

ADMINISTRATION REPORT 250
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
FOR THE YEAR
1961-62



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**REVIEW OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR GREATER BOMBAY
FOR THE YEAR 1961-62.**

(City).

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of the various Municipal Departments for the year 1961-62.

2. Shri V. B. Worlikar, was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year under report and continued to hold that office throughout the year. Dr. W. S. Matkar, Corporation. L.C.P.S. (Bombay), was the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri R. K. Ganatra, was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and Shri P. H. Vora, M.A., LL.B., 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 M. G. Pimputkar, I.C.S. held the post of Municipal Commissioner upto 27th February 1962, except for the period from 28th Commissioner. October 1961 to 27th February 1962, when he was on leave. Shri S. M. Y. Sastry, M.A., B.L., Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Impts.) was appointed as Acting Municipal Commissioner *vice* Shri M. G. Pimputkar on leave.

Shri M. G. Pimputkar was transferred to Government from 28th February 1962 and Dr. A. U. Shaikh, M.A., Ph.D., I.A.S., was appointed as Municipal Commissioner from the same date and he continued to hold the post till the end of the year.

4. The financial transactions have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 43.43 lacs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated surplus of Rs. 60.77 lacs. This was due to the fact that the actual expenditure increased by Rs. 70.06 lacs over the Budget Estimate while the income increased only by Rs. 52.72 lacs over the budgeted amount.

The Standing Committee is happy to note the results of the year's working as revealed by the actuals, do not call for any reasonable criticism although both the income and expenditure have increased substantially which would be quite in keeping with budgeting of an expanding institution like our great City, considering the past experience when the actuals revealed unaccountably high increase in the estimated income and at the same time substantial decrease over the estimated expenditure. Under-estimating income and overestimating expenditure is not a healthy way of estimating in case of any institution and more so of a Civic Body which has to adjust its budget by taxing the citizens at enhanced rates. It is only last year that the actuals of income showed an increase of as much as Rs. 1,88.50 lacs over the budgeted amount, whereas there was decrease in the expenditure by Rs. 12.40 lacs. In this context the results of the year under report are noteworthy and deserve compliments for accuracy in Budgeting.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 1,46.18 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of the Variation in Income. accounts for the previous year, the actual Opening Balance for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,02.00 lacs as against Rs. 71.39 lacs for the previous year. The total income budgeted for was Rs. 14,80.20 lacs while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 15,32.92 lacs (inclusive of Rs. 5 lacs transferred from the B. E. S. & T. Fund) showing an increase of Rs. 52.72 lacs over the budgeted amount and also an increase of Rs. 1,09.49 lacs over the figures of actual income of the previous year, viz. Rs. 14,23.43 lacs, exclusive of transfers from the B.E.S. & T. Fund. On the Expenditure Side the amount budgeted for was Rs. 14,19.43 lacs whereas the actuals of expenditure were Rs. 14,89.49 lacs as against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 12,88.26 lacs. The anticipated surplus of Rs. 60.76 lacs decreased to a surplus of Rs. 43.43 lacs as against the deficit of Rs. 28.85 lacs and the surplus of Rs. 1,35.16 lacs in the previous year.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals an increase of Rs. 1,09.49 lacs over that of the previous year (exclusive of transfers from the B. E. S. & T. Fund). The main increases were under General Tax, Town Duties, Grant-in-aid in respect of fines for offences against Law, Miscellaneous, Water Works, Fire Brigade, Licensing, etc., Contribution from Capital Funds and Receipts from Government on account of U. I. P. Tax. The main decreases were under Street Cleansing and Conservancy, Roads and S. W. Drains, etc., Buildings and Land Acquisition and Transfers from the B. E. S. & T. Fund.

6. As against the final sanctioned grants (including renewed and additional grants) which aggregated to Rs. 18,60.52 lacs, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,89.49 lacs, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 3,71.03 lacs. Out of this, grants aggregating to Rs. 2,25.39 lacs are being renewed for expenditure during 1962-63 and the balance of Rs. 1,45.64 lacs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 14,89.49 lakhs, compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 12,88.26 lakhs, showed an increase of Rs. 2,01.23 lakhs.

The main increases on the Expenditure side were under Water Works, Museums, Public Health, Roads, S. W. Drains, Fire Brigade, Markets and Contribution to Budgets 'B'D'E' and 'F' and Fines Fund and Pension Fund. The main decreases were under General Supervision, Medical Relief and Education, Mechanical, Buildings and Land Acquisition, Licensing and Gardens and Open Spaces. Additional grants sanctioned during the year aggregated to Rs. 2,81.66 lacs as against Rs. 1,23.93 lacs during the previous year.

The incidence of taxation per head for the year was Rs. 44.57 as against Rs. 43.93, Rs. 44.97 and Rs. 38.88 for the preceding three years.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1961 on account of Loan Funds excluding the Loan Funds. Trust Funds was Rs. 2,35.12 lakhs. Loans aggregating to Rs. 2,93.78 lakhs were raised during the year.

The total Loan Funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 5,28.89 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 61.86 lakhs was reserved for the purchase of Capital Stock. The net amount thus available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,67.03 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,91.00 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 1,75.03 lakhs in the Loan Funds at the close of the year.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,93.44 lakhs on Capital Works as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 6,35.79 lakhs, the percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates being 54 as against 63 for the preceding year.

The amount of the new loan proposed in the Budget for 1961-62 was Rs. 500 lakhs. The same was, however, reduced to Rs. 280 lakhs in the revised estimates. A loan of Rs. 55 lacs only was raised by public subscriptions and that of Rs. 2,25 lacs was raised internally. The total amount actually raised to finance the Capital Expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 2,93.78 lakhs.

The Balance of the loan of Rs. 2,20 lakhs out of the loan aggregating to Rs. 500 lakhs sanctioned for 1961-62 was allowed to lapse.

Reduction of Debt during the year amounted to Rs. 66.48 lakhs. The loan liabilities at the close of the year stood at Rs. 47,42.15 lakhs.

8. The value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Sinking Funds, Rs. 13,66.55 lakhs. The value of securities held in the Sinking Fund Account on the basis of market rates prevailing on 31st March 1962, including Interest and Cash, exceeded the actual amount of the Sinking Fund by Rs. 2.30 lakhs.

9. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,42.14 lakhs against Rs. 1,32.51 lakhs for the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 9.63 lakhs over that of previous year. The main increases were in respect of (i) Rent and other proceeds of properties Rs. 0.25 lakh, (ii) Grant-in-aid from Government for meeting the deficit in the General Account Rs. 0.2 lakh, (iii) Miscellaneous receipts, etc., Rs. 0.13 lakh, (iv) Contribution from Municipal Corporation Rs. 7.39 lakhs, and (v) Interest and profits on investment Rs. 1.82 lakhs.

The total expenditure for the year viz., Rs. 1,34.84 lakhs as against Rs. 1,32.53 lakhs for the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 2.31 lakhs on that of the previous year. This is made up of increase of Rs. 4.55 lakhs under Debt Charges counter-balanced by a decrease of Rs. 2.24 lakhs under Maintenance of Properties and Streets.

The net surplus thus amounted to Rs. 7.30 lakhs.

Loan liabilities of the ex-Trust at the commencement of the year were Rs. 15,21.31 lakhs against Rs. 15,30.27 lakhs in the previous year. The repayment of loan during the year amounted to Rs. 38.73 lakhs, out of which Rs. 9.27 lakhs were repaid to Government on the basis of equated payments out of Revenue and Rs. 29.46 lakhs to the debenture holders. The outstanding loan liabilities at the close of the year thus stood at Rs. 15,32.57 lakhs. Out of this, amount outstanding on account of Government Loan aggregated to Rs. 7,26.38 lakhs. All the debentures in respect of loans aggregating to Rs. 4,76 lakh 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. 2,50.38 lakhs.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 55.54 lakhs. In the course of the year, receipts on account of sale proceeds of Lands and Buildings amounted to Rs. 13.10 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 50 lakhs was raised during the year. The total funds, thus available were Rs. 1,18.64 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 77.86 lakhs. The surplus in the General Account for the year amounted to Rs. 7.30 lacs and was transferred to the Capital Account. There was thus an unspent balance of Rs. 48.08 lakhs at the close of the year.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 77.86 lakhs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 2,01.94 lakhs including Rs. 11.42 lakhs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment.

The amount of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1962 was Rs. 6,92.02 lakhs including cash of Rs. 214 with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investment at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 6,93.24 lakhs. This, together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1962, viz., Rs. 2.55 lakhs and cash of Rs. 214 with the State Bank of India, brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 6,95.80 lakhs against Rs. 6,02.39 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. 93.41 lakhs.

The liabilities of the loans in respect of the Improvement Schemes outstanding on 31st March 1962 were Rs. 15,32.58 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 2,50.39 lakhs were borrowed from Government as aforesaid and the balance of Rs. 12,82.19 lakhs represented loans raised by issue of debentures. Out of this, Rs. 4.76 lakhs originally borrowed from Government have now been re-purchased for Sinking Fund investments and Rs. 8,06.19 lakhs from the public.

The gross Capital Liabilities of the Improvement Schemes stood at Rs. 15,80.16 lakhs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 33,35.79 lakhs including the book value of lands comprised in Schedules 'W' and 'X', resulting in a Surplus of Rs. 17,55.63 lakhs.

The total income during the year under Slum Clearance, City Section, amounted to Rs. 6.71 lacs against Rs. 3.89 lacs in the previous year showing the net increase of Rs. 2.82 lacs. This is made up of increase of Rs. 2.63 lacs under Rent and Other proceeds of properties and Rs. 0.90 lac under Interest and Profits in investment.

The expenditure on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 9.45 lacs consisting of Rs. 3.15 lacs on Maintenance of Properties and Streets and Rs. 6.30 lacs on Debt Charges, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 2.74 lacs.

The total income during the year under Slum Clearance, Suburban Section, amounted to Rs. 11.69 lacs as against Rs. 8.60 lacs in the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 3.09 lacs. This is made up of increase of Rs. 0.4 lac under Rent and Other proceeds of properties, Rs. 3.46 lacs under Contribution from Budget 'D' counter-balanced by a decrease of Rs. 0.41 lac under Interest on Profits and Investment.

The expenditure during the year on this account amounted to Rs. 0.34 lac under Debt Charges only leaving net surplus of Rs. 11.35 lacs.

The Opening Balance under Capital Account, Slum Clearance, City, on 1st April 1961 was Rs. 10.75 lakhs. With a view to meeting the expenditure on Slum Clearance Schemes in the City a loan of Rs. 50 lacs was raised, whereas an additional sum of Rs. 5.98 lakhs was received from Government as loan and Rs. 0.2 lakhs on account of sale proceeds. An amount of Rs. 6.31 lakhs was received as Grant-in-aid from Government. Thus the total funds, available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 73.07 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan, etc., amounted to Rs. 34.84 lakhs. The deficit in the General Account amounting to Rs. 2.74 lakhs was transferred to Capital Account. The unspent balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 35.48 lakhs.

The Opening Balance under Capital Account, Slum Clearance, Suburbs on 1st April 1961 was Rs. 19.33 lakhs. Rs. 9.45 lakhs were received from Government as loan and Rs. 13.59 lakhs were paid by Government as Grant-in-Aid. The total funds available for expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 42.37 lakhs, against which expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 17.06 lakhs leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 36.66 lakhs including a revenue surplus of Rs. 11.35 lakhs transferred to Capital Account.

The Standing Committee is much pained to find such huge surplus under Slum Clearance Account of the Suburban area, as these areas which are a recent addition, are much backward in development and as such all the available financial resources must be exhausted by concentrated efforts to develop these areas with a view to bringing them on City level early. The Standing Committee hope that the executive will be more vigilant and resourceful to spend all available funds under this accounts in future.

10. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 3,15.03 lakhs consisting of Rs. 2,13.03 lakhs being the Contribution from Budgets 'A', 'D' and 'F', Rs. 48.27 lakhs Grant-in-aid from Government and Rs. 53.74 lakhs on account of Education Cess and Miscellaneous Receipts against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 3,02.84 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 12.19 lakhs on Budget Estimates for the previous year. The increase was mainly due to rise in receipts under Contributions from the Corporation, Miscellaneous Receipts, Credit to Special Municipal Contribution paid to *ex-employees* who subsequently opted for pension, Contribution from Government and Miscellaneous Revenue, counter-balanced by decrease under Education Cess.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,83.69 lakhs against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,98.22 lakhs. The final sanctioned grants including renewed grants and additional grants available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,31.16 lakhs. The unexpended balance thus amounted to Rs. 47.47 lakhs at the close of the year out of which an amount of Rs. 17.65 lakhs was renewed for expenditure for 1962-63 and the balance of Rs. 29.82 lakhs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The Opening Balance on account of Loan Funds excluding Trust Funds on 1st April 1961 was Rs. 30.50 lakhs. A new loan of Rs. 80 lakhs was proposed for 1961-62 but actually a loan of Rs. 65 lakhs was raised during the year. The total loan funds thus available amounted to Rs. 95.16 lacs against which expenditure booked on loan funds amounted to Rs. 73.98 lakhs. An advance for purchase of furniture amounted to Rs. 5.63 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.68 lakh were recouped. The closing balance at the end of the year in loan funds amounted to Rs. 16.12 lakhs.

During the year loan fund balance including the loan of Rs. 55 lakhs raised during the year was Rs. 95.15 lakhs. Against this, provision proposed in the Budget was Rs. 1,64.59 lakhs leaving an uncovered balance of Rs. 69.44 lakhs.

The Sinking Funds investment on 31st March 1962 amounted to Rs. 29,19,731 made up of Rs. 29,19,376 in securities and Rs. 355 in cash with State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal debentures on par, the Market Value of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1962 was Rs. 29,35,552. This together with the interest of Rs. 26,412 and cash with the State Bank of India of Rs. 355 the total amount of Sinking Fund comes to Rs. 29,62,319 and more than covers the amount of Rs. 29,15,308 to which the Sinking Fund should accumulate on 31st March 1962, the excess in the Sinking Fund investment thus being Rs. 47,011.

The percentage of actual expenditure on Loan Works to the Loan Funds available was 78. The Standing Committee note with concern the failure on the part of the Executive to expend the Loan amounts sanctioned by the Corporation within the scheduled limit and hope that more strenuous efforts will be put in to augment the Loan Works Programme under Budget 'E' especially as large number of our schools are located in the private premises which are quite unsuitable for imparting instructions and further as the accommodation both in the private and municipal owned school buildings is insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of pupils seeking admission to our schools and as a result whereof quite a large number of our schools are forced to meet in two shifts.

11. During the year under report, the rates of taxation remained the same as in the previous year. The Education Cess was continued to be levied at the same rates as in the preceding year. 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.

Education Cess was levied at 1 per cent. in respect of properties having Rateable Value of Rs. 75 to Rs. 299 and 1.50 per cent. on properties with Rateable Value of Rs. 300 and above. No Education Cess was levied on properties having rateable value below Rs. 75.

On the Assessment Register at the close of the year, there were 57,385 properties against 56,692; 56,363 and 56,091 during the previous three years. 54,106 properties as against 53,38

properties in the previous year, were assessed to General Tax, while 2,153 properties against 2,178 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 1,122,429 and 1,546, respectively, as against 771, 442 and 1,043 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double room tenements and flats in the City numbered 2,83,035, 86,637 and 71,231 against 2,82,858; 85,278 and 70,335 in the previous year.

Rateable value of all properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 31,62.89 lakhs as against Rs. 30,60.45 lacs Rs. 28,92.71 lakhs and Rs. 27,77.90 lakhs in the preceding three years. The rateable value *per capita* was Rs. 114.22 as against Rs. 131.58, Rs. 124.37 and Rs. 119.43 in the previous three years. In 31 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 57,385 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 31,62.89 lakhs, 39,310 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 19,55.55 lakhs.

From the classification of properties according to rateable values, it is found that as many as 49,284 properties come within the rateable value of Rs. 20,000 leaving only 2,577 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 63,277 as against 55,584 53,685 and 50,736, in the previous three years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any group was 36,208 for motor cars (including 4,823 taxis) and the smallest numbers were 19 for trolleys and 4 for wheeled vehicles drawn by animal.

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 1,19,778 and 2,06,819 were issued, respectively, for Property and Wheel Tax. The amounts collected against total demand of Rs. 14,77.25 lacs and Rs. 1,32.07 lakhs, were Rs. 11,30.50 lacs and Rs. 52.75 lacs, which worked out to 76.50 and 39.94 per cent. of the respective demands. The total outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 4,26.42 lakhs. Outstanding involved in disputes regarding water tax and water charges stood at Rs. 10.07 lakhs at the end of the year. The figure of total outstandings is also inclusive of the amount of Rs. 92.04 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. 1.23 lakhs was involved in suits filed, Rs. 4.47 lakhs were payable by the Court Receiver and Official Assignee, about Rs. 16.43 lakhs were involved in appeals against rateable values and about Rs. 28.17 lakhs were involved in disputes regarding Wheel Tax. The amount was also inclusive of a sum of about Rs. 19.89 lakhs in respect of properties occupied on flatownership basis. The average of recovery to the total demand during the year under report was 73.51 per cent. the percentage of outstanding being 26.49 as against 25.58, 29 and 26.58 in the previous three years.

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

The total amount on exemption from General Tax allowed in respect of different properties during the year was Rs. 49.44 lakhs as against Rs. 42.15 lakhs, Rs. 41.42 lakhs and Rs. 35.44 lakhs in the previous three years.

The number of claims received for draw back and refund was 7 and 3,195, respectively, against nil and 3,899; nil and 2,966 and 4 and 3,566, respectively, in the previous three years. Of these 1 claim for Draw back and 2,655 claims for refund were admitted involving an amount of about Rs. 880.26 and Rs. 12.60 lakhs respectively.

During the year 4,655 complaints were received out of which 3722 were disposed of during the year of which 2,460 were against revision of assessment amounting to Rs. 3,13.64 lacs while 1,262 complaints were against original assessment amounting to Rs. 2,93.43 lacs.

60 appeals for rateable values were received in the year of which one was settled, one was dismissed, two decided by the Court and 56 were pending at the close of the year.

No suit was filed against the rate payers for the recovery of taxes but in 65 cases actions under Sections 203 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, were resorted to with a view to effecting early recovery of the bills and an amount of Rs. 1,57,638.99 was recovered. In 1 case, action under Section 207 (1A) of the Act, was also resorted to and in several other cases, this action is in progress.

An amount of Rs. 1,044.38 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 finalised. **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 has been finalised. The work regarding finalisation of the assessment for the quinquennium 1949-54 was in progress. 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 correspondence. Tax amounting to Rs. 4,787.31 representing a charge on 734 race horses from 1st October 1961 to 1st March 1962 was recovered through the Western India Turf Club against Rs. 5,142.42 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 1961 which were Rs. 54.42 lacs increased to Rs. 59.66 lacs during the year under report on account of increase in rateable values. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 37.07 lacs was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 22.59 lacs at the close of the year. The demand in respect of the tax for the year 1961-62 was Rs. 1,33.34 lacs, collection Rs. 99.75 lacs, while Rs. 33.59 lacs remained outstanding at the close of the year. The total collection of Urban Immoveable Property Tax thus amounted to Rs. 1,36.82 lacs during the year under report.

There were in all 38 Class I and 21 Class II Cinema Theatres and the tax was generally received regularly. Theatre tax was also recovered in respect of the various dramatic performances, dances, variety entertainments, etc. held at various Halls, Theatres and other places in the City wherever admission was on payment of charges. **Theatre Tax.**

The rates of theatre tax for the year under report were at Rs. 10 per show for Class I Cinema Theatres, Rs. 7 per show for Class II Cinema Theatres, Rs. 7 per show for Drama Concert, Variety Entertainment or Tamasha, Rs. 10 per day for Circus, Carnival or Fete and Rs. 7 per show for any other entertainment.

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

The total income derived by way of Theatre Tax during the year under report was Rs. 7,14,581.60 as against Rs. 3,47,324.95 in the previous year.

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 still under the consideration of the Corporation. **Town Duties.** The gross collections from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 157.98 lacs as against Rs. 1,45.49 lacs and Rs. 1,25.57 lacs in the preceding two years. There was an increase in the net receipts by Rs. 7.27 lacs from Gains, Sugar, Tea, Tinned provisions, etc., while net receipts from wines, spirits and dates showed a small decrease. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 20.13 lacs as against Rs. 14.84 lacs and Rs. 13.80 lacs in the previous two years. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 137.43 lacs as against Rs. 1,30.64 lacs and Rs. 1,12.06 lacs and Rs. 97.10 lacs in the previous three years. The total number of claims for refund was 18,746 as against 14,718 and 15,904 in the preceding two years. The number of claims for refund during the year was more by 4,028 than in the previous years and the amount of refund was more by about Rs. 5.29 lacs.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea cases, etc. amounted to Rs. 0.97 lakh as against Rs. 0.79 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. 49.84 lakhs as against Rs. 38.05 lakhs, Rs. 26.20 lakhs and Rs. 24.23 lakhs in the preceding three years, showing an increase of Rs. 11.79 lakhs over the previous year.

14. A Supplementary Election Roll containing 522 names was published on 20th December 1961. Out of 639 applications received for enrolment, 60 were rejected and 57 were found identical with names already on roll.

Out of 5 petitions filed in Small Causes Court in respect of General Elections, challenging the validity, one was allowed to be withdrawn, and in another case the elected candidate Shri S. S. Mirajkar (Ward No. 29 Love Grove) was declared disqualified and the first defeated candidate, Shri K. Y. Pawaskar, was declared elected. The remaining three petitions were dismissed with costs under a petition filed under Provision of Section 18 of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, Shri R. K. Bhogle, a Councillor from Ward No. 30 (Lower Parel) was declared disqualified.

15. The Architectural Planning Branch prepared in all 80 Plans, 17 Block Estimates and 51 Detailed Estimates costing Rs. 2,15.69 lacs and Rs. 1,06.10 lacs, respectively which included Plans and Estimates for 8 new school buildings and 4 for additional accommodation in School buildings. This also included the plans and estimates for alterations, additions, etc., to the buildings of different Medical institutions, etc. Detailed plans and estimates for the proposed Fish Section at Elphinstone Market and additions and alterations to Peddar Market and Garamkhada Market, Lalbaug, were prepared. Plans and Estimates amounting to Rs. 14.76 lacs for Raja Baldeodas Birla Kreedha Kendra, Chowpatty and of Rs. 25.67 lacs for laying out Sion Fort Hill as Recreation Centre and Garden were also prepared during the year under report.

16. The total number of properties both Municipal and *ex-Trust* maintained by the Maintenance Branch during the year was the same as in the previous year. *viz.* 3,351, as 85 properties were added during the year under report, and 85 properties were demolished. The work of upkeep and maintenance of buildings was carried out partly by contracts and partly by departmental agency. 370 work orders to the extent of Rs. 9.92 lakhs were issued to the Petty Works Contractors as against 332 work orders and Rs. 6.88 lakhs in the previous year. In addition, repairs to school buildings under Budget 'E' were also carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 51,045.98 nP. in the year under report.

During the year under report, 29 works estimated to cost Rs. 1,55.87 lacs were completed. 25 works estimated to cost Rs. 2,68.81 lacs were in progress. 1,170 tenements (1142 tenements & 28 shops) in Slum Clearance Scheme, 334 for housing Municipal Staff, 243 (224 tenements and 19 Shops) for housing tenants of acquired buildings and 580 for house collapse victims were constructed during the year. Construction of 1,200 tenements in Slum Clearance Scheme, 80 tenements for housing tenants of acquired properties and 2,303 tenements (2,288 tenements and 15 shops) for House collapse victims was under progress.

17. During the year 1,743 applications against 1,387 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 543 of which 334 were residential and 209 non-residential as against 208 constructed during the preceding year. 71 buildings were constructed by Co-operative Societies and 273 by employers for their employees. Although there has been some improvement in the building construction activity during the year, much requires to be done. If proper encouragement and guidance is given, the Standing Committee is confident that the Co-operative Housing will be of a great help in solving the baffling housing problem.

During the year, sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained in 324 cases for the removal of unauthorized works as against 493 cases in the previous year. With the Industrial progress, there has been in the past few years a constant influx of labour population in the City. The efforts of the Government and the Municipality to provide cheap housing near the City for such population have not been able to keep pace with the ever increasing labour and poor class population in the City. As a result, several insanitary, unauthorized hutments have sprung up in the various parts of the City and Suburbs on road sides footpaths, near open drains, in short, wherever there is an unguarded open land. Such hutments number in thousands and is a great menace to the safety and health of the Citizens and are required

to be removed with stern hand in the interest of the City's well-being. The efforts put in by the Department in that direction are comparatively negligible. The Standing Committee hope that regular oruzade for removal of unauthorized hutments and structures is launched and some method is evolved to provide housing shelter to the hutment dwellers which would suit their pockets such as providing plinth areas, etc.

In the case of dilapidated houses, the issue of notices and launching of prosecutions continued as before. In all 4,462 notices were issued during the year for removal of unsafe buildings against 10,344 in the previous year. Out of these 1,941 were complied with and 2,521 were pending at the end of the year. In deserving cases, where the owners applied delaying tactics or refused to comply with Municipal requisition, 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. In 135 cases such authorities were given during the year as against 100 in the previous year and 595 tenants took advantage of it.

In 255 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 and an expenditure of Rs. 98,030.68 was incurred therefor.

The amount spent on the acquisition of set back during the year under report was Rs. 5,81,796.17 as against Rs. 1,13,963.13 during the previous year.

During the year 131 buildings or portions thereof collapsed as against 115 in the previous year. The total number of persons injured was 54 and those killed was 8. The estimated damage to property was Rs. 2,11,080.

7 Sites were sanctioned by Government for clearance and rehabilitation of hutment dwellers. Out of these census of 5 sites with 2,581 families was completed jointly with Maharashtra Housing Board and Collector of Bombay. Scrutiny to decide the families eligible for alternate accommodation was in progress.

House numbering.—The work of assigning house numbers to the newly constructed properties in B Division was completed during the year. The work of assigning numbers to the newly constructed properties in C Divisions was in progress. In case of about 1,000 properties in B Division House number plates were found missing and had to be refixed. The work in respect of 'G' Ward was taken in hand in January 1962 and 650 plates were fixed by the end of the year.

18. The progress of the various works under the Slum Clearance Schemes during the year was as under :—

Preliminary Survey.—4 slums in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs admeasuring 25.30 acres, having 1,260 structures containing 1,971 families and a total population of 8,108 were surveyed.

Clearance of Municipal Slums.—By the end of the year 6 slums were cleared and re-developed. Clearance and re-development of 11 slums in stages was in progress.

Tenements under the Government of India's subsidised Slum clearance Scheme.—Under the Scheme, 3,668 tenements were sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan period. Out of these, 954 tenements were completed during the year, bringing the total number of tenements completed upto 31st March 1962, to 1,854. 992 tenements were started during the year, and 1,296 tenements were in progress on 31st March 1962.

Financial Assistance from Government under subsidised Slum Clearance Schemes.—The Corporation have received Rs. 13.81 lacs by way of loan and Rs. 17.96 lacs by way of subsidy from the Government during the year under report. The Corporation has thus, so far, received Rs. 55.44 lacs by way of loan and Rs. 42.26 lacs by way of subsidy upto 31st March 1962.

A programme of Slum Clearance of an outlay of Rs. 68.16 lakhs envisaging construction of 1,136 tenements in Greater Bombay was formulated and forwarded to Government for their sanction and Government sanction to this programme was awaited.

19. *Dadar Purification Works.*—The Sowage Purification Works at Dadar functioned satisfactorily throughout the year under report, except for two settlement tanks which had to be emptied for repairs and were put out of Commission for 2/3 months. The total quantity of sowage received at the Plant during the year was 6,189.31 million gallons, i.e., an average of 16.95 million gallons per day

against the total quantity of 5,704, 6,715.20 and 6,409.06 million gallons received at the Works in the previous three years, giving daily averages of 15.63, 18.39 and 17.56 million gallons, respectively. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 62,170,600 cubic feet, indicating slight increase the sludge gas generated during the preceding year being 5,99,42,800 cubic feet. The daily average production was 1,70,300 cubic feet as against 1,64,467 cubic feet per day last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted to Rs. 2,05,638 as against Rs. 1,93,868 and Rs. 1,79,850 during the previous two years. The revenue realised by the sale of dry digested sludge manure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,907 as against Rs. 12,224 during the last year.

The working of the old and new pumping stations was satisfactory during the year under report. The total sewage pumped out at this station was 43,777 million gallons. The revenue realised by sale of dry digested sludge manure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,865. The sludge gas generated at the plant was, however, burnt out due to high percentage of H₂S.

The Sewage Purification Plant worked normally. The Digestion Plant worked satisfactorily. The revenue realised from the sale of gas supply amounted to Rs. 37,839.75. The revenue realised by sale of manure amounted to Rs. 4,650.75. The gas supply from this plant was satisfactory throughout the year, except during the months from May to August 1961 when the same had to be cut off due to high percentage of H₂S.

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 12 Pumping stations. All the four compressor stations were in operation throughout the year.

The work of desilting sewers under a special programme continued during the year and 92,874 R.ft. main sewers were cleaned and 3,89,380 C.ft. of silt was removed. Besides 75,595 R.ft. of pipe sewers were also cleaned removing 29,200 C.ft. of silt therefrom.

20. During the year, 572 motor vehicles including one bull-dozer and three skid shovels were in commission as against 577 vehicles, one bull-dozer and 2 skid shovels in the preceding year. During the year 41 vehicles were scrapped and 7 new vehicles were purchased. Proposals for purchase of 20 refuse vehicles, two ambulances, 2 Hearses, and 2 Meat Vans were finalised during the year.

The suburban fleet consisted of 317 vehicles and worked directly under the supervision of A. E., Transport.

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

The transport fleet for removal of refuse consisted of 443 vehicles of different types, viz., 22 moving floors, 12 Bantam Carriers, 27 Scammell Horses, 14 Moto-carts, 2 G.M.Cs., 12 Low-loaders, 9 Jeeps, 3 Dodge vehicles, 30 Fergusson Tractors, 190 Scammell tractors, 29 Fergusson trailers, 48 Devidayal trailers, 42 Mahindra and Mahindra trailers and 3 Bull-dozers. As this fleet was not sufficient to cope up with the daily out-put of refuse, extra vehicles from the Maharashtra State Transport Corporation had to be requisitioned for the removal of refuse. The average collection of refuse in the City worked out to 1,800 tons per day.

21. The total mileage of roads in the City limits at the end of the year was 282.088 miles as against 278.268 miles, 278.368 and 278.346 miles, in the preceding three years.

During the year, about 34,527 square yards of road surfaces were renewed with sheet asphalt. The work of maintenance of roads and footpaths was generally satisfactory throughout the year. An amount of Rs. 14.64 lacs was spent on repairs to pot-holes on carriage ways during the year. A total area of 2,61,752 square yards of the different types of the road surfaces was improved during the year. The work of asphalting footpaths was continued during the year and footpaths of 24 roads covering an area of 20,969 square yards were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 56,815.02.

Traffic Islands were provided at important inter-sections. Eleven new Traffic Islands were provided during the year under report and the traffic signals were provided at 5 inter-sections. Remodelling of 5 Rotaries was undertaken during the year and traffic studies in respect of 5 inter-sections were completed and quotations were invited for installation of traffic signals thereat.

Approval to plans and estimates for an overbridge for vehicular traffic at Princess Street was sought for. However, this proposal was held over to fit in with the proposed development

of Western Railway Tracks. For similar reasons, construction of foot-bridges across Queen's Road at Charni Road and Marine Lines Stations was held over for the present.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 3,105 was realised on road opening fees from 845 permits issued for excavation of Roads and foot-paths. Amounts of 31,629.92 and Rs. 8,428.39 respectively, were realised for (1) use of roads for stacking materials and putting up scaffoldings in respect of 469 permits and (2) temporary occupation of roads and footpaths, for erecting mandaps, placing chairs, benches, etc. in respect of 354 permits issued therefor.

496 Bus and Trams Shelters were permitted during the year on Roads and footpaths as against 473 in the previous year.

The number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 13,377, as against 13,079, 12,784 and 12,590 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 24.93 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps as against Rs. 23.72 lacs in the previous year.

Seventeen roads were lighted by HMV lamps under the 'All-in-Hire Scheme' and 17 roads with electric and gas lamps. 14 Roads were provided with new lighting arrangements.

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

The arrangement of running two refuse trains per day each consisting of an average of 30 Municipal refuse wagons of 950 C.ft. capacity, was continued during the year.

The total number of wagons sent to Deonar during the year under report was 21,206 as against 22,847, and 22,210 during the preceding two years. The total quantity of refuse removed to Deonar was about 2,01.17 lacs C.ft. as against 2,17.04 lacs C.ft. during the preceding year. The total cost of haulage and unloading per 100 C.ft. amounted to Rs. 2.60 approximately as against Rs. 2.61 per 100 C.ft. in the preceding year.

As the number of Municipal wagons was insufficient to transport the huge quantity of City refuse a number of wagons were taken on hire from Western Railway during the year at Rs. 4.50 per wagon per day. The number of such wagon days during the year was 17,840 and the hire charges amounted to Rs. 80,280.

No additional land was reclaimed during the year but the refuse was used to fill up depressions caused by rain and fire.

The cost of maintenance of Mahalaxmi and Chembur Siding was Rs. 23,661.16 and the cost of repairs and maintenance to Municipal Wagons amounted to Rs. 72,430.80.

23. *Town Planning Schemes.*—The implementation of Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. 1 (Mandvi and Elphinstone Estate) was held in abeyance pending finalisation of measures to indicate alternative accommodation to tenants likely to be affected.

The implementation of Town Planning Schemes, Bombay City No. II and III (Mahim Area) was in progress during the year. The Arbitrator appointed for Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. IV (Mahim Area) declared his award on 24th February 1962 and the Government appointed a Board of Appeal whose work will start in due course.

97 Commencement certificates were issued during the year, bringing the total to 1,085. Rs. 6.32 lacs were spent on preliminary works in respect of these Town Planning Schemes, bringing the total expenditure upto the end of the year to Rs. 16.30 lacs.

During the year, tentative Development Plans for certain areas in K, L, M and R Wards in Suburbs were prepared. Similarly survey in respect of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Primary Schools, Markets, Parks and Play-grounds in Greater Bombay were completed. Advisory Committee formed to assist in the preparation of Development Plan had in all 13 meetings during the year.

During the year Development Plan for D Ward was finalised and submitted for approval of the Corporation who have referred the same to a Consultative Committee appointed for the purpose. On receipt of the directions of the Corporation on several issues in connection with the preparation of Development Plan, raised under this proposal the works of finalisation of Development Plans for the remaining Wards would be taken in hand.

A proposal was also submitted in respect of fixation of Floor Space Indices to be fixed for different parts of the City. The proposal is pending consideration before the Improvements Committee of the Corporation. The revision of Development Control Rules was also under consideration before the aforesaid Consultative Committee.

In view of the magnitude of the work as also the repercussions it will have, and sufferings it will inflict in the present set up of City's population, the Standing Committee feel that this work should be executed expeditiously but at the same time cautiously bringing least sufferings to the citizens who will be affected in the proposed development.

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. The total refuse collected and removed through the Municipal agency was 6,57,000 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.

431 big animals and 22,233 small animals were removed to Mahalaxmi Siding during the year realising Rs. 7,805.50.

1,152 persons were prosecuted during the year for committing nuisance by throwing refuse in the streets or public places or fouling roads by urinating, etc.

There were in all 1,518 privies with 280 cesspools and 37 septic tanks in the City. The work of removal of night-soil was attended to regularly by 8 cesspool carts and 6 cess-pool lorries.

Control of Stray Dogs.—21,045 stray dogs were caught and destroyed as against 17,265 in the preceding year. 8,686 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act, as against 8,638 in the preceding year. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 44,705.50 as against Rs. 44,746.25 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the milch cattle against Rinder Pest was continued and 27,969 milch cattle were inoculated as against 25,643 in the previous year. 64 cases of Rinder Pest were detected during the year.

In addition to the above, the Conservancy Branch also rendered special conservancy and halalkhore services to various circuses, exhibitions, etc., realising thereby Rs. 1,53,888.66. Besides Rs. 81,685 were paid by Government for services rendered for cleansing Government foreshores.

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. The officer working in the said post continues to help the staff by paying surprise visits to various works.

6,073 different kinds of tests were made and 110 out-door calls for tests were attended by the Municipal Material Testing Laboratory during the year.

5,863 jobs were completed at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, during the year.

Mechanical Branch The expenditure on Departmental and Private Works amounted to Rs. 6,36,271.35.

Castings, such as iron manholes, gratings, etc. were manufactured at the Municipal Foundry. The total turn over was 1.64 lacs Kg. of a value of Rs. 1.11 lacs.

The Municipal Hot Mix Asphalt Plant at Worli worked for 205 days and remained closed for 160 days on account of rainy season. The labour for the plant was engaged by contract.

The Crushers at Worli and Sewri worked satisfactorily during the year. The total output was 8,750 brass as against 10,961 brass in the previous year.

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

Possession in respect of 27 properties was obtained during the year under report. Acquisition proceedings of 68 other sites both in the City and Suburbs were in progress during the year under report. In about 27 cases, Government had been requested to acquire land for Municipal purposes and notifications were awaited. 38 Municipal plots in Sewri-Wadala Estate, were acquired by Government for staff quarters of the Central Government. There were no changes in layout in ex-Trust Estates.

Out of the total area of 2,879 acres acquired by the *ex-Trust*, about 37.3 per cent. remained to be developed and out of the developed area 1.09 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 10 plots covering a total area of 42,374 sq. yds. and valued at Rs. 12.30 lacs were leased on long leases. The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of the year was 4,306 with an area of 60,88,677 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,79.37 lacs as against 4,296 plots with an area of 60,46,303 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,67.05 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. 12.65 lacs as against Rs. 7.54 lacs in the preceding year.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 529 acquired or surrendered buildings against 542 in the preceding year. These contained 5,148 tenancies. At the end of the year there were 491 buildings with 4,906 tenements, the difference being due to demolition of 60 structures and addition of 22 during the year. New residential accommodation made available in the houses erected by lessees during the year comprised of 406 tenements.

The gross demand from 4,906 tenements in the acquired and re-entered buildings amounted to Rs. 10.35 lacs. Deducting therefrom losses on account of vacancies and concessional rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 9.97 lacs. The net revenue collected amounted to Rs. 10.17 lacs which was 81.32 per cent. of the total recoverable amount including the arrears of Rs. 2.53 lacs for the previous years.

In addition to tenements already constructed during the previous year, construction of tenements at Wadala, Horse Shoe Valley at Ghatkopar, Rawli Camp, Bane Compound, Foras Road and Worli was completed. 80,509 tenements were constructed and 39,070 tenements were demolished, thus showing an excess of 41,439 new tenements over demolished ones.

The gross demand for *ex-Trust* permanent chawls was Rs. 19.17 lacs, while the revenue collected was Rs. 16.72 lacs as against Rs. 17.69 lacs and Rs. 16.67 lacs, respectively, in the previous year. Deducting out-going of Rs. 13.35 lacs, the net income was Rs. 4.34 lacs during the year under report. Deducting therefrom Rs. 12.96 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. 8.62 lacs on these tenements during the year under report.

The average population in the chawls during the year was 96,529 as against 87,385, 81,010 and 72,626, in the previous three years, while the corresponding figures for semi-permanent sheds including Labour Camp were 57,709, 52,772, 46,060, and 44,041, respectively.

During the year under report, amounts of Rs. 1.78 lacs and Rs. 0.59 lacs 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. 5.79 lacs. Deducting therefrom the losses due to vacancies and concession in rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 5.71 lacs. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 5.96 lacs which was 73.29 per cent. of the recoverable amount including arrears.

The Department looked after 17 properties requisitioned for A.R.P. purposes consisting of 425 tenements and 660 tenements constructed for explosion victims at Arthur Road, Ferguson 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 69 buildings were sanctioned to be constructed during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 6.57 lacs and extra ground rent of Rs. 32,861. Construction of 41 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. 76,083 and extra ground rent amounting to Rs. 3,804. During the year, 200 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. 50 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.

With the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, the Municipal Commissioner was entrusted with Summary power of eviction for non-payment of Municipal dues, etc.. Accordingly the Assistant Municipal Commissioner started the work on 15th January 1962. During the year 1,015 ejection suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting rooms as also for recovery of arrears of rent, taxes, etc., as against 1,029,495 and 907 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 5,649 was incurred during the year in connection with suits previously filed. A sum of Rs. 18,777 was recovered towards Court costs. Some of the suits are still pending in the Court.

At the end of the year, the number of unbuilt plots already in the possession of the lessees was 70. These plots were lying vacant as the lessees thereof could not start construction work on account of scarcity of building materials and their prohibitive prices. The number of plots of which possession could not be handed over to the lessees on account of temporary lettings and occupation thereon was 383.

26. The Tansa and the Vaitarna Lakes, the principal sources of the City's water supply, overflowed for about 51 and 114 days, respectively. The Tulsi Lake also overflowed for about 60 days. The Vehar Lake overflowed for 14 days during the year under report.

The average daily supply to Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 915.47 mega litres as against 914.56, 855.90 and 847.67 mega litres in the previous three years. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to Greater Bombay was 3,39,453.03 mega litres against 3,33,817.10, 3,13,266.64 and 3,09,407.80 mega litres in the preceding three years. Quantity of water supplied to the City proper was 2,68,618.14 mega litres. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Thana Municipality was 2,959.40 mega litres as against 2,510.72 mega litres in the previous year. Water supplies to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 5,040.10 mega litres as against 4,430.03 mega litres in the preceding year. Of the total supply to Greater Bombay, a quantity of 1,73,827.25 mega litres or 64.454 per cent. was for domestic purposes as against 1,76,488.405 mega litres or 65.61 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 41.52 lacs of Greater Bombay as per the Census Report of 1961 was 223.98 litres, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 138.96. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 61.99 and 38.01, respectively. The total quantity of water supplied to the City by meter measurement for domestic purposes was 35,724.86 mega litres and that for trade purposes was 52,572.83 mega litres, of which 22,024.51 mega litres were consumed by mills, *i.e.*, 8.29 per cent., and 6,028.36 mega litres were consumed by the Bombay Port Trust *i.e.*, 23.32 per cent. 40,292.70 mega litres of water or 15.100 per cent., were wasted due to leaks and other losses through Municipal mains, etc. The percentage of the use of water was 18.886 for trade purposes, 0.208 for public purposes, such as, fire, road watering, etc., and 64.454 for domestic purposes for the City while the percentage for domestic and non-domestic use for the Suburbs was 53.83 and 31.22, respectively, and for the Extended Suburbs was 41.64 and 46.27, respectively.

There were two major bursts on trunk mains, one at Balcum on 72" East mains at 49 K.m. (Mile 30/3) on 6-5-1961 and the other at Kurla on 24" Vehar Main at the junction of Magan Nathu Road and Agra Road on 15-1-1962. There were 104 major leaks, and 3,200 minor leaks on trunk mains and 160 leaks in the masonry aquaduct line and 2,060 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. Amopiation was carried out as in the past on the duct supply at Bhandup.

The total calls received from the Fire Brigade Department were 1,985 as against 1,969, 1,728 and 1,780 in the past three years. They were promptly attended to. The total quantity of water used on fires by the Fire Brigade was about 10.75 mega litres as against 15.10 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 picknickers. Total number of visitors at Vaitarna and Tansa were 20,620 and 15,750, respectively. The Vehar Lake and

Garden and the Powai Park continued to be popular with the public especially on Sundays and Holidays.

The Health Resort Camp at Vaitarna consisting of 3 Class I type and 6-Class II type quarters equipped with furnitures, and kitchen articles was opened to public from April 1961 and there was a good response from the public. The advantage of the Road joining Aarey Colony and National Park which passes along the boundary of Tulsi Lake was taken by the public and a large number of picknickers visited Tulsi Lake. A building for a refreshment stall was constructed at Pawai Park at a cost of Rs. 15,200 during the year.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc., was 8,657 during the year as against 5,369 in the previous year. In addition, 28,788 nos. of complaints on account of temporary shortage of water were received and remedied. 4,681 notices were issued on owners of houses for defects in water fittings on their premises, as against 4,993 notices in the previous year.

Out of these 1,061 prosecutions were launched resulting in 695 convictions and recovery of Rs.4,273 as fines. 526 Notices were issued for improvement of private water supply during the year of which 85 were for premises without Municipal Water Supply, 620 prosecutions were launched in all in this respect out of which 312 resulted in convictions, 94 were withdrawn and 195 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. The total amount of fines recovered was Rs. 2,816.50.

14,294 meters of various sizes were maintained during the year as against 13,057 in the previous year. 3,245 Municipal meters and 803 private meters were tested at the Municipal Meter Testing Shop. In addition 1,193 new meters of private parties were tested. Total revenue derived for meter testing during the year was Rs. 4,970.

The total number of water connections in the City was 70,527 as against 67,615 and 65,989 during the preceding two years. During the year 1,963 new connections were made. The figure for the previous year was 13,768 meter of random sizes were on these connections during the year. The figure for the previous year was 1,529. The revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 2,97.96, lacs as against Rs. 2,32,17 lacs during last year for the City only.

During the year 1,572 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for severance of water connections for non-payment of taxes, etc., as against 1,154 in the previous year. Of these, in 160 cases, water connection was cut off but subsequently restored, in 56 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 bituminised Hessian cloth impregnated with corrosion resisting solution and for laying additional service mains, where required, in sides of wide roads in 'C' Ward and part of 'D' Ward. The work was started in October 1960 and completed during the year under report. 12,281 Nos. of communications pipes were renewed and 506 Nos. of disused connections were cut off during the year. Due to completion of this work the incidence of sewage contamination was greatly reduce in these areas.

Wherever it was obvious due to evaluation of samples collected or due to presence of foul smell that contamination of water was obvious, leakages were detected by sounding underground water mains and appurtenances and consumers' pipes and fittings with the help of an electronic underground leakage detector or by use of sounding rods and by inspecting consumers' pipes in house gullies. The defects so detected were rectified by repairing the leakages in pipes, cutting of disused connections, flushing hydrants, etc.

Besides these measures, intensive disinfection of the service and distributory mains was done by means of mobile chlorinators in areas likely to be affected by pollution until the source of contamination was detected and the samples of water were found potable.

318.51 meters of 4", 3668.64 meters of 6" and 2,505.76 meters of 9" mains were laid in wide roads during the year in this area.

A similar scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation for 'B' and 'E' Wards on 4th January 1962 and the work in 'B' Ward was started during the year.

In order to remove silt in the water mains and appurtenance, Hydrants in the City were flushed every two months on an average. In all 47,361 times such flushing was done during the year.

The programme of progressively metering all domestic water supply in the City was stopped due to restriction on import of water meters and metering programme was restricted to trades and new residential buildings on flat system. 205 new properties were metered as against 94 in the preceding year.

During the year 913 estimates of compounded water charges for water used for construction purposes were framed resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 5.95 lacs as against 928 cases with a revenue of Rs. 5.03 lacs in the previous year. In addition 546 estimates for 'D' and 'F' Budget areas were prepared with a revenue of Rs. 1.86 lacs as against 983 estimates and revenue of Rs. 3.01 lacs in the previous year.

The work of maintenance of five gardens viz., (i) Hughes Road Slope Garden, (ii) Sir Pherozechah 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 and (v) Joseph Baptista Garden on the top of the Bhandarwada Hill Reservoir, was under the control of this Department. The total cost of maintenance of these gardens amounted to Rs. 43,000 during the year under report. The Kamala Nehru Park and Sir Pherozechah Mehta Gardens were illuminated with multi-coloured lights on all Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays except during monsoon. Special illumination arrangements were made on Republic Day on 26th January 1962.

With a view to attend promptly to the complaints regarding water supply from the Municipal tenants, special staff was appointed and 11,747 works of different nature were carried out as against 888 in the previous year.

771.78 kw. (i.e., 497 running miles) of water mains were maintained by the Department during the year under report. 60,294 works pertaining to repairs to communication pipes, cleansing of chokes in consumer's pipes and fittings, etc., were carried out as against 50,352 during the preceding year. The total cost of general works and repairs was Rs. 1.40 lacs. 7,008 repair jobs were carried out during the year. 3 stand-by gangs were maintained to carry out urgent work., 679 sluice valves of various sizes were repaired during the year. During the year 1435.29 meters of water mains were scrapped for improving their discharging capacity.

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 Vehar water supplied to this area contains algae and shells resulting in frequent chokes, was continued and 624 connections aggregating to 35.0 kw. of consumers' pipes were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 7,000 during the year under report. 28 Dirt. boxes were also cleaned every month during the year. On receipts of complaints 6,311 meter strainers were cleaned during the year as against 4,682 in the previous year.

4,95,310 pipes and fittings were tested during the year. Of these 4,16,014 were for private parties, the revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 55,341.

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

To save foreign exchange one Loco 8 to 10 tonnes capacity and one trailer were fabricated in the Ghatkopar Workshop at a cost of Rs. 23,000. The Standing Committee congratulates this effort on the part of the Department and desire that necessary encouragement should be given to the staff who carried out the said work and that such efforts should be continued with increased vigour.

During the year, Worli Hill Reservoir with a capacity of 22.72 mega litres was put into commission from 1-10-1961. This improved the water supply conditions in the Worli neighbourhood unit and D. D. Chawls areas which are being fed from this Reservoir.

Various welfare activities were sponsored during the year under report in the City. Out side City and Head works divisions for the benefit of the staff of the Department. Dispensaries at Ghatkopar, Kapurbaodi and Powai continued to give medical assistance to the staff of the Department as in the past. Similarly Dispensaries were also maintained at Vaitarna and Tansa for the benefit of the staff stationed there.

Free milk was supplied as in the past from the gift of milk powder from the Lions Club, to the children of workers with a salary of less than Rs. 100 upto the age of 8 years.

The total expenditure incurred on water works amounted to Rs. 4,05.31 lacs including Rs. 3,23.69 lacs for interest, Sinking Fund charges, etc., for loans raised for water works.

The total revenue derived was Rs. 3,81.86 lacs, the excess of income over expenditure thus being Rs. 23.45 lacs. The total expenditure incurred out of Loan Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 65.94 lacs.

The Standing Committee view with concern the big gap in the expenditure and income from Water Supply since this is a revenue yielding service and in present difficult financial position the Corporation cannot afford to lose on this account. Ways and means must be found out by the executive to wipe out the huge loss as disclosed with the closing of the Accounts.

27. The main works in respect of this Scheme were completed between the years 1949 to 1955. During the year under review, the works of improving and asphaltting of Tembha-Bel Nala Road and Bel Nala-Tansa Road were in progress.

In September 1961, a leakage was detected to the branch tunnel leading to 120" pipe line. While dewatering operations were in progress a welded joint of the 120" pipe line got cracked. A Committee of experts-Sarvashri Chaphekar, retired Chief Engineer, Maharashtra Government, J. A. Taraporewala, ex-Director of Technical Education and N. K. Murty, Chief Engineer, Koyana Project was appointed to investigate and suggest remedies in the matter.

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. 11,58,410.22 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. 12,840.91 in respect of 116 holdings were declared. Further proceedings were in progress.

The Master Plan for distribution of water supply in Greater Bombay was sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 1530, dated the 14th March 1956. This, however, had to be modified in view of merger of Extended Suburbs, heavy demand of water by new industries, heavy demand of Towns and industries, en route, etc. The original block estimates have been revised and the work is now estimated to cost Rs. 12.83 crores as against Rs. 7.52 crores originally estimated.

The Worli Hill Reservoir, the work of which was completed last year, was put into commission in October 1961. The work of Control Room and of laying outlet mains were carried out by contract and were completed in June 1961. The preliminary works, such as hill-cutting levelling, etc., in respect of other Reservoirs were complete or nearing completion. Steel plates and re-inforcement bars required for the works were purchased in advance. The work of fabricating and supplying steel pipes and specials required for the first stage of Master Plan has been completed. The fabrication of pipes, etc., for second stage was in progress.

Filtration of Water Supply.—The scope of work regarding filtration of water supply was restricted to the laboratory and on small scale field models. During the year under report construction of pilon plant was undertaken.

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 in 1960 and Pilot units of slow and semi-rapid sand filters were completed and put into commission. Other units for Vehar and Tansa Waters were being provided at Powai, under the same programme.

The work of gauging the flow of Dahisar and Kalu rivers and measuring the rain fall was continued on the lines of last year. Certain preliminary works such as survey for diversion of road, land acquisition and trial bores for investigation of foundations along the proposed dam were undertaken.

Certain works in connection with (i) enlarging the 72" dia. Tansa East and West mains to 96" dia. (ii) arrangements for diverting Vaitarna and Tansa waters into Vehar Lake at Bhandup, and (iii) replacement of a portion of 72" dia. main at Bhandup were also carried out.

Messrs. Structural Engineering Works who were entrusted with work of replacing the existing duct line with 72" R. C. C. pipe line between Tansa and Ghatkopar started manufacturing the pipes during the year under report.

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.

Improvement of the Distribution System under the Master Plan.

28. During the year, the total number of Fire Stations were 13 as against 12 in the previous year viz., 11 in the City proper and 2 in the Suburbs. The Vikhroli Fire Station started functioning in its new premises on Bombay-Agra Road from 1st June 1961. The construction work of a Fire Station at Chembur was commenced. A plot of land was acquired on Mahim Causeway for the construction of a Fire Station. A four storeyed building was constructed at Fire Brigade Headquarters to house additional staff, etc.

Fire Brigade.

The Fire Brigade received during the year 2,694 calls as against 2,547, 2,256 and 2,220 calls during the preceding three years. Out of these 1,672 calls were for 1,358 actual fires as against 1,689, 2,256 and 1,324 calls during the preceding three years. 470 calls were false alarms, of which as many as 162 were due to malicious interference with street fire alarms, as against 410, 394 and 393 in the preceding three years. 525 calls as against 410, 368 and 444 in the preceding three years were for special services, such as, house collapses, rescue works, etc.

During the year under report One Motor Emergency Tender-cum-Fire Tender and one Hose Laying Lorry-cum-Canteen Van were added to the equipments.

The Wireless Scheme was put into operation with three fixed installations at Head Quarters, Andheri Fire Station and Vikhroli Fire Station and 12 mobile sets on Fire Engines and Ambulances. Thus the first phase of Radio Telephony scheme was completed during the year under report.

The City continued to be served by 208 fire alarms posts (including private ones), as against 206 in the preceding three years.

There were 9 serious fires during the year. The estimated total loss to property damaged by fire was about Rs. 0.82 Crores as against Rs. 0.76 Crores, Rs. 1.71 Crores and Rs. 1.29 Crores during the previous three years. The value of the insurance of properties affected by fire was about Rs. 78,29,287 as against Rs. 28,94,966 and Rs. 1.44 Crores in the previous two years and the total value of the property involved was worth Rs. 60 Crores as against Rs. 46.69 Crores, and Rs. 35.43 Crores in the preceding two years.

During the year 104 persons lost their lives due to fires, of which 16 were men, 73 women and 15 children. 90 persons received minor injuries and 11 persons lost their lives in 197 incidents of House Collapses during the year as against 189 in the previous year. In all 57 persons died before arrival of the Brigade.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 33.93 lacs gallons, of which 27.80 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains, as against 47.32 lacs gallons and 37.65 lacs gallons, respectively, for the preceding year and the rest from the sea, wells, ponds, etc.

During the year under report, extra activities such as taking part in the Ceremonial Parade on Republic Day in Annual Drill competitions, etc. were undertaken. Four batches of trainees from National Fire Service College, Government of India, at Nagpur were entertained for practical training as well as visiting various industrial concerns, docks, etc. Two officers of the Brigade were sent to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, for training in the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers' Courses. A regular programme of six hours a day spread over a period of 3 months was introduced for imparting training to recruit officers and firemen. A technical Advisory Committee was appointed during the year drawing up the syllabi for the training of recruit officers, to consider publication of Bulletins in Marathi on the subjects pertaining to fire-fighting, etc., services which the Firemen are required to attend, etc.

During the year 4,083 premises were inspected as against 4,032 in the preceding year and 658 complaints were investigated as against 687 in the preceding year.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 7,726 of which 1,456 were for accidents, 1,959 for maternity cases and 4,311 for hire cases, removing in all 7,398 persons as against the corresponding figures of 7,307, 1,603, 1,621, 4,083 and 7,139 in the preceding year. First-Aid was rendered by the Ambulance staff on 262 occasions as against 191 occasions in the previous year.

Ambulance Service.

The total receipts on account of hire cases amounted to Rs. 43,443 including arrears of the previous year, as against Rs. 35,206, Rs. 30,099 and Rs. 26,398 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, 93, 688-93.

29. During the year under report, the Department maintained 116 sites for public recreation, consisting of 28 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 5 Band Stands, 7 **Public Gardens.** Traffic Islands, 5 Open Spaces, 62 Recreation grounds, 1 Statue and 4 Box Hedges. Five new gardens were added, viz., at Zaobawadi, Girgaum, 2nd Fanaswadi, Queens Cemetery, Plot Opp. Sion Hospital and Kamathipura 10th Street. During the year, gardens in the (a) Kasturba Hospital, (b) T.N. M. College Hostel; (c) K.E.M. Hospital; (d) G.T.B. Hospital; (e) L.T.M.G. Hospital, and (f) Dadar T. B. Clinic were placed in charge of this Department. There were 29 Band Programmes, 15 Indian Vocal Music Programmes, 76 Orchestra Programmes and 233 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.—During the year, the plots around the new Reptile and Monkey Houses were raised, levelled up, etc. The provision of boating facilities has been introduced from October 1961 and the same is becoming popular. Elephant, Camel and Pony Rides inside the Victoria Gardens which have proved popular among children visiting the gardens were continued during the year as before.

The Open Air Theatre 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 77 occasions came to Rs. 5,862 as against 87 and Rs. 6,202, 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 and celebrated Wild Life Week during October 1961 in the Victoria Gardens under the advice of the Indian Board for Wild life. 1,308 trees were planted on newly constructed roads and as replenishments, etc.

During the year, the live stock in the Zoo increased by 6.8 per cent. as compared to the decrease of 13.4 per cent. last year.

During the year, 198 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo Hospital and 167 specimens of patho-bacteriological interests were examined free of charge at the Bombay Veterinary College.

Special repairs, etc., were carried out during the year under report at the Victoria Gardens and other gardens at a total cost of Rs. 1,95,980.

The total expenditure of the Gardens Department during the year amounted to Rs. 10.30 lacs as against Rs. 9.75 lacs, Rs. 10.23 lacs and Rs. 7.10 lacs during the preceding three years and the income of Rs. 83,257 as against Rs. 80,812, Rs. 72,994 and Rs. 67,777 during the preceding three years. Major items of receipts are (1) Receipts from other Gardens—Rs. 27,854.48 and (2) Sale of flower plants—Rs. 21,975.96. There is a steady progress on the Income side which is encouraging.

30. The Museum was kept open to the public for 303 days as against 304, 231 and 228 days, in the preceding three years. The total number of visitors during **Victoria & Albert Museum.** the year was 7.40 lacs as against 7.69 lacs, 6.13 lacs and 7.12 lacs of the preceding three years. During the year 15,091 students from Primary Schools visited the Museum as against 15,023 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 about 225 students, scholars, businessmen, etc.

The amounts realised by the levy of an admission fee of Rs. 5 nP. per visitor above 12 years of age on 204 ticket days was Rs. 18,117.30 as against 176 ticket days and Rs. 15,520.84, respectively, in the previous year.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Museum during the year was approximately Rs. 0.46 lac as against Rs. 0.48 lac, Rs. 0.47 lac and Rs. 0.50 lac during the previous three years.

31. During the year under report, the number of Libraries maintained was 15 as against **Municipal Free Reading Rooms & Libraries.** 14 in the previous year. Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library at Dadar was taken over under Municipal management from 1st November 1961. 3,032 new books on various subjects and in five different languages were purchased at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 9,993, as against 1,310,

1,100 and 1,003 and Rs. 4,000, Rs. 3,209 and Rs. 2,763, 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 Committee further stresses the necessity of increasing the present number of Libraries substantially to meet the growing needs of citizens, especially in the Labour and backward areas.

The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries situated in the City during the year was 3.63 lacs as against 3.17, 3.15 and 2.90 lacs during the preceding three years.

The expenditure in running the Libraries during the year amounted to Rs. 83,281 and the Income to Rs. 2,972.41 as against expenditure of Rs. 80,709, Rs. 72,262 and Rs. 64,732 and Income of Rs. 1,987.06, Rs. 385.14 and Rs. 1,949, respectively, during the preceding three years.

32. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 177 cases as against 93, 191 and 192, in the previous three years and the number of contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 288 as against 272, 225 and 220 in the preceding three years. The value of stores and other materials purchased including articles received from other Departments on Return Stores Memoranda during the year amounted to Rs. 129.04 lacs as against Rs. 191.69, Rs. 149.53 and Rs. 104.39 lacs, during the previous three years. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 126.10 lacs was of Indian Manufacture and the balance, viz., Rs. 2.94 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. During the year 7 Import Licences were received, the total purchase value of which amounted to about Rs. 65,813. Due to Government restrictions on import, many of the applications for Import Licences for Plant and Machinery were rejected by the Government and the Department had to procure materials of indigenous make only and in some cases to abandon the proposals.

During the year, about 41,606 Metric tons of cement worth about Rs. 59.14 lacs were purchased. Likewise 2,348 Metric tons of materials worth about Rs. 16.27 lakhs, 3,31,545 R. ft. of Galvanized iron pipes worth about Rs. 3.09 lacs, 1,58,006 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes worth about Rs. 11.43 lacs, 2,01,434 yards of cloth worth Rs. 2.54 lacs were also purchased. Similarly the Department also purchased 60,050 K.G. of Grain (Gram and Wheat grain) for Head Supervisor and the Superintendent of Gardens worth Rs. 27,600 and 2,483.84 Quintals of wheat and rice for various municipal hospitals and Maternity Homes worth about Rs. 1.27 lacs. Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes were suitably grouped for inviting tenders for dietary articles. There were about 24 tenders for dietary articles amounting to Rs. 15.86 lacs approximately.

4,730 orders for the purchase of stores against 6,541, 5,325 and 4,885 in the preceding three years were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 21,990 indents and Sales Memoranda as against 43,028, 44,059 and 42,444 in the preceding three years. The total turnover of the department, viz., Receipts and Issues of stores during the year was Rs. 2,68.62 lacs as against Rs. 347.21, Rs. 267.29 and Rs. 217.79 lacs in the preceding three years. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 85.85 lacs as against Rs. 98.63 and Rs. 61.47 lacs, in the preceding two years.

The total amount realised by the sale of unserviceable articles through private offers including mixed scrap amounted to Rs. 2.65 lacs as against Rs. 1.19 lacs and Rs. 45,700 in the preceding two years. Cast iron scrap was retained for issuing to Municipal Contractors for manufacturing castings as per condition of the contract.

With a view to reduce the influx of indents the method of indenting was changed, whereby the indents are spaced out since October 1960, and each consuming department is apprised of its day for drawing the materials from the Central Stores. Similarly with a view to minimise the pressure of work the old practice of restricting the work of inviting tenders during the months of October to January was given up and instead the tenders and contractual years were staggered throughout the year.

With a view to facilitating easy and speedy removal of materials required by the offices situated in the Suburbs and to save considerable amount by way of transport, it was decided to open a Stores Depot at Vikhroli for which a plot has been acquired during the year. Detailed estimates for filling in the plot and construction of a compound wall have already been approved by the Works Committee. Detailed estimates for provision of Office, godown, etc. are under preparation.

33. During the year about 26,899 licences and permits were issued as against 40,451, 38,411 and 39,908 in the previous three years. The amount of fees recovered therefrom came to Rs. 11.50 lacs as against Rs. 12.04 lacs, Rs. 13.40 lacs, and Rs. 11.68 lacs in the preceding three years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 3,69,492 was outstanding as against the outstandings of Rs. 1,25,781, Rs. 1,54,943 and

Rs. 2,52,348 for the previous three years. It is reported that out of these outstandings, an amount of approximately Rs. 2,27,127 has been recovered. The total licence fees will thus be Rs. 14.23 lacs approximately as against Rs. 13.88 lacs and Rs. 14.88 lacs for the previous two years.

The total number of permits issued for exhibiting sky-sings, advertisement etc., was 2,296 realising Rs. 6.50 lacs as revenue. The corresponding figures for the last three years were 2,869, 3,956 and 3,566 permits and the amount of the fees collected came to Rs. 6.20 lacs, Rs. 5.11 lacs, and Rs. 4.73 lacs, respectively. The advertisement fees were revised under Corporation Resolution No. 2352, dated the 31st March 1960.

The Department instituted 3,956 prosecutions for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 and 412-A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as against 4,476, 3,530 and 2,964 during the previous three years. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 24,676 as against Rs. 33,905, Rs. 24,149 and Rs. 21,930 respectively during the previous three years.

The number of squatters and hawkers licences issued during the year was 45,523 and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 6.94 lacs as against 51,902, 46,347 and 42,977 fetching Rs. 5.74 lacs, Rs. 4.10 lacs and Rs. 4.73 lacs, respectively, during the preceding three years. The outstanding amount of licence fees from squatter licences as on 31st March 1962 was about Rs. 0.26 lac, as against Rs. 0.45 lac, Rs. 0.35 lac and Rs. 0.55 lac in the previous three years.

29,809 Licences were issued during the year for stall-boards and projections and the total realization by way of fees amounted to Rs. 8,56,370.

The Encroachment Removal Section tackled 60,836 hawkers, seizing 1,56,585 items from them. The total collection by way of redemption charges of the goods seized amounted to about Rs. 1.80 lacs and the realization from the auction of unredeemed goods amounted to Rs. 16,189.

34. The total number of establishments under the various categories including Administration of Theatres, etc., on 31st March 1962, was 1,10,755 as against 1,08,950, Shops and Establishments Act—City. 1,06,050, and 1,04,658, in the previous three years.

During the year under report 1,657 complaints were received in addition to 35 complaints pending from the preceding year, out of which 1,689 were investigated, leaving 3 complaints pending at the close of the year. 482 mass raids, 249 during day and 233 during night, against 481, 432, and 380 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 99,636 of which 77,474 were to shops, 16,000 to commercial establishments, 5,724 to restaurants and eating houses, 350 to residential hotels and 88 to theatres, etc. The corresponding figures of the previous year, were 70,736, 51,626, 1,446, 6,255, 334 and 75, respectively.

At the beginning of the year 1,477 prosecutions were pending while 5,768 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. Of these prosecutions, 5,543 resulted in convictions, 11 in acquittals while 1 case was abated, 9 cases were warned and discharged and 179 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 1,502. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,91,705 as against Rs. 2,49,315, Rs. 1,75,110 and Rs. 1,70,945 in the previous three years.

Total expenditure incurred in administering this Act and the Payment of Wages Act, during the year was Rs. 2,70,965.46 (exclusive of Provident Fund, Leave contributions and supervision charges) against which the grant-in-aid Rs. 2,51,595 was received from Government for the year 1961-62, for meeting the part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1960-61. The corresponding figures in the previous three years were Rs. 2,54,643 and Rs. 1,75,110 ; and Rs. 2,34,459 and Rs. 1,70,945 and Rs. 2,24,904.82 and Rs. 1,59,924.38 respectively.

The total income by way of Registration fees, etc., for the year amounted to Rs. 22,794.95 as against Rs. 18,550.13 and Rs. 14,393.14, in the previous two years.

195 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, were received, of which 146, were amicably settled and 14 cases were, on investigation, found to be falling beyond the purview of the Act. In 2 cases investigation was not possible for want of correct addresses of the establishments. It did not become necessary for the department to file any case before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act. In 4 cases the complainants themselves had filed cases in the Court of Authority under the Payment of Wages Act, whereas in 7 other cases, claims were filed before the Commissioner of Labour. In 22 cases investigations revealed that the same were either fictitious or had no documentary or sufficient evidence to facilitate action. No complaint was pending disposal at the close of the year under report.

With the amendment of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, registration certificates are now required to be renewed annually on payment of prescribed fees. The Department has also been entrusted with the Administration of the Minimum Wages Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

35. Total receipts of the department during the year was Rs. 57.96 lacs against Markets. Rs. 58.91 lacs in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 0.95 lacs.

The number of Municipal Markets during the year was 23 including the squatters Area at Parel Village, as against 22 Municipal Markets in the previous year, the addition during the year being the construction of a new composite Market at King's Circle, viz., Mahatma Gandhi Market. The total number of regular stalls therein was 3,452. In addition 800 spaces, were provided on daily payment basis. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 26.19 lacs as against Rs. 25.19 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1.00 lac. Considering the net additional receipts of Rs. 1.23 lacs from the newly added Mahatma Gandhi Market, there is in fact no increase in the net receipts during the year under report. This is attributed to the stoppage of receipts from Dadar Market due to Court Case and reduction in feeding fees at the Slaughter House.

The average percentage of vacant stalls per quarter was 2.68 as against 3.47, 2.78 and 4.36, 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. 37.47 lacs as against Rs. 35.56 lacs, Rs. 28.63 lacs and Rs. 26.77 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. 8.33 lacs as against Rs. 8.19 lacs, Rs. 4.92 lacs and Rs. 4.42 lacs realized in the preceding three years.

The number of private markets during the year was 17 as against 17, 20 and 20 in the previous three years. The number of outside meat shops was 190. The licence fees realized from private markets and outside meat shops were Rs. 1,20,040 and Rs. 19,400, 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 65,410 Kgs. as against 93,139 Kgs. in the preceding year. In all 1,603 seizures were effected in different parts of the City and 1,569 prosecutions were instituted for illicit slaughter, resulting in conviction of 230 persons and recovery of fine amounting to Rs. 10,890.

During the year, the total quantity of unwholesome articles of food, such as, meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., destroyed was 3,52,769 Kgs. as against 3,62,495 Kgs. in the previous year.

The total number of animals brought to the fair ground at the Bandra Slaughter House during the year was 18.26 lacs as against 19.23 lacs, 18.56 lacs and 17.49 lacs in the previous three years. The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 12.68 lacs as against 13.27 lacs, 13.09 lacs, and 12.63 lacs during the previous three years. The total quantity of fish brought to the markets was 19,802 metric tons, as against 19,294 metric tons in the previous year.

The approximate weight of dressed carcasses of buffaloes and cattle was 8,451 metric tons against 6,637 tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 11,988 metric tons as against 11,249 tons in the previous year and that of pigs was 309 metric tons as against 312 tons in the previous year.

Major improvements, repairs, etc., were carried out during the year under report at the Arthur Crawford Market, G.M.C. Market, Plantain Market, Garam Khada Market, Dadar Market, etc.

During the year, the Veterinary Officers carried out inspection of liver and blood consignments imported by certain Pharmaceutical firms from various centres outside Bombay, adding to the Municipal revenue Rs. 35,208 by way of Inspection fees.

The Corporation approved of the scheme for building an up-to-date Slaughter House at Deonar. A working group has been appointed by the State Government to implement the scheme under the Chairmanship of the Municipal Commissioner, with the Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses as Secretary.

36. *Population Census.*—During the year, decennial census operations of 1961 in Public Health. Greater Bombay, were completed and the population of the City was 27,71,933.

Births and birth rate.—The total number of live births recorded during the year was 74,706 as against 71,044, 74,391 and 67,069 in the previous three years. Of the registered births, 38,198 were males and 36,508 females giving a proportion of 104.6 males to 100 females. The birth rate was 26.8 per 1,000 of the mid year estimated population as against 30.5 in the preceding year. The number of still births was 3,094 or 4.1 per cent. of live births.

Deaths and death rate.—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 32,506 as against 31,008, 28,527 and 31,372 in previous three years. It was more by 1,101 than the annual average mortality of the preceding 10 years, and by 2,140 more than the mean mortality of the preceding five years. According to the Census population of 1961, the death rate per 1,000 living persons worked out to 11.7 as against 13.3, 12.2 and 13.5 in the last three years. Of the total 32,506 deaths, 18,362 were among males and 14,144 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 10.8 and the female death rate 13.3 against 11.9 and 15.8, 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 mid year estimated 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 1.4, 1.0 and 0.8, respectively.

Deaths among infants under one year of age was 8,452 against 7,752, *i.e.* 700 more than the previous year and 141 more than the annual average of the previous decennium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 113.1 per 1,000 of live births as against 109.1, in 1960.

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 113.1 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.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—During the year under report, the main clinics at the six Municipal maternity homes and 17 maternity and Child Welfare Centres (six main, 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 milk. Milk distribution scheme was continued with the object of giving aid to poor and undernourished women attending Municipal Maternity Homes. The number of deliveries conducted in these Homes was 12,184 as against 13,416, 14,813 and 15,024 in the preceding three years. The average stay of mothers at the Maternity Homes was 5 days. The City had a total of 2,783 maternity beds in the various institutions of which 164 *i.e.* 5.9 per cent. were in the Municipal Institutions. Considering the increasing demand from lower middle class and labour class citizens, the Standing Committee feels that the strength of maternity beds requires to be augmented.

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 six Maternity Homes under the charge of lady Medical Officers with a staff comprising 38 Nurses and 26 Health Visitors. The Health Visitors paid 44,720 visits in various districts against 43,709, 49,808 and 44,534 in the previous three years, while the Medical Officers personally visited 2,209 cases as against 2,665 and 9,031 cases in the previous two years.

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 4,056 as against 10,537, 9,031 and 9,178 in the preceding three 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 1.6.

Infectious Diseases.—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was, 6,935 as against 12,982 in the preceding year. Of these 6,819 (98.3 per cent.) as against 12,872 (99.1) per cent. in the previous year, were from the District Registrar and 116 (1.7 per cent.) against 110 (0.9 per cent.) in the last year were from medical practitioners. There were no cases of Plague. Small-pox caused 2,759 attacks (including 56 originating in other local areas of India) and resulted in 1,192 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 704 attacks

(including 34 originating in other local areas of India) with 107 deaths. Diphtheria caused 1,488 attacks (including 102 originating in other local areas of India) and 91 deaths. Tuberculosis took a toll of 2,303 lives and the death rate of Tuberculosis was 0.8 per 1000.

The Standing Committee is happy to note the considerable decrease in number of cases of different infectious diseases and are confident that provided proper precautionary measures such as inoculations, vaccinations, isolation are taken, the City will in near future minimize the incidence, if not eradicate this evil.

During the year 2,89,044 persons were inoculated against Enteric Fever as against 1,33,909 in the preceding year. Primary Vaccination and re-vaccination against Small-pox done during the year were 66,952 and 13,20,365, respectively, as against 76,832 and 8,29,632, respectively, in the preceding year.

37. The number of new cases treated at the 27 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 6,03,278 (3,02,721 males and 3,00,557 females) as against 5,86,645 Dispensaries. 5,22,725 and 4,45,095 in the previous three 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 for two hours thrice a week. The number of new cases treated at these dispensaries was 4,789 as against 4,718 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 31,787 as against 51,123 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 was 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 95,657 as against 1,04,363, 99,183 and 83,433 in the previous three years. The total number of new cases treated was 14,248 as against 14,907 and 13,590 in the previous two years. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and total attendance of indoor patients were 374 and 4,797 respectively.

Leprosy.—The control of Leprosy in the City was exercised as before through the Acworth Leprosy Home, Wadala, with an accommodation of 500 beds. In the absence of a Municipal Institution for the isolation and treatment of cases suffering from this foul disease, the Home has been doing commendable work for over 61 years. In addition to this, the Institution conducts a well-equipped out-patients' clinic, the entire cost of which is borne by the Corporation. The Corporation also bears the cost on account of 48 beds for the Voluntary patients and 75 beds for the Bombay resident patients. Besides, the payment of cost of Domiciliary Services and Rs. 10,000 for rendering Sulphose treatment, the Corporation pays one third of the recurring expenditure of Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme activities as also the entire cost of Capital Works.

The average daily attendance of patients was 209.7 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 3,182 as against 2,923, 3,082 and 2,945 in the previous three 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 do the important work of detecting cases of the disease among the contacts of patients. During the year 2,662 cases were examined at their homes and 1,175 persons were persuaded to attend the Clinic for further examination. In all 10,246 Domiciliary visits were paid by the Health Visitors during the year, first 1,392 and subsequently 8,854 as against 1,086 and 4,315, 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 leprosy control problem in Greater Bombay has now been dealt with under the Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme. Eight clinics were conducted, four in the City and four in the Suburbs, for the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy. The clinic at Choksi Charitable Dispensary at Malad started functioning from 1st October 1961. A staff consisting of 1 Honorary Secretary, 3 Assistant Medical Officers, 7 Health Visitors 5 Ward-Boys and two medico-social workers and an experienced clerk was appointed under the scheme.

38. 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. Group of T. B. Hospitals, Clinic and Isolation Centre, Dadar, 88, and Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, 200 (reserved for the Corporation). All the four clinics were managed by well qualified staff and are equipped with appliances necessary for treatment of T. B. patients. The total number of patients examined and put on waiting list was 5,315 as against 6,332 during the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 3,614 as against 3,821 and 3,398 during the previous two years. Of these 2,579 were discharged as

improved, 41 were non-Tuberculosis cases, 77 were discharged as not improved, 248 left prematurely against advice, 221 (as against 321 of last year) died and 414 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions was within the age group between 16 to 30 years, as against 20-35 years and 21-25 years in the previous two years. Mortality figures revealed high incidence in the age group of 25-35 years. The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total number of patients treated was 7.07. 579 surgical operations in various stages were performed during the year as against 436, 407 and 592 in the previous three 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 9,079 as against 15,033, 18,757 and 19,941 during the preceding three years. 2,255 P. P. Refills were also given in the Wards to indoor patients.

Two new buildings were under construction in the premises of the Hospital, which when completed, will provide accommodation for 300 additional beds. It is hoped that this project will be completed within the scheduled time in view of the growing demand for admission to our T. B. Hospitals.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, was Rs. 15.21 lacs as against Rs. 16.10 lacs, Rs. 13.46 lacs and Rs. 12.11 lacs in the previous three years. The average expenditure per patient per day was Rs. 9.57 as against Rs. 10.33, Rs. 8.67 and Rs. 7.66 in the previous three years.

For the 200 beds reserved at the Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, the Corporation had 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 during the year by the Corporation in this connection was Rs. 3,64,571 plus Rs. 17,812 for medicines, as against Rs. 3,64,526 and Rs. 13,618 for the previous year.

At the R. D. T. B. Hospital and Isolation Centre at Dadar, 350 new cases were admitted during the year. 115 cases were discharged as improved, 107 left prematurely against medical advice, 49 died and 79 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The Poor Box Collections including fees for medical certificates issued during the year amounted to Rs. 30,326. Donations aggregating to Rs. 1,868 were received during the year. 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 re-iterate 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, Venereal Diseases, 19,473 cases were treated at the Clinics as against 20,238, 19,466 and 19,713 in the previous three years. Of these 17,029 were males and 2,444 were females. For prophylaxis, 28,629 persons attended the municipal prophylactic centres as against 26,951, 20,885 and 18,272 in the previous three years, the average daily attendance for treatment and prophylaxis being 887.8.

The Medical Officer in charge of ante-natal and post-natal Clinics sent 993 samples (607 ante-natal and 326 post-natal) of blood for investigation of Syphilis. Out of these 92 gave positive results of Kahn's Tests. The positive cases were treated at the respective Maternity Homes for the convenience of patients.

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 2,47,872 School Children in Municipal Schools School Health Work. 39,221 were examined, as against 65,477 in the previous year and of them 31,584 were found defective. The total number of defects was 73,270. The defects noticed were communicated to the guardians. Arrangements to treat 1,940 new and 12,414 old cases were made in the school clinics at the K. E. M. Hospital. During the year 254 schools and classes were visited by the School medical staff to complete the examination of 39,221 pupils, 21,098 boys and 18,115 girls and 8 special cases. The Medical Officers interviewed 1,306 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. 210 children with error of refraction were prescribed and supplied spectacles, free of charge. All the Schools were supplied with emergency outfit. 23 children suffering from Leprosy were disallowed from attending Schools. 259 new and 2,688 repeated cases of Dental defects were treated at the Nair Hospital Dental College. 55 children suffering from scabies, ringworms

and boils were treated in the schools by the School Medical Officers. 183 tonsil operations were performed at the School clinics. Three cases of rat bite and three cases of dog bite were treated at the School Clinic. 249 suspected cases of T. B. were screened and examined at the Municipal T. B. Clinics. 74,708 children of Municipal Schools and 16,223 Children of Private Schools were got re-vaccinated. 240 and 615 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.

Mass miniature radiographic examination of 1,290 children from schools in Sewree area was carried out at the Organized Home Treatment clinic, and 1,233 children were vaccinated with tuberculin test. Health talks were given on personal hygiene to the children in Schools, by Doctors and Nurses and 1,504 domiciliary visits and 759 re-visits to ailing children to guide the parents, were paid by the School Health Nurses.

During the year under review 53,130 certified undernourished children could be catered with 6 oz. of pasteurised toned milk at 352 milk distributing Centres. In addition to this, 14,790 children from standards I to IV whether undernourished or otherwise, from the Schools in predominantly poorer localities were given milk from 20th November 1961. The supply of milk was, however, stopped for a certain period, due to poor attendance in Schools, non-availability of milk and vacation to the schools. 1,000 children selected for special Nutrition Survey were also supplied with milk during the period from 2nd January 1960 to 20th March 1961. The pupils of Colaba Group of Schools were given milk powder donated by the Lions Club as they were not covered by the milk scheme.

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 Hospital has a total accommodation of 314 beds. Wards Nos. 17 and 18 with a bed accommodation of 50 each were closed during the year being found unfit for human habitation. Hence the bed strength in the Hospital was reduced from 414 to 314. Except Tuberculosis and Leprosy, patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to the Hospital. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 25,073, as against 32,542, 24,775 and 23,871 in the preceding three years, the daily average of admission being 591 as against 817, 652 and 657 in the preceding three years. Of the total number of patients, 753, 1,632 and 4,634 respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-pox. The fatality rate in the total admission was 7.8 per cent. On account of heavy admissions of cases of major infectious diseases, restriction on admissions of cases suffering from less dangerous diseases had to be imposed.

In view of the enormous increase in population of this City in recent years, this Hospital is unable to meet the growing needs of the citizens, as reported by the Commissioner. Considering the importance of isolation in the prevention of infectious diseases and as a safeguard against outbreak of epidemics, the Standing Committee feels that urgent steps must be taken to augment the bed strength of this Hospital as also to take immediate steps to establish a separate Hospital for Suburbs, as this Hospital is too far away for the residents of these areas.

The total expenditure of the Hospital during the year was Rs. 20.36 lacs as against Rs. 25.41 lacs, Rs. 20.56 lacs and Rs. 19.25 lacs in the preceding three years.

42. The bed accommodation in the Hospital increased from 704 to 756 during the year under report. The beds were distributed amongst men, women and children patients as 399, 253, and 104, respectively. In spite of increase in bed strength, 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 38,197 as against 33,859, 31,052 and 29,599 in the previous three years. The daily average number of inpatients was 941 as against 919 in the preceding year. The average number of days each patient was resident was 8.96 as against 9.9, 10.3 and 9.79 in the last three years. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 9.48, as against Rs. 9.21, Rs. 10.06 and Rs. 9.49 in the previous three years. The average cost per in-patient admission was Rs. 85.35 as against Rs. 93.01 and Rs. 100.10 in the previous two years. Out of 2,576 deaths as many as 564 died within 24 hours of admission, 525 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 2,66,879 as against 2,35,249, 2,34,117 and 2,11,380 in the preceding three years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 8,54,327 as against 8,07,743, 7,97,819 and 7,12,683

in the preceding three years. The highest number of out-patients attendance on any one day was 4,100 as against 3,520, 3,930 and 3,066 in the preceding three years, while the daily average attendance of out-patients was 2,801 as against 2,718 and 2,686 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. 1,37,220.88, as against Rs. 1,00,157.37, Rs. 74,663.75 and Rs. 74,236.01 in the previous three years was spent for affording relief to poor patients for costly drugs, injections, blood transfusions, etc. As against this expenditure, Rs. 12,683.56 were received by way of donations and Rs. 11,247.10 were collected from boxes kept in the Wards and Out-patient Departments.

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, Leprosy Clinic, Ambulance Division, Neuro-Surgical Department, Neurology Department, Electro Cardiography Department and Electro Encephalography Department 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., 65,963 transfusion bottles 4,285 ampules and about 990 litres of loose sterile solutions and 67.5 Litres of Stain and Miscellaneous Solutions. The market value of the above product was Rs. 1,14,032. The Blood Bank worked satisfactorily and during the year 459 samples of blood were issued to the patients and 4,611 samples of blood were collected including the voluntary donors, at a cost of Rs. 63,068.

A Family Planning Centre, which is aided by Government of India, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Needy women were supplied with contraceptives free of charge. Sterilization operations were also performed at the centre.

Dr. B. N. Purandare Gynaec and Obstetric Research Centre opened on 15-9-1958, continued to carry out research work concerning Gynaecological and Obstetric problems and disorders of Hormonal origin 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, L.T. M.G. Hospital and Nair Hospital. In all 562 new convalescent patients were transferred from the aforesaid Hospitals and other medical institutions.

1,468 Food Handlers working in hotels and restaurants in the City were referred to the hospital for examination of which 914 persons attended. 861 Food-handlers were found fit, 32 unfit, and 21 persons were partly examined as they did not give their stools, etc., for pathological examination.

Total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 42.15 lacs as against Rs. 40.58 and Rs. 36.30 lacs in the previous two years.

43. The bed accommodation in the Hospital remained at 370 (310 non-paying and 50 paying and 10 for B. E. S. & T. Employees), 25,566 patients were admitted during the year as against 22,845, 22,926 and 21,561 during the preceding three years. The highest number of in-patients on a single day was 571. The daily average number of in-patients was 495.7 as against 504, 450.7 and 426.3 in the preceding three years. The average number of days each patient was resident was 7.4 as against 7.3, 7.1 and 7.25 in the preceding three years.

The total number of in-patients treated was 26,044 including 478 of the previous year as against 23,288 and 443 respectively in the preceding year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases was 9,269 as against 8,188 in the preceding year.

The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 7,346 as against 7,820, 8,314 and 7,793 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 1.10 as against Rs. 1.05, Re. 0.99 and Rs. 1.04 in the preceding three years.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,51,850 with a daily average of 494.6 as against 1,47,839 and 475.3 respectively, in the preceding year and 1,43,776 and 462.30 respectively in the year preceding the last. The total number of out-patients attendance was 5.56 lacs with a daily average of 1,813.1 as against 5.89 lacs and a daily average of 1,896.2, respectively in the preceding year and 5.24 lacs and a daily average of 1,687.4 respectively, in the year preceding the last. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 2,935 as against 2,750, 2,823 and 2,602 in the preceding three years. The total number of

operations performed on out-patients was 8,195 as against 8,048, 7,862 and 6,770 in the preceding three years. 33,768 accidents and other emergency cases were treated in the Casualty Department as against 28,495, 26,700 and 28,112 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 1,377 as against 1,639, 1,704 and 1,812 in the preceding three years. 152 major and 260 minor operations were performed on paying patients as against 237 and 242, 210 and 343 and 272 and 357, respectively, in the preceding three years.

The Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of 73,356 in-patients and 54,963 out-patients were carried out during the year as against 98,534, 40,499 and 44,840 and 60,362, 52,926 and 48,346, respectively, in the preceding three years. 394 autopsies were also performed during the year as against 329 in the preceding year.

The total number of cases treated by the Physio-therapy Department during the year under report was 2,507 while 1,521 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 610 needy patients and rendered help to 375 patients for placement, rehabilitation, etc.

The Hospital has an up-to-date Library with latest publications of various branches in medical science. 32 new books on medical subjects were purchased, bringing the total to 803 books. 81 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. 67,632.74 as against Rs. 69,825.69 in the previous year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 36,193.07 was collected from the Charity Boxes and by way of donations, etc., and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,886.02. A balance of Rs. 67,632.74 remained in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year.

Nurses' Training School.—45 students nurses were admitted for training in General nursing course of which 36 were successful in examination, 38 student Nurses were sent for examination in Midwifery and 5 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.

The approximate total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 22.72 lacs as against Rs. 21.55 lacs in the preceding year.

44. The Hospital has an accommodation of 336 beds distributed among men, women and children patients as in the last year. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year. Throughout the year, on an average, 107 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 22,506 as against 20,184, 19,164 and 17,474 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 442.91 as against 422.84, 431.07 and 383.92, in the previous three years. On an average, each patient was resident for 7.18 days as against 7.64, 8.21 and 8.59 days in the previous three years. The total number of in-patients treated was 22,910 including the balance of 404 of the previous year of whom 5,741 were cured, 11,733 were relieved, 3,632 left the hospital against medical advice or were otherwise discharged, 1,382 died and 422 remained at the close of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 9.84 against Rs. 9.51, Rs. 8.67 and Rs. 7.97 during the preceding three years.

The total number of out-patients treated was 3,40,532 against 3,37,129, 3,42,501 and 3,02,909, in the preceding three years and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 1,116.50 against 1,087.51, 1,101.29 and 980.29, in the preceding three years. The highest out-patients attendance on a single day was 1,694 against 1,624, 1,707 and 1,480, in the preceding three years. The highest number of new cases in the out-patients Department on a single day was 661 and of the old cases treated was 1,050 during the year under report. The average cost per out-patient per day was Rs. 1.47 against Rs. 1.04, Re. 0.955 and Re. 0.89 during the preceding three years. During the year 6,025 and 5,597 operations were performed respectively on in-patients and out-patients against 6,876 and 6,388, respectively, during the last year.

12,760 in-door patients were dispensed with special prescriptions during the year, working out an average of 35 patients daily. 2,86,492 out-door patients were dispensed with, giving an average of 758 patients daily.

The total amount in the Poor Patients' Fund by way of receipts amounted to Rs. 55,448, Rs. 3,681.90 were by way of donations and Rs. 15,323.82 by way of collections from the boxes kept in wards and out-door department.

During the year, 2,127 blood transfusions were administered and a sum of Rs. 31,170 was paid to the professional blood donors.

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

The Patients Welfare Committee which was formed nearly four 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.

During the year, the Hospital received non-fat milk powder, etc through World Church Council and other Charitable Institutions.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the hospital including liabilities amounted to Rs. 20.53 lacs against Rs. 20.60 lacs, Rs. 17.20 lacs and Rs. 15.99 lacs in the preceding three years.

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.

During the year 64 patients were admitted and 38 were the balance left over from the last year. The maximum number of in-patients admitted on a single day was 3 and the daily average of admission of in-patients was 0.17 during the year.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 83,921 and the daily average cost worked out to Rs. 6.50 per patient.

46. During the year under report, 87 fresh admissions were made. Of the 670 students on the roll, against 739 in the previous year, 248 were lady students and 180 post-graduate and research students, against 251 and 247, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 549 students sent up for various examinations, 348 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figures of 555 and 322 of the previous year.

The number of male students residing in the Male Students' Hostel during the year was 147, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students' Hostel remained at 41. In order to meet the increasing demand for under-graduate students as also interneers, research students, etc. a new Hostel at Naigaum was acquired with an accommodation for 84 students. During the year, 239 students took advantage of this hostel. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 1.79 lacs against Rs. 1.61 lacs 1.37 lacs and Rs. 1.48 lacs in the previous three years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8.10 lacs (including payment of Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1.48 lacs) against Rs. 9.62 lacs, Rs. 7.53 lacs and Rs. 7.15 lacs in the preceding three years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 20,718 and Rs. 35,789, respectively, as against Rs. 20,160 and Rs. 42,690 in the previous year. The gross and net cost per student worked out at Rs. 1,652.90 and Rs. 1,286.65, respectively, as against Rs. 2,400.97 and Rs. 1,999.2 in the previous year. The amount of fees received from the post graduate students was Rs. 18,825 as against Rs. 20,573 in the previous year.

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

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

47. The College had 319 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 128 were lady students. Besides, there were 83 post-graduate students including 22 lady students. 61 students passed the Final M.B, B.S. Examination and 23 students passed various other examinations held in 1961. The hostel attached to the College provided accommodation for about 200 male students. The total number of students residing in the hostel was 174 including that of N. H. Dental College. Arrangements to accommodate the lady students in the Grant Medical College Hostel were discontinued and 10 seats were made available in G. S. Medical College Hostel during the year under report.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 6.15 lakhs as against Rs. 5.60 lakhs, Rs. 5.41 lakhs and Rs. 5.07 lakhs in the preceding three years. The total income by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., received amounted to Rs. 1.45 lakhs against Rs. 1.47 lacs, Rs. 1.36 lacs and Rs. 1.33 lacs in the preceding three years.

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

48. During the year under report, 51 students including 5 ladies passed the B. D. S. and M.D.S. Degree Examinations from the College. The College has 88 Dental Chairs, 52 Electric Dental Units, 4 well-equipped laboratories, 3 Dental X-Ray Units, 3 Micro-Surgical Units, 3 Nitrous Oxide Apparata, 6 Microscopes, 1 Cinema Projector, 1 Epidiascope, 1 fully equipped Operation Theatre and other equipment to give dental treatment on most modern lines and also to facilitate teaching of Dentistry. There were 260 students including 38 lady students on the roll as against 259 and 36, respectively, in the previous year. The College also runs a Dental Clinic where Patients are treated at nominal cost and are supplied with artificial teeth. During the year 91,972 patients (46,176 males, 23,482 females and 22,314 children) were treated as against 87,727, 77,390 and as 64,645 in the preceding three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.23 lacs as against Rs. 4.20 lacs, Rs. 3.34 lacs and Rs. 2.60 lacs in the preceding three years and the total realisations by way of fees from students and patients were Rs. 1.80 lacs, against Rs. 1.17 lacs, Rs. 1.16 lacs and Rs. 1.02 lacs 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. 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.

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.

The total amount in Poor Box Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 18,732.82.

49. At the close of the year, there were 3,49,454 pupils in 624 schools and 117 classes in Greater Bombay, including Extended Suburbs, the number in the City being 2,38,866 pupils in 391 schools and 56 classes ; in the Suburbs 84,904 pupils in 172 schools and 40 classes ; and in the Extended Suburbs 25,684 pupils in 61 schools and 21 classes. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,33,066 pupils in 572 schools and 124 classes in Greater Bombay, which was made up of 2,35,180 pupils in 378 schools and 49 classes in the City ; 76,508 pupils in 153 schools and 47 classes in the Suburbs and 21,378 pupils in 47 schools and 28 classes in the Extended Suburbs. Thus during the year, there was a net increase of 16,388 pupils in Municipal Schools. The highest number of pupils on roll was 3,78,450 at the end of August 1961. The average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 3,11,937 as against 2,90,292 in the previous year. The total number of teachers in Greater Bombay at the end of the year was 9,127 of whom 8,803 were ordinary and 324 Special Teachers as against 8,403 teachers of whom 8,097 were ordinary and 306 special teachers in the preceding year. Out of 8,803 ordinary teachers, 8,202 were trained, as against 7,311 out of 8,097 ordinary teachers in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers was 93.17 as against 90.29 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. Schools with big

class rooms some time had 55-60 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 605 Municipal Schools and Classes were required to be run in two Sessions for want of sufficient accommodation and 4,114 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 gaurdians were kept informed of the progress, conduct and attendance of their wards by forwarding to them the Progress Cards every month. Written Examinations of pupils of Standards I to VII were held in the months of March and April 1962 by a Central Examination Board specially constituted for the purpose. A supplementary Examination was held in June 1962 for the benefit of those pupils who could not appear at the previous Annual Examination due to circumstances beyond their control. Double Promotion Examinations were held as per rules in August 1961.

In all 16,687 pupils appeared for the Primary School Certificate Examination—1962, and out of them 7,583 were declared successful giving a percentage of 45.

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 is being followed in Municipal Schools. The Text Books which were being used during the previous year, were continued to be used during the year under report. Changes in the use of Text Books, wherever effected, were done with the sanction of the Government. As per the decision of the Government, the teaching of English from Std. V on an optional basis introduced since last year continued during the year under report. Refreshers Classes for the benefit of teachers teaching English were conducted during the year.

The Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Urdu Training Institute for Women continued to function as usual. In all 78 pupils in the First Year and 81 in the Second Year were under training. All the 78 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 81 Trainees of the II Year Class, 61 (*i.e.*, 75.3 per cent.) were declared successful at the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination.

Municipal Urdu Teachers' Training Class started in July 1958, continued to function during the year under report. All the 39 trainees in the class (One year's course) appeared for the P.T.C. Examination and were successful.

The Gujarati Teachers' Training Class started in July 1958 was discontinued from June 1961.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the beginning of the year was 115, of which 42 were in the City and 46 in the Suburbs and 27 in Extended Suburbs. 11 School buildings were built during the year under report. Thus the number of school buildings at the close of the year was 126, of which 46 were in the City, 50 in the Suburbs and 30 in Extended Suburbs.

262 Schools (including classes) were housed in the Municipal owned school buildings 464 schools (including classes) were housed in rented buildings. 15 schools were housed in rent free buildings. Due to the increase in the number of pupils in Municipal schools from year to year, it has become practically impossible to accommodate the increased number of students existing accommodation. It is also difficult in the present housing conditions to acquire additional accommodation except by way of construction of new school buildings or extending the existings ones. The Department is making a steady and planned progress towards acquisition of private plots and structures, etc., wherever possible. The work of Extension of 14 School buildings is in progress. 7 plots have been acquired for the purpose of construction of school buildings. School buildings at 8 different sites in the City were under construction during the year.

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. Out of these 10 taught Carpentry, 5 Tailoring, 2 Clay modelling and 1 each printing, clock repairing, sign-board painting, carpet weaving, book-binding and toy-making. Instructions in Weaving and Cardboard Modelling is also given in some classes of the Lower Primary Schools in the Suburbs.

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. Physical Education was imparted in almost all the schools as per curriculum. Four Mass Drill Displays were held during the year, two in the City and one each in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs. Sports were held as usual. 81 teachers were imparted training in Physical Training Class, during the year. National Scout and Guide Association conducted their activities during the year under report, and National Scout work and Annual Scout Sports and Rallies were held as usual.

The total number of Aided Schools in Greater Bombay, during the year was 348 out of which 227 were in the City, 77 in the Suburbs and 44 in the Extended Suburbs as against 343 in the previous year. The total number of teachers in Aided Schools was 3,482 (2,965 ordinary and 517 special) imparting education to 1,04,595 pupils as against 3,482 teachers (2,789 ordinary and 535 special) imparting education to 1,00,402 pupils in the previous year. The total number of Recognised Schools not receiving Grant-in-Aid was 122 with 942 teachers imparting education to 23,908 pupils as against 837 teachers imparting education 20,908 pupils in 107 schools, in the previous year.

The total amounts of Grants recommended for payment during the year was Rs. 5,29,846 for the City and Suburban Schools and Rs. 74,772 for Extended Suburban Schools.

A Revised Grant-in-Aid Code, which was finalised by the Education Committee and the Corporation has been forwarded to the State Government for their sanction, which is awaited.

The average cost per pupil in Aided Schools to the Corporation worked out to Rs. 5.81 in the City and Suburbs and Rs. 4.57 in the Extended Suburbs.

The average cost per pupil in the Municipal schools calculated on the basis of the average number of pupils on rolls was Rs. 83.22 in the City and Suburbs and Rs. 55.46 in the Extended Suburbs.

The Standing Committee is happy to note the overall progress of Primary Education in our schools during the year under report. They however, feel, that more concentrated efforts should be made by the Executive to push through the various proposals for construction of school buildings considering the fact that the living conditions in most of rented buildings accommodating our Municipal schools and classes are not satisfactory and congenial since the said buildings were not primarily constructed for school purposes. Besides there is a constant pressure on school accommodation already available due to continuous increase in number of students attending our schools and as a result we have 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. The Standing Committee hope that additional sites for school buildings are secured especially in the City and the programme of constructing new school buildings is completed as per schedule.

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

Some of the important studies and duties 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 relation if any between wastage and stagnation, their relation to the age of children, the subjects in which children commonly fail at different levels, relations between age and attainment, and such other allied topics. The study covered the progress of about 6,000 children enrolled in Standard I between 1950 and 1958.

(2) Continuance of Intelligence Testing as an aid to the selection and recruitment of primary teachers.

(3) Preparation and publication of pamphlets on "Teaching Standard I", and "The Teaching of Composition" etc., in Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu for distribution to Schools ; and

(4) The study of the effect of short and double sessions on pupils in Marathi and Gujarati Schools.

The other projects such as (i) Studies to minimise the extent of failures (ii) to assess reading habits and reading interest in children and (iii) preparation of graded assignments in Arithmetic for children in Standards II and III were carried out during the year under report as directed by the Research Advisory Committee.

50. During the year under report, 213½ tons of bleached and unbleached paper were purchased from the market. The printing work of the various departments of the Corporation was carried out during the year. The work of printing the Budget Estimates, Establishment Schedule, Municipal Chief Auditor's Administration Report, Canteen Coupon Books and the Committee Proceedings was also executed for the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking, at a total cost of Rs. 31,077.15. The total number of printing jobs carried out were 9,805 and number of pages printed were 50,325 as against 9,160 and 59,264 in the preceding year. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 177½ tons as against 257.25, 215½ and 209 tons in the preceding three years.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 7,592 on the total turnover of Rs. 14,60,787 against the surplus of Rs. 2,479 and the turnover of Rs. 11.93 lacs for the preceding year. The labour staff as on 28th February 1962, consisted of 247 workers as against 252, 267 and 228 on the same date in the preceding three 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 13,337 files, against 14,556, 9,827 and 9,273 files in the previous three years, addressed 1,569 letters against 1,884, 2,238 and 1760 letters in the preceding three years, to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advice on 124 documents against 56, 195 and 110 documents in the last three 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. 10,580 and expenditure to about Rs. 1,31,683 as against Rs. 24,558 and Rs. 1,35,006, respectively, in the preceding year.

52. During the year, 15 Trade Unions represented Municipal employees with a total membership of about 25,213 against 25,781, 24,000 and 19,659 in the preceding three years. The total number of labour staff employed in the main departments was 33,798 (comprising of about 200 categories) against 33,553, 33,408 and 31,230 in the previous three 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. 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.

The Labour Department dealt with 2,361 complaints as against 2,117, 1,788 and 1,991 in the previous three years, regarding service conditions, recruitment, promotions, transfers, etc. Of these complaints, 1,550 were redressed, 725 found not genuine cases and 86 were pending at the close of the year.

The recreational, educational, hygienic, cultural and social activities, indoor as well as out-door, organized by the Welfare Branch of the Department for the benefit of Municipal workers and their dependents were continued 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 Department employees and 1 for the employees of the Mechanical Engineer's Department. 170 film shows on different subjects such as food values, sanitation, etc., were organized at different Welfare Centres, during the year under report. The average daily attendance of adults and children at the different Welfare Centres was 1,370 and 1,430, respectively, as against 1,350 and 1,360 during the preceding year. The maternity unit attached to the Chembur Welfare Centre continued to do its useful work under a qualified Lady Doctor. 5,470 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 5,040, 4,740 and 4,845 in the preceding three years.

Under the scheme for granting scholarships to the children of Municipal employees, 637 applications were received out of which 124 eligible applicants for secondary education and 99 for higher education were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 17,685. 511 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 19,998 was given in 494 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 1,454 Rovers, Scouts and Cubs and 349 bullbuls 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 served a strike notice on 29th December 1960, regarding reorganization, retrenchment, etc., and the Conciliation Proceedings are pending before the Conciliation Officer. Similar dispute was raised by the Bombay Municipal Subordinate Staff Union and the same was admitted into conciliation.

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, health exhibitions, film shows, cleansing campaigns, talks, Press-notes, etc. It also assisted the Public Health Department in its drive against communicable diseases. Criticisms and/or suggestions in local newspapers were brought to the notice of authorities concerned.

The Department also participated in various important celebrations, such as, World Health Day, Social Education Week, Ganesh Festival, Sharad Utsava, and National Cleanliness Day, Republic Day Celebrations and observances of Weeks like Family Planning Week, Anti T.B. Week, etc., organised by Government, Semi-Government or Social organisations. A number of stalls on different aspects of health, hygiene, sanitation, Civic sense, etc., were set up throughout Greater Bombay independently and in co-operation with various social organisations.

During the year under report, a Civic Guide-cum-Diary, 1962, was published in English and Marathi. A revised edition of the booklet containing names, etc. of Councillors and the members of different Committees was also reprinted.

The Department also undertook departmentally production of a new Documentary Film on 'Health and Hygiene' and the work was in progress.

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 hoardings on civic sense on public conveniences. It also helped the vaccination and inoculation staff of the Health Department by persuading people to accept vaccination and inoculation, etc. Special visits were arranged to the Public Health Museum of distinguished guests and visitors to the City, etc.

Considering the usefulness of the screen in public propaganda in modern times the Standing Committee feels that greater attention needs to be given to that aspect since the Department has very few films on health education and sanitation.

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.

During the year the Enquiries Section dealt with 4,339 cases. Investigations were carried out into 881 cases of alleged misconduct, misbehaviour, theft of Municipal property, breaches of provisions of Municipal Bye-laws, infringement of licence conditions, etc. In 245 cases, punishments varying from dismissal to mere warnings were meted out. 203 cases were filed as the allegations were found to be false and malicious. In 247 cases, Departments concerned were asked to take necessary actions. In the remaining cases enquiries were in progress.

Test check of consumable stores, stationery, etc. and verification of Plant and Machinery, etc. was done by actual visits during the year to 275 offices, depot, etc and 342 schools in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

Periodical checking of balances of Petrol, Diesel Oil, etc. at various pumps was done by the Stock Verification Staff. Number of offices, sub-offices and chowkie were visited for stock-verification, and verification of stores, checking of unserviceable articles, etc., work was carried by this Section during the year.

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 eight years in March 1962.

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 subjects 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 1961, Special Numbers on Independence Day and Republic Day were brought out. The September and November 1961, and February and March 1962 issues were devoted to specific topics.

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 to improve the standard of the journal and make it more popular.

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.

The Swimming Pool was closed during the period from 30th June to 5th July 1961 for cleaning purposes. Facilities to polio crippled children were given free of charge during the year as in the past and in all 7 children took advantage thereof.

The 'IX Anniversary Day' function was held on 27th April 1961 with aquatic competitions for the Pool members. Water Polo League Matches were played with local clubs and the M. G. M. O. Water Polo Team won the championship for the first time in the year 1961-62. The team was awarded Mrs. Avan K. Golwala Trophy for Water Polo. The Annual Long Distance Open Sea Race was also held. The Pool premises were given for use, free of charge, to the Maharashtra State Aquatic Association and the University of Bombay, for holding their annual aquatic sports. Reservations of the Pool for 296 hours on payment of prescribed fees, was also allowed to school, etc. parties, as usual, which added Rs. 7,365 to the Municipal Treasury. Eight members of the Pool were selected and included in the Bombay Aquatic team for National Championship held at New Delhi in October 1961.

The Standing Committee note with regret about the two drowning tragedies which occurred at the Pool during the year under report and desire that necessary precautions be taken to avoid such tragedies in future.

The collection of fees, etc. at the Pool amounted to Rs. 1,41,065 against Rs. 1,61,557 Rs. 1,24,590, and Rs. 1,22,16, for the preceding three years.

57*. The Organization and Methods Division was set up in March 1957. During the year under report it was mainly busy with the introduction of and supervision over office procedures, the principal objectives sought to be achieved being impartial check over every communication, cutting down of delays, assessment of arrears, equitable distribution of work load, etc. The other major duties entrusted to the Division during the year consisted of (1) preparation of a Manual for the Primary Education Department, (2) Standardization of forms used by the different Municipal departments and (3) reorganization of the Record Branches, of these Departments. Scheme for imparting Administrative training to Municipal staff, started during the previous year, was postponed during the year under report.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,)

BOMBAY, 4th January 1963. }

S. R. PATKAR,

Chairman, Standing Committee.

* Paragraphs 58 to 83 of the Review of the Standing Committee relate to the Administration Report of the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

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