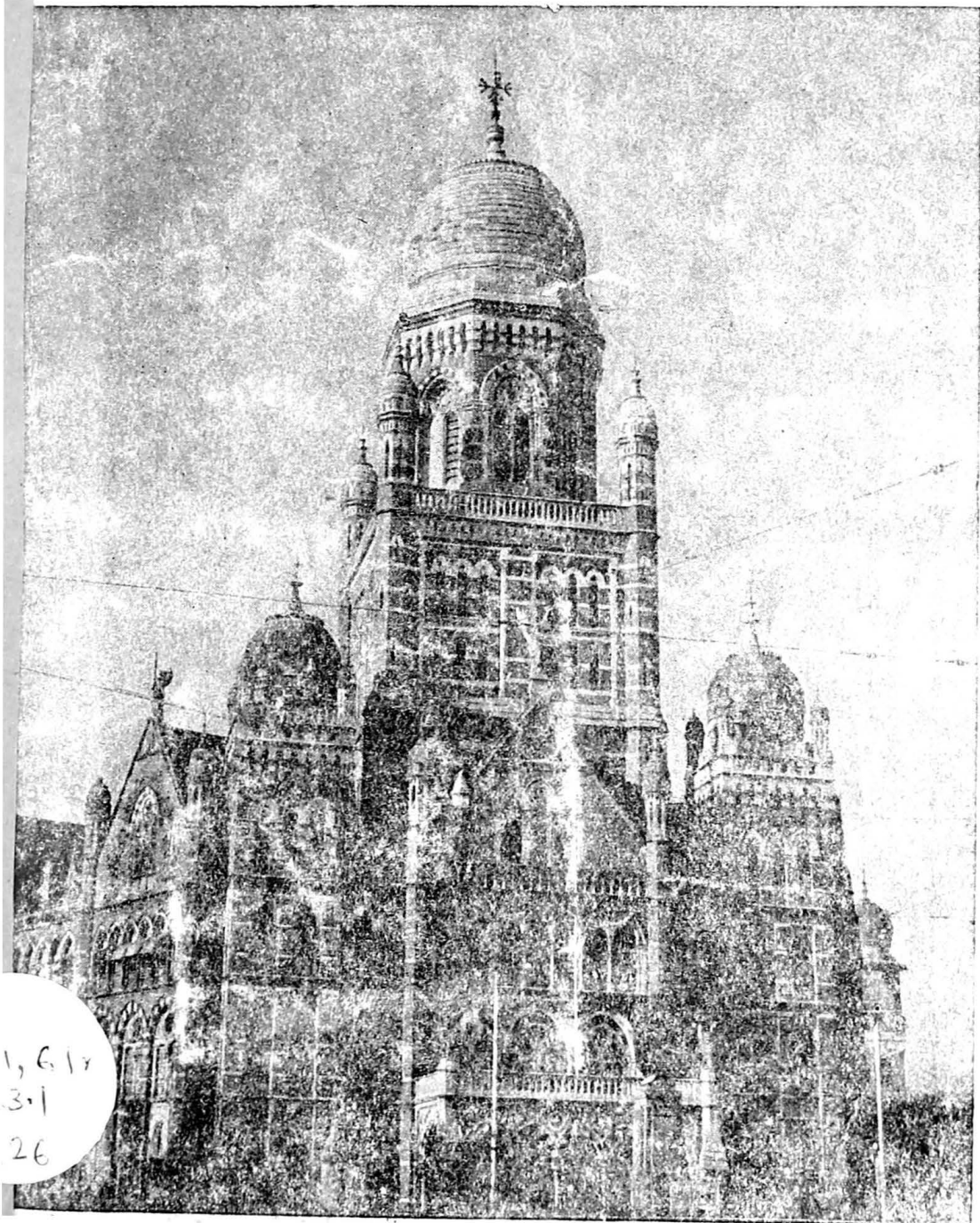


(239)

**ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
FOR THE YEAR
1962-63**



1, 6, 17
30
26

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR
GREATER BOMBAY
FOR THE YEAR
1962-63

CONTENTS

PART I

	PAGES
STANDING COMMITTEE'S REVIEW OF THE REPORT	... i-xxxvi
COMMISSIONER'S REPORT	... 1-45
Accompaniments	
1. FINANCIAL :—	
Report of the Chief Accountant, with Appendices	... 47-205
2. REVENUE :—	
Report of the Assessor and Collector	... 207-214
3. ELECTIONS :—	
Report of the Election and Town Duty Officer	... 215-216
4. PUBLIC WORKS :—	
Report of the Senior Assistant Engineer—Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme	... 217-223
5. REPORT OF THE CITY ENGINEER :—	... 225-246
(i) Planning Branch	... 225-229
(ii) Construction Branch	... 229-231
(iii) Maintenance of Buildings and Roads	... 231-236
(iv) Maintenance of Drains and Sewers (Drainage Branch)	... 236-237
(v) Private Building Construction (Building Branch)	... 237-238
(vi) Mechanical Branch	... 238-241
(vii) Transport	... 241-242
(viii) Factory Permits	... 242
(ix) Conservancy	... 242-244
(x) Development Plan Section	... 244-245
(xi) Executive Engineer (Dharavi Development)	... 245
(xii) Town Planning Schemes	... 245
(xiii) Slaughter House	... 245
Appendices	... 246
6. ESTATES AND LAND MANAGEMENT :—	
Report of the Executive Eng. Estate and Land Management	... 247-268
I Acquisition of Lands	... 247-254
II Progress of Development Schemes	... 254
III Special Roads Schemes	... 254
IV Changes in Lay-outs	... 254
V Review of Ex-Trust and Municipal Estates	... 254
VI Slum Clearance	... 255
VII Dis-housing and Re-housing	... 255
VIII New housing Schemes	... 255
IX Disposal of Lands	... 255-256
X Management of Property & Collection of Revenue	... 256-257
XI Legal and General	... 258
Statements and Appendices	... 259-268
7. WATER WORKS :—	
Report of the Hydraulic Engineer	... 269-294
8. FIRE BRIGADE :—	
Report of the Chief Officer	... 295-317
9. GARDENS :—	
Report of the Superintendent	... 319-321
10. VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUMS :—	
Report of the Curator	... 323-324
11. MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES	... 325-326
12. CENTRAL STORES :—	
Report of the Controller of Stores	... 327-330

CONTENTS—(Concl'd.)

	PAGES
13. LICENCES, SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS :—	
Report of the Superintendent	... 331—335
Report of the Chief Inspector	... 337—338
14. MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES :—	
Report of the Superintendent	... 339—344
15. PRINTING PRESS :—	
Report of the Manager	... 345—347
16. K. E. M. HOSPITAL AND SETH G. S. M. COLLEGE :—	
Report of the Dean	... 349—376
E. N. T. HOSPITAL—	
Report of the Asstt. Medical Officer	.. 377—379
17. BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL AND TOPIWALA NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE	... 381—399
18. NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE	... 401—405
19. L. T. MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, SION, AND ANNA PURNABAI DESHMUKH HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN	407—412
20. GROUP OF T. B. HOSPITALS, SEWRI	... 413—419
21. LEGAL DEPARTMENT	... 421—425
22. EDUCATION :—	
Report of the Education Officer	... 427—441
23. Research Unit—Report of the Research Officer	... 443
24. LABOUR :—	
Report of the Labour Officer	... 445—449
25. Public Relations Department	... 451—452
26. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool	... 453—454
27. Report of the Organization and Methods Officer	.. 455
28. Report of the Administrative Officer (Enquiries)	... 457—458
29. Report of the Editor, the Bombay Civic Journal	.. 459
30. Index	.. 460—464

PART II

1. PUBLIC HEALTH :—	
Executive Health Officer's Report	... 1—13
Report of the Medical Superintendent, Kasturba Hospital	... 10—11
Report of the Municipal Analyst	... 12—13
Report of the Superintendent of Vaccination	... 13
Vital Statistics—Tables in Executive Health Officer's Report	... 14—87
Index	... 89

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



(City).

The Administration Report, submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, gives in detail the working of the various Municipal Departments for the year 1962-63.

2. Dr. N.N. Shah, L.C.P.S., was elected Mayor of Bombay for the year under report and continued to hold that office throughout the year. Shri S. R. Patkar was the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri Jivraj B. Shah, was the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and Dr. J. Leon D'Souza, was the Chairman of the Education Committee for the year under report and they continued to hold their respective offices throughout the year.

3. Dr. A. U. Shaikh, M.A., Ph.D., I.A.S., held the post of Municipal Commissioner throughout the year.

4. The financial transactions have resulted in a surplus of Rs. 96.84 lacs at the end of the year instead of the anticipated deficit of Rs. 14.22 lacs. This was due to the fact that the actual expenditure decreased by Rs. 11.35 lacs over the Budget Estimate while the income increased by Rs. 99.70 lacs over the budgeted amount.

The Standing Committee is happy to note that the results of the year's working as revealed by the actuals, do not call for any reasonable criticism although the income has increased substantially while the expenditure has decreased by Rs. 11.35 lacs which would be quite in keeping with budgetting 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 over-estimating 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. The results of the year under report definitely indicate that the Budget Estimates have made much improvements towards accuracy, which is so essential in a public institution. The Standing Committee is happy to note this welcome improvement in our Budget.

5. In preparing the Budget Estimates for the year under report an Opening Cash Balance of Rs. 1,52.22 lacs was estimated. On the final closing of the accounts for the previous year, the actual Opening Balance for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,29.48 lacs as against Rs. 2,02.00 lacs for the previous year. The total income budgeted for was Rs. 16,32.25 lacs while the actual realizations amounted to Rs. 17,31.96 lacs inclusive of Rs. 40 lacs transferred from the B. E. S. & T. Fund showing an increase of Rs. 99.71 lacs over the budgeted amount and also an increase of Rs. 1,99.04 lacs over the figures of actual income of the previous year, viz., Rs. 15,32.92 lacs, exclusive of transfers from the B. E. S. & T. Fund. On the Expenditure Side the amount budgeted for was Rs. 16,46.47 lacs whereas the actuals of expenditure were Rs. 14,35.11 lacs as against the previous year's actuals of Rs. 14,89.49 lacs. The anticipated deficit of Rs. 14.22 lacs resulted in a surplus of Rs. 96.84 lacs as against the surplus of Rs. 2,29.48 lacs in the previous year.

A detailed study of the Income Side reveals an increase of Rs. 1,99.094 lacs over that of the previous year (exclusive of transfers from the B. E. S. & T. Fund). The main increases are under General Tax, Town Duties, Interest and Profit on Investment of Surplus Loan and other Balances, Miscellaneous Rebate from Government for collection of Government Education Cess, Street Cleansing and Halalkhore Service, Water Tax, etc., Mechanical, Water Works, Medical Relief and Education, Fire Brigade, Licensing, Markets and Slaughter Houses, Receipts from U. I. P. Tax and Transfer from the B. E. S. & T. Undertaking. The main decreases were under Contribution to Capital Fund, Buildings, Land Acquisition and Receipts for collection and Education Cess, grant-in-aid in respect of fines for offences against the Law, Public Health, and Gardens and open spaces.

6. As against the final sanctioned grants (including renewed and additional grants) which aggregated to Rs. 21,11.08 lacs, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,35.12 lacs, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 4,75.96 lacs. Out of this, grants aggregating to Rs. 2,55.51 lacs are being renewed for expenditure during 1963-64 and the balance of Rs. 2,20.44 lacs are being allowed to lapse as savings.

The actual expenditure for the year, viz., Rs. 16,35.12 lakhs, compared with that of the previous year, viz., Rs. 14,89.49 lakhs, showed an increase of Rs. 1,45.63 lakhs.

The main increases on the Expenditure side were under General Supervision, Public Health, Medical Relief and Education, Street Cleansing and Conservancy, Roads, S. W. Drains, Fire Brigade, Licensing, Mechanical and Contribution to Budgets B and E, Fines Fund and Pension Fund. The main decreases were under Water Works, Markets and Contribution to Budgets D and F. Additional grants sanctioned during the year aggregated to Rs. 2,50.55 lacs as against Rs. 2,81.66 lacs during the previous year.

The incidence of taxation per head for the year was Rs. 48.55 as against Rs. 44.57, Rs. 43.93 and Rs. 44.97 for the preceding three years.

7. The Opening Balance on 1st April 1962 on account of Loan Funds excluding the Loan Funds. Trust Funds was Rs. 1,75.03 lakhs. Loans aggregating to Rs. 3,71.34 lakhs were raised during the year.

The total Loan Funds available for expenditure during the year were Rs. 5,46.41 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 9.22 lakhs was reserved for the purchase of Capital Stock. The net amount thus available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,37.18 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,14.84 lakhs having a balance of Rs. 2,22.34 lakhs in the Loan Funds at the close of the year.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,19.08 lakhs on Capital Works as against the budgeted figure of Rs. 6,85.53 lakhs, the percentage by which actuals fell short of Budget Estimates being 53 as against 54 for the preceding year. The percentage of actual expenditure to the funds available worked out to 58.

The amount of the new loan proposed in the Budget for 1962-63 was Rs. 500 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 200 lacs only was raised by public subscriptions and Rs. 150 lacs was raised internally. The total amount actually raised to finance the Capital Expenditure including purchase of Plant and Machinery was Rs. 3,71.34 lakhs against Rs. 2,93.78 lakhs in the previous year.

The Balance of the loan of Rs. 150 lakhs out of the loan aggregating to Rs. 500 lakhs sanctioned for 1962-63 was allowed to lapse.

Reduction of Debt during the year amounted to Rs. 69.69 lakhs. The loan liabilities of the Corporation at the close of the year stood at Rs. 50,43.80 lakhs.

8. The Book value of investments of the Sinking Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 16,68.17 lakhs. The value of securities held in the Sinking Fund Sinking Funds. Account on the basis of market rates prevailing on 31st March 1963, including Interest and Cash amounted to Rs. 16,23.25 lacs, which is just equal to the amount to which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated upto 31st March 1963.

9. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,37.92 lakhs against Rs. 1,42.14 lakhs for the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4.22 lakhs over that of previous year. The main decreases were in respect of (i) Grant-in-aid from Government for meeting the deficit in the General Account Rs. 5.13 lakhs and (ii) Interest and profits on investment Rs. 0.96 lakh, counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 1.87 lakh consisting of increases of (i) Rs. 1.69 lacs under Rent and Other proceeds of properties, and (ii) Rs. 0.17 lacs under Contribution from Municipal Corporation. Improvements Schemes Account, General Account, Income and Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the year viz., Rs. 1,36.73 lakhs as against Rs. 1,34.84 lakhs for the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 1.89 lakhs on that of the previous year. This is made up of increase of Rs. 2.33 lakhs under Debt Charges counter-balanced by a decrease of Rs. 0.44 lakh under Maintenance of Properties and Streets.

The net surplus thus amounted to Rs. 1.19 lakhs.

Loan liabilities of the ex-Trust at the commencement of the year were Rs. 15,32.58 lakhs against Rs. 15,21.31 lakhs in the previous year. A loan of Rs. 100 lakhs was raised during the year. The repayment of loan during the year amounted to Rs. 38.90 lakhs, out of which Rs. 9.59 lakhs were paid to Government on the basis of equated payments out of Revenue and Rs. 29.31 lakhs to the debenture holders. The outstanding loan liabilities at the close of the year thus stood at Rs. 15,93.68 lakhs. Out of this amount outstanding on account of Government Loans aggregated to Rs. 7,16.80 lakhs. All the debentures in respect of loans aggregating to Rs. 48.08 lakhs originally raised from Government have now been repurchased according to the approved programme for Sinking Fund Investments. The liability to Government on this account is, therefore, only Rs. 2,40.80 lakhs. Loan Account.

The year began with an Opening Balance of Rs. 48.08 lakhs. In the course of the year, receipts on account of Sale Proceeds of Lands and Buildings amounted to Rs. 8.84 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 1 crore was raised during the year. The total funds thus available were Rs. 1,56.92 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 72.89 lakhs. The surplus in the General Account for the year amounted to Rs. 1.18 lacs and was transferred to the Capital Account. There was thus an unspent balance of Rs. 85.22 lakhs at the close of the year.

The actual Expenditure during the year on schemes amounted to Rs. 72.89 lakhs against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 1,75.24 lakhs including Rs. 9.40 lakhs on account of the cost of Management and Establishment.

The amount of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1963 was Rs. 7,03.55 lakhs including cash of Rs. 92 with the State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal and Trust debentures at par, the market value of Sinking Fund Investments at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 7,06.23 lakhs. This, together with interest accrued upto 31st March 1963, viz., Rs. 2.76 lakhs and cash of Rs. 92 with the State Bank of India brought the total amount of Sinking Fund to Rs. 7,08.99 lakhs against Rs. 6,05.12 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. 1,03.86 lakhs.

The liabilities of the loans in respect of the Improvement Schemes outstanding on 31st March 1963 were Rs. 15,93.68 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 2,40.80 lakhs were borrowed from Government as aforesaid and the balance of Rs. 13,52.88 lakhs represented loans raised by issue of debentures. Out of this, Rs. 476 lakhs originally borrowed from Government have now been re-purchased for Sinking Fund investments and Rs. 8,76.88 lakhs from the public.

The gross Capital Liabilities of the Improvement Schemes stood at Rs. 16,41.26 lakhs at the close of the year under review and the assets at Rs. 34,61.33 lakhs including the book value of lands comprised in Schedules 'W' and 'X', resulting in a Surplus of Rs. 18,20.07 lakhs.

The total income during the year under Slum Clearance, City Section, amounted to Rs. 8.21 lakhs against Rs. 6.71 lacs in the previous year showing the net increase of Rs. 1.50 lacs. This is made up of increase of Rs. 2 lacs under Rent and Other proceeds of properties counter balanced by a decrease of Rs. 0.50 lac under Interest and Profits in investment.

The expenditure on this account during the year amounted to Rs. 11.84 lacs consisting of Rs. 2.40 lacs on Maintenance of Properties and Streets and Rs. 9.44 lacs on Debt Charges, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 3.63 lacs.

The total income during the year under Slum Clearance, Suburban Section, amounted to Rs. 12.93 lacs as against Rs. 11.69 lacs in the previous year showing a net increase of Rs. 1.25 lacs. This is made up of increase of Rs. 0.42 lac under Rent and other Proceeds of properties, Rs. 1.63 lacs under Contribution from Budget 'D' counter-balanced by a decrease of Rs. 0.80 lac under Interest and Profits on Investment.

The expenditure during the year on this account amounted to Rs. 1.18 lac under Debt Charges only leaving net surplus of Rs. 11.75 lacs.

The Opening Balance under Capital Account, Slum Clearance, City, on 1st April 1962 was Rs. 35.48 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 3.27 lakhs was received from Government as loan and Rs. 19.49 lacs as grant-in-aid. Thus the total funds available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 58.24 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred during the year including discount and other charges on loan, etc. amounted to Rs. 28.66 lakhs. The deficit in the General Account amounting to Rs. 3.62 lakhs, was transferred to Capital Account. The unspent balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 25.96 lakhs.

The Opening Balance under Capital Account, Slum Clearance, Suburbs on 1st April 1962 was Rs. 36.66 lakhs. Rs. 4.54 lakhs were received from Government as loan and Rs. 15.41 lacs as subsidy. In addition to this, a loan of Rs. 50 lacs was raised from internal funds. The total funds available for expenditure thus amounted to Rs. 1,06.61 lakhs, against which expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 55.38 lacs leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 62.98 lakhs including a revenue surplus of Rs. 11.75 lakhs transferred to Capital Account.

The Standing Committee is much concerned to find such huge surplus under Slum Clearance Account of the Suburban areas as these areas which came under Corporation control only a few years back are much backward and are in great need of planned development. The slum areas in suburbs require immediate attention in order that the evil of slum life is eradicated from these areas before it takes a gigantic form as in the City today. In this context

huge surplus balance under this account is not at all a healthy sign and indicates want of necessary foresight in City Planning and Development on the part of the executive. The Standing Committee therefore desires to alert the Executive in proper time and hope that the executive will be more vigilant and resourceful to spend all available funds under this account in years to come.

10. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 3,47.72 lakhs consisting of Rs. 2,33.00 lakhs being the Contribution from Budgets 'A', 'D' and 'F', Rs. 53.41 lakhs Grant-in-aid from Government and Rs. 61.59 lakhs on account of Education Cess and Miscellaneous Receipts against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 3,35.01 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 12.71 lakhs on Budget Estimates. The increase was mainly due to rise in receipts under Contributions from the Corporation, Miscellaneous Receipts, Interest and proful on investment of surplus loan and other balances, and Contribution from Government counter-balanced by decrease under Education Cess and Rent and other Proceeds of properties.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 3,34.02 lakhs against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 3,46.51 lakhs. The final sanctioned grants including renewed grants and additional grants available for expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,80.77 lakhs. The unexpended balance thus amounted to Rs. 46.75 lakhs at the close of the year out of which an amount of Rs. 28.07 lakhs was renewed for expenditure for 1963-64 and the balance of Rs. 18.68 lakhs was allowed to lapse as savings.

The Opening Balance on account of Loan Funds excluding Trust Funds on 1st April 1962 was Rs. 16.11 lakhs. A new loan of Rs. 90 lakhs was proposed for 1962-63 but actually a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs was raised during the year. The total loan funds thus available amounted to Rs. 1,16.11 lakhs against which expenditure booked on loan funds amounted to Rs. 79.85 lakhs. An advance for purchase of furniture for new school buildings amounted to Rs. 8.75 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.14 lakhs were recouped. The closing balance at the end of the year in loan funds amounted to Rs. 28.65 lakhs.

During the year loan fund balance including the loan of Rs. 100 lakhs raised during the year was Rs. 116.12 lakhs. Against this, provision proposed in the Budget and Revised Budget were Rs. 116.17 lakhs and Rs. 190.05 lakhs leaving an uncovered balance of Rs. 0.65 lakhs and Rs. 73.93 lakhs, respectively.

The book value of Sinking Fund investments on 31st March 1963 amounted to Rs. 58,00,846 made up of Rs. 58,00,814 in securities and Rs. 32 in cash with State Bank of India. Valuing the Municipal debentures at par, the Market Value of Sinking Fund on 31st March 1963 was Rs. 58,07,009. This together with the interest of Rs. 68,478 and cash with the State Bank of India of Rs. 32 the total amount of Sinking Fund comes to Rs. 58,75,519 and more than covers the amount of Rs. 58,41,820 to which the Sinking Fund should have accumulated on 31st March 1963. The excess in the Sinking Fund investment thus came to Rs. 33,699.

The percentage of actual expenditure on Loan Works to the Loan Funds available (Budget Estimates) was 68. The Standing Committee again note with concern the failure on the part of the Executive to expend the Loan amounts sanctioned by the Corporation within the scheduled limit and hope that more strenuous efforts will be put in to augment the Loan Works Programme under Budget 'E' especially as large number of our schools are located in private premises which are quite unsuitable for imparting instruction and further as the accommodation both in the private and municipal owned school buildings is insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of pupils seeking admission to our schools and as a result whereof quite a large number of our schools are forced to meet in two shifts.

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 rate mentioned in Schedule 'G' of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act. Rates charged for the supply of water by meter measurement ranged from Rs. 1.65 to Rs. 5.50 per 10,000 litres, according to the class of properties.

Education Cess was levied at 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. The Education Cess is liable on the aggregate rateable value of all buildings and lands owned by one person in the same locality. 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 57,496 properties as against 57,385,56,692 and 56,363 during the previous three years. 54,214 properties as against

v v

54,016 properties in the previous year, were assessed to General Tax, while 2,150 properties against 2,153 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 1,132.

Properties newly erected, demolished and enlarged during the year numbered 757, 646 and 766, respectively, as against 1,122; 429 and 1,546 in the previous year. At the end of the year single-room tenements, double room tenements and flats in the City numbered 2,87,831 89,957 and 73,295, respectively, against 2,83,035, 86,637 and 71,231 in the previous year.

Rateable value of all properties in the City at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,77.62 lakhs as against Rs. 31,62.89 lakhs, Rs. 30,60.45 lakhs and Rs. 28,92.71 lakhs in the preceding three years. The rateable value *per capita* was Rs. 118.24 as against Rs. 114.22 Rs. 131.58 and Rs. 124.37 in the previous three years. In 154 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 57,496 properties with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 32,77.62 lakhs, 39,405 properties only are used for residential purposes with an approximate rateable value of Rs. 19,88.09 lakhs.

From the classification of properties according to rateable values, it is found that as many as 49,531 properties come within the rateable value of Rs. 20,000 leaving only 2,524 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 61,561 as against 63,277, 55,584 and 53,685, in the previous three years. Of this total number, the maximum number in any group was 34,391 for motor cars (including 4,886 taxis) and the smallest numbers were 30 for trollies and 51 for 4 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 the owners thereof 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 1,10,216 and 2,21,463 were issued, respectively, for Property Taxes and Wheel Tax of which 4,826 and 33,441, respectively, were for previous years. The amounts collected against total demand of Rs. 15,28.32 lakhs and Rs. 1,41.33 lakhs were Rs. 11,69.26 lakhs and Rs. 57.06 lakhs, which worked out to 76.51 per cent. and 40.38 per cent. of the respective demands. The total outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 443.33 lakhs. Outstandings involved in disputes regarding water tax and water charges stood at Rs. 78.99 lakhs at the end of the year. The figure of total outstanding is also inclusive of the amount of Rs. 38.22 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. 0.64 lakhs was involved in suits filed, Rs. 7.87 lakhs were payable by the Court Receiver and Official Assignee, about Rs. 39.15 lakhs were involved in appeals against rateable values and about Rs. 13.23 lakhs were involved in disputes regarding Wheel Tax. The amount was also inclusive of a sum of about Rs. 30.80 lakhs in respect of properties occupied on flat-ownership basis. The average of recovery to the total demand during the year under report was 73.45 per cent. the percentage of outstanding being 26.55 as against 26.49, 25.58 and 29 in the previous three years. During the period from April to July 1963, outstanding amounts of about Rs. 100 lakhs were recovered out of the total outstanding of Rs. 443.33 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 293.06 lakhs was beyond the control of the Assessment and Collection Department.

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

The total amount on exemption from General Tax allowed in respect of different properties during the year was Rs. 52.49 lakhs as against Rs. 49.45 lakhs, Rs. 42.15 and Rs. 41.42 lakhs in the previous three years.

The number of claims received for draw back and refund was 1 and 3,924, respectively, against 7 and 3,195, nil and 3,899 and nil and 2,966, respectively, in the previous three years. Of these 1 claim for Draw back and 3,371 claims for refund were admitted involving an amount of about Rs. 880.26 and Rs. 10.13 lakhs, respectively.

During the year 3,941 complaints were disposed of, of which 2,559 were against rateable value amounting to Rs. 337.5 lakhs. 40 appeals for rateable values were received in the year of which two were dismissed, one decided by the Court and 37 were pending at the close of the year.

No suit was filed against the rate-payers for the recovery of taxes but in 19 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. 43,497.73 was recovered. In 40 cases action under Section 207(1A) of the Act, was also resorted to and in several other cases, this action was in progress.

An amount of Rs. 1,613.60 was collected as Riot Tax in the year under report.

The Government of Maharashtra under their Act No. XXVII of 1962, levied State Education Cess from 1-10-1962, at 2 per cent. of rateable value of Buildings and lands in Greater Bombay. Building and lands below Rs. 74 were exempted. The demand in respect of this Cess for the period from 1-10-1962 to 31-3-1963, was Rs. 28,49,872 of which Rs. 1,960,573.52 were collected leaving Rs. 8,89,299.46 as outstanding.

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. 5,708.46 representing a charge on 371 race horses brought to the City was recovered through the Western India Turf Club against Rs. 4,787.31 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 1962, which were Rs. 56.18 lacs increased to Rs. 56.63 lacs during the year under report on account of increase in rateable values. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 27.23 lacs was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 29.40 lacs at the close of the year. The demand in respect of the tax for the year 1962-63 was Rs. 1,37.55 lacs, collection Rs. 1,04.10 lacs, while Rs. 33.44 lacs remained outstanding at the close of the year. The total collection of Urban Immoveable Property Tax thus amounted to Rs. 1,31.33 lacs during the year under report as against Rs. 1,36.82 lacs in the previous year.

There were in all 39 Class I and 20 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.

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. 7,21,226.30 as against Rs. 7,14,581.60 and Rs. 3,47,324.95 in the previous two years.

13. During the year, the rates of Town Duties continued to be the same as those prevailing in the previous year. The Corporation under their Resolution No. 164 of 14th May 1962, approved of the proposals for revising the Town Duty Schedule on the existing articles and bringing on Schedule 46 additional articles and necessary amendments to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act to give effect to the revised Schedule were forwarded to the Government and were still under

their consideration. The gross collections from Town Duties amounted to Rs. 174.31 lacs as against Rs. 157.98 lacs, Rs. 145.49 lacs and Rs. 125.57 lacs in the preceding three years. There was an increase in the net receipts by Rs. 16.67 lacs from grain, sugar, etc., while net receipts from wines, spirits and dates showed a small decrease. The amount refunded during the year under review was Rs. 21.73 lacs as against Rs. 20.55 lacs, Rs. 14.84 lacs and Rs. 13.80 lacs in the previous three years. Town Duties gave a net revenue of about Rs. 144.92 lacs as against Rs. 1,37.43 lacs, Rs. 1,30.15 lacs and Rs. 1,12.06 lacs in the previous three year. The total number of claims for refund was 19,560 as against 18,746, 14,718 and 15,904 in the preceding three years. The number of claims for refund during the year was more by 814 than in the previous year and the amount of refund was more by about Rs. 1.18 lacs.

Fees for stamping sugar bags, tea cases, etc., amounted to Rs. 1.16 lacs as against Rs. 0.97 lakh, in the preceding year. The total number of packages stamped was 11,59,689 as against 9,71,712 in the preceding year.

Town Duties collected at Mulund and Dahisar, etc., in respect of articles coming by roads, by Air and in the Head Office amounted to Rs. 55.53 lakhs as against Rs. 49.84 lacs, Rs. 38.05 lakhs and Rs. 26.20 lakhs in the preceding three years, showing an increase of Rs. 5.69 lakhs over the previous year.

14. A Supplementary Election Roll containing 324 names was published on 20th December 1962, when the total No. of voters was 18,64,325. Out of 342 applications received for enrolment, 16 were rejected and 8 were found identical to names already on roll.

Two casual vacancies—one on account of the disqualification of Shri R. K. Bhogale on 24th April 1962 (elected from Ward No. 30-Lower Parel) and the other due to the demise of Dr. S. S. Rau on 7th October 1962 (elected from Ward No. 25-Parel)—occurred in the Corporation during the year. In the By-election held on 16th October 1962 to fill up the casual vacancy of Ward No. 30 (Lower Parel), Shri R. T. Kadam was elected Municipal Councillor. In view, however, of Ordinance No. V of 1962 issued by the Government of Maharashtra—later enacted into law—the other vacancy due to the death of Dr. S. S. Rau could not be filled in, due to the state of Emergency in the Country, as a result of the Chinese aggression on India's northern borders.

15. The Architectural Planning Branch prepared in all 65 Plans, 23 Block Estimates and 60 Detailed Estimates costing Rs. 3,25.74 lacs and Rs. 1,50.71 lacs, respectively, which included Plans and Estimates for 14 new school buildings and 6 for additional accommodation in School buildings. This also included the plans and estimates for alterations, additions, etc., to the buildings and construction of new ones of different Medical institutions, etc. Plans and estimates for the proposed Fruit and Vegetable Market at Matunga Railway Station (Central Railway) 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 3,352 as against 3,351 in the previous year. 50 properties were added during the year under report and 49 properties were demolished. The work of upkeep and maintenance of buildings was carried out partly by contracts and partly by departmental agency. 311 work orders to the extent of Rs. 12.09 lakhs were issued to the Petty Works Contractors as against 370 work orders and Rs. 9.92 lakhs in the previous year. In addition repairs to school buildings under Budget 'E' were also carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 76,607.27 nP. in the year under report.

During the year under report, 21 works estimated to cost Rs. 55.30 lacs were completed. 31 works estimated to cost Rs. 3,93.68 lacs were in progress. 168 tenements under the Government of India's Subsidized Slum Clearance Scheme at Byculla, Kamathipura and Haines Road, 252 tenements for Municipal Sweepers at Chembur Labour Camp and Khar, 2,152 cheap type tenements for use of House Collapse victims in City and 80 tenements to house occupants of acquired properties, were constructed during the year. Construction of 1,214 tenements was in progress.

17. During the year 1,669 applications against 1,743 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 1,249 of which 1,050 were residential and 199 non-residential as against 543 constructed during the preceding year. 160 buildings were constructed by Cooperative Societies and 517 by employers for their employees. Although there has been some improvement in the building activity during the year, much requires to be done. If proper encouragement and guidance is given, the Standing Committee is confident that Co-operative Housing will be of great help in solving the baffling housing problem.

During the year, sanction of the Standing Committee was obtained in 599 cases for the removal of unauthorized works as against 324 cases in the previous year. The Standing Committee is much concerned over the delay in executing the sanctions so obtained by the Municipal authorities and feels that such dilatory action itself defeats the very purpose of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, in respect of removal of the unauthorised structures, whose number is on the increase every day.

In the case of dilapidated houses, the issue of notices and launching of prosecutions continued as before. In all 3,734 notices were issued during the year for repairs or removal of unsafe buildings against 4,462 in the previous year. Out of these 1,615 were complied with and 2,119 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 155 cases such authorities were given during the year as against 135 in the previous year and 1,000 tenants took advantage of it.

In 144 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. 54,724.46 was incurred therefor.

The amount spent on the acquisition of set-back during the year under report was Rs. 1,07,514.36 as against Rs. 5,81,796.17 during the previous year.

During the year 99 buildings or portions thereof collapsed as against 131 and 115 in the previous two years. The total number of persons injured was 70 and those killed was 12. The estimated damage to property was Rs. 6,15,820.

House numbering.—The works of fixing number plates to the properties in 'G' Ward was continued. Survey of properties in 'B' and 'C' Wards was completed. 790 plates were fixed and 465 notices served on the owners.

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

Preliminary survey.—5 Slums in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs admeasuring 126.82 acres, having 8,974 structures containing 36,910 families and a total population of 67,562 were surveyed.

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

Tenements under the Government of India's subsidised Slum Clearance Scheme.—Under the Scheme, 3,668 tenements were sanctioned for the Second Five Year Plan period. Out of these, 676 tenements were completed during the year, bring the total number of tenements completed upto 31st March 1963 to 2,530. 48 tenements were started during the year and 652 tenements were in progress on 31st March 1963.

Financial Assistance from Government under subsidised Slum Clearance Schemes.—The Corporation have received Rs. 7.81 laos by way of loan and Rs. 34.91 lacs by way of subsidy from the Government during the year under report. The Corporation has, thus, so far, received Rs. 63.25 lacs by way of loan and Rs. 76.03 lacs by way of subsidy upto 31st March 1963.

A further programme of Slum Clearance Scheme of an outlay of Rs. 68.16 laos envisaging construction of 1,136 tenements in Greater Bombay was formulated and forwarded last year to Government for their sanction and Government sanction to this programme was awaited. In anticipation of the said sanction construction of 512 tenements was in progress and a further project of constructing of 208 tenements had been forwarded to Government for their sanction.

19. *Dadar Purification Works.*—The Sewage Purification Works at Dadar functioned satisfactorily throughout the year under report. The total quantity of sewage received at the Plant during the year was 7,490.49 million gallons, i.e., an average of 20.52 million gallons per day against the total quantity of 6,189.31, 5,704 and 6,715.20 million gallons received at the Works in the previous three years, giving daily averages of 16.95, 15.63 and 18.39 million gallons, respectively. The total quantity of sludge gas generated during the year was 61,588,540 cubic feet, indicating slight decrease, the sludge gas generated during the preceding year being 62,170,600 cubic feet. The daily average production was 1,68,700 cubic feet as against 1,70,300 cubic feet per day last year. The total revenue realised during the year by sale of gas amounted to Rs. 2,17,081 as against Rs. 2,05,639, Rs. 1,93,868 and Rs. 1,79,850 during the previous three years. The revenue realised by the sale of dry digested sludge manure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,203.62 as against Rs. 6,907 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 36,858 million gallons. The total sewage treated at the Purification Plant was 69,443.81 million gallons and the gas generated was 68,951 c.ft.

The Sewage Purification Plant worked normally, except for the screening unit of the Plant which gave some trouble at the fag end of the year when the mechanical rake broke down due to excessive wear of the working parts. The revenue realised from the sale of gas supply amounted to Rs. 36,843.63. The gas supply from this plant in general was normal except for some period in monsoon when gas generation was low.

Colaba Purification Plant.—The Sewage Purification Plant and Pumping Station were constructed during the year under report in the vicinity of Afghan Church. The sewage treated daily averaged 0.75 million gallons. One Digestion Tank started functioning during the year. The sludge pumped daily was 10,000 gallons approximately. The average generation of gas was 5,000 c.ft. The gas was, however, not supplied to consumers due to presence of H₂S.

The sewerage system of the City depends upon the satisfactory working of Pumping and Compressor Stations and Ejectors. 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 working of the 17 Ejectors in the City was normal throughout the year.

The work of desilting sewers under a special programme continued during the year and 77,956 R.ft. main sewers were cleaned and 2,79,340 C.ft. of silt was removed. Besides 1,28,522 R.ft. of pipe sewers were also cleaned removing 36,341 C.ft. of silt therefrom.

20. During the year, 690 motor vehicles including one bull-dozer and three skid shovels were in commission as against 579 vehicles, one bull-dozer and 3 skid shovels in the preceding year. During the year 32 new vehicles were purchased.

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

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

The transport fleet for the removal of refuse consisted of 443 vehicles of different types, viz., 22 moving floors, 31 Scammall horses, 2 G.M.C.'s, 7 jeeps, 320 Scammel and by tractors, 32 fergusson trailers, 12 Devidayal trailers and 3 bull-dozers, 12 Bantam Carriers and 12 loaders. Out of these 443 vehicles 320 vehicles were road worthy during the year. As this fleet was not sufficient to cope up with the daily out-put of refuse, extra vehicles from the Maharashtra State Transport Corporation had to be requisitioned for the removal of refuse. The average collection of refuse in the City worked out to 1,800 tons per day. During the year, Scammel trailers replaced many dust bin sheds which were an eye sore to the passing public as also the residents of the area.

21. The total mileage of roads in the City limits at the end of the year was 2,50,308 miles as against 2,82,088 miles 2,78,268 miles and 278,368 miles in the preceding three years.

During the year, about 2,51,452 square yards of different types of road surfaces were renewed Departmentally out of which about 21,296 sq. yds. 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. 6.65 lacs was spent on repairs to pot-holes on carriage ways during the year. Footpaths of 4 roads covering an area of 4,496 sq. yds. were asphalted at a cost of Rs. 43,951.99.

The new Traffic channelising Islands were provided at 21 important inter sections. Pedestrian crossing Lines, centre lines, etc., on roads were demarcated as usual. Traffic Signals were put into commission at two additional intersections of roads. Traffic improvements and re-modelling of intersections was undertaken in case of 14 localities. The Transportation study has been sponsored in collaboration with Union and State Governments and the study has been entrusted to an American Firm of Engineers. A multi-storey garage at Horniman Circle in Fort is proposed to be constructed through private enterprise to provide parking facilities in the busy Fort Area.

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. 7,766 was realised on road opening fees from 1,175 permits issued for excavation of Roads and foot-paths. Amounts of Rs. 38,058.98 and Rs. 8,748.80, respectively, were realised for (1) use of roads for stacking materials and putting up scaffoldings

in respect of 393 permits and (2) temporary occupation of roads and footpaths, for erecting mandaps, placing chairs, benches, etc. in respect of 415 permits issued therefor.

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

The number of street lamps in the City at the end of the year was 13,790 as against 13,377, 13,079 and 12,784 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 31.85 lacs was incurred for lighting and maintenance of street lamps as against Rs. 24.93 lacs and Rs. 23.72 lacs in the previous two years.

The lighting of 19 roads was improved with H.M.V. lamps under the 'All-in-Hire Scheme' and 13 roads were provided with electric and gas lamps. 19 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 31 Municipal refuse wagons of 892 C. ft. capacity, was continued during the year.

The total number of wagons sent to Deonar during the year under report was 22,722 as against 21,206, 22,847 and 22,210 during the preceding three years. The total quantity of refuse removed to Deonar was about 2,02.75 lacs C.ft. as against 2,01.17 lacs C.ft. during the preceding year. The total cost of haulage and unloading per 100 C.ft. amounted to Rs. 3.06 approximately as against Rs. 2.60 per 100 C.ft. in the preceding year.

As the number of Municipal wagons was insufficient to transport the huge quantity of City refuse 50 serviceable wagons were purchased from the Central Railway in 1960-61. 61 Wagons were also taken on hire from Western Railway during the year at the charges of Rs. 4.50 per wagon per day.

The land reclaimed during the year was about 2 acres. The refuse was also used to fill up depressions caused by rain and fire.

The cost of maintenance of Mahalaxmi and Chembur Siding was Rs. 23,858.24 and the cost of repairs and maintenance to Municipal Wagons amounted to Rs. 61,675.66.

There were 4 incidents of fire at Kachra Siding at Deonar, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 14,000 to the Sleepers, etc.

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. Town Planning Scheme, Bombay City No. IV, (Mahim Area) has been redrawn by the Arbitrator as per the decision of the Board of Appeal. The final scheme was submitted to the State Government on 28th February 1963 by Arbitrator to which sanction of the Government is awaited.

During the year, Advisory Committee formed to assist in the preparation of Development Plan for Greater Bombay had in all 9 meetings.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation discussed the 'D' Ward Development Plan. The suggestions and objections received for the 'D' Ward tentative Development Plan have been circulated to the members of the Committee. The State Government has extended the limit for submission of the Development Plan to 31st March 1964 for sanction. The revision of Development Control Rules was also under consideration before the aforesaid Consultative Committee.

24. Roads, footpaths and house gullies were swept twice daily. House gullies were flushed and roads were brushed, scraped and washed periodically. The total refuse collected and removed through the Municipal agency was 6,74,000 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. Dry refuse was sent to Dharavi Pumping ground for filling in low lying land.

301 big animals and 1,837 small animals were removed to Mahalaxmi Siding during the year realising Rs. 9,445.50.

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

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

Control of Stray Dogs.—19,337 stray dogs were caught and destroyed as against 21,045 in the preceding year. 8,293 dogs were licensed under the Dog Licensing Act, as against 8,636 in the preceding year. The total income by way of dog licensing fees, etc., was Rs. 43,376.90 as against Rs. 44,705.50 in the previous year.

The work of immunizing the milch cattle against Rinder Pest was continued and 34,863 milch cattle were inoculated as against 27,969 in the previous year. No cases of Rinder Pest were detected during the year.

In addition to the above, the Conservancy Branch also rendered special conservancy and halalkhore services to various circuses, exhibitions, fairs, etc., realising thereby Rs. 1,35,800.67. Besides Rs. 81,685 were paid by Government for services rendered for cleansing Government foreshores.

Special Technical Unit.—The post of Executive Engineer (Vigilance) was created with a view to ensure proper execution of Municipal works done by contract or departmentally. The officer working in the said post continues to help the staff by paying surprise visits to various works. During the year, he was also associated with the programme of removal of unauthorised hutments in the City and arranging for an alternate accommodation to persons dishoused as a result of house collapses and pulling down of dangerous buildings.

6,816 different kinds of tests were made by the Municipal Material Testing Laboratory during the year.

3,622 jobs were completed at the Municipal Workshop, Foras Road, during the year.
 Mechanical Branch. The expenditure on Departmental and Private Works amounted to Rs. 6,02,208.

Castings, such as iron manholes, gratings, etc., were manufactured at the Municipal Foundry.

The Municipal Hot Mix Asphalt Plant at Worli worked for 196 days and remained closed for 169 days on account of rainy season. The number of boxes and Tonnage turned out by the main Plant and the pegson plants are 51,485 boxes and 14,020 tons, and 8,098 boxes and 2,204 tons, respectively.

The Crushers at Worli and Sewri worked satisfactorily during the year. The total output was 6,616.35 Brass as against 8,750 and 10,961 brass in the two previous years.

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

Possession in respect of 12 properties was obtained during the year under report. Acquisition proceedings in 44 cases in the City and 43 cases in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs were in progress during the year under report. In 23 cases in the City proper and in 18 cases in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, Government had been requested to acquire land for Municipal purposes and notifications were awaited. In 5 other cases in Suburbs awards were declared by Special Land Acquisition Officers. In 12 cases possessions of lands belonging to Government of Maharashtra and the Maharashtra Housing Board in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs were taken over. In about 327 set back cases in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs land values were fixed for the payment of compensation of the lands acquired for widening of various Roads and lanes. There were no changes in layout in ex-Trust Estates.

Out of the total area of 2,879 acres acquired by the ex-Trust, 2,385 acres covered land leased to various parties and for poor classes accommodation, Municipal Sion Hospital, etc. The balance of land, viz., 494 acres, represents undeveloped land mainly in Dharavi.

During the year, only one plot admeasuring an area of 2,144 sq. yds. and valued at Rs. 1,39,360 was leased on long lease. The total number of plots disposed of upto the end of the year was 4,307 with an area of 60,90,821 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,79.46 lacs as against 4,306 plots with an area of 60,88,677 sq. yds., valued at Rs. 12,79.37 lacs, respectively, upto the end of the previous year. Commutation of Ground Rent in respect of plots leased on long

term basis has been stopped as the same is not considered advantageous to the Corporation. The rate of ground rent is enhanced to 7 per cent. under Corporation Resolution No. 557, dated the 20th September 1962, from 1st July 1962. The amount received by way of commutation of ground rent and premium during the year was Rs. 8.96 lacs as against Rs. 12.65 lacs in the preceding year.

At the commencement of the year, the Department had in its charge 491 acquired or surrendered buildings against 529 in the preceding year. These contained 4,906 tenancies. At the end of the year there were 470 buildings with 4,841 tenements as against 5,148 in the preceding year. New residential accommodation made available in the houses erected by lessees during the year comprised of 356 tenements.

The gross demand from 4,841 tenements in the acquired and re-entered buildings for the year amounted to Rs. 10.22 lacs. Deducting therefrom losses on account of vacancies and concessional rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 9.98 lacs. The net revenue collected amounted to Rs. 9.81 lacs which was 77 per cent. of the total recoverable amount including the arrears of Rs. 2.80 for the previous years.

In addition to tenements already constructed during the previous year, construction of 904 tenements at Horse Shoe Valley, Ghatkopar, 1,000 tenements at Deonar, 10 shops at Water Street and 6 shops at Milk Street, 80 tenements at Slon and 38 tenements and 15 shops at Ghatkopar, was completed. The total number of tenements provided exceeded the total number of tenements demolished by 43,083.

The gross demand for 11,661 Rooms in *ex-Trust* permanent chawls was Rs. 20.25 lacs while the revenue collected was Rs. 18.64 lacs as against Rs. 19.17 lacs and Rs. 16.72 lacs, respectively, in the previous year. Deducting out-going of Rs. 14.22 lacs, the net income was Rs. 4.42 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, 6.35 per cent. on expenditure incurred in the subsequent years, and 4.24 per cent. in respect of constructions after 1950, the Corporation suffered a net loss of about Rs. 8.55 lacs on these tenements during the year under report.

The average population in the chawls during the year was 1,01,821 as against 96,529, 87,385 and 81,010 in the previous three years, while the corresponding figures for semi-permanent sheds including Labour Camp were 63,997, and 57,709, 52,772 and 46,060, 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 the ₹ in the maintenance of Municipal tenements.

The gross demand in respect of 6,290 rooms in S.P. Sheds was Rs. 12.48 lacs. Deducting therefrom the losses due to vacancies and concession in rents, the net demand for the year was Rs. 12.34 lacs. The actual collections amounted to Rs. 7.97 lacs which was 54 per cent. of the recoverable amounts including arrears.

The Department looked after 17 properties requisitioned for A.R.P. purposes consisting of 452 tenements and 660 tenements constructed for explosion victims at Arthur Road, Fergusson Road and Wadala Road. 660 tenements constructed for the explosion victims were purchased by the Corporation during the year by paying the demolition value to the C.E.R. Committee.

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* Estates and Shivaji Park Scheme. In accordance with this policy, additional floors over 58 buildings were sanctioned to be constructed during the year on payment of extra premium of Rs. 5.49 lacs and extra Ground Rent of Rs. 27,489. Construction of 36 motor garages on the compulsory open spaces of plots in these Estates was also sanctioned during the year on payment of extra premium amounting to Rs. 1,17,832 and extra ground rent amounting to Rs. 5,892. During the year, 227 cases of encroachment on compulsory open spaces and change of user were detected and suitable actions to remedy the irregularities were 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 aggregating to Rs. 45 were recovered. First Aid sets and sick-room requisites, such as thermometers, ice-bags, etc., were maintained at 8 chawl Centres, Matunga Labour Camp, Dharavi and Mankhurd Colonies.

The number of squatter families residing at Mankhurd and Jogeshwari Colonies was 2,328 and 1,956, respectively, as against 2,285 and 1,889 in the previous year. The recoveries of rents at both these Colonies were very unsatisfactory, due to acute unemployment

among the Squatters. As the site of the Mankhurd Squatters' Colony was required by the Atomic Energy Commission, steps were being taken to establish a new Colony at Govandi. Recovery of rent at both the Colonies was Rs. 29,265 and Rs. 69,426, against the demand of Rs. 7,97,020 and Rs. 3,03,837, respectively.

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 1,576 ejectment suits were filed against the tenants for sub-letting rooms as also for recovery of arrears of rent, taxes, etc., as against 1,015, 1,029 and 495 in the previous three years. An expenditure of Rs. 257 was incurred during the year in connection with suits previously filed. A sum of Rs. 10,557 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 60. 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 thereof etc. was 368. The annual Ground Rent of these plots would amount to Rs. 9.07 lacs.

It has been decided by the Corporation to charge premium to the assignor before granting consent for a proposed assignment. However, no premium is to be charged if the transfer or assignment is within a family or by way of appointment of new Trustees. The scale of premium for works carried out before sanction was revised during the year by the Corporation. The Corporation also sanctioned the Canopy projections in compulsory open spaces of shop plots, subject to certain restrictions and payments of fees. A proposal to re-arrange the Department to make it more efficient and effective was under consideration during the year under report.

26. The Tansa and the Vaitarna Lakes, the principal sources of the City's water supply overflowed for about 13 and 82 days, respectively. The Tulsi Lake also overflowed for about 40 days. The Vehar Lake overflowed for 4 days during the year under report.

The average daily supply to Greater Bombay during the year under report was about 957.01 mega litres as against 915.47, 914.56 and 855.90 mega litres in the previous three years. During the year, the quantity of water supplied to Greater Bombay was 3,49,309.75 megalitres, against 3,89,453.03, 3,33,817.10 and 3,13,266.64 mega litres in the preceding three years. Quantity of water supplied to the City proper was 2,67,648.67 mega litres as against 2,68,618.14 mega litres in the previous year. Out of the above quantity, supply to the Thana Municipality etc., was 3,269.45 mega litres as against 2,959.40 mega litres in the previous year. Water supplies to bodies outside the limits of Greater Bombay was 6,292.97 mega litres as against 5,040.10 mega litres in the preceding year. Of the total supply to Greater Bombay, a quantity of 2,14,052.80 mega litres or 61.28 per cent. was for domestic purposes as against 1,73,827.25 mega litres or 64.45 per cent. in the previous year which registered 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 216.42 litres, while that for domestic purposes only worked out to 132.62 litres. Percentage of total supply for domestic and other purposes worked out at 61.28 and 38.72 respectively. The total quantity of water supplied to the City by meter measurement for domestic purposes was 35,496.02 mega litres and that for trade purposes was 54,820.56 mega litres, of which 26,336.94 mega litres were consumed by mills, i.e., 9.832 per cent. and 9,860.66 mega litres were consumed by the Bombay Port Trust i.e., 0.43 per cent. 40,173.84 mega litres of water or 14.499 per cent, were wasted due to leaks and other losses through Municipal mains, etc. The percentage of the use of water was 20.46 for trade purposes, 0.238 for public purposes, such as, fire, road watering, etc, and 64.3 for domestic purposes for the City while the percentage for domestic and non-domestic use for the Suburbs was 53.09 and 33.28, respectively, and for the Extended Suburbs was 43.17 and 44.69 respectively. The total revenue by meter measurement was Rs. 3,88,64,753 for the City as against Rs. 2,97,96,337 during the previous year.

There was only one major burst on the 48" Vehar main at Saki Naka, caused by a big rock which flew from a nearby quarry. There were 83 major leaks and 2,625 minor leaks on trunk mains and 150 leaks in the Duct line and 1,978 leaks on syphon mains. All the leaks were repaired expeditiously.

Water from the various lakes was disinfected by chlorine treatment. Tulsi supply was given alum treatment for coagulation. Amomiation was carried out as in the past on the duct supply at Bhandup.

The total calls received from the Fire Brigade Department were 2,275 (of which 429 were false alarms) as against 1,985, 1,969 and 1,728 in the past three years. 18

Calls were for serious fires. They were promptly attended to. The total quantity of water used on fires by the Fire Brigade was about 29.94 mega litres as against 10.75 mega litres in the previous year. In order to enable the staff to attend to fires promptly, three vans were permanently maintained throughout 24 hours, one at Babula Tank office, 'E' Ward, second at 'F/S' Ward Office, and the third one at G/S Ward Office. As it was found that it took about 15 to 20 minutes to build up pressures, steps were taken to provide static tanks in certain localities in order to make some supply readily available till the pressures are built up.

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 15,000 and 7,000, respectively. The Vohar 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 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. The building for a refreshment stall constructed at Pawai Park at a cost of Rs. 15,200 during the last year was put into commission during the year under report. It was leased by auction to a catering contractor.

The number of complaints about short supply, etc. was 17,281 during the year as against 8,657 in the previous year. In addition, 35,219 nos. of complaints on account of temporary shortage of water etc. were received and remedied. 4,096 notices were issued on owners of houses for defects in water fittings on their premises as against 4,681 notices in the previous year. Out of these 991 prosecutions were launched resulting in 699 convictions and recovery of Rs. 4,816 as fines. 660 Notices were issued for improvement of private water supply during the year and 48 notices were issued for premises without Municipal Water Supply. 1,730 prosecutions were launched during the year including the previous year under Section 472 of which 434 resulted in convictions, 171 were withdrawn and 479 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. The total amount of fines recovered was Rs. 14,010.

16,050 meters of various sizes were maintained during the year as against 14,294 and 13,057 in the previous two years. 3,624 Municipal meters and 1,104 private meters were tested at the Municipal Meter Testing Shop. In addition 1,695 new meters of private parties were tested. Total revenue derived for meter testing during the year was about Rs. 7,108.

The total number of water connections in the City was 72,216 as against 70,527, 67,615 and 65,989 during the preceding three years. During the year 2,072 new connections were made. The figure for the previous year was 1,963. The revenue derived from the supply of water by meter measurement during the year amounted to Rs. 3,88.64 lacs as against Rs. 2,97.96 lacs and Rs. 2,32.17 lacs during last two years for the City.

During the year 430 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for severance of water connections for non-payment of taxes, etc., as against 1,572 in the previous year. Of these, in 71 cases, water connection was cut off but subsequently restored, in 57 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 and for laying additional service mains wherever required, in sides of wide roads in B and E Wards. The work was started during the last year and during the year under report it was completed in B Ward and 85 per cent. of the work was done in E Ward. 9,344 Nos. of communication pipes were renewed and 585 Nos. of disused connections were cut off during the year.

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 appertenances and consumers' pipes and fittings with the help of an electronic underground detection 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 chlorinator in areas likely to be affected by pollution until the source of contamination was detected and the subsequent samples of water were found potable.

1,061.41 meters of 4", 2,513.18 meters of 6" and 2,385.40 meters of 9" mains were laid in wide roads during the year in this area.

A similar scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation for 'F' and 'G' Wards on 28th February 1963, and the work in 'A' Ward was started during the year.

In order to remove silt in the water mains and appertenance, Hydrants in the City were flushed every two months on an average. In all 48,213 times such flushing was done during the year in the City. The work was extended to Suburbs on areas and 12,018 hydrants from This areas were flushed during the year under report.

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. 71 new properties were metered as against 205 in the preceding year.

During the year 703 estimates of compounded water charges for water used for construction purposes were framed resulting in the total revenue of Rs. 3.88 lacs as against 913 cases with a revenue of Rs. 5.95 lacs in the previous year. In addition 477 estimates for 'D' and 'F' Budget areas were prepared with a revenue of Rs. 1.41 lacs as against 546 estimates and revenue of Rs. 1.86 lacs in the previous year.

The work of maintenance of five gardens viz., (i) Hughes Road Slope Garden, (ii) Sir Pheroze Shah 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. 40,000 during the year under report. The Kamala Nehru Park and Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta Gardens were illuminated with multi-coloured lights on all Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays except during monsoon. This was, however, discontinued from October 1962 an account of National Emergency.

With a view to attend promptly to the complaints regarding water supply from the Municipal tenants, special staff was appointed and 1,583 works of different nature were carried out as against 11,747 in the previous year.

805 km. (i.e., 500 running miles) of water mains were maintained by the Department during the year under report. 64,119 works pertaining to repairs to communication pipes, cleansing of chokes in consumer's pipes and fittings, etc., were carried out as against 60,294 during the preceding year. The total cost of general works and repairs was Rs. 2.15 lacs. 6,565 repairs jobs of fire hydrants were carried out during the the year. 5 stand-by gangs were maintained to carry out urgent work, to give speedy relief to consumers in the event of chokes. 647 sluice valves of various sizes were repaired during the year. During the year 1,551 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 722 connections aggregating to 30,603 meters of consumers' pipes of different sizes were cleaned at a cost of about Rs. 7,000 during the year under report. 29 Dirt boxes were also cleaned every month during the year. On receipt of complaints 4,800 meter strainers were cleaned during the year as against 6,317 in the previous year.

5,43,127 pipes and fittings were tested during the year. Of these 3,24,726 were for private parties, the revenue derived therefrom being Rs. 43,628.

Some 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 afternoon and the fountain was Food-lit during the night.

Various welfare activities were sponsored during the year under report in the City, Outside City and Head works Divisions for the benefit of the staff of the Department. Dispensaries at Ghatkopar and Kapurbaodi continued to give medical assistance to the staff of the Department as in the past. The Dispensary at Powai was closed and in its place, a First Aid Centre was opened near Central Chlorination Plant. Similarly Dispensaries were also maintained at Agra Road, 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 upto the age group of 8 years of workers with a salary of less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

The total expenditure incurred on Water Works amounted to Rs. 4,00.45 lacs including Rs. 3,08.73 lacs for interest, Sinking Fund charges, etc., for loans raised for water works. The total revenue derived was Rs. 4,59.97 lacs, the excess of income over expenditure thus being Rs. 59.52 lacs. The total expenditure incurred out of Loan Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 1,02.03 lacs.

The Standing Committee view with concern the heavy shortage of water supply, especially in the Suburbs. The number of complaints has increased by 100 per cent. There were 17,281 complaints in the year under report as against 8,657 during the previous year and 5,369 complaints during the year before last. The Standing Committee therefore, feels that immediate steps should be taken to improve the situation. The Standing Committee further feels that the statistical data provided in the form of new connections given during the year under report is not exhaustive to draw any conclusion as to whether the number of new connections have any relation to the increasing short supply complaints, in as much as the total additional quality consumed as a consequence of these new connections is not stated anywhere in the report. Besides, the analysis of these new connections into trade, domestic use etc., is not available in the report. The Standing Committee is of considered opinion that the above information should be incorporated in future reports of the Department.

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 Roads between Vaitarna and Tansa and work in connection with the 120" dia. Pipe Lines and Tunnel of Bel Nala were in progress.

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. 11,59,043.85 in respect of 561 holdings were declared during the year. An area of 30 Gunthas of land temporarily acquired in one case for approach road was proposed for permanent transfer to Municipality, the remaining lands having been released by the Municipality on completion of the respective works.

Out of the total area of 35 acres of private, Government, Railway, Customs, Military and Aerodrome lands comprising 166 holdings acquired for the work of laying the 96" diameter pipe line from Powai to Mahim, awards of compensation amounting to Rs. 1,93,021.47 in respect of 126 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.

Most of the major works at the Worli Hill Reservoir were completed during the year and minor works were in progress.

The works in connection with Ravli Hill Reservoir, Gollanji Hill Reservoir, Powai Hill Reservoir, Ghatkopar Hill Reservoir and Bhandup Hill Reservoir were in progress during the year under report.

Filtration of Water Supply.—Experiments in filtration were carried out during the year. The Micro-Strainer Plant experiment showed that it cannot be used as a sole process of treatment for Vehar Waters. Though the results of the working of one up Flow Filter Bed and one up-Flow Contact Filter were not conclusive, their performance was satisfactory. Orders for the Supply of equipment worth Rs. 2,90,000 for setting up a Pilot Filtration Plant at Vaitarna for treating 2 million gallons of water were placed with contractors during the year. The work of renovating the 4 million gallon Tulsi Filter Plant was taken up and original suppliers were requested to submit plans and estimates for the same.

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

Work of strengthening the Anchor Blocks of the 72" dia. mains was 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 completed a length of 2,100 ft. upto the end of the year and the duct was then put into commission to meet the acute shortage of water supply to the City.

Land Acquisition.—The Acquisition of land for Service Reservoir was in progress during the year and possession of the land for Pali Hill, Rowli Hill, Gollanji Hill, Veravli Hill and Trombay Hill Reservoirs was taken over during the year.

The plans and estimates for utilising the tail waters of Upper Vaitarna Scheme of Government of Maharashtra were approved by the Corporation during the year under

report. Preliminary surveys of reservoirs, etc. were carried out during the year. The work of driving a tunnel between Mulund and Kandivali which forms part of this scheme was taken up. Pilot Project for providing Tube wells was approved during the year. Geophysical survey for selection of sites for driving tube wells to meet the acute shortage of water supply in Suburbs was carried out during the year. Tenders for providing about 25 tube wells were under preparation.

The work of enlarging 72" dia. Tansa West Main and replacing 72" dia. Tansa East main was taken up and major portion of the work was completed during the year. The new 96" dia pipe line was put into commission from 15th May 1962.

The Scheme for utilising Powai Lake Water for Buffalo Sheds at Aarey Milk Colony instead of Tu'si Lake water was approved by the Corporation during the year under report and the different works in that respect were also started.

The Committee of Experts appointed to advise on the future development of water reserves in the City had 10 meetings. The Committee submitted its report after visiting the various sites. The Experts' Committee further recommended implementation of four other Water Schemes.

28. During the year, the total number of Fire Stations were 13, viz., 11 in the City proper and 2 in the Suburbs as against 12 in the previous year.

Fire Brigade.

The construction work of a Fire Station at Chembur was in progress and nearing completion.

The Fire Brigade received during the year 3,012 calls as against 2,694, 2,547 and 2,256 calls during the preceding three years. Out of these 1,589 calls were for actual fires as against 1,358, 2,256 and 1,672 calls during the preceding three years. 502 calls were false alarms, of which as many as 170 were due to malicious interference with street fire alarms, as against 470, 410 and 394 in the preceding three years. 589 calls as against 525, 460 and 368 in the preceding three years were for special services, such as house collapses, rescue works, etc.

During the year under Report One Motor Pump with Escape, One Motor Pump with Extension and one Hose Delivery were added to the equipments.

During the year a new Wireless Control Room was put into operation. The Control Room has two sections one dealing with ordinary calls and the other with emergency calls.

The City continued to be served by 218 fire alarms posts (including 33 private ones), as against 208, 206 and 206 in the preceding three years.

There were 13 serious fires during the year. The estimated total loss to property damaged by fire was about Rs. 1.89 Crores as against Rs. 0.82 crores, Rs. 0.76 Crores and Rs. 1.71 Crores during the previous three years. The value of the insurance of properties affected by fire was about Rs. 21,69,626, as against Rs. 78,29,287, Rs. 28,94,966 and Rs. 1.44 Crores in the previous three years and the total value of the property involved was worth Rs. 66 crores as against Rs. 60 crores, Rs. 46.69 crores and Rs. 35.43 crores in the preceding three years.

During the year 135 persons lost their lives due to fires, of which 34 were men, 93 women and 8 children. 264 persons received minor injuries and 20 persons lost their lives in 199 incidents of House Collapses during the year as against 11 and 197, respectively, in the previous year. In all 53 persons died before arrival of the Brigade. One fireman, Shri Shankar K. Shinde, lost his life while doing rescue work at Juhu Beach during the year. The Standing Committee place on record their high appreciation of the gallant services rendered by the deceased Fireman.

The approximate quantity of water used in extinguishing fires was 89.01 lacs gallons out of which 69.63 lacs gallons were drawn from Municipal mains, as against 33.93 lacs gallons and 27.80 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 the practical training as well as visiting various industrial concerns, docks, etc. One Officer of the Brigade was sent to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, for training in the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers' Courses. A familiarisation course for getting acquainted with the hazards involved in Boeing Aircraft was arranged by Air India International for the benefit of the officers of the Bombay Fire Brigade.

A series of lectures was arranged by this Department for the benefit of Inspectorial Staff of some of the Municipal Departments. Lectures and demonstrations in fire-fighting were also arranged for the benefit of school children during the year.

During the year 8,515 premises were inspected as against 4,083 in the preceding year and 845 complaints were investigated as against 658 in the preceding year.

The total number of calls within the limits of Greater Bombay received during the year was 7,631 of which 1,555 were for accidents, 1,687 for maternity cases and 4,351 for hire cases, removing in all 7,166 persons as against the corresponding figures of 7,726, 1,456, 1,959, 4,311 and 7,398 in the preceding year. First-Aid was rendered by the Ambulance staff on 275 occasions as against 262 occasions in the previous year.

The total receipts on account of fire cases amounted to Rs. 42,675 including arrears of the previous year, as against Rs. 43,443, Rs. 35,206 and Rs. 30,099 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. 16,41,880 as against Rs. 13,93,688.93 in the preceding year.

In accordance with Government orders, the Director of Civil Defence, State of Maharashtra, has taken over the Fire Brigade Department with effect from 17th January 1963, who is entrusted with full operational control of the Department, and exercises the powers vested in the Municipal Commissioner under the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act in respect of this Department, since the taking over. The powers of the Corporation and its Committees in respect of this Department are exercised by Government of Maharashtra.

29. During the year under report, the Department maintained 120 sites for public recreation, consisting of 32 Gardens, 4 Fountains, 5 Band Stands, 7 Traffic Islands, 5 Open Spaces, 62 Recreation grounds, 1 Statue and 4 Box Hedges. During the year development of 16 new sites into gardens and recreation grounds was undertaken, work in respect of some of which was still in progress at the end of the year. There were 36 Band Programmes, 21 Indian Vocal Music Programmes, 64 Orchestra Programmes and 290 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, a new underground electric cable was laid from the rear gate of Victoria Gardens upto the well near the office for the purpose of working the pump to draw water from the well to feed the pond for boating facilities.

Improvements were effected at various gardens and recreations grounds by providing play apparatus, lights, etc.

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 87 occasions came to Rs. 10,213 as against 77 and Rs. 5,862, 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 1962 in the Victoria Gardens under the advice of the Indian Board for Wild life. 1,185 trees were planted on newly constructed roads and as replenishments etc.

During the year, the live stock in the Zoo increased due to births, receipt of presents, as also by purchases and exchanges, as against some decrease due to death, sale and exchange.

During the year, 171 wild animals and birds were treated in the Zoo Hospital and 101 specimens of pathobacteriological interest 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. 2,21,170.

The total expenditure of the Gardens Department during the year amounted to Rs. 16.97 lacs as against Rs. 10.29 lacs, Rs. 9.75 lacs and Rs. 10.23 lacs during the preceding three years and the income of Rs. 1,07,186.19 as against Rs. 83,257, Rs. 80,812 and Rs. 72,994 during the preceding three years.

30. The Museum was kept open to the public for 303 days as against 303, 304 and 231 Victoria & Albert days in the preceding three years. The total number of visitors during the year was 7.88 lacs as against 7.40 lacs, 7.69 lacs and 6.13 lacs of the preceding three years. During the year 13,241 students visited the Museum in parties accompanied by teachers as against 15,091 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. It was free for all on Thursdays. The daily average of visitors was 2,599 as against 2,443 in the previous year.

Reference service was rendered to about 250 students, scholars and businessmen, with the help of books and specimens.

The amount realised by the levy of an admission fee of 5 nP. per visitor above 12 years of age on 203 ticket days was Rs. 18,405.75 as against 204 ticket days and Rs. 18,117.30, respectively, in the previous year.

Six coins of the Portuguese, current in Goa, were presented by the Mayor of Bombay. Ten books were added to the library one being presented and nine being purchased at a cost of Rs. 157. An ivory shell, carved in one piece, was purchased at a cost of Rs. 224.

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

31. During the year under report, the number of Libraries maintained was 15 as in the previous year. 2,958 new books on various subjects and in five different languages were purchased at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 9,864 as against 3,032, 1,310 and 1,100 books and Rs. 9,998, Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,209, 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 stress 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 preliminary spade work of opening 5 new libraries was over.

The total number of visitors to the Reading Rooms and Libraries situated in the City during the year was about 4.50 lacs as against 3.63 lacs, 3.17 lacs, and 3.15 lacs during the preceding three years.

The expenditure in running the Libraries during the year amounted to Rs. 89,158 and the Income to Rs. 2,592.55 as against expenditure of Rs. 83,281, Rs. 80,709 and Rs. 72,862 and Income of Rs. 2,972.41, Rs. 1,987.06 and Rs. 385.14, respectively, during the preceding three years.

32. Tenders were invited for the purchase of stores during the year in 269 cases as against 177, 93 and 191 in the previous three years and the number of contracts entered into for the various scheduled articles was 278 as against 288, 272 and 225 in the preceding three years. The value of stores and other materials purchased including articles received from other Departments on Return Stores Memos. during the year amounted to Rs. 160.27 lacs as against Rs. 129.04 lacs, Rs. 191.69 lacs and Rs. 149.53 lacs, during the previous three years. Of the total purchases made, stock of the value of Rs. 159.89 lacs was of Indian Manufacture and the balance viz., Rs. 0.38 lacs represented the value of foreign goods. During the year two Import Licences were received, the total purchase value of which amounted to about Rs. 2,285. 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 56,568 Metric tons of cement worth about Rs. 81.24 lacs were purchased. Likewise 87,245 R.ft. of Cast Iron Pipes worth about Rs. 5.04 lacs, 5,880 metric tons of iron materials worth about Rs. 39.59 lacs and 4,22,844 yards of cloth worth Rs. 4.76 lacs were also purchased. Similarly, the Department also purchased 2,985 Quintals of wheat and rice for various municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes worth about Rs. 1.55 lacs. Municipal Hospitals and Maternity Homes were suitably grouped for inviting tenders for dietary articles. There were about 26 tenders for dietary articles amounting to Rs. 18.41 lacs approximately.

5,050 orders for the purchase of stores against 4,730, 6,541 and 5,325 in the preceding three years were placed with contractors and other dealers. Against these purchases and

stock on hand, the consuming departments submitted 25,504 indents and Sales Memo, as against 21,990, 43,028 and 44,059 in the preceding three years. The total turnover of the department, viz. Receipts and Issues of stores during the year was 315.92 lacs as against Rs. 268.62 lacs, Rs. 347.21 lacs and Rs. 267.29 lacs in the preceding three years. At the close of the year, the department had on hand stores of the value of Rs. 90.47 lacs against Rs. 85.85 lacs, Rs. 98.63 lacs and Rs. 61.47 lacs, in the preceding three years.

The total amount realised by the sale of unserviceable articles through private offers including mixed scrap amounted to Rs. 1.01 lacs as against Rs. 2.65 lacs, Rs. 1.19 lacs and Rs. 45,700 in the preceding three 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, since October 1960, whereby the indents are spaced out 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.

Transporting Milk powder received from 'CARE' for the use of Municipal Schools, was arranged by the Department from Docks to storing place at a cost of Rs. 7,000. Similarly Aluminium Iodised Tumblers and measures required for the Milk Scheme for Municipal Schools worth about Rs. 10,000 were also arranged by the Department during the year under report.

With a view to facilitating easy and speedy removal of materials required by the offices situated in the Suburbs and to save considerable amount by way of transport, it was decided to open a Stores Sub-Depot at Vikhroli. The plot is in Municipal possession and detailed estimates for filling in the plot and construction of a compound wall have already been approved by the Works Committee and tenders are being invited therefor. Detailed estimates for provision of office, godown building, etc., are under way.

33. During the year about 28,517 licences and permits were issued as against 26,899, 40,451 and 38,411 in the previous three years. The amount of fees recovered therefrom came to Rs. 12.30 lacs as against Rs. 11.50 lacs, Rs. 12.04 lacs and Rs. 13.40 lacs in the preceding three years. At the end of the year, an amount of Rs. 4,30,552 was outstanding as against the outstandings of Rs. 3,69,492, Rs. 1,25,781 and Rs. 1,54,943 for the previous three years. It is reported that out of the above outstandings, an amount of approximately Rs. 18,272 has been held in deposit and is being adjusted in the account. The total licence fees will thus be Rs. 14.12 lacs approximately as against Rs. 14.23 lacs, Rs. 13.88 lacs and Rs. 14.88 lacs for the previous three years.

The total number of permits issued for exhibiting sky-signs, advertisements, etc., was 4,026 realising Rs. 9.18 lacs as revenue. The corresponding figures for the last three years were 2,296, 2,896 and 3,956 permits and the amount of the fees collected came to Rs. 6.50 lacs, Rs. 6.20 lacs and Rs. 5.11 lacs, respectively.

The Department instituted 3,766 prosecutions for offences under Sections 328, 328A, 394 and 412-A of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act, as against 3,956, 4,476 and 3,530 during the previous three years. The total amount of fines inflicted was Rs. 32,040 as against Rs. 24,676, Rs. 33,955 and Rs. 24,149, respectively, during the previous three years.

The number of squatters and hawkers licences issued during the year was 45,273 and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 9.30 lacs as against 45,523, 51,902 and 46,347 fetching Rs. 6.94 lacs, Rs. 5.74 lacs and Rs. 4.10 lacs, respectively, during the preceding three years. The outstanding amount of licence fees from squatter licences as on 31st March 1963 was about Rs. 0.18 lac, as against Rs. 0.26 lac, Rs. 0.45 lac and Rs. 0.35 lac in the previous three years.

20,000 Licences were issued during the year for stall-boards and projections and the total realisation by way of fees amounted to Rs. 8,56,370.

The Encroachment Removal Section tackled 94,646 hawkers, seizing 2,45,132 items from them. The total collection by way of redemption charges of the goods seized amounted to about Rs. 2.84 lacs and the realization from the auction of unredeemed goods amounted to Rs. 15,237.

With a view to prevent fires, explosions and other dangers to the life, health and property of the citizens due to unlicensed storage of hazardous goods, especially in residential premises, the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act were amended in that respect under the Bombay Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act 1962, which came

into force from 17th August 1962. However, as the said amendments, which *inter alia* increase the commodities under Schedule M from 112 to 357, were found to be rigorous by the Trading community and other interested parties, numerous complaints were received by the Municipality as well as by the State Government. Pending consideration of the said complaints and modification of the Schedule 'M' by the State Government, the Department, it is reported, is going slow as far as the new items are concerned especially in cases where there are no serious fire risks. The Standing Committee hope that the matter is settled very early and the provisions incorporated in the Municipal Act to ensure safety of the life and property of the citizens from fire risks, are enforced rigidly in the larger interest of the citizens.

34. The total number of establishments under the various categories including Theatres, Administration of etc., on 31st March 1963, was 90,026 as against 1,10,755, 1,08,950 and Shops and Establishments Act—City. 1,06,050 in the previous three years.

The reasons furnished for the decrease in the number of registered establishments to the tune of 20,000 are not quite convincing. The Standing Committee feels concerned over this decrease in the number of establishments not only because of loss of revenue but as it implies probably incomplete accounting of establishments.

During the year under report, 1,908 complaints were received in addition to 3 complaints pending from the preceding year, out of which 1,893 were investigated, leaving 18 complaints pending at the close of the year. 437 mass raids, 262 during day and 175 during night, were carried out upto the end of the year, against 482, 481 and 432 in the preceding three years. The total number of visits and revisits paid to different types of establishments was 77,443 of which 56,680 were to shops, 12,994 to commercial establishments, 7,350 to restaurants and eating houses, 341 to residential hotels and 78 to theatres, etc. The corresponding figures of the previous year, were 99,636, 7,474, 16,000, 5,724, 350 and 88, respectively.

At the beginning of the year 1,502 prosecutions were pending while 3,155 new prosecutions were instituted during the year. Of these prosecutions 3,490 resulted in convictions, 12 in acquittals while 1 case was abated, 4 cases were warned and discharged, 3 cases were convicted and warned and 157 cases were withdrawn. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 990. The total amount of fines realized was Rs. 1,23,677 as against Rs. 1,91,705, Rs. 2,49,315 and Rs. 1,75,110 in the previous three years.

Total expenditure incurred in administering this Act, the payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, and Workmen's Compensation Act, during the year was Rs. 3,56,320.87 (exclusive of Provident Fund, Leave Contributions and supervision charges) against which the grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,24,354 was received from Government for the year 1962-63, for meeting the part of the expenditure incurred during the year 1961-62. The corresponding figures in the previous three years were Rs. 2,70,965.46 and Rs. 2,51,595, Rs. 2,54,643 and Rs. 1,75,110, and Rs. 2,34,459 and Rs. 1,70,945, respectively.

The total income by way of Registration fees, etc., for the year amounted to Rs. 2,70,446.73 as against Rs. 22,794.95, Rs. 18,550.13 and Rs. 14,393.14 in the previous three years. The sharp increase in the income from fees is due to the fees realised on account of renewal of Registration Certificates annually as per amended provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act. The amount of Rs. 2,70,446.73 comprises of (i) Registration, etc., fees, Rs. 1,00,005.38, (ii) Renewal of Registration Certificates Rs. 1,62,451.50 and (iii) Miscellaneous Receipts Rs. 7,989.85.

110 complaints pertaining to the Payment of Wages Act, were received, of which 83 were amicably settled and 15 cases were, on investigation, found to be falling beyond the purview of the Act. It did not become necessary for the department to file any case before the Authority under the Payment of Wages Act. In 2 cases claims were filed before the Commissioner of Labour. In 10 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.

During the year, the Department was entrusted with the administration of Minimum Wages Act and Workmen's Compensation Act. 2,111 visits were paid under the Minimum Wages Act of which 1,643 were to shops and the rest to commercial establishments. Breaches were detected in 4 cases, but directions were given to comply with the provisions of the Act.

35. Total receipts of the Department during the year was Rs. 60.95 lacs against Markets. Rs. 57.96 lacs in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2.99 lacs.

The number of Municipal Markets during the year was 24 including the squatters' Area at Parel Village, as against 23 Municipal Markets in the previous year, the addition during the

year being a new Municipal market at Dadar behind Plaza Cinema. The total number of regular stalls therein was 3,784. In addition 600 spaces were provided on daily payment basis. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 26.88 lacs as against Rs. 26.19 lacs in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 0.69 lac. An amount of Rs. 1,30,564 pertaining to Stallage charges of Old Dadar Market is withheld by stall-holders due to Court case.

The average percentage of vacant stalls per quarter was 1.23 as against 2.68, 3.47 and 2.78, 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. 39.60 lacs, as against Rs. 37.47 lacs, Rs. 35.56 lacs and Rs. 28.63 lacs in the preceding three years. During the year under report, works of repairs, improvements, extension, etc., to several Municipal markets were carried out. The work of collecting Scale fees at the Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Market continued to be carried out departmentally and the revenue collected therefrom amounted to Rs. 9.05 lacs as against Rs. 8.33 lacs, Rs. 8.19 lacs and Rs. 4.92 lacs realized in the preceding three years.

The number of private markets during the year was 17, as against 17, 17 and 20 in the previous three years. The number of outside meat shops was 189. The licence fees realized from private markets and outside meat shops were Rs. 95,983 and Rs. 19,600, 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 78,649 Kgs. as against 65,410 Kgs. in the preceding year. In all 1,696 seizures were effected in different parts of the City and 1,534 prosecutions were instituted for illicit slaughter, resulting in conviction of 350 persons and recovery of fine amounting to Rs. 18,451. The amount realized by selling the seized animals and skins, etc., by auction was Rs. 9,288. The amount received by way of penalty for importing animals in to the City without permit was Rs. 2,375.

During the year, the total quantity of unwholesome articles of food such as meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., destroyed was 3,10,537 Kgs., as against 3,52,769 Kgs. in the previous year.

During the year, Veterinary Officers inspected liver and Blood consignments imported from certain pharmaceutical firms from various cities outside Bombay. The fees realised by way of import and inspection fees was Rs. 38,062.

The total number of animals brought to the fair ground at the Bandra Slaughter House during the year was 18.78 lacs as against 18.26 lacs, 19.23 lacs and 18.56 lacs in the previous three years. The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 13.12 lacs as against 12.68 lacs, 13.27 lacs and 13.09 lacs during the previous three years. The total quantity of fish brought to the markets was 21,208 metric tons, as against 19,802 metric tons in the previous year. The number of pigs and piglets brought to the Arthur Road Pig Slaughter House was 12,349 and 142, respectively, out of which 12,172 and 138 animals were slaughtered during the year.

The approximate weight of dressed carcasses of buffaloes and cattle was 7,983 metric tons against 8,451 metric tons in the previous year, while that of sheep and goats was 12,410 metric tons as against 11,988 metric tons in the previous year and that of pigs was 248 metric tons as against 309 metric tons in the previous year.

36. Population Census.—The area of the City is 67.776 sq. kilometres. The population of the City as per Census of 1961 was 27,71,933. The mid year estimated population was 28,31,000. The density of population per killo metre was 40,898.

Birth and birth rate.—The total number of live births recorded during the year was 76,635 as against 74,706, 71,044 and 74,391, and in the previous three years. Of the registered births, 38,598 were males and 37,037 females giving a proportion of 104.2 males to 100 females. The birth rate was 26.7 per 1,000 of the mid year estimated population as against 26.8 in the preceding year. The number of still births was 2,863 or 3.8 per cent. of live births.

Deaths and death rate.—The total number of deaths registered from all causes during the year was 28,626 as against 32,506, 31,008 and 28,527 in previous three years. It was less by 2,146 than the annual average mortality of the preceding 10 years, and by 2,689 less 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 10.3 as against 11.7, 13.3 and 12.2 in the last three years. As per mid year estimated population figures, death rate was 10.1 per 1,000. Of 28,626 deaths, 16,533 were among males and 12,093 among females. The excess of deaths amongst males may be ascribed to the slight preponderance of males in population. The death rate among females was, however, actually higher than among males, the male death rate being 9.7 and the female death rate 11.3 against 10.8 and 13.3, respectively, in the preceding year. As in the previous years, the diseases of respiratory system were responsible for the highest death rate of 2.2 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 malformation and diseases of early infancy (1.3) tuberculosis (0.7) diarrhoeas (1) enteritis and dysentery (0.7).

Deaths among infants under one year of age was 7,249 against 8,452, *i.e.*, 12,003 less than the previous year and 932 less than the annual average of the previous decenium. The infant mortality rate for the year was 95.8 per 1,000 live births as against 113.1 in 1961.

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

Maternity and Child Welfare.—During the year under report, the main clinics at the five Municipal maternity homes and 14 maternity and Child Welfare Centres (five main, eight 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 under-nourished women attending Municipal Maternity Homes. The number of deliveries conducted in these Homes was 9,875 as against 12,184, 13,416 and 14,813 in the preceding three years. The average stay of mothers at the Maternity Homes was of 5 days. The City had a total of 2,779 maternity beds in the various institutions of which 164 *i.e.*, 5.9 per cent. were in the Municipal Institutions. One Maternity Home, *viz.*, Mahomed Haji Sabu Siddik Maternity Home at the junction of New Prabhadevi and Cadell Road was closed for construction during the year and was restarted from 10th March 1963. Considering the increasing demand from lower middle class and labour class citizens, the Standing Committee feels that the strength of maternity beds requires to be augmented further.

Social services in the shape of ante-natal and post natal care, at birth, care during infancy and pre-school life, follow up works and health education and propaganda were rendered to the public through the six Maternity Homes under the charge of 6 lady Medical Officers with a staff comprising 6 Sisters, 47 Nurses and 26 Health Visitors. The Health Visitors paid 41,750 visits in various districts against 44,720, 43,709 and 49,808 in the previous three years, while the Medical Officers personally visited 1,732 cases as against 2,209, 2,665 and 9,031 cases in the previous three 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 19 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 2,750 as against 4,056, 10,537 and 9,031 in the preceding three years. It is gratifying to note that this scheme is becoming more and more popular among women, particularly of the low-income group.

The maternal mortality rate recorded during the year remained at 1.2.

Infectious Diseases.—The total number of cases of infectious diseases reported during the year was, 5,633 as against 6,935 in the preceding year. Of these 5,579 (98.9 per cent.) as against 6,819 (98.3 per cent.) in the previous year, were from the District Registrar and 62 (1.1 per cent.) against 116 (1.7 per cent.) in the last year were from medical practitioners. There were no cases of Malaria, Plague and Cholera. Small-pox caused 93 attacks (including 16 originating in other local areas of India) and resulted in 28 deaths and Enteric Fever caused 618 attacks (including 21 originating in other local areas of India) with 31 deaths. Diphtheria caused 2,581 attacks (including 173 originating in other local areas of India) and 103 deaths. Tuberculosis took a toll of 2,586 lives and the death rate of Tuberculosis was 0.9 per 1000.

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

During the year 14,353 persons were inoculated against Cholera and 2,33,218 against Enteric Fever. Primary Vaccination and re-vaccination against Small-pox done during the year were 76,779 and 5,21,865, respectively, as against 66,952 and 13,20,365, respectively, in the preceding year.

37. The number of new cases treated at the 29 dispensaries and one mobile dispensary was 6,23,343 (3,10,058 males and 3,13,287 females) as against 6,03,278, 5,86,645 and 5,22,725 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 5,018 as against 4,789 in the previous year. The total attendance numbered 38,743 as against 31,787 in the previous year. These figures include the visits of lady doctors to patients at their homes. At 16 Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, 26,133 new cases (19,511 women and 6,622 children) were treated. The total attendance was 78,600.

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 14 beds each for males and females with a modest operation theatre and a full-time resident Nurse. The total attendance of patients was 80,825 as against 95,657, 1,04,363, 99,183 in the previous three years. The total number of new cases treated was 18,137 as against 14,248, 14,907 and 13,509 in the previous three years. The number of indoor patients among the new cases treated and total attendance of indoor patients were 444 and 6,884, respectively.

Leprosy.—The control of Leprosy in the City was exercised as before through the Acworth Leprosy Home, Wadala, with an accommodation of 500 beds. In the absence of a Municipal Institution for the isolation and treatment of cases suffering from this foul disease, the Home has been doing commendable work for over 62 years. In addition to this, the Institution conducts a well-equipped out-patients' clinic, the entire cost of which is borne by the Corporation. The Corporation also bears the cost on account of 48 beds for the Voluntary patients and 100 beds for the Bombay resident patients. Besides, the payment of cost of Domiciliary Services and Rs. 10,000 for rendering Sulphone treatment, the Corporation pays one third of the recurring expenditure of Greater Bombay Leprosy Control Scheme activities as also the entire cost of Capital Works.

The average daily attendance of patients was 196.4 and the total number of new cases treated at the clinic was 3,163 as against 3,182, 2,923 and 3,082 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 3,345 cases were examined at their homes and 524 persons were persuaded to attend the Clinic for further examination. In all 10,328 Domiciliary visits were paid by the Health-Visitors during the year, first 1,563 and subsequently 8,765 as against 1,392 and 8,854, 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 1,048, viz., Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, 760; Ramkunwar Daftary T. B. Clinic and Isolation Centre, Dadar, 88, and Sarvodaya Hospital, Ghatkopar, 200 (reserved for the Corporation). During the year 302 beds were added to the bed strength of the R. P. T. B. Hospital, Sewri, due to construction of two new Buildings. All the four T. B. clinics which serve as outpatient centres for admissions to T. B. Hospitals 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 5,821 as against 5,315 during the previous year. The total number of patients treated was 4,662 as against 3,614, 3,821 and 3,398 during the previous three years. Of these 3,713 were discharged as improved, 8 were non-Tuberculosis cases, 58 were discharged as not improved, 192 left prematurely against advice, 257 (as against 221 of last year) died, and 715 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The largest number of admissions was within the age group between 21-26 years, as against 16 to 30 years, 20-35 years and 21-25 years in the previous three years. Mortality figures revealed high incidence in the age group of 26-30 years. The ratio of deaths per cent. to the total number of patients treated was 5.53. 312 surgical operations in various stages were performed during the year as against 436, 407 and 579 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 was 5,548 as against 9,079, 15,053 and 18,757 during the preceding three years. 1,334 P. P. Refills and 74 A. P. refills were also given in the Wards to indoor patients.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Group of T. B. Hospitals, Sewri, was Rs. 22.52 lacs as against Rs. 15.21 lacs, Rs. 16.10 lacs and Rs. 13.46 lacs in the previous three years. The average expenditure per patient per day was Rs. 10.48 as against Rs. 9.57, Rs. 10.33, and Rs. 8.67 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. 3,64,748 plus Rs. 22,468 for medicines, as against Rs. 64,571 plus Rs. 17,812 for the previous year.

At the R. D. T. B. Clinic and Isolation Centre at Dadar, 277 new cases were admitted during the year. 220 cases were discharged as improved, 30 discharged as not improved, 54 left prematurely against medical advice, 52 died and 80 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. 29,805. Donations aggregating to Rs. 1,523 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 dreaded 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 high incidence of mortality due to this disease 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, 19,629 cases were treated as against 19,473, 20,238 and 19,466 in the previous three years. Of these 17,741 were males and 1,888 were females. For prophylaxis 30,997 persons attended the municipal prophylactic centres as against 28,629, 26,951 and 20,885 in the previous three years, the average daily attendance for treatment and prophylaxis being 964.1 against 887.8 in the previous year.

614 samples 404 (ante-natal and 210 post-natal) of blood were received from Municipal Maternity Homes for investigation of Syphilis. Out of these 73 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.

The total attendance at the Venereal Diseases Clinic at Bellasis Road for venereal and non-venereal, etc., cases was 2,57,548 as against 2,34,211 in the previous year.

40. During the year, out of about 2,55,420 School Children in Municipal Schools 81,494 were examined, as against 39,221 in the previous year and of them 71,006 were found defective. The total number of defects was 1,75,697. The defects noticed were communicated to the guardians. Arrangements to treat 2,671 new and 16,300 old cases were made in the School Clinics at the K. E. M. Hospital. During the year 541 schools and classes were visited by the School medical staff to complete the examination of 81,494 pupils, 43,075 boys and 38,420 girls and 30 special cases. The Medical Officers interviewed 3,026 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. 267 children with error of refraction were prescribed and supplied spectacles, free of charge. All the Schools were supplied with emergency outfit. 24 children suffering from Leprosy were disallowed from attending Schools. 209 new and 2,907 repeated cases of Dental defects were treated at the Nair Hospital Dental College. 1,154 children suffering from scabies, ringworms and boils were treated in the schools by the School Medical Officers. 163 tonsil operations were performed at the School Clinics. 608 suspected cases of T. B. were screened and examined at the Municipal T. B. Clinics. 1,05,433 children of Municipal Schools and 425 Children of Private Schools were got re-vaccinated. 520 and 1,317 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. 3,711 domiciliary visits and 803 revisits were paid to ailing children to guide the children as regards their care and diet.

1,52,938 children from Municipal Schools were inoculated against typhoid. 69,253 children were vaccinated with tuberculin test of whom 40,446 were found positive. 20,521 children were given B.C.G. Vaccination.

During the year under review 53,130 certified undernourished children could be catered with 200ml. 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. 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. The scheme has been transferred under the Education Department from 10th September 1962.

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 15,616 as against 25,073, 32,542 and 24,775 in the preceding three years, the daily average of admission being 358 as against 591, 817 and 652, in the preceding three years. Of the total number of patients, 763, 3,355 and 117, respectively, suffered from Enteric Fever, Diphtheria and Small-pox. The fatality rate to the total admission was 2.5 per cent. On account of heavy admissions of cases of major infectious diseases, restriction on admissions of cases suffering from less dangerous diseases had to be imposed.

As reported by the Commissioner this Hospital is unable to meet the growing needs of the citizens. Considering the importance of isolation in the prevention of infectious diseases and as an important measure for prevention of outbreak of epidemic, the Standing Committee feels much concerned about the delay in augmenting the bed strength of this Hospital suitably to meet the growing needs of the City. The necessity of establishing a separate Hospital for Suburbs has been an accepted fact and steps to acquire the land for the purpose are being taken. Taking into consideration the suffering of the suburban population due to absence of a Hospital for isolating infectious diseases cases near their homes the Standing Committee feel that the project brooks no further delay and hope that the Executive will take immediate steps to finalise the said Scheme.

The total expenditure of the Hospital during the year was Rs. 16.08 lacs as against Rs. 20.36 lacs, Rs. 25.41 lacs and Rs. 20.56 lacs in the preceding three years.

42. The bed accommodation in the Hospital was 756 during the year under report. The beds were distributed amongst men, women and children patients as 399, 253 and 104, respectively. The accommodation was fully occupied throughout the year and there was constant overcrowding in the Wards. The total number of in-patients admitted during the year was 41,309 as against 38,197, 33,859 and 31,052 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 989.2 as against 941 in the preceding year. The average number of days each patient was resident was 8.7 as against 8.96, 9.9 and 10.3 in the last three years. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 11.07 as against Rs. 9.48, Rs. 9.21 and Rs. 10.0 in the previous three years. The average cost per inpatient admitted was Rs. 96.72 as against Rs. 85.35, Rs. 93.01 and Rs. 100.10 in the previous three years. Out of 2,904 deaths as many as 645 died within 24 hours of admission, 870 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 2,81,767 as against 2,66,879, 2,35,249 and 2,34,117 in the preceding three years. The total number of out-patients attendance including casualty patients during the year came to 8,15,980 as against 8,54,327, 8,07,743 and 7,97,819 in the preceding three years. The highest number of out-patients attendance on any one day was 3,855 as against 4,100, 3,520 and 3,930 in the preceding three years, while the daily average attendance of out-patients was 2,675 as against 2,801, 2,718 and 2,686 in the preceding three years.

The Poor Box Charity Fund from which relief was rendered to poor patients, continued to give relief and comforts to deserving patients which or inarily could not be given out of the Municipal Fund. An amount of Rs. 80,003.62 as against Rs. 1,37,220.88, Rs. 1,00,157.37 and Rs. 74,663.75 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. 17,246.68 were received by way of donations and Rs. 12,684.03 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 Cardiology 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.

The Dr. Jyraj N. Mehta Pharmaceutical Laboratory, attached to the Hospital, manufactured many injectables, viz., 69,716 transfusion bottles 2,027 ampules and about 1,183 litres of loose sterile solutions and 82.4 litres of Stain and Miscellaneous Solutions. The market value of the above product was Rs. 1,26,722. The Blood Bank worked satisfactorily and during the year 459 samples of blood were issued to the patients and 4,823 samples of blood were collected including the voluntary donors, at a cost of Rs. 52,714.

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 533 new convalescent patients were transferred from the aforesaid Hospitals and other medical institutions.

1,339 Food Handlers working in hotels and restaurants in the City were referred to the hospital for examination of which 847 persons attended. 814 Food-handlers were found fit, 10 unfit and 23 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. 49.91 lacs as against Rs. 42.15 lacs, Rs. 40.58 lacs and Rs. 36.30 lacs in the previous three years.

43. The bed accommodation of the Hospital which was formerly 370, was raised to 475 beds from 1st December 1962 (415 non-paying, 50 paying and 10 for Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital B. E.S. & T. employees), 29,920 patients were admitted during the year and Bai Annapurnabal Deshmukh Hospital for Women as against 25,566, 22,845 and 22,926 during the preceding three years. The highest number of in-patients on a single day was 670. The daily average number of in-patients was 554.7 as against 495.7, 460.5 and 450.7 in the preceding three years. The average number of days each patient was resident was 6.7 as against 7.4, 7.3 and 7.1 during the preceding three years.

The total number of in-patients treated was 30,429 including 509 of the previous year as against 26,044 and 478, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of maternity and gynaec cases was 10,061 as against 9,269 in the preceding year.

The total number of operations performed on in-patients was 9,898 as against 7,346, 7,820 and 8,314 in the preceding three years. The average cost per in-patient on diet per day was Rs. 1.13 as against Rs. 1.10, Rs. 1.05 and Re. 0.99 in the preceding three years. The total average cost per day per in-patient was Rs. 11.99 as against Rs. 8.72 in the preceding year.

The total number of new out-patients was 1,63,245 with a daily average of 538.7 as against 1,51,850 and 494.6, respectively, in the preceding year and 1,47,839 and 475.3 respectively, in the year preceding the last. The total number of out-patients attendance was 5.53 lakhs with a daily average of 1,825.2 as against 5.56 lakhs and a daily average of 1,813.1, respectively, in the preceding year and 5.89 lakhs and a daily average of 1,896.2, respectively, in the year preceding the last. The highest number of out-patients attendance on a single day was 3,003 as against 2,935, 2,750 and 2,823 in the preceding three years. The total number of operations performed on out-patients was 8,546 as against 8,195, 8,048 and 7,862 in the preceding three years. 35,943 accidents and other emergency cases were treated in the Casualty Department as against 33,768, 28,495 and 26,700 in the preceding three years.

Out of the patients treated at the Hospital during the year, 1,914 died. Out of 1,914 deaths, 835 deaths took place within 24 hours of admission, 273 after 24 hours, but within 3 days of admission and the remaining 806 died after 3 days of admission in the Hospital.

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 1,621 as against 1,377, 1,639, and 1,704 in the preceding three years. 189 major and 227 minor operations were performed on paying patients as against 152 and 260, 237 and 242, and 210 and 343, respectively, in the preceding three years.

The Pathological and Bacteriological investigations in respect of 84,179 in-patients and 56,731 out-patients were carried out during the year as against 73,356, 98,534 and 40,499 and

54,963, 60,362 and 52,926, respectively, in the preceding three years. 483 autopsies were also performed during the year as against 394 in the preceding year.

The total number of cases treated by the Occupational Therapy Department during the year under report was 2,146 while 29,882 cases were treated in the Physio-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 1,367 needy patients and rendered help to patients for placement, rehabilitation, etc.

The Poor Box Fund at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 1,32,979.10 as against Rs. 67,632.74 in the previous year. During the year, a sum of Rs. 65,366.36 was collected from the Charity Boxes and by way of donations, etc., and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,607.26. A balance of Rs. 85,371.84 remained in the Poor Box Fund at the close of the year.

Nurses' Training School.—70 Student Nurses were admitted for training in General nursing course of which 24 were successful in examination. 34 Student Nurses were sent for examination in Midwifery and 27 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. 30.42 lakhs as against Rs. 22.72 lakhs in the preceding year.

44. The Hospital has an accommodation of 336 beds distributed among men, women *Bai Yamunabai L. Nair* and children patients as in the last year. The accommodation was *Charitable Hospital*. fully occupied throughout the year. During the year, on an average, 79.84 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 21,769 as against 22,506, 20,184 and 19,164 in the previous three years. The daily average number of in-patients was 415.84 as against 442.91, 422.84 and 431.07 in the previous three years. On an average, each patient was resident for 6.97 days as against 7.18, 7.64 and 8.21 days in the previous three years. The total number of in-patients treated was 22,191 including the balance of 422 of the previous year of whom 6,323 were cured, 9,341 were relieved, 4,780 left the hospital against medical advice or were otherwise discharged, 1,340 died and 407 remained at the close of the year. The average cost per in-patient per day was Rs. 9.40 against Rs. 9.84, Rs. 9.51 and Rs. 8.67 during the preceding three years.

The total number of Out-patients treated was 3,16,698 against 3,40,532, 3,37,129 and 3,42,501 in the preceding three years and the average number of out-patients' attendance per day was 1,038.35 against 1,116.50, 1,087.51 and 1,101.29 in the preceding three years. The highest out-patient's attendance on a single day was 1,454 against 1,694, 1,624 and 1,707 in the preceding three years. The highest number of new cases in the Out-patients Department on a single day was 710 and of the old cases treated was 904 during the year under report. The average cost per out-patient per day was Rs. 1.17 against Rs. 1.47, Rs. 1.04 and Re. 0.95 during the preceding three years. During the year 6,071 and 5,902 operations were performed respectively on in-patients and out-patients against 6,025 and 5,597, respectively, during the last year.

9,444 in-door patients were dispensed with special prescriptions during the year, working out an average of 26 patients daily. 2,86,492 Out-door patients were dispensed giving an average of 590 patients daily.

The total amount in the Poor Patients' Fund by way of receipts amounted to Rs. 54,913.72 and Rs. 7,277 were by way of donations and Rs. 13,888.27 by way of collections from the boxes kept in wards and out-door department.

During the year 2,652 blood transfusions were administered and a sum of Rs. 40,227.70 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 consisting of staff and students worked actively during the year under report. 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, cheese and wheat through the National Catholic Welfare Council.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Hospital including liabilities amounted to Rs. 23.24 lakhs against Rs. 20.53 lakhs, Rs. 20.60 lakhs and Rs. 17.20 lakhs 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 55 patients were admitted and 33 were the balance left over from the last year. Out of these 62 were discharged and 25 died. The maximum number of in-patients admitted on a single day was 37 and the daily average of admission of in-patients was 0.15 during the year.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 26,516 and the daily average cost worked out to Rs. 1.54 per patient.

46. During the year under report, 115 fresh admissions were made. Of the 798 students on the roll, against 670 in the previous year, 299 were lady students and 287 post-graduate and research students, against 251 and 247, respectively, in the previous year. Out of 461 students sent up for various examinations, 270 passed the whole examination against the corresponding figures of 549 and 348 of the previous year.

The number of male students residing in the Male Students' Hostel during the year was 148, while the number of lady students accommodated in the Lady Students' Hostel was 61. In order to meet the increasing demand for under-graduate students as also internees, research students, etc., a new Hostel at Naigaum was acquired with an accommodation for 84 students. During the year, 293 students took advantage of this hostel. Income derived from the College and the Hostels by way of tuition fees, hostel rent, etc., was Rs. 1.62 lacs against Rs. 1.79 lacs, Rs. 1.61 lacs and Rs. 1.37 lacs in the previous three years, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10.17 lacs (including payment of Dearness Allowance of Rs. 1.78 lacs) against Rs. 8.10 lacs, Rs. 9.62 lacs and Rs. 7.53 lacs in the preceding three years. The income derived from and the expenditure incurred on the Hostels were Rs. 14,613 and Rs. 43,997, respectively, as against Rs. 20,718 and Rs. 35,789 in the previous year. The gross and net cost per student worked out at Rs. 1,990.14 and Rs. 1,672.89, respectively, as against Rs. 16,252.90 and Rs. 1,286.65 in the previous year. The amount of fees received from the post graduate students was Rs. 25,810 as against Rs. 18,825 in the previous year.

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

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

The College allotted an amount of Rs. 23,460.95 for National Defence Fund.

47. The College had 343 under-graduate students on the roll at the close of the year, out of whom 148 were lady students. Besides, there were 131 post-graduate students including 31 lady students. 67 students passed the Final M. B., B. S. Examination and 21 students passed various other examinations held in 1962. The hostel attached to the College provided accommodation for about 200 male students. The total number of students residing in the hostel was 175 including that of N. H. Dental College. Arrangements to accommodate the lady students in the G. S. Medical College Hostel were discontinued on 15th February 1963 and 26 lady students including Dental College students were accommodated in the new Ladies' Hostel at Haji Ali Park. The expenditure incurred for the Hostel was Rs. 1,89,092, including cost of Extension Building and furniture while the income was Rs. 23,159.

The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the College amounted to Rs. 6.15 lakhs as against Rs. 6.15 lakhs, Rs. 5.60 lakhs and Rs. 5.41 lakhs in the preceding three years. The total income by way of tuition fees, miscellaneous etc. receipts amounted to Rs. 1.00

The teaching staff, students and Medical and Nursing staff collected an amount of Rs. 12,267.37 for the National Defence Fund. Out of this amount Rs. 5,546.87 was remitted to the Bombay University and the remaining amount of Rs. 6,620.50 to the Citizens' Defence Committee.

43. During the year under report, 43 students including 7 ladies passed the Final B. D. S. and M. D. S. Degree Examinations of the Bombay University from the College. The College has 87 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 modern lines and also to facilitate teaching of Dentistry. There were 278 students including 44 lady students on the roll as against 260 and 38, 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. 2,001 Municipal school children were treated at the Dental Clinic. During the year 92,974 patients, 45,783 males, 29,676 females and 17,515 children were treated as against 91,972, 87,727 and 77,390 in the preceding three years. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 4.97 lacs as against Rs. 4.26 lacs, Rs. 4.20 lacs, and Rs. 3.34 lacs in the preceding three years and the total revenue by way of fees from students and patients was Rs. 1.24 lacs, against Rs. 1.80 lacs, Rs. 1.17 lacs and Rs. 1.16 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 referred to them. A special Department of Speech Therapy has been recently started for treating patients for speech defects. 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, etc.

The total amount in Poor Box Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 28,541.86. A sum of Rs. 2,284.58 was forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay, being the collection made by the students during the year towards the National Defence Fund.

48-A. An Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital was opened during the year under Report at the Improvement Trust Building, Fort, with a view to relieving pressure on the general Municipal Hospitals and for providing a useful training ground for the future Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons. An amount of Rs. 2,50,000 has been donated by Seth Mangomal Atmasing to the Corporation for establishing a Post-Graduate Institute of Oto-rhinolaryngology and Research at the Hospital which will be the first of its kind in India. The Hospital has a provision for 100 beds. The Out-patient Department of the Hospital started functioning from 15th December 1962. Indoor patients were admitted from 1st January 1963.

Of the proposed 100 beds, 20 were commissioned till the end of the year. 321 in-patients were admitted of whom 307 were cured, 1 was relieved, 1 discharged and 3 left against medical advice, leaving 9 patients under treatment at the end of the year. The average stay of an in-patient at the Hospital was 1.3 days. The highest number of in-patients admitted on a single day was 12. No patient died after admission or operation. The total number of Out-patients was 4,543 bringing the daily average attendance of Out-patients to 51.6. The highest attendance of Out-patients on a single day was 87.

122 operations were performed on Out-patients and 295 on the In-patients during the period under report.

An amount of Rs. 363.24 was collected for the Poor Box Fund during the period.

49. At the close of the year, there were 3,76,109 pupils in 673 schools and 146 classes in Greater Bombay, including Extended Suburbs, the number in the City being 2,47,059 pupils in 416 schools and 62 classes; in the Suburbs 99,519 pupils in 191 schools and 58 classes; and in the Extended Suburbs 29,540 pupils in 66 schools and 26 classes. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 3,49,454 pupils in 673 schools and 146 classes in Greater Bombay, which was made up of 2,38,866 in 391 schools and 56 classes in the City; 84,904 pupils in 172 schools and 40 classes in the Suburbs, and 25,684 pupils in 61 schools and 21 classes in the Extended Suburbs. Thus, during the year, there was a net increase of 25,684 pupils in Municipal Schools. The highest number of pupils on roll was 4,07,310 at the end of July 1962. The number fell to 3,76,109 at end of March 1963. The average attendance of pupils throughout the year was 3,51,603 as against 3,11,937 in the previous year. The total number of teachers in Greater Bombay

at the end of the year was 10,204 of whom 9,895 were ordinary and 309 Special Teachers as against 9,129 teachers of whom 8,803 were ordinary and 374 Special Teacher in the preceding year. Out of 9,895 ordinary teachers 9,302 were trained as against 8,202 out of 8,803 ordinary teachers in the previous year. The percentage of trained teachers was 94.01 as against 93.17 in the preceding year.

The requirements of teachers in Municipal Schools are assessed as per Class-Room formula approved by the Education Committee. Under a new set-up of school administration Municipal Schools were grouped into Beats and Beats into Divisions for purposes of supervision and administrative work. The new set-up worked well during the year. There were 39 Beats in different localities in Greater Bombay.

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. Out of 819 Schools and classes about 520 Schools and Classes were required to be run in two Sessions and more than two sessions for want of sufficient accommodation and 4,099 class-rooms were used twice, as against 605 schools and Classes and 4,114 class-rooms in the previous year. A programme of construction of new school buildings, which is being implemented on a larger scale, would improve the situation considerably in a few years.

As in the past, the syllabus of studies was divided month by month for the guidance of teachers and for facilitating gradual completion of studies in time as per Schedule. Teaching aids were supplied to schools and additional teaching aids, such as maps, charts and models were prepared by the teachers themselves. Hindi was continued to be taught in the Upper Primary classes. Parents and guardians were kept informed of the progress, conduct and attendance of their wards by forwarding to them the Progress Cards every month. Written Examinations of pupils of Standards I to VII were held in the months of March and April 1963 by a Central Examination Board specially constituted for the purpose. A supplementary Examination was held in June 1963 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 July 1962.

In all 16,302 pupils appeared for the Primary Schools Certificate Examination—1963, and out of them 8,213 were declared successfully giving a percentage of more than 50.

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

The 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 in upper primary standards was introduced since 1960 and it was 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 47 pupils in the First Year and 107 in the Second Year were under training. All the 47 Trainees of the I Year Class were promoted to the II Year Class. Out of 107 Trainees of the II Year Class, 87 (*i.e.*, 81.3 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. Out of 43 trainees in the Class (One year's course) who appeared for the P.T.C. Examination, 39 (*i.e.* 90 per cent.) were successful.

The number of Municipal owned buildings at the beginning of the year was 126, of which 46 were in the City, 50 in the Suburbs and 30 in Extended Suburbs. 11 Schools were built during the year under report. Thus the number of school buildings at the close of the year was 137.

336 Schools (including classes) with 1,55,894 pupils were housed in Municipal owned school buildings, and 448 schools (including classes) with 2,10,776 pupils were housed in rented buildings. 35 schools with 9,445 pupils 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 with the existing accommodation. It is also difficult in the present housing conditions to acquire additional accommodation except by way of construction of new school buildings or extending the existing ones. The Department is making a steady and planned progress towards acquisition of private plots and structures, etc., wherever possible. The work of Extension of 12 School buildings is in progress. School buildings at 15 different sites in the City and Suburbs 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. Instruction 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 Seminars, Exhibitions and Cleanliness Week, *Sharad Utsav*, Dramatics and Folk Dance competitions, 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. Five Mass Drill Displays were held during the year—three in the City and one each in the Suburbs and Extended Suburbs. Sports were held as usual 100 teachers were imparted training in Physical Training Class, during the year. Bharat 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 359 out of which 233 were in the City, 83 in the Suburbs and 43 in the Extended Suburbs as against 348 in the previous year. The total number of teachers in Aided Schools was 3,520 (2,993 ordinary and 527 special) imparting education to 1,12,940 pupils as against 3,482 teachers (2,965 ordinary and 517 special) imparting education to 1,04,595 pupils in the previous year. The total number of Recognised Schools not receiving Grant-in-Aid was 125 (82 in the City, 21 in Suburbs and 22 in Extended Suburbs) with 987 teachers imparting education to 28,032 (20,072 in the City, 4,068 in Suburbs and 3,892 in Extended Suburbs) pupils as against 942 teachers imparting education to 23,908 pupils in 122 schools, in the previous year.

The total amounts of Grants recommended for payment to all schools in Greater Bombay during the year was Rs. 5,99,859 (including token grants of Rs. 86,859).

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. 5.37 in the City and Suburbs and Rs. 5.50 in the Extended Suburbs.

The average cost per pupil in the Municipal schools calculated on the basis of the average number of pupils on rolls as on 31st March 1963 for City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs was Rs. 88.80 as against Rs. 83.22 in the City and Suburbs and Rs. 55.46 in the Extended Suburbs as on 31st March 1962.

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 greater efforts require to be made to push through the proposals for construction of school buildings, considering the fact that the living conditions in most private buildings accommodating our Municipal schools and classes are far from satisfactory. Besides, due to continuous increase in number of students attending our schools the available school accommodation falls short of the requirements. To meet the situation we have to accommodate as many as 50 to 60 pupils in a class which not only acts as an impediment in proper instruction of school children but at the same time tells adversely on their healthy growth. The Standing Committee, therefore, desire that sufficient sites for school buildings be secured especially in the City and the programme of construction of new school buildings be 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 projects 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

and their extent, the relation, if any, between wastage and stagnation, in relation to the age of children, the subjects in which children commonly fail at different levels, and other similar aspects. The study covered the progress of about 6,000 children selected from 16 schools at random :

(2) Continuance of Intelligence Testing as an aid to the selection of primary teachers. In all 947 Teacher-Candidates in different languages were tested during the year ;

(3) Preparation and publication of pamphlets on 'The Teaching of Arithmetic and Composition' and 'Teaching Civics and General Knowledge', etc., in Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu for distribution to Schools;

(4) Graded assignments in Arithmetic for children of Standard I to III were made available in the absence of Text Books ; and

(5) Study designed to raise the Standard of School achievement at different levels.

The other projects such as (i) Experiments in teaching in selected experimental Schools (ii) promoting reading habits and reading interest in children and (iii) study designed to minimise the extent of failures in Standards I, II and III by evolving more effective methods were carried out during the year under report, as directed by the Research Advisory Committee.

50 During the year under report 206½ metric tons of bleached and unbleached paper was purchased out of which 67 3/4 Metric tons was from the Government and the rest 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 Schedules, Municipal Chief Auditor's Administration Report, and the Committee Proceedings, was also executed for the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking, at a total cost of Rs. 22,956.84. The total number of printing jobs carried out were 9,348 and number of pages printed were 34,494 as against 9,805 and 50,325 in the preceding year. The total quantity of paper consumed during the year under report was 226 metric tons as against 177 1/2, 257.25, and 215 1/2 tons in the preceding three years.

The transactions of the Press for the year closed with a surplus of Rs. 6,699.69 on the total turnover of Rs. 14,61,195 against the surplus of Rs. 7,592 and the turnover of Rs. 14,60,787 for the preceding year. The labour staff as on 28th February 1963 consisted of 250 workers as against 247, 252, and 267 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 13,221 files, against 13,337, 14,556 and 9,827 files in the previous three years, addressed 1,603 letters against 1,569, 1,884 and 2,238 letters in the preceding three years to outside parties or their legal advisers and gave opinions on different departmental matters and advise on 149 documents against 124, 56 and 195 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, etc. that were completed.

The income by way of costs recovered amounted to about Rs. 22,000 and expenditure to about Rs. 1,23,640 as against Rs. 10,580 and Rs. 1,31,683, respectively, in the preceding year.

52. During the year 18 Trade Unions represented Municipal employees with a total membership of about 27,124 against 25,213, 25,781 and 24,000 in the preceding three years. The total number of labour staff employed in the main departments was 27,102 (comprising of about 200 categories) against 33,798, 33,553, and 33,408 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 22 departments, their scope being wide enough to permit discussions on various matters relating to grievances and conditions of service of the staff. 13 Peshi Committees for enquiring into the mis-conduct of employees were in existence in Municipal 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 2,587 complaints as against 2,361, 2,117 and 1,788 in the previous three years, regarding service conditions, recruitment, promotions, transfers, etc. Of these complaints, 1,710 were redressed, 790 were found not genuine cases and 87 cases were pending at the close of the year.

The recreational, educational, hygienic, cultural and social activities, indoor as well as out-door, organized by the Welfare Branch of the Department for the benefit of Municipal workers and their dependents were continued vigorously at 26 Labour Welfare Centres and 2 sub-centres. Out of these 19 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. A Drama Festival was organised on 8th August 1962. Film shows on different subjects such as food values, sanitation, folk dances and songs, 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 1,676 and 1,645, respectively, as against 1,370 and 1,430 during the preceding year. The maternity unit attached to the Chembur Welfare Centre continued to do its useful work under a qualified Lady Doctor. 2,239 cases were treated at the Unit during the year under report as against 5,470, 5,040 and 4,740 in the preceding three years.

Under the scheme for granting scholarships to the children of Municipal employees, 461 applications were received out of which 194 eligible applicants for secondary education and 68 for higher education were awarded scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 15,000. 525 applications were received for medical assistance and help aggregating to Rs. 19,103 was given in 504 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 1,289 Rovers, Scouts and Cubs and 359 bulbul guides on the Roll during the year against 1,454 and 349, respectively, in the preceding year.

In addition, the Labour Officer also attended the hearing of day-to-day offence cases of Conservancy, Engineering and Fire Brigade Departments, and the Conciliation Proceedings in respect of disputes referred to the Commissioner of Labour by different Unions of Municipal employees.

The Municipal Mazdoor Union went on strike from 12th to 14th July 1962, demanding *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 10 in Dearness Allowance. The strike was settled through the good offices of Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, then Chief Minister of Maharashtra State.

Due to increase in number of Unions and disputes raised, four posts of Assistant Labour Officers and one post of Deputy Labour Officer were created to cope with the increased work.

On the whole, industrial relations were peaceful during the year under report, though there were short break-downs of work in the Municipal Printing Press, etc.

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 all the recognised media of propaganda, such as posters, leaflets, folders, health exhibitions, stalls, film shows, cleansing campaigns, talks, etc. It also assisted the Public Health Department in its preventive drive against communicable diseases. Criticism and suggestions appearing in local newspapers were brought to the notice of the authorities concerned.

The Department also participated in various important celebrations, such as, World Health Day, Prohibition Week, Navaratri Festival, World Leprosy Day, Small-pox Eradication Day, All India Children's Day, Mount Mary's Fair, Mahim Fair, etc., organised by Government, Semi-Government or Social Organisations. A number of Exhibition stalls on different aspects of health, hygiene, sanitation, Civic sense, etc., set up throughout Greater Bombay were also arranged on these occasions both independently and in co-operation with various social organisations.

During the year under report, a Civic Guide-cum-Diary, 1963, was published in English and Marathi. The edition of the booklet containing names of Councillors and the members of different Committees, etc., was also reprinted.

The Department also undertook departmentally production of a new Documentary Film entitled "Defending the City's Health" in 35 mm. and 16 mm.

A Social Workers' Rally was organised when representatives of various welfare organisations in the City were invited and in co-operation of some of the leading cultural squads, an entertainment-cum-educative programme was presented. With a view to co-ordinating and finding out ways and means to expand recreational activities, a Recreation Co-ordination Committee, was also appointed and a meeting of the various representative organisations was also convened.

The complaints Section was revived from 19th April 1962, to deal with complaints received from the public regarding drainage, sanitation, water supply, etc. Complaints were referred to the Departments concerned and followed up carefully to see that grievances of the members of the public were redressed, within a reasonable time.

The sizeable public Health Museum in the compound of the Lokmanya Tilak Municipal General Hospital, Sion, Civic Sense Gallery at the Victoria and Albert Museum and Display Rooms at Head Office, and Venereal Diseases and Family Planning Clinics at Bellasis Road were maintained and kept open for public. Arrangements were also made to display hoardings on civic sense on public conveniences.

In addition to the educative propaganda regularly carried out in respect of sanitation, cleanliness, preventive immunisation against communicable diseases, an intensive campaign was launched in different localities to advice and educate public in respect of drain chokes, sanitation of streets and by-lanes, observance of provisions of Shops and Establishment Act, etc. Intensive propaganda was also carried out by means of display of posters, cinema slides, etc., in connection with the National Small-pox Eradication Programme.

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 post, however, has now been kept in abeyance and the Officer on Special Duty continued to hold charge of the Department, which deals with Departmental Enquiries and Stock Verification.

During the year the Enquiries Section dealt with 4,316 cases. Investigations were carried out into 1,034 cases of alleged acceptance of illegal gratification, misconduct, misbehaviour, theft of Municipal property, breaches of provisions of Municipal Bye-laws, infringement of licence conditions, etc., In 225 cases, punishments varying from dismissal to censures and warnings were meted out. 282 cases were filed as the allegations were found to be either false, malicious or too vague. In 179 cases, Departments concerned were asked to take necessary remedial actions. In 348 cases enquiries were in progress at the end of the year.

Test check of dead stock, consumable stores, stationery, etc. and verification of Plant and Machinery, etc. was done by actual visits during the year to 256 offices, depots, etc., and 218 schools in the City, Suburbs and Extended Suburbs.

374 surprise visits were paid to various Offices, contract works, etc., to check the attendance of staff and stocks of cement, etc. Miscellaneous proposals for purchase of furniture, supply of clothing to staff, scrutiny of audit note replies, etc., were also attended to. 164 sales of Municipal property, rights, waste paper, etc., were also attended to.

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 chowkies were visited for stock-verification and verification of stores, checking of unserviceable articles, etc. work was carried by this Section during the year.

A detailed inspection of stores, spare parts and stores accounts was carried out at the Santacruz and other garages of the Transport Department in Suburbs and Extended Suburbs, which resulted in severe disciplinary action against 13 officials.

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

To cope up with the increased work-load of the Department additional posts of 1 Asstt. A.O. (Enquiries), 4 Inspectors (Enquiries), 2 Jr. Inspectors (Enquiries) and 2 Stock Verifiers, etc. were created and filled up.

55. The Bombay Civic Journal, an accredited organ of the Corporation, completed nine years in March 1963.

The Journal has been publishing regular features as also special articles from prominent citizens and authorities on various topical subjects. 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 points on subjects of civic interest and on current issues before the Corporation, new plans or projects sponsored by the Corporation, etc.

During the year, each issue generally devoted itself to a specific topic so as to furnish readers detailed information on civic matters.

It is welcome to note that during the year under report efforts were made to increase the circulation of the Journal as well as revenue from advertisements.

Though during the year under report, fresh efforts were made to enhance the utility and appeal of the journal, the Standing Committee again reiterate that it is necessary that the department should make vigorous efforts to improve the standard of the journal and make it more popular than at present.

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

M.G.M.O. Swimming Pool.

The Swimming Pool was closed on 29th and 30th January for urgent repairs to the Filtration Plant. Facilities to polio crippled children were given free of charge during the year as in the past and in all 14 children took advantage thereof.

The 'X Anniversary Day' function was held on 27th April 1962 with aquatic competitions for the Pool members. Water Polo League Matches were played with local clubs. The Annual Long Distance Open Sea Race was also held. The Pool premises were given for use, free of charge to the Maharashtra State Aquatic Association and the University of Bombay, for holding their annual aquatic sports. Reservation of the Pool at concessional rate of Rs. 100 per month for two hours a week was also allowed as usual, to 5 educational Institutions. The private reservation of the Pool for 330 hours added Rs. 5,834 to the Municipal Treasury. Thirteen members of the Pool were selected and included in the Maharashtra State Aquatic team for National Championships held at Trivandrum in November 1962.

One member of the pool was included in the Indian Water Polo Team for Water Polo matches in the U.S.S.R..

5,035 persons as against 4,856 in the preceding year, joined the Pool during the year. 2,237 persons, as against 2,181 during the preceding year, were trained in swimming.

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 without any delay since drowning tragedies had occurred last year also.

The collection of fees, etc., at the Pool amounted to Rs. 1,48,037 against Rs. 1,41,065, Rs. 1,61,557 and Rs. 1,24,590 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 scrutiny of establishment proposals and standardization of forms and registers. The other major duties entrusted to the Division during the year consisted of guidance in getting the Manuals prepared by different Municipal Departments, and taking measures such as supervision of Office Procedure, other works and operation of the 'Suggestions Scheme' etc., as would generally contribute to quality control.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
BOMBAY, 29th January 1964.

MOHANLAL P. PARIKH,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

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

INDEX

	PAGE
Administration and divisions of the city	1
Adulteration of food	1, 3
Analyst Municipal, annual report of	12 & 13
Population	1
K. Hospital—annual report	10 & 11
Births and birth-rates	3
Causes of deaths	3
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	4
Cholera	4
Communicable diseases	4
Deaths and death-rates	3
Deaths by months	3
Deaths by sections	3
Deaths by sex and age	3
Deaths from principal causes	3
Diphtheria	4
Disinfection	6
Dispensaries—Municipal	9
Enteric Fever	4
Family planning clinics	8
Food—Seizure of and adulteration	3
Hospital—Isolation	10 & 11
Infant Mortality	3
Infectious Diseases	4
Influenza	4
Ins. activities.	6
Legal Proceedings	3
Leprosy	5
Malaria, Ague and Remittent Fevers	6
Malaria—Anti-malarial work	6
Maternal mortality	4
Maternity homes	7
Medical relief	9
Meteorology	1
Milk—Adulteration	3
Mobile squad	1
Notices under Municipal Act	3
Notification of infectious diseases	4
Plague	4
Population	1
Propaganda	10
Prosecutions	3
Rats—Destruction of	4
Sanitary inspection	3
School medical inspection	8
Small pox	4
Still-births	3
Tuberculosis	4
T	14 to 87.
Unwholesome food—seizure and destruction of	3
Vaccination-Report of the Superintendent	13
Venereal diseases	5
Water supply	2