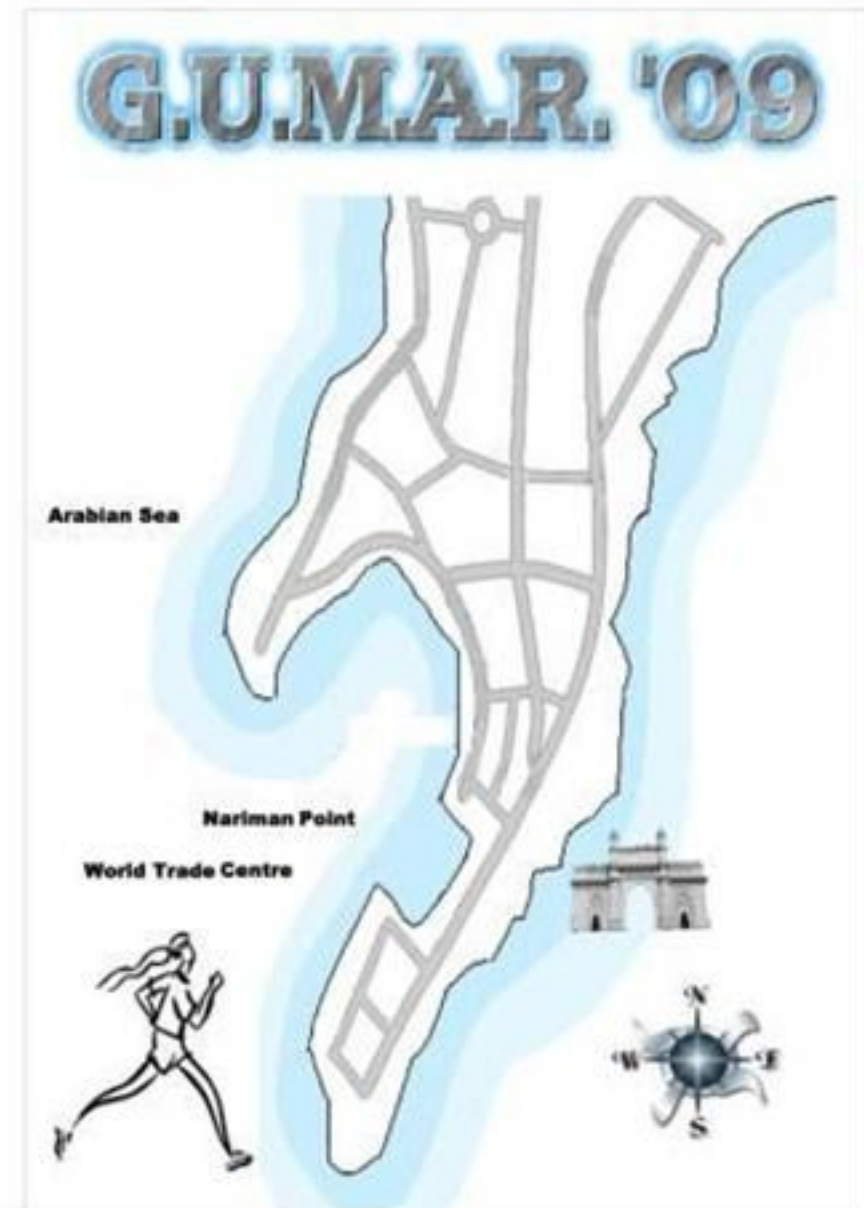


दादलचे लपलेबा

AAMCHI MUMBAI

a Mumbaikar's heart-throb



Disclaimer

This presentation is simply a compilation of information gathered from various sources (books, internet). We are not the authors of any piece of information & due credit goes to all those who did research & made this information available for mankind.

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The Origin

- Made up of seven isles: Kolbhat (Colaba), Palva Bunder (renamed by British as Apollo Bunder), Mazgaon (derived from Sanskrit word Matsya Gram – fishing village, Parel, Mahim, Worli, Chhota Kolbhat (little Colaba). The bigger island in the North of Mumbai islands was Sashti (renamed by Portuguese as Salsette), also constituted of seven other smaller islands. And the other island to the East was Turbhe (called as Trombay by Portuguese)
- Deep-sea fishermen called the Kolis and salt makers called the Aagris were the chief inhabitants
- The name Mumbai was derived from the form of Maha Amba (Great Mother) Mumbadevi, worshipped by the Kolis
- The Mumbadevi temple was built originally by a Koli in 14th century atop Dongri hill. The temple miraculously escaped destruction during the Muslim & Portuguese rules. But British demolished it in 18th century. It was rebuilt at Pydhonie by a goldsmith,



British Raj (1700-1947)

As per the legend, 1784, when the Hornby Project kept failing to fill the breach at Worli, the chief engineer, a Pathare Prabhu, dreamt of Goddess Lakshmi in the sea near Worli. He searched the waters & actually found an idol of the Goddess & built the Mahalakshmi temple in the sea. Only then did the Hornby Project work resumed without failures

Marine Drive, 1930



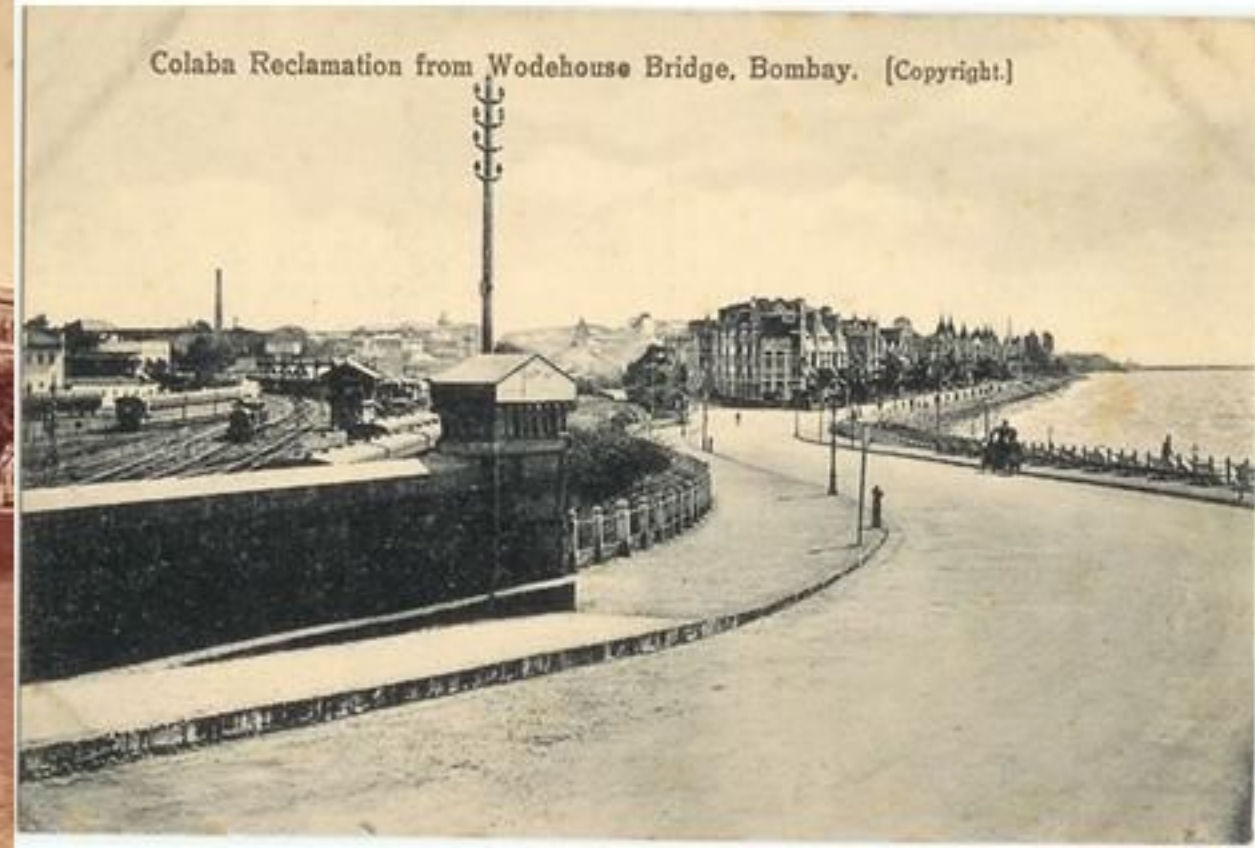
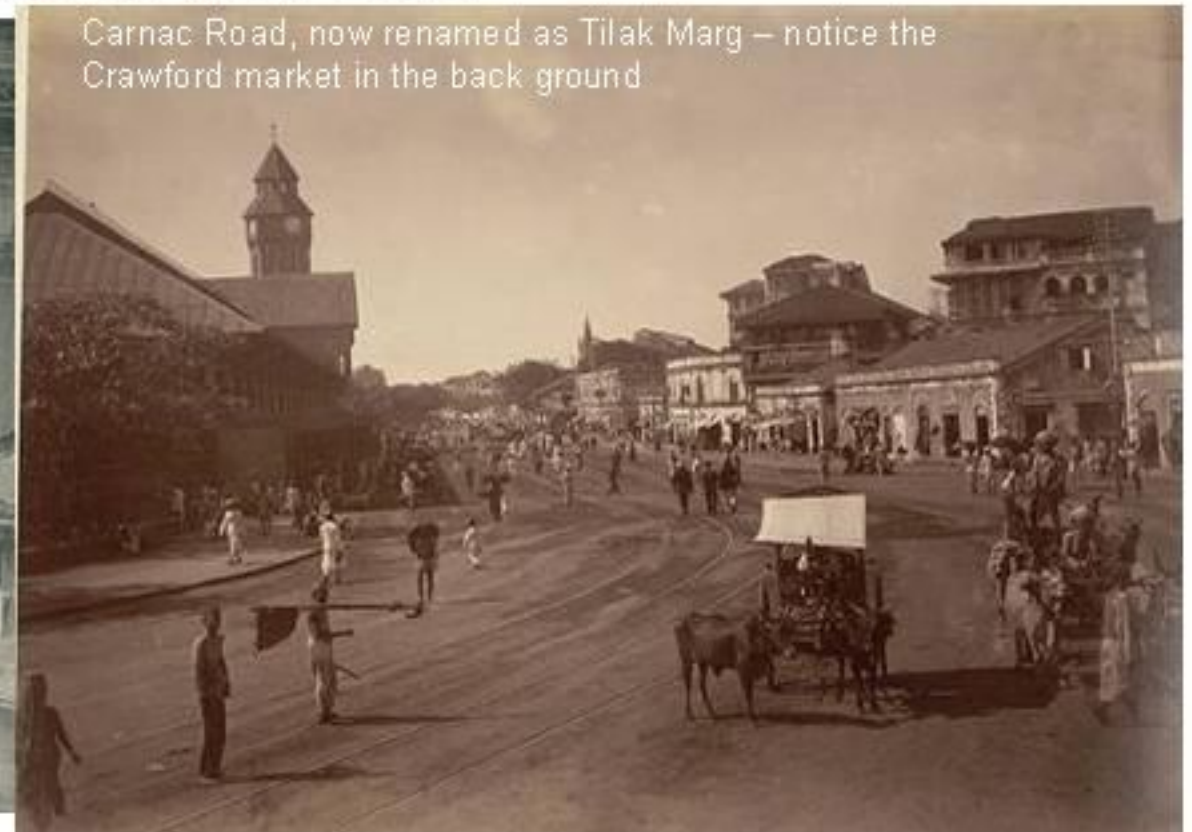
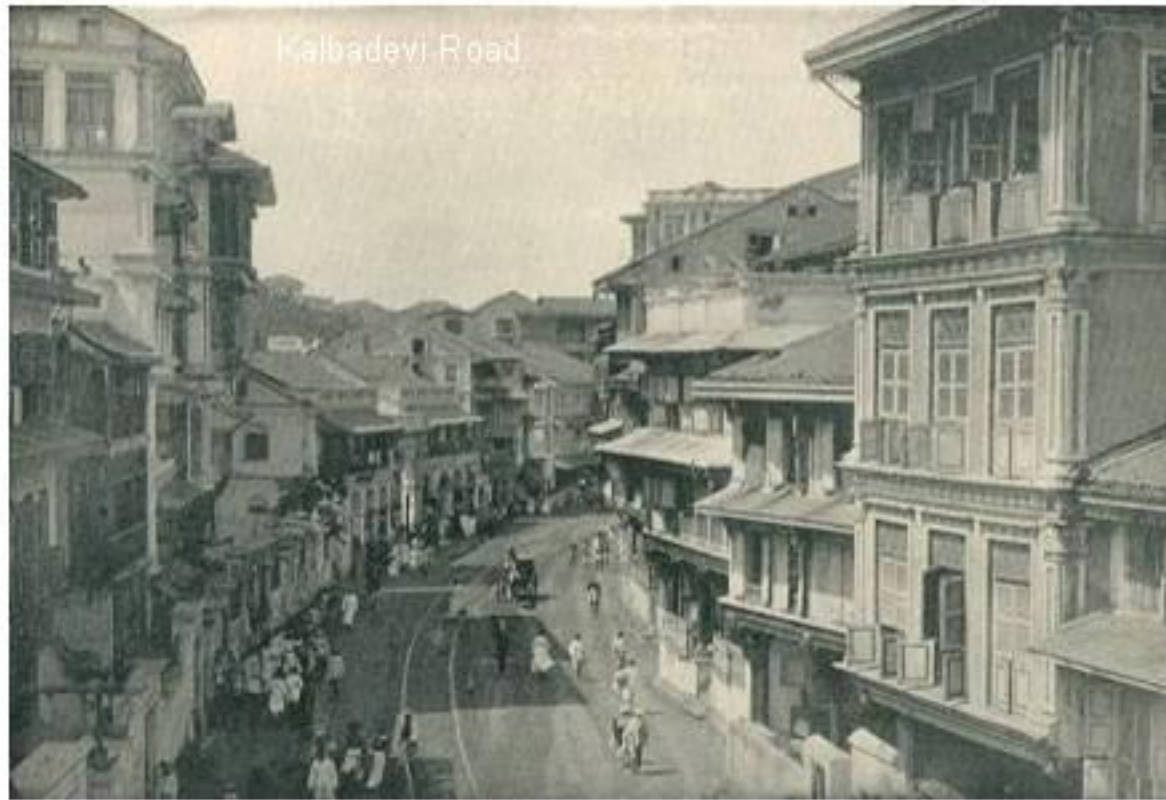
Right: Mahalakshmi mandir

Below: Rajabai Tower under construction:

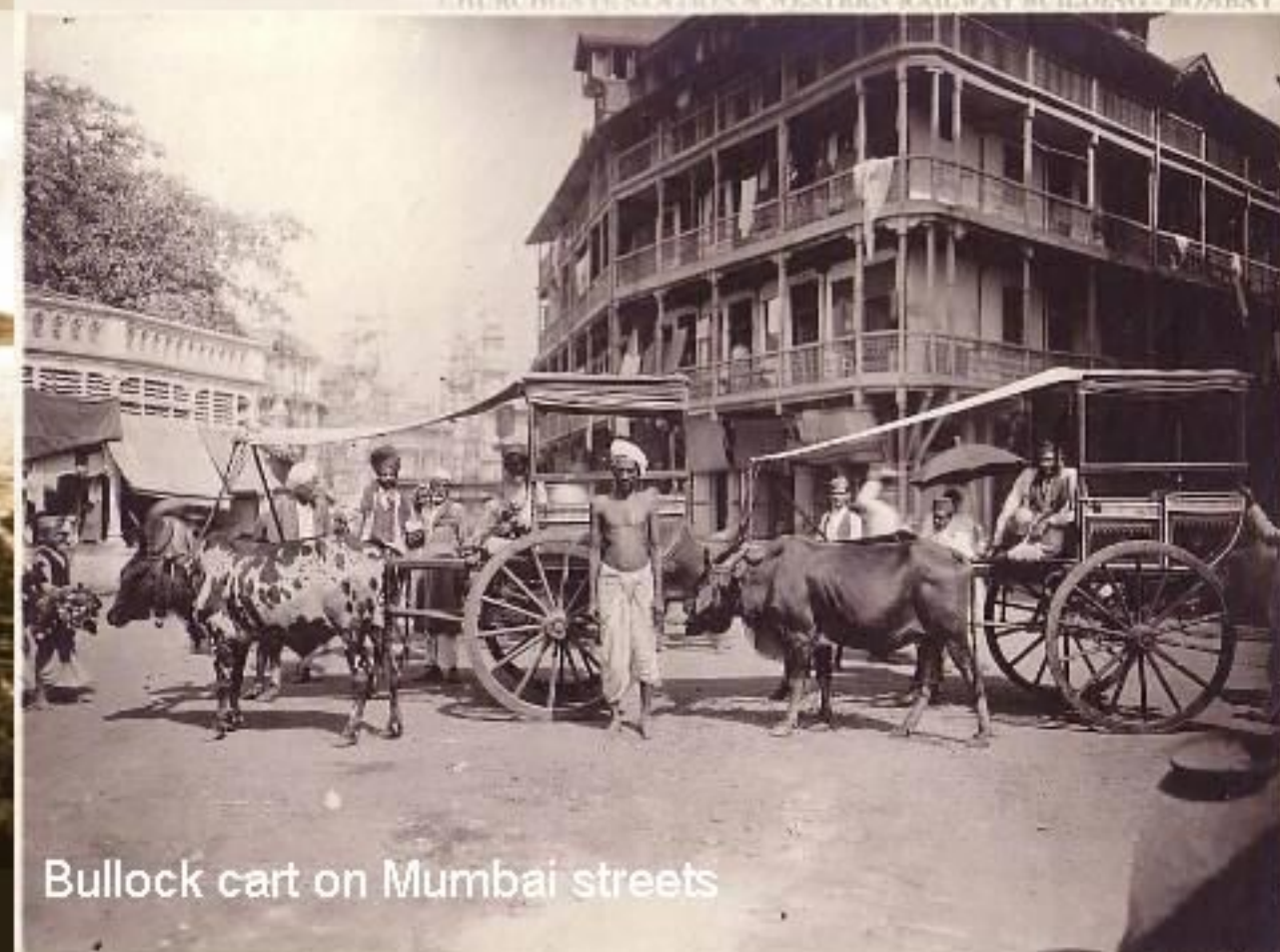
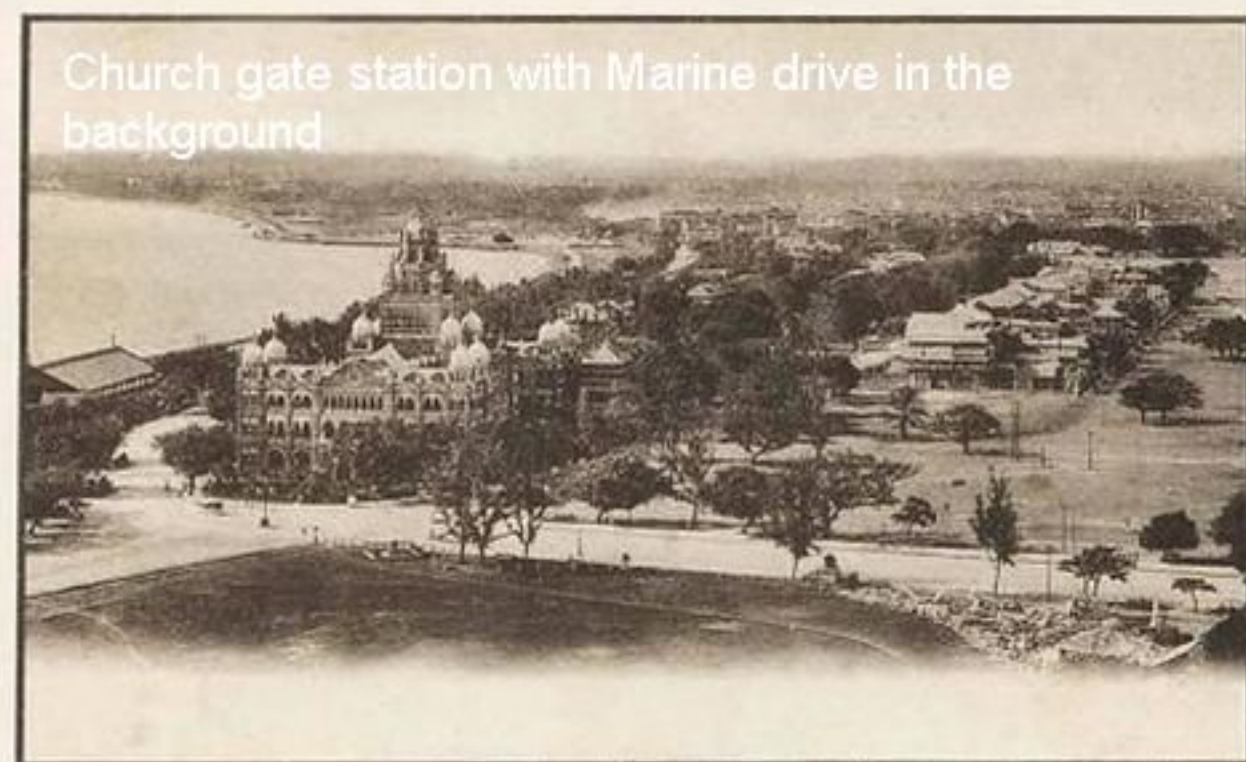
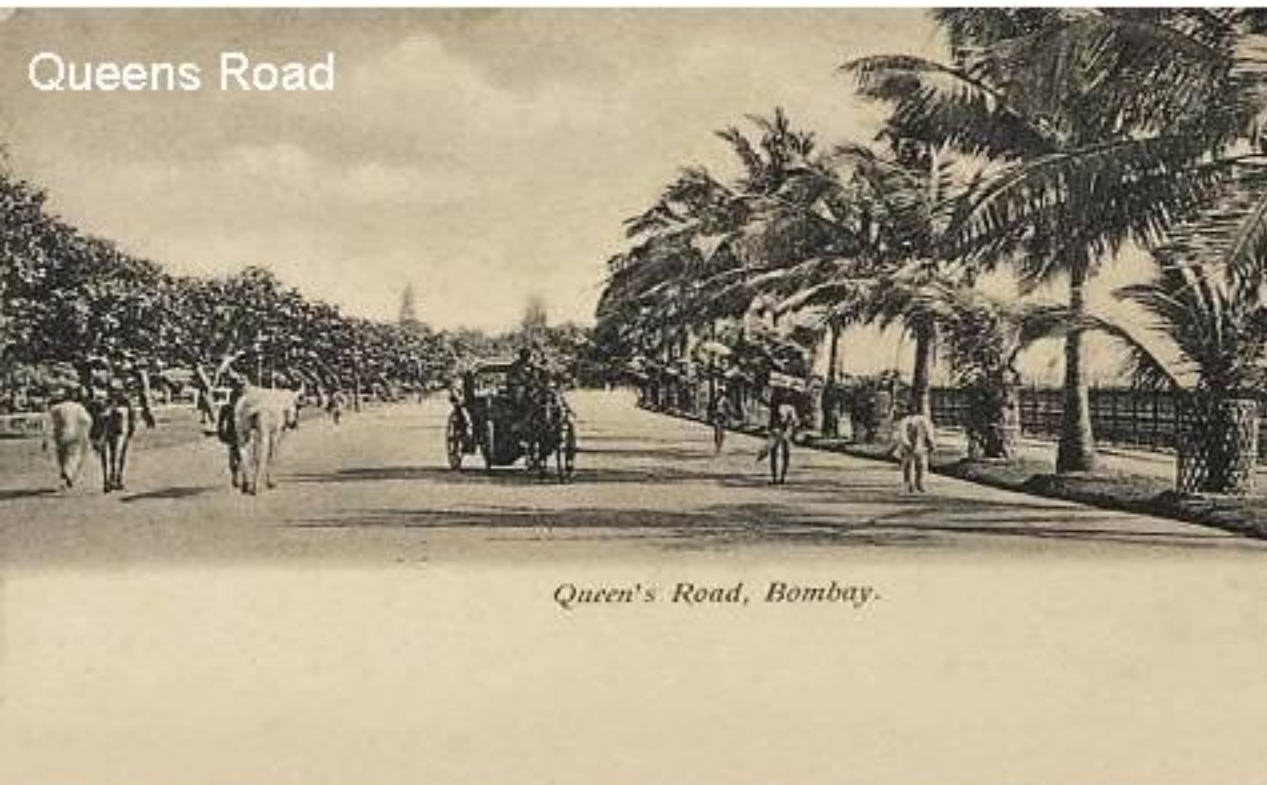
Mumbai University Building & Rajabhai tower, standing 260 ft tall and endowed with amazing sculptures, it was financed by Cotton entrepreneur and banker Premchand Roychand in the



Some Old Memories



Some Old Memories



Interesting Nomenclature (origins)

- Up the Malabr hill was a plantation of babul trees which lend the name to famous Babulnath temple.
- The Worli creek to the north of this island was called Kshirsagar & the khind in the hills got denigrated to Breach Candy. There were tad (brab) palms below the hills which gave the name to Taddeo (Tardeo)
- Byculla - derived from Bhaya (Cassia fistula) & khala means at ground level
- At extreme south of Parel island was a tamarind covered valley, hence the name Chinchpokli
- Parel - pronounced as Paral, derived from the Parali Vaijanath Mahadev temple built by the Brahmins of the 13th century dedicated to Shiva. The Portuguese demolished this & built a Jesuit church & convent in its place
- North of Parel was the boat hamlet Naigaon derived from Nyaya-gaon (nyay means justice), which was the court of justice in the days of Raja Bhimdev.
- Further north were rows of banyan trees, which gave the name Vadala (vad means banyan in marathi)
- Bamnoli (between Vadala & Parel) derived from Baman-aali (baman is Brahman & aali means row) which was a Brahmin settlement
- The name of the 7th island was also derived from the rows of banyan (vad) as Vad-ali (aali means row) or Varali (Worli)
- The northern most main island (present day Bandra-to-Bhayandar) was called Sashti (which means 66), since it comprised of group of 66 villages. It was called as Salsette by Portuguese
- Thane - derived from Sthan or Sthanaka, capital of Shilaharas. Slabs & copper plates of this era were discovered in Thane
- Mazgaon - derived from Machchagram (machcha - fish, gram-village)
- Bhuleshwar - named after the temple of Shiva (Bholenath)
- Trombay - original name Turbhe. Trombay given by Portuguese
- Pydhonie - feet-wash in Marathi - indicating that this was once a creek. This was one of the first piece of land to be reclaimed from the sea
- Khar - (salty in Marathi) for its vicinity to the sea near Khar Danda
- Dharavi derived from daar (which means the door of the island)
- Khumbarwada - kumbhar means potter. Potters from Saurashtra lived here
- Sewri derived from Sivawadi
- Versova - original name Vesaave which was a koli hamlet
- Bandra - original name Vandre (which means Bunder or port)
- Santa-cruz - named by Portuguese. Local name Shantinagar
- Goregaon is named after the Gore family who lived there since ages

Geography & Topology of Greater Mumbai

- Mumbai peninsula is 2 meters above sea-level
- the area of Greater Mumbai is 603 km², comprising Bombay City 157 km² and Suburbs 446 km². Greater Mumbai district (smallest in Maharashtra) & covers an area of 437.71 sq. km. that constitutes 0.14 per cent of total area of Maharashtra
- Greater Mumbai comprises the Mumbai, South Sashti and Turbhe Islands,
- The entire Greater Mumbai is made of Deccan basalt flows & their acid & basic variants and also some fossiliferous sediments mainly of tufaceous & partly of fresh water origins rich in fauna
- Almost 50% of the city area and 23% of the suburban area has been reclaimed from below sea-level by infilling, & pushing the sea outward through dyke-walls like those of the Back Bay reclamation



Greater Mumbai (satellite image)

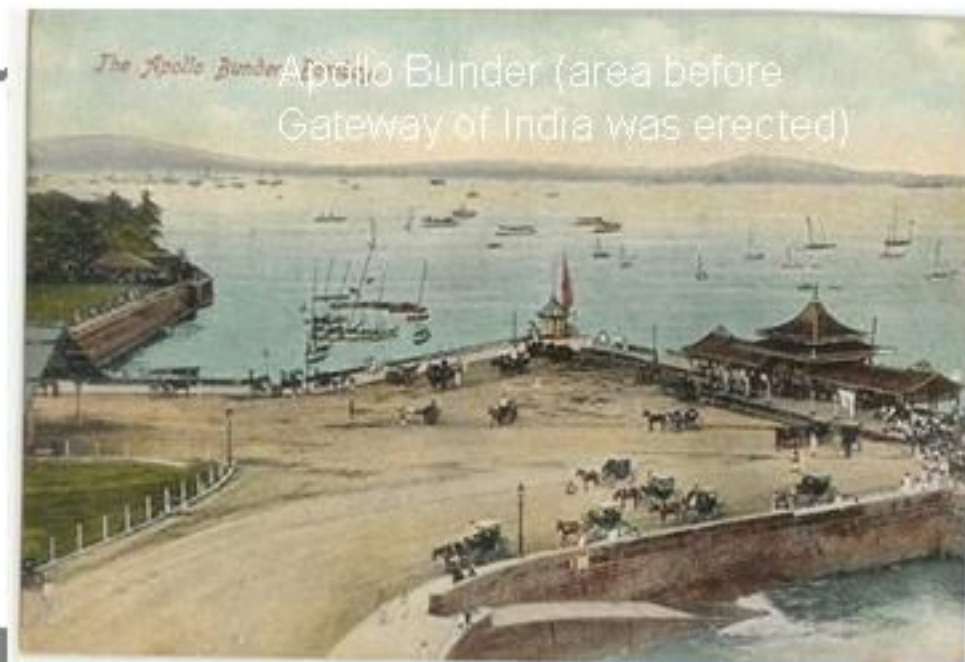
Mumbai lies over more than 10 seismic fault lines. The coastal plain to the east of Mumbai is prone to earthquakes of even higher intensity, upto 7.5 on the Richter scale.

Mumbai's Harbour

The Harbour Bay is studded from south to north with many islands:

- Kansa or Gull islet (easter side)
- Karanja islan,
- Cross or Gibbet island, (situated opposite the Victoria Dock)
- Butcher island
- Elephanta island
- Oyster Rock
- Hog island (1km east of Elephanta),
- Henery and Kenery.

Ferry Wharf is a wharf along the Thane Creek, along the coast of Dockyard Road on the Eastern seafront of Mumbai. The wharf serves as the port for numerous fishermen who bring in their daily catch. Ferry services link up JNPT, Uran to the west, and Rewas and Mandwa to the south

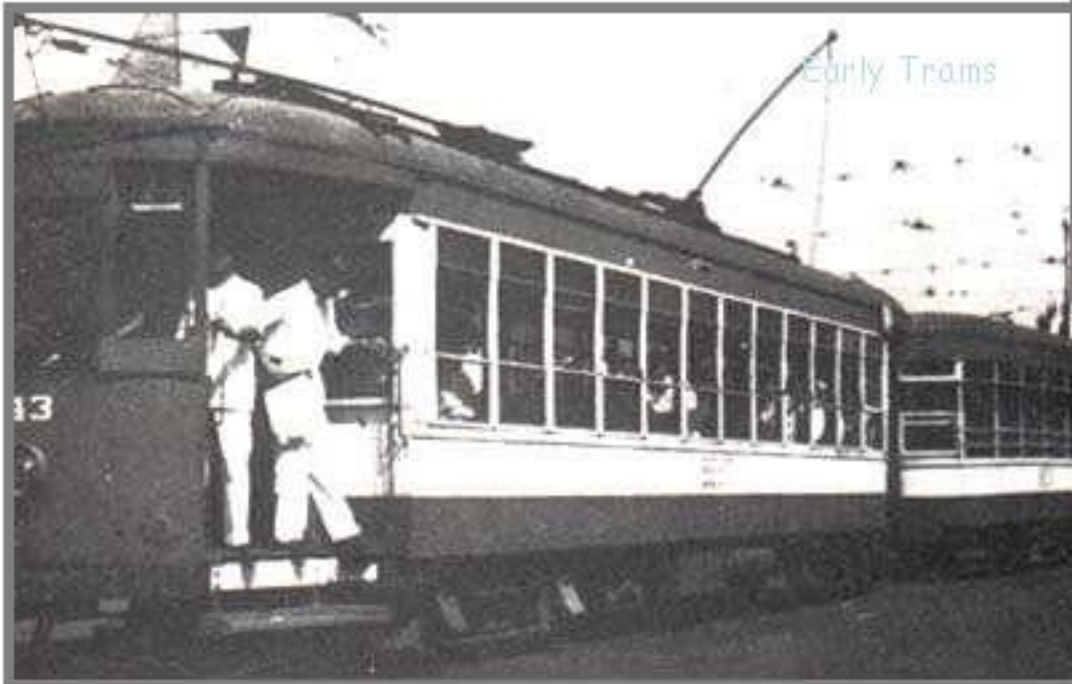


Right centre: Mumbai's Harbours in present days
Right below: Oyster rock in the background

Old Mumbai's Transport System

The Bombay Tramway Company Limited was set up in 1873. The tram-cars were of two kinds—those drawn by one horse and those drawn by two. In 1905, The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company Limited started the first electrically operated tram-car appeared on Mumbai's roads in 1907. The passing years aggravated the problem of rush-hour traffic and to ease the situation, double decker trams were introduced in September, 1920.

Dadar TT is Dadar Tram Terminus



Mumbai saw its first bus run on 15 July 1926 between Afgan Church and Crawford Market. Double deck buses were introduced in 1937 in order to cope better with the growing traffic. BEST is now The Brihanmumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking.

Mumbai Suburban Railway is the oldest in Asia established in 1847, then known as The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company (G.I.P., for short) was established in 1849.



Its first train, the first in the country, ran from Mumbai to Thane on 16th April 1853. In 1865, the railway went over the Borghat. By 1870 Calcutta and Madras had been linked with Mumbai by rail. The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway (BBCI) was started in 1855. The first motor car appeared on Mumbai roads in 1901.

Mumbai and Civil Aviation

It all began on October 15, 1932. It was on this day that J.R.D. Tata, the father of Civil Aviation in India and founder of Air India, took off from Drigh Road Airport, Karachi, in a tiny, light single-engined de Havilland Puss Moth on his flight to Bombay via Ahmedabad.

He landed with his precious load of mail on a grass strip at Juhu.



The plane that started it all - the de Havilland Puss Moth, which had a cruising speed of 100 mph and a range of 714 miles. Its wings span was 36 ft 9 inches as compared to the Boeing 747's 195 ft 8 inches.



1929

JRD's pilot licence, the first issued to an Indian, from the Aero Club of India and Burma

Pioneers of Mumbai ...



Raja Bhimdev became the earliest pioneer of Mumbai in the 13th century who established his capital Mahikawati on one of the isles called Newale or Barad-bet (deserted island, "bet" in Marathi means island), present day Mahim. He built his palace & temple of goddess Prabhadevi in Naigaon (between Wadala & Parel). Even today, the same place is called Bhima Raja's wadi. He built a court of justice in Prabhadevi, as well as the first Babulnath temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva named after the Babul trees which were the main components of a forest covering the low-lying areas of this island. He introduced many fruit-bearing trees including coconut palms to the island.

Jamshetji Tata – the first pioneer entrepreneur who strived for economic independence of India during the British rule. He started an industrial revolution for swadeshi manufacturing of iron, steel, textile, electrical power generation. The Tata brand is his tribute to the nation



Madame Bhikaji Cama

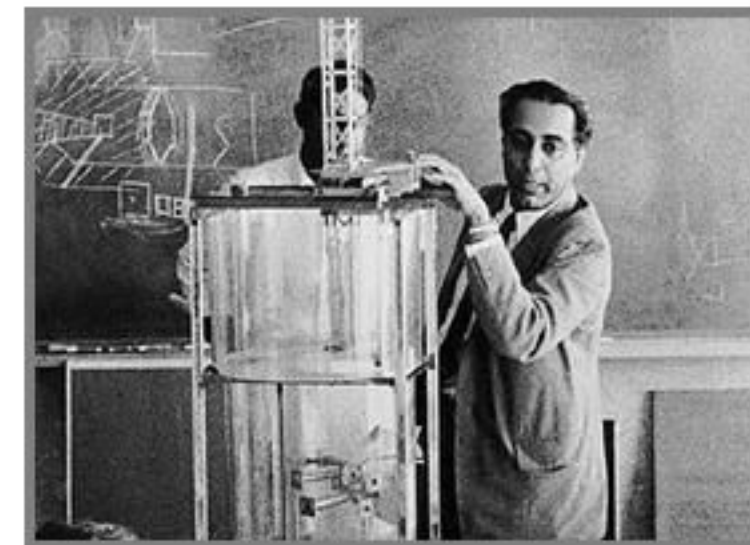
She raised the First Flag of Indian Independence at a Socialist Conference in Germany & was very active in the Indian freedom struggle

Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, Social Reformer

Founder member of Prarthana Samaj in Mumbai which engaged in a campaign of reformation without alienating the more orthodox elements of the society



Dadasaheb Phalke, the father of Indian Cinema

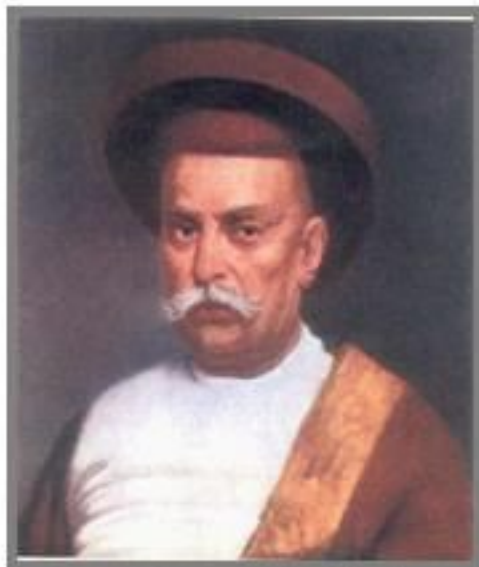


Dr. Homi Bhabha, pioneer of nuclear science, founder of the Indian Atomic Energy programme. While India was striving for independence, he spearheaded the country in an advanced field of science & technology. He founded TIFR, which is one of the best school of physics in the world

Bhau Daji Lad, Educationist, Social Reformer, Sheriff of Mumbai. He was instrumental in the some of the major reconstruction efforts of the city, since 1857.

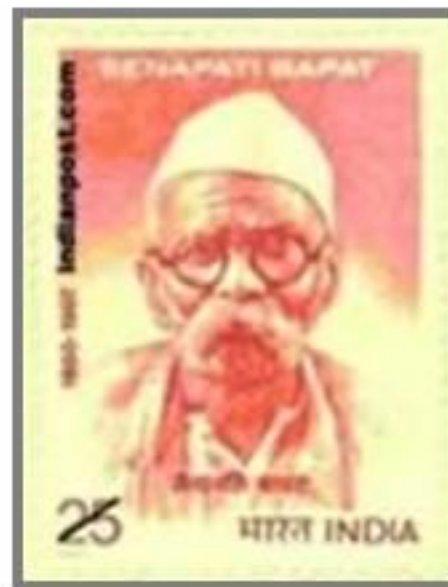


Dadabhai Naoroji, Freedom Fighter & Founder of the Indian Nation Congress in Mumbai



Nana Jagannath Shankarshet,
businessman & entrepreneur

He was an Indian philanthropist and educationalist. An active leader in many arenas in Mumbai life. He founded many schools, Sanskrit library in Mumbai, member of Mumbai Education Board

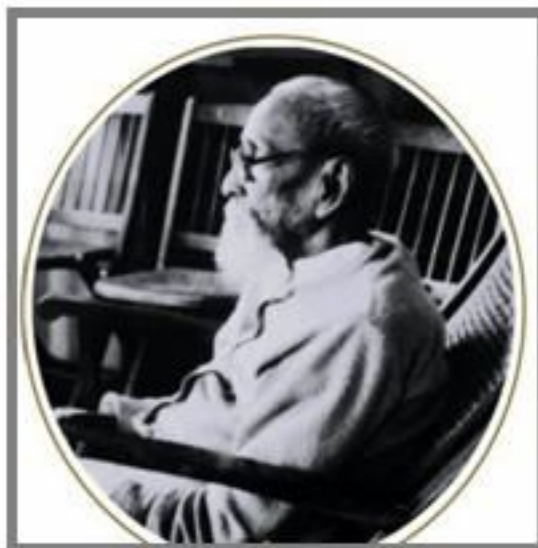


Senapati Pandurang Mahadev Bapat, Freedom
Fighter, Social Reformer

Major figure in the Indian Independence struggle, which earned him the title "Senapati"



Acharya Pralhad Keshav Atré
(Literaturist, Social worker). An active member of the Unified Maharashtra Movement. Though he was a Brahmin, he worked for removing the curse of untouchability



Bharat Ratna Maharshi Keshav Karve,

He was the Pioneer of Women's Education & Upliftment & the right for widows to remarry in India. He established the first university for women in India in 1916, which is currently known as SNDT Women' University



Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Scholar, Social
Reformer, Jurist.

He spent his whole life fighting against social discrimination. He was the chief architect of Indian Constitution



Dr. C. D. Deshmukh
first Governor of RBI, Finance
Minister of India

He was member of Board of Governors of IMF & IBRD. An active supporter of Unified Maharashtra Movement

These are just a few representational pioneers of Mumbai. There are many more who had a hand in the making of Mumbai as one of the leading cities of Free India

Mumbai's Life-line

Mumbai Suburban
Railways's operate
on 2 zones: CR &
WR carry a total
of 6.3 million
passengers every
day

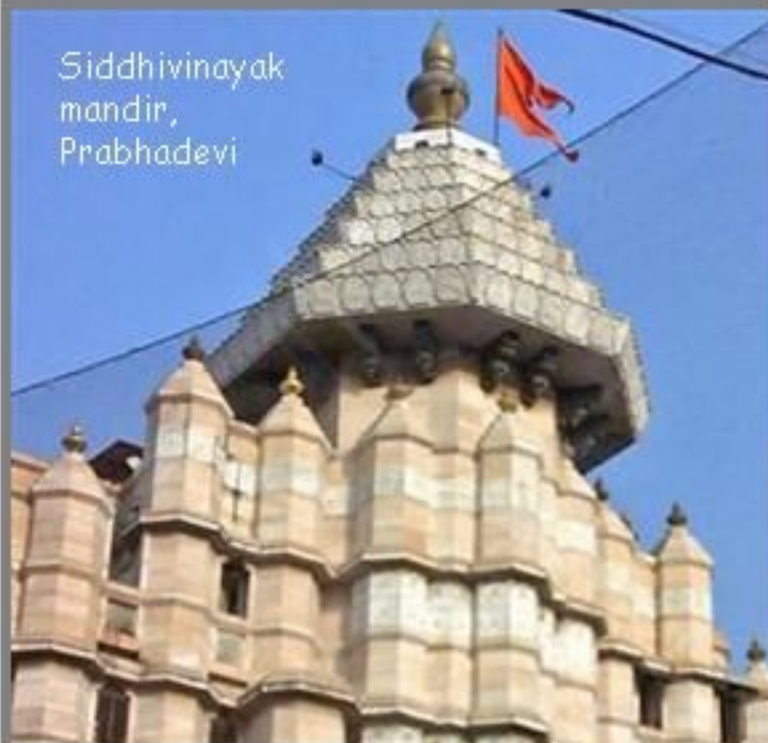


BEST runs a total of
3,408 buses, ferrying
4.5 million passengers
daily over 340 routes



Mumbai

Siddhivinayak
mandir,
Prabhadevi



Hutatma Chowk



Juhu Beach



Mumbai's faithful "night-watchmen"



Shivaji Park, Dadar



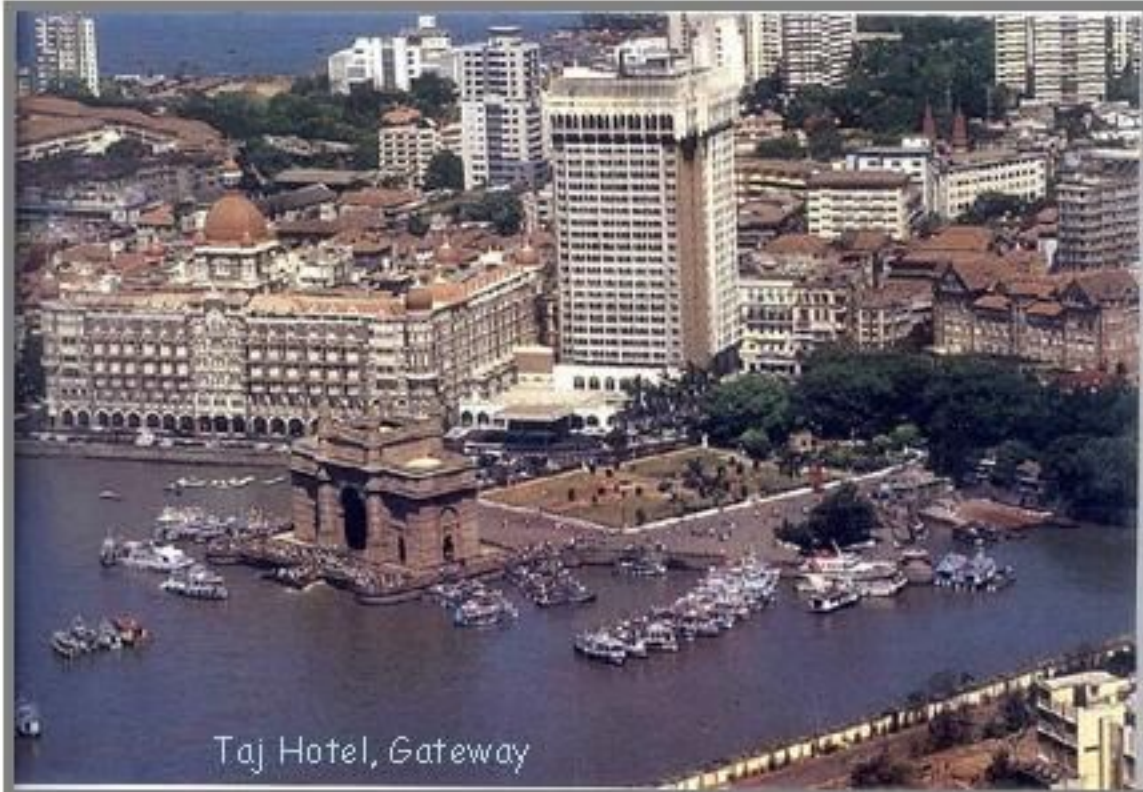
Shoe-
polish
boys



Rajabai
Tower



Mumbai



Taj Hotel, Gateway



Wankhede Stadium

Fact: Jamshetji Tata was denied access to Watson Hotel since he was an Indian. In retaliation, he set up the Taj Hotel



Marine Drive

Fact: Nariman Point was named after Khursheed Framji Nariman, a Parsi visionary

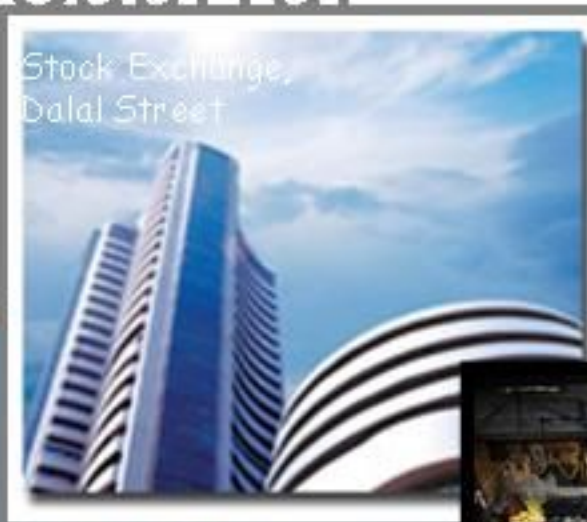
India's Business Capital



Hanging Garden, Malabar Hill

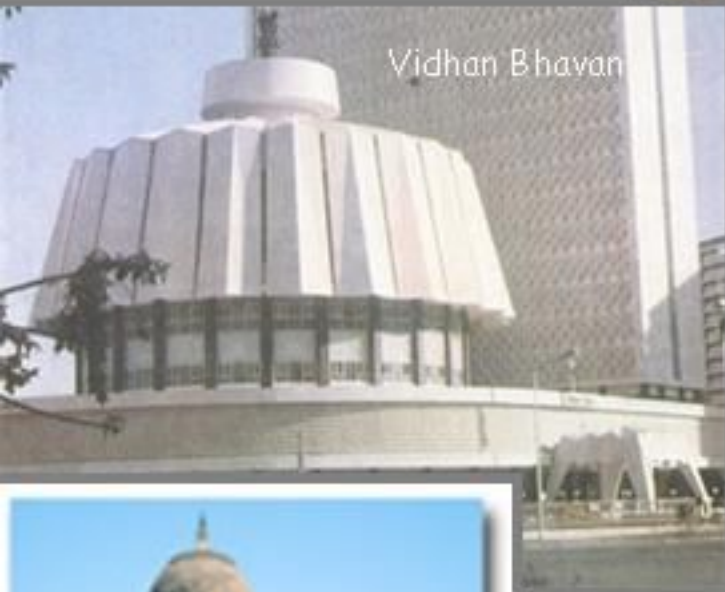


Nehru Science Center, Worli



Stock Exchange,
Dalal Street

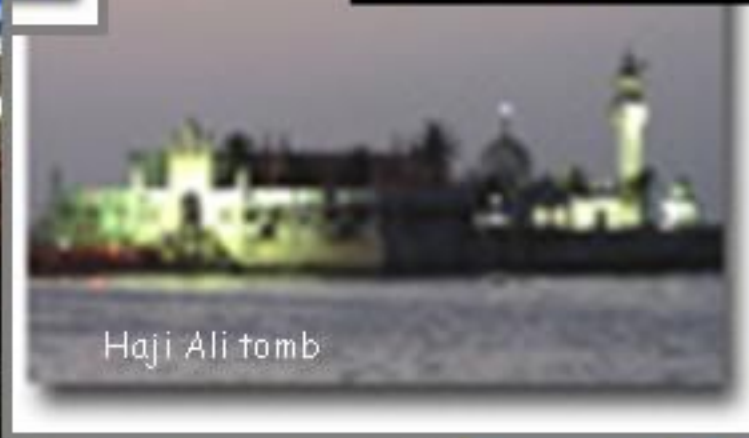
Dadar Flower Market



Vidhan Bhavan

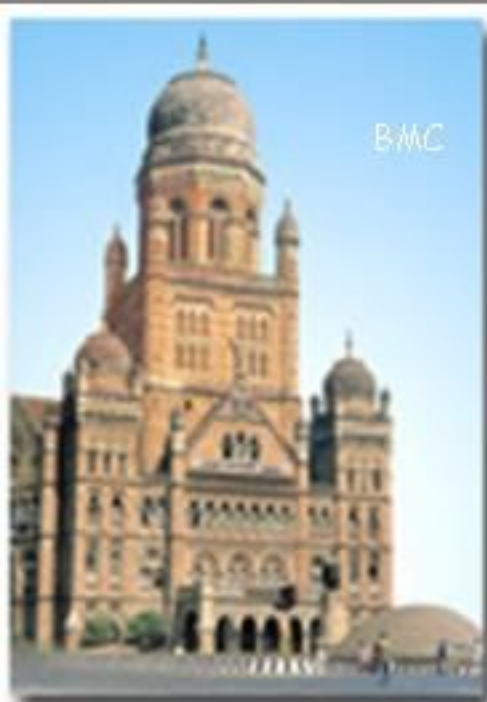


Manttalaya



Haji Ali tomb

High Court



BMC



Central Library



Dhobi Ghat, Mahalakshmi



Mumbai Invincible

Clockwise from
right:

- 1) Dahi handi
- 2) Women riding
bikes during Gudi
Padva parade
- 3) Ganesh
Chaturthi festival



Aamhi Mumbaikar

Master Blaster- Sachin Tendulkar



A Dabbawala



Dr. Nitu Mandke,
Surgeon



The dutiful
BEST bus
conductor

Lata Mangeshkar with Amitabh Bacchan,
Balasaheb Thackeray, Sachin Tendulkar



नाही विसरलो तुला...सारे सारे आठवतेय
अदृश्याशी जडलेले तुझे माझे नाते...
शाप घेतलेले उरी सारे सहिन प्राक्तनाला
माझ्या प्राजक्ताची एक ओंजळ वाहीन...
माझ्या मुक्या आसवांचे सर डोळा लपवीन...
तुझ्यासाठी ठेवीन मी इंद्रधनुची कमान

- रमेश तेंडुलकर



Shubha Raul,
Mayor



Harish Kapadia
Himalayan
Explorer

The Mumbaikar Spirit ...

- Like a mother whose heart always has space for any number of children, Mumbai has crossed all limits & adjusted herself to accommodate all those who beseeched her
- A confluence of many varied cultures of the country - a mini India in the true sense
- Where two natives (Maharashtrians) tend to speak Mumbaiyya with each other, instead of Marathi
- Which does not rest for a moment even after being hit by worst disasters - riots, bomb-blasts, floods, strikes, accidents, terror-attacks
- Where there is always scope for adjusting one more commuter continuously even in a jam-packed local, defying the laws of Mass & Volume
- Where distance is measured in minutes/hours .. For eg. the distance b/w work-place & home is usually 2hrs
- Where your driving skill ought to achieve a precision of 0.5mm (bumper-to-bumper) with 0% tolerance, even while manoeuvring around a pothole
- Where you need to be skilled in jumping off/on a bus/train few secs before it stops, if you happen to be in the first row near the door while alighting/boarding a bus/train
- Where 8 people can share a 6ftx6ft kholi & can still make space for more
- Where you don't need a reason to play/talk cricket
- Where you don't need your own vehicle to commute from one end of the city to another at any time (thanks to the nearly 24hr coverage of BEST buses, Locals, black-n-yellow metered rides)
- Where the cheapest, quickest & most exciting shopping of varied items can be done in the train itself



... this is Aamchi Mumbai

Language Spoken: Mumbaiyya

Staple Food: Vada-pav

Staple Drink: Cutting

Fact: Vada-pav was born 35yrs back when Ashok Vaidya a snack seller outside Dadar station decided to experiment

