever Hospital during the year was Rs. 25.41 lacs as against Rs. 20.56 lacs and Rs. 19.25 lacs in the preceding two years.

42. The bed accommodation in the Hospital was 704 during the year under report. As against this number of beds, the average daily number of in-patients was 919. The beds were distributed amongst men, women and children patients as 382, 226 and 96, respectively. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year and there was constant overcrowding in the Wards. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 33,859 against 31,052 and 29,599 in the previous two years. The daily average number of in-patients was 919. The average number of days each patient was resident was 9.9 against 10.3 and 9.79 in the last two years. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 9.21 as against Rs. 10.06 and Rs. 9.49 in the previous two years. The average cost per in-patient admission was 93.01 as against Rs. 100.10 in the previous year. Out of 2,703 deaths as many as 1,241 died within 24 hours of admission, 514 died after 24 hours but within three days of admission and the rest after three days of admission.

The total number of new out-patients treated was 2,35,249 as against 2,34,117 and 2,11,380 in the preceding two years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 8,07,743 against 7,97,819 and 7,12,683 in the preceding two years. The highest number of out-patients attendance on any one day was 3,520 as against 3,930 and 3,066 in the preceding two years, while new out-patients admitted on a single day was 1,045 as against 988 and 942 in the preceding two years.

The Poor Box Charity Fund from which relief was rendered to poor patients, continued to give relief and comforts to deserving patients which ordinarily could not be given out of the Municipal Fund. An amount of Rs. 1,00,157.37 as against Rs. 74,663.75 and Rs. 74,236.01



in the previous two years was spent for affording relief to poor patients for costly drugs, injections, blood transfusions, etc.

The Gift Shop started for the convenience of patients and their relatives, the Physiotherapy Centre and School, Occupational Therapy Centre and School, Prophylactic Immunization Centre, Family Health Centre, Pharmacological Laboratory, Ambulance Division, Recreation Room and Library for patients, and the Co-operative Credit Society carried out their work in their respective spheres satisfactorily.

The Medico-Social Service Department was able to render intensive service to the needy patients.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta Pharmaceutical Laboratory, attached to the Hospital, manufactured many injectables viz., 57,900 transfusion bottles of 500 c.c. each, 12,905 ampules of 16 different injectable solutions and about 1,000 litres of sterile loose solutions and carried on analytical and pharmaceutical work during the year. The Blood Bank worked satisfactorily and during the year 3,583 bottles of blood were issued to the patients.

Total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 40.58 lacs as against Rs. 36.30 lacs in the previous year.

A Family Planning Centre, which is aided by Government of India, gave advice to 761 women and the poor amongst them were supplied with contraceptives free of charge. 178 sterilization operations were performed during the year.

Dr. B. N. Purandare Gynaec and Obstetric Research Centre was declared open on 15-9-1958. Various research projects concerning Gynaecological and Obstetric problems and disorders of Hormonal origin were carried out at the centre during the year.

The Convalescent Home with 120 beds worked satisfactorily and was a great help in relieving the congestion in the K. E. M. Hospital. In all 601 convalescent patients were transferred from the K. E. M. Hospital and other medical institutions (including 95 brought over from the previous year). Out of these 507 were discharged, leaving a balance of 94 patients in the wards at the close of the year.

1,565 Food Handlers working in hotels and restaurants in the City were referred to the hospital for examination of which 852 persons attended. 811 Food-handlers were found fit, 17 unfit, 24 persons were partly examined as they failed to give their stools, etc., for pathological examination.

43. The bed accommodation in the Hospital remained at 370 (310 non-paying and 50 paying and 10 for B.E.S. & T. Employees), 22,845 patients were admitted during the year as against, 22,926, 21,561 and 20,525 during the preceding three years. The highest number of in-patients on a single day was 460.5. The daily average number of in-patients was 504 as against 450.7, 426.3 and 415 in the preceding three years. The average number of days each patient was a resident was 7.3 as against 7.1, 7.25, and 7.3 in the preceding three years.

The total number of in-patients treated was 23,288 including 443 of the previous year as against 22,926 and 470 in the preceding year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases was 8,188 as against 8,754 in the preceding year.

The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 7,820 as against 8,314, 7,793 and 7,225 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 1.05 as against Rs. 0.99, Rs. 1.04, Rs. 0.98 in the preceding three years.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,47,839 with a daily average of 475.3 as against 1,43,776 and 462.3 respectively, in the preceding year and 1,34,030 and 445.2 in the year preceding the last. The total number of out-patients attendance was 5.89 lacs with a daily average of 1,896.2 as against 5.24 lacs and a daily average of 1,687.4 in the preceding year and 5.79 lacs and a daily average of 1,925 respectively, in the year preceding the last. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 2,750 as against 2,823, 2602, and 2,508 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations performed on out-patients was 8,048 as against 7,862, 6,770 and 7,355 in the preceding three years. 28,495 accidents and other emergency cases were treated in the Casualty Department as against 26,700, 28,112 and 24,261 in the preceding three years.

The Paying Bed Scheme started from 1st September 1951 is working satisfactorily. The number of patients admitted in the General and Special rooms during the year was 1,639 as against 1,704, 1,812, and 1,857 in the preceding three years. 237 major and 242 minor operations were performed on paying patients, as against 210 and 343, 272 and 357 and 315 and 319, respectively, in the preceding three years.



The Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of 98,534 in-patients and 60,362 out-patients were carried out during the year as against 40,499, 44,840 and 47,556 and 52,926, 48,346 and 33,567 respectively, in the preceding three years. 329 autopsies were also performed during the year as against 322 in the preceding year.

The total number of cases treated by the Physio-therapy Department during the year under report was 2,081 while 1,232 cases were treated in the Occupational Therapy Department.

The Medico-Social Service Department which was started from 1st August 1956 has been rendering valuable services to the needy patients. The Department supplied injections and medicines to 375 needy patients and rendered help to 670 patients for placement rehabilitation, etc.

The Hospital has an up-to-date library with latest publications of various branches of medical science. 107 new books on medical subjects were purchased, bringing the total to 771 books. 83 journals were subscribed of which 6 journals were received as 'donation', during the year under report.

The amount in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year stood at Rs. 69,825.69 as against Rs. 99,901.47 in the previous year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 36,892.57 was collected from the Charity Boxes and by way of donations, etc., and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 66,948.35. A balance of Rs. 76,325.69 remained in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year.

*Nurses' Training School*—15 student nurses were admitted for training in General nursing course of which 12 were successful in examination, 37 students Nurses were sent for examination in Midwifery and all were declared successful.

This Hospital has been attached to the Topiwala National Medical College for clinical instructions to under-graduate students. The Hospital continues to be affiliated to the University of Bombay for post-graduate as well as under-graduate studies and to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay for post-graduate studies.

44. The Hospital has an accommodation of 336 beds distributed among men, *Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital* women and children patients as in the last year. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year. Throughout the year, on an average, 87 in-patients were admitted over the scheduled number in the Hospital and on many occasions they had to be accommodated on the floor for want of adequate beds. The total number of in-patients admitted was 20,184, as against 19,164 and 17,474, in the previous two years. The daily average number of in-patients was 422.84 as against 431.07 and 383.92, in the previous two years. On an average, each patient was resident for 7.64 days against 8.21 and 8.59 days in the previous two years. The total number of in-patients treated was 20,573 including the balance of 389 of the previous year of whom 7,092 were cured, 8,163 were relieved, 3,603 left the hospital against Medical advice or were otherwise discharged, 1,311 died and 404 remained at the close of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 9.51 against Rs. 8.67 and Rs. 7.97 during the preceding two years.

The total number of out-patients treated was 3,37,129 against 3,42,501 and 3,02,909, in the preceding two years and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 1,087.51 against 1,101.29 and 980.29, in the preceding two years. The highest out-patients attendance on a single day was 1,624 against 1,707 and 1,480, in the preceding two years. The highest number of new cases in the out-patients Department on a single day was 675 and of the old cases treated was 1,022 during the year under report. The average cost per out-patient per day was Rs. 1.04 against Re. 0.955 and Rs. 0.89 during the preceding two years. During the year 6,876 and 6,388 operations were performed respectively on in-patients and out-patients against 6,628 and 7,260, respectively, during the last year.

11,163 in-door patients were dispensed with special prescriptions during the year, working out an average of Rs. 30.58 daily. 2,41,201 out-door patients were dispensed with, giving an average of 780.59 patients daily.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the hospital including liabilities amounted to Rs. 20.60 lacs, against Rs. 17.20 lacs and Rs. 15.99 lacs in the preceding two years.

The total amount in the Poor Patient's Fund by way of receipts amounted to Rs. 54,891.90, Rs. 4,706.45 were by way of donations and Rs. 15,909.34 by way of collections from the boxes kept in wards and out-door department.

During the year, 1,912 blood transfusions were administered and a sum of Rs. 27,705 was paid to the professional blood donors.

As in the previous year, various pharmaceutical firms offered donations for research on their products.

The Patients Welfare Committee which was formed nearly three years ago to devise ways and means for providing facilities to the patients in the Hospital continued its activities during the year and several functions were organized for the benefit of patients. Issue of Books from the Patients' Library, which was started during 1957-58 was continued during the year.

The Family Planning Clinic carried out its usual activities during the year.

45. The Hospital was declared open on 2nd September 1956. It has an accommodation of 38 beds. Helpless patients, suffering from diseases that have no reasonable hope of cure and yet need medical and nursing care, are admitted to this Hospital as such patients are not generally admitted to any other Hospital. The hospital continued to be under the supervision of the Dean, B. Y. L. Nair Charitable Hospital.

B. M. C. Dr. Bhajekar  
Hospital for incurable  
Diseases.

During the year 77 patients were admitted and 38 were the balance left over from the last year. The maximum number of in-patients on a single day was 4 and the daily average was 0.5 in the year.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 91,370 and the daily average cost worked out to Rs. 92.35 per patient.

46. During the year under report, 85 fresh admissions were made. Of the 739 students on the roll, against 719 in the previous year, 251 were lady students and 247 post-graduate and research students, against 179 and 226, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 555 students sent up for various examinations, 322 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figures of 461 and 277 of the previous year.

Seth G. S. Medical  
College.

The number of male students residing in the Hostel during the year was 231, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students' Hostel remained at 42.84 students, such as undergraduates, interneers, research students, etc., were accommodated in the new hostel at Naigaum. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 1.61 lacs against Rs. 1.37 lacs and Rs. 1.48 lacs in the previous two years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9.62 lacs (including payment of Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1.80 lacs) against Rs. 7.53 lacs and Rs. 7.15 lacs in the preceding two years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 20,160 and Rs. 42,690 respectively, as against Rs. 20,466 and Rs. 47,005 in the previous year. The gross and net cost per student worked out at Rs. 2,400.97 and Rs. 1,999.25 respectively, as against Rs. 1,528.47 and Rs. 1,249.45 in the previous year. The amount of fees received from the post-graduate students was Rs. 20,575 as against Rs. 14,925 in the previous year.

The different departments of the College and the Hospital had, in addition to their normal teaching and departmental works, made some investigations under the auspices of the K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College Staff Research Society and other institutions.

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

47. The College had 315 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 124 were lady students. Besides, there were 83 post-graduate students including 19 lady students. 69 students passed the Final M.B., B.S., Examination and 10 students at the various other examinations held in 1960. The new College building was declared open. The hostel attached to the College provided accommodation for about 200 male students. Arrangements to accommodate the lady students in the Grant Medical College Hostel continued during the year.

Topiwala National  
Medical College.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 5.60 lakhs as against 5.41 and Rs. 5.07 lakhs in the preceding two years. The total income by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., received amounted to Rs. 1.47 lakhs against Rs. 1.36 and Rs. 1.33 lacs in the preceding two years.

Associate appointments which were sanctioned as experimental measure continued during the year under report.

48. During the year under report, 40 students including 8 ladies passed the B. D. S. Degree Examination from the College. The College has 76 Dental Chairs, 52 Electric Dental Units, 4 well-equipped laboratories and 3 Dental X-Ray Units and other equipment to give dental treatment on most modern lines and also to facilitate teaching of Dentistry. There were 259 students including 36 lady students on the roll as against 247 and 23, respectively, in the previous year. The College also runs a Dental Clinic where all types of dental treatment such as silver, gold and cement fillings, supply of artificial sets of teeth, regulation of teeth of children etc., are done by charging the prescribed fees. During the year 87,727 patients-44,715 males, 23,815 females and 19,197 children-were treated, as against 77,390, 64,645 and 58,967 in the preceding three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.20 lacs, against Rs. 3.34 lacs, Rs. 2.60 lacs and Rs. 2.12 lacs in the preceding three years and the total realisations by way of fees from students and patients were Rs. 1.17 lacs, against Rs. 1.16 lacs, Rs. 1.02 lacs and Rs. 86,299 during the preceding three years.

The Academic Council looks after the academic affairs and the Advisory Dental Board advises the Dean and the Municipal Commissioner in the policy to be followed in matters of administration. Since June 1954, the College is affiliated to the Bombay University for B. D. S. Degree in Dentistry and the Diploma course has been abolished. A special Department of Speech Therapy has been recently started for treating patients for speech defects. Service was rendered from the Poor Box Fund to poor deserving patients in the shape of supplying sets of artificial teeth and repairs to sets of teeth. Research work in Dentistry was continued at the College during the year. The College has also organised M.D.S. (Post-Graduate) Course in Dentistry from June 1959.

49. At the close of the year, there were 3,33,066 pupils in 572 schools and 124 classes in Greater Bombay, including Extended Suburbs, the number in the City being 2,35,180 pupils in 378 schools and 49 classes; 76,508 pupils in 153 schools and 47 classes; and in the Extended Suburbs 21,378 pupils in 47 schools and 28 classes. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,16,105 pupils in 569 schools and 110 classes in Greater Bombay, which was made up of 2,29,105 pupils in 379 schools and 47 classes in the City; 68,159 pupils in 148 schools and 37 classes in the Suburbs; and 18,844 pupils in 37 schools and 26 classes in the Extended Suburbs. Thus, during the year, there was a net increase of 16,961 pupils in Municipal Schools. The highest number of pupils on roll was 3,61,052 at the end of August 1960. The average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 2,90,292—2,08,268 in the City Schools, 65,140 in Suburban Schools and 17,521 in the Extended Suburban Schools. The total number of teachers in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 8,403 of whom 8,097 were ordinary and 306 special teachers, as against 8,503 teachers of whom 8,195 were ordinary and 303 special teachers in the preceding year. Out of 8,097 ordinary teachers, 7,311 were trained, as against 7,227 out of 8,195 in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers was 86.8 as against 88.1 in the preceding year.

The requirements of teachers in Municipal Schools are assessed as per class-Room formula approved by the Education Committee. The Municipal Schools were grouped into beats and the Beats into Divisions for purposes of supervision and administrative work.

With a view to avoiding over-crowding in classes, it was laid down that ordinarily a class should not have more than 50 pupils to facilitate proper attention to pupils. In schools housed in hired residential buildings over-crowding on account of inadequate space was an impediment in the way of efficient instruction. In all, about 559 Municipal Schools and Classes were required to be run in one more than one session for want of sufficient accommodation and 3,408 class rooms were used twice. A programme of construction of new school buildings, which is being implemented on a larger scale, would improve the situation considerably in a few years.

As in the past, the syllabus of studies was divided month by month for the guidance of teachers and for facilitating gradual completion of studies in time as per Schedule. Teaching aids were supplied to schools and additional teaching aids, such as, maps, charts and models were prepared by the teachers themselves. Hindi was continued to be taught in the upper Primary classes. Parents and guardians were kept informed of the progress, conduct and attendance of their wards by forwarding to them the Progress Cards every month. Pupils of Standards I to III were promoted to higher standards at the end of the year on the basis of the results of the Weekly Tests throughout the year. Double Promotion Examinations were held as per rules in August 1960. In all 809 i.e., 88.37 per cent. pupils, out of the total of 916 who appeared were successful and promoted to higher standards.

In all 15,575 pupils—12,265 from City and 2,603 from Suburbs and 707 from Extended Suburbs—from Municipal Schools, appeared for the Primary School Certificate Examination—1961, and out of them 6,627 from City Schools, 1,777 from Suburban Schools and 368 from Extended Suburbs were declared successful.

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 and shorter Sessions.

The existing curriculum for Standards I to VII revised by Government came into force with the year 1955 and is being followed in Municipal Schools from June 1955. The Text Books which were being used during the previous year, were continued to be used during the year under report. As per the decision of the Government, the teaching of English from Std. V on an optional basis was introduced during the year under report.

The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Women continued to function as usual. In all, 84 pupils in the First Year and 89 in the Second Year were under training. All the 84 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 89 Trainees of the II Year Class, 50 (*i.e.*, 56.1 per cent.) were declared successful at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the beginning of the year was 109, of which 38 were in the City and 45 in the Suburbs and 26 in Extended Suburbs. Six school buildings were built during the year under report.

218 Schools (including classes) were housed in the Municipal owned school buildings, 463 schools (including classes) were housed in rented buildings. Due to the increase in the number of pupils in Municipal schools from year to year, it has become practically impossible to acquire additional accommodation except by way of construction of new school buildings or extending the existings ones. The Department is making a steady and planned progress towards acquisition of private plots and structures, etc., wherever possible.

The Corporation continued to impart vocational education. The Director of Technical Education has agreed to grant recognition to the Municipal Printing 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. Carpentry and tailoring, are also taught in these Schools. Other subjects taught are printing, repairing of clocks, sign-board painting, carpet weaving, book-binding, toy-making, etc.

Various extra-curricular activities, such as Educational Film shows, *Sharad Utsav*, School Anniversaries, class Panchayats, Excursions, etc., were carried on as usual during the year under report.

The average cost per pupil per year in the schools calculated on the basis of the average number of pupils on rolls was Rs. 52.49 in the City and Suburbs and Rs. 74.83 in the Extended Suburbs.

The Standing Committee feel that while the progress of Primary Education in our schools during the year under report may be said to be on the whole satisfactory, there are certain features such as unsatisfactory condition of rented buildings accommodating Municipal Schools, class rooms sometimes having been required to accommodate as many as 50 to 60 pupils in a class, in regard to which though the Department is alive to the urgency of the problem much remains to be done in this direction. The Standing Committee hope that the Executive will put in more effort to see that additional sites for school buildings are secured and that the programme of constructing new school buildings is completed within the prescribed time limit.

The Research Unit started functioning from 6th July 1955 for implementing the suggestions contained in Shri R. V. Parulekar's Report on the Bombay City Education System and continued its useful work during the year under report.

Some of the important studies carried out by the Research Unit during the year under report are (1) A longitudinal study of the various aspects of the problems arising out of the high incidence of wastage and stagnation in primary schools, the causes of stagnation and wastage, the subjects in which children fail at different levels, relations between age and attainment, relation between stagnation and wastage and such other allied topics. The study covered (1) the progress of about 6,000 children enrolled in Standard I between 1950 and 1957, (2) Continuance of Intelligence Testing as an aid to the selection and recruitment of primary teachers (3) Pamphlets on 'Teaching Composition to children in Standard I to IV, etc.,' have been prepared, and (4) the study of the effectiveness of Free Milk Scheme in Municipal Schools together with the possibility and usefulness of giving multi-purpose food to children, the study having definitely shown that milk is a better food for children than snacks.

50. During the year under report, 235 tons of bleached and unbleached paper were purchased from the market. The printing work of the various departments of the Corporation has increased considerably during the year. Over and above the Budget Estimates, Establishment Schedule, Municipal Chief Auditor's Administration Report, Canteen Coupon Books were also executed for the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking, at a total cost of Rs. 31,716.37. The total number of jobs carried out were 9,160 and number of pages printed were 59,264 as against 10,272 and 57,808 in the preceding year. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 215 1/2 tons as against 257.25 tons and 209 tons in the preceding two years.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 2,861 on the total turnover of Rs. 11,93,581 against the surplus of Rs. 6,927 and the turnover of Rs. 13.86 lacs or the preceding year. The labour staff as on 28th February 1961 consisted of 252 workers against 267 and 228 on the same date in the preceding two years.

51. 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 14,556 files, against 9,827 and 9,273 files in the previous two years, addressed 1,884 letters, against 2,238 and 1,760 letters in the preceding two years, to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advices on 56 documents against 195 and 110 documents in the last two years. The report contains figures of High Court and City Civil Court suits as well as number of documents, such as, conveyances, leases, etc., that were completed.

The income by way of costs recovered amounted to Rs. 24,558 and expenditure to about Rs. 1,35,006 as against Rs. 24,000 and Rs. 1,14,472, respectively, in the preceding year.

52. During the year, 12 Trade Unions represented Municipal employees with a total membership of about 25,781 against 24,000 and 19,659 in the preceding two years. The total number of labour staff employed in the main departments was 33,553 (comprising of about 200 categories) against 33,408 and 31,230 in the previous two years.

With a view to promote cordial relations between the staff and the Administration, Joint Councils representing labour staff, functioned in 20 departments, their scope being wide enough to permit discussions on various matters relating to grievances and conditions of service of the staff.

The Labour Department dealt with 2,117 complaints as against 1,788 and 1,991 in the previous two years, regarding service conditions, recruitment, promotions, transfers, etc. Of these complaints, 1,391 were redressed, 644 found not genuine cases and 82 were pending at the close of the year.

The recreational, educational, hygienic and other 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 more vigorously at 25 Labour Welfare Centres and 2 sub-centres. Out of these 18 were run for the benefit of the employees of the Conservancy Branch, 6 for Hospital employees, 2 for Water Works employees and 1 for the employees of the Mechanical Engineer's Department. The average daily attendance of adults and children at the different Welfare Centres was 1,350 and 1,360, respectively, as against 1,315 and 1,340 during the preceding year. The maternity unit attached to the Chembur Welfare Centre continued to do its useful work under a qualified Lady Doctor and medical treatment, wherever necessary, was given. 5,040 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 4,740 and 4,845 in the preceding two years.

13 Peshi Committees for enquiring into the mis-conduct of employees were in existence in Hospitals and Maternity Homes. A four-stage grievance procedure has also been introduced in all Departments, for redressal of the employees' grievances. Out of 392 applications received for scholarships, 126 eligible applicants for secondary education and 78 for higher education were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 18,500. 497 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 20,000 was given in 459 deserving cases. The Labour Officer also made arrangements to get the applicants admitted, wherever necessary, in different Municipal Hospitals for treatment. The Scouting Organization had 1,158 Rovers Scouts and Cubs and 320 bulbul and guides, on the Roll during the year.

In addition, the Labour Officer also attended the hearing of day-to-day offence cases of the Conservancy, Fire Brigade and Engineering Departments.

The Municipal Mazdoor Union raised a dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Other recognised Unions have also sent certain demands which are under consideration.

53. This department effected general publicity about the activities and services rendered by different Departments and disseminated knowledge on health, hygiene and civic sense among the citizens through popular media of propaganda such as posters, leaflets, exhibitions, film shows, cleansing campaigns, talks, press notes, etc. The Public Health Department was also assisted in its drive against communicable diseases. Criticisms and or suggestions in local newspapers were brought to the notice of authorities concerned.

It also participated in various important celebrations such as World Health Day, Mayor's Fund Week, Social Education Week, Prohibition Week, Ganesh Festival and National Cleanliness Day. Many stalls on different aspects of health, hygiene, etc., were set up throughout Greater Bombay, independently and in co-operation with various social organisations. The Department also participated in the Republic Day and Maharashtra State Day Celebrations for which special floats were prepared and the same were taken round the City and Suburbs.

During the year under report, a Civic-Guide-cum-Diary, 1961, was published in English, Marathi and Gujarati languages. A revised edition booklet containing names, etc., of Councillors and the members of different Committees was reprinted.

The department also undertook, through contract, production of a coloured documentary based on Sharad Utsav celebrated by pupils from Municipal Primary Schools.

Health propaganda drive was carried on through the Department of the Public Relations, both in the City and the Suburbs through all the popular and modern publicity media. During the year, the section organised important activities such as health exhibitions and health education film shows on various health subjects. Arrangements were also made for display of hoarding on civic sense on public conveniences and tram cars and through itinerary exhibits in Municipal schools. It also helped the vaccination and inoculation staff of the Health Department by persuading people to accept vaccination and inoculation, etc. It also attended to the work of preparing and distributing health education material in the shape of posters, show-cards, leaflets, models and other types of exhibits. Other publicity work of the department included Press notes, slide releases and talks from mobile vans. Special visits were arranged to the Public Health Museum of distinguished guests and visitors to the City, etc. Similar service was also given during the Second Conference of Municipal Corporations of India when visits were arranged for the various delegates.

54. The office of the Test Audit Officer formerly under the Chief Accountant has been designated as Administrative Officer (Enquiries) and placed under the direct control of the Municipal Commissioner. The department deals with departmental Enquiries and Stock Verification.

Test check of consumable stores, stationery, etc., and verification of Plant and Machinery etc., was done by actual visits during the year to 355 offices, depots, etc., and 282 schools in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

During the year the Enquiries Section dealt with 3,250 cases, of which 2,378 pertained to the City, 475 to Suburbs, 194 to Extended Suburbs and 203 to Education Department. Investigations were carried out into 621 cases of alleged misconduct, misbehaviour, theft of Municipal property, breaches of provisions of Municipal Bye-laws, infringement of licence conditions, etc. In 110 cases, punishments varying from dismissal to mere warnings were meted out. 101 cases were filed as the allegations were found to be false and malicious. In the remaining cases, Departments concerned were asked to take necessary actions.

Periodical checking of balances of Petrol, Diesel Oil, etc., at various pumps was done. The distribution of relief from the Mayor's Fund to the families affected by fire, house collapses and other victims of natural calamities was also carried out by the Department.

55. The Bombay Civic Journal, an accredited organ of the Corporation, completed seven years in March 1961.

The Journal has been publishing regular features as also special articles from prominent citizens and authorities on various topical subjects in pursuance of its policy of promoting civic progress and enlightenment and the ideal of active, intelligent and creative citizenship. The main features of the material published in the Journal are objective recording of deliberations and activities of the Corporation and its Departments as also of the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking and associated institutions, citizens' view point on subject of civic interest and on current issues before the Corporation, new plans or projects sponsored by the Corporation, etc.

Besides the Annual Number published in April 1960, Special Numbers on Independence, Divali and Republic Days were brought out. The May 1960 special Issue was devoted to the inauguration of the new State of Maharashtra and the March 1961 Special Number was devoted to water works to celebrate the Centenary Celebrations of the Vehar Water Works.

Though during the year under report, efforts were made to enhance the utility and appeal of the journal, the Standing Committee feel that it is necessary that the department should make more vigorous efforts not only to improve the standard of the journal and make it more popular but also to make it financially self-supporting.

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

The Swimming Pool was closed during the period from 15th to 29th December 1960 for annual repairs. Facilities to polio crippled children, etc., were also given and in all 13 children took advantage thereof free of charge.

'The VIII Anniversary Day' function was held on 27th April 1960 with aquatic competitions for the Pool members. Water Polo Matches were played with local clubs. The Annual Long Distance Open Sea Race was also held. The Pool premises were given for use, free of charge, to the Bombay State Aquatic Association and the University of Bombay, for holding their annual aquatic sports. Reservations of the Pool for 344 hours on payment of prescribed fees, was also allowed to school, etc., parties, as usual, which added Rs.8,720 to the Municipal Treasury. Two members of the Pool were selected and included in the Bombay Water Polo team for International Water Polo Meet matches played at Singapore in November 1960.

The collection of fees, etc., at the Pool amounted to Rs. 1,61,557 as against Rs. 1,24,590 and Rs. 1,22,916 for the preceding two years.

57.\* As a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of Messrs; Ibcn Ltd., an Organization and Methods Division has been set up so as to further simplify the methods of procedure with a view to improving efficiency and ensuring economy. The Organization and Methods Division started functioning with effect from 26th March 1957 and works as a part of the Municipal Commissioner's Office. The Division was assigned the work of introduction and supervision of office procedure. The principal objectives sought to be achieved are receipt and turnover of work, cutting down of delays, assessment of arrears, disposal time and equitable distribution of workload, etc.

It was also entrusted with the work of standardization of forms and administrative training to the staff of the various Departments.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE, }  
BOMBAY, 20th October 1961. }

W. S. MATKAR,  
Chairman, Standing Committee.

\* Paragraphs 58 to 84 of the Review of the Standing Committee relate to the Administration Report of the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

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