



Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai

MUMBAI CITY



MUMBAI



The premier metropolis
of India
and one of the
world's most celebrated
cities



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Mayor of Mumbai

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Deputy Mayor of Mumbai

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MAHIM
MATUNGA
WORLI
PAREL
BYCULLA
FORT
COLABA

MUMBAI A Cluster of Seven Islands



Girgaum Road in 19th century.
Today's Jagannath Shankarsheth Marg



Apollo Bunder (1819)
Today's Gateway of India



Head Office of M.C.G.M. (1893)
Victoria Terminus (right) - Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

History of MUMBAI



The city of Bombay comprised an archipelago of seven small islands in the Arabian Sea. The first settlers were aboriginal Koli fishermen, whose hamlets developed along the coasts. Their patron goddess was Mumbadevi after whom the city has now been renamed Mumbai.

Until the 17th century, the city of Bombay comprised an archipelago of seven small islands in the Arabian Sea. The first settlers were aboriginal Koli fishermen, whose hamlets developed along the coasts. Their patron goddess was Mumbadevi after whom the city has now been renamed Mumbai. A number of Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim dynasties ruled the greater Bombay region but it was only after the landing of Vasco da Gama of Portugal at Calicut in 1498 that Bombay's true development began.

The Portuguese acquired the seven sparsely populated islands from the Sultans of Gujarat in 1534 in return for military assistance. They established their capital at Bassein in the north, but controlled the islands for more than a century while converting to Christianity thousands of people in and around Bombay.

In 1661, the King of Portugal gifted the islands to King Charles II of England when he married the Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza. Charles II leased the islands to the East India Company and suddenly all the naval powers, including the Dutch and French, coveted the Bombay islands, which held infinite promise for development into a port of trading center. The Company strongly fortified the islands against possible foreign attack and in time, the British built a number of causeways to connect the seven islands and a series of reclamations were carried out to eventually weld them together into one land mass. The fortifications were demolished in the late 1860s and an array of Gothic buildings were constructed on the land that was thus opened up.

The Municipal Corporation was formally established in 1872 and the Bombay Port Trust a year later.

The development of Bombay as the nation's center of finance, trade and industrial activity continued through the following decades until 1947 when India gained Independence from British rule. Over the last 67 years, Bombay-Mumbai has continued to expand upwards in the form of highrise buildings, and in a northward direction to accommodate its swiftly growing population, which is attracted to the "City of Gold" in large numbers by the prospects of enterprise and employment. This vast area is now known as Brihanmumbai Metropolitan Region.



The MCGM was formed in the year 1873 as Mumbai's civic body. It is one of the oldest local self governing bodies in India. It embodies the principle of democracy of 'governance of the people', by the people and for the people'. Through the multifarious civic and recreational services that it provides, the MCGM has always been committed to improve the quality of life of the Mumbaiites.

VARIOUS SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE MCGM

WATER SUPPLY - The MCGM supplies 3750 Million Liters of Water per day to the City of Mumbai. The Water Supply Projects department is engaged in planning, designing, construction, installation & commissioning of plants to enhance the water supply, whereas the Hydraulic Engineering department manages water supply by the management and maintenance of the existing water supply network of around 1400 km long pipelines, 2.5 lakh water connections and billing for the same.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT - The civic government manages the collection, processing and disposal of about 8500 Metric Tonnes of Solid Waste.

Municipal Corporation of GREATER MUMBAI



SEWERAGE OPERATIONS

- MCGM collects, processes and disposes over 1800 Million Liters of effluent per day through its complex network of sewers, treatment plants and outfalls. It maintains a vast network of 1653 km of sewer lines, 50 pumping stations and 7 waste water treatment facilities.

STORM WATER DRAINS

- MCGM maintains a network of drains to carry away rain water from throughout the City out to the sea and prevent flooding. Mumbai City & Suburbs receive average rainfall of 2000 mm out of which major rainfall generally occurs in the month of June - July - August. The City has 340 km of major drains and 450 km of minor drains.

EDUCATION - The MCGM provides primary and secondary education to thousands of students. The Education Department runs 1252 schools through which it provides primary education to about 509,955 students and also provides grant in aid to 49 secondary schools that educate 55,576 students.

CITY ROADS - MCGM maintains about 1941 km of road network. Out of the total network, 341 km are concrete roads, while the remaining are asphalt roads. The department looks after the maintenance of old roads as well as the construction of new roads.

PUBLIC HEALTH

- Taking measures to prevent and check spread of various diseases, to establish and maintain public health hospitals and dispensaries and to carry out other measures necessary for public medical relief is an obligatory duty of the MCGM. The Corporation provides high quality medical services to the citizens through its 4 major hospitals with medical colleges, 5 speciality hospitals, 16 peripheral hospitals, 27 maternity care centers, 183 health post and 168 dispensaries.

GARDENS & RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

- Providing recreational facilities to the public is a discretionary duty of MCGM. The Corporation has developed and maintains total number of 710 Public Gardens / Play Grounds and Recreational Grounds along with one centrally located Zoo. As a part of its strategic planning, it has initiated the process of upgrading the Zoo facilities to international standards. Process has been initiated to develop Theme Parks /Gardens by involving landscape designs and plans.





Gateway of INDIA



The foundation stone of the present structure was laid in 1913 and the archway was completed in 1927. The Gateway is made of attractive, honey coloured yellow basalt obtained near Mumbai.

The 26 metres high archway is the prominent landmark of Mumbai. Originally it was an iron shed, with carved roofs and served as a makeshift shelter for sea weary passengers in early British period. The structure was replaced by a temporary pavilion and hall in white plaster to welcome King George V and Queen Mary in 1911. Lord Sydenham, the then Governor, initiated the plan to build a more permanent structure at the site to commemorate the visit of the king. The colossal stone structure was designed by George Wittet.

The foundation stone of the present structure was laid in 1913 and the archway was completed in 1927. Ironically, the Gateway was never used for any triumphal receptions for British royalty, but was a mute sentinel to dawn of Indian independence as the last of British troops in India left from here. The Gateway is made of attractive, honey coloured yellow basalt obtained near Mumbai, but the stone used for pierced stonework was brought from Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. The architecture is a magnificent blend between the Paris arc d' triomphe, a domed and minareted Moorish palace and Muslim style of 16th century old Gujarat mansion. The Gateway has a main, large arch flanked by two smaller arches, at the top are four spires enclosing a small space with large balconies on either side. The perforated and attractively fretted stone work above the arches are inspired from the decorative stone-work of 16th century Gujarat. Near the main arch is a staircase, tucked away behind small black doors, which previously took the visitors to a breezy balcony enclosed by four spires.

An equestrian statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the statue of Swami Vivekanand have been installed here. There are plenty of launches and cruisers anchored in the sea near the archway, which carry tourists to the famous Elephanta caves.



Historical SITES

Taj Mahal Hotel

This world famous hotel in front of Gateway of India is a well known site of Mumbai. Jamshetji Nusserwanji Tata, built this magnificent hotel in 1899, after he was refused entry to Watson's hotel on Esplanade, as he was 'a native'. Thus he vowed to make a hotel of his own, which would outshine the Watson's. This excellent piece of architecture was designed by W. Chambers, of a local firm of architects and was constructed contrary to the popular myth, the right way round. Jamshetji equipped the Taj with its own electrical laundry, Turkish baths, post office, chemist shop and resident doctor. The original red domed has been adjoined by a modern skyscraper called as the TajMahal Inter-Continental. The Sea Lounge of the hotel affords a fine view of the city. The streets behind the at Colaba Causeway renamed as Shahid Bhagat Singh Marg are travelers centre of Mumbai. It is a hub of cheap and good hotels and a shoppers treasure trove.



Council Hall

This graceful Byzantine styled structure was once used as a Sailor's Home. It was designed by F.W. Stevens and was built on the site of Mendham Point, Bombay's early cemetery. The beautiful exteriors are built in blue basalt and white bands, while the corners are made up exquisitely carved Porbandar stone, which is the work of Lockwood Kipling, founder and principal of the School of Art in Bombay and father of famous writer Rudyard Kipling. Another attractive feature is the splendid sculpture of 'Naptune' placed in the gable. It was executed by a "Mr. Bolton of Cheltenham". The building was taken over by the Government in 1928, and a Council Chamber for the Bombay Legislature was built at the back. Later, the Maharashtra State Legislature Assembly and Council met here.

Town Hall

The colonnaded building overlooking the Horniman circle(Cotton Green) is the pride of Mumbai. The elegant building built entirely of Porbandar stone was designed by Col. T. Cowper of Bombay

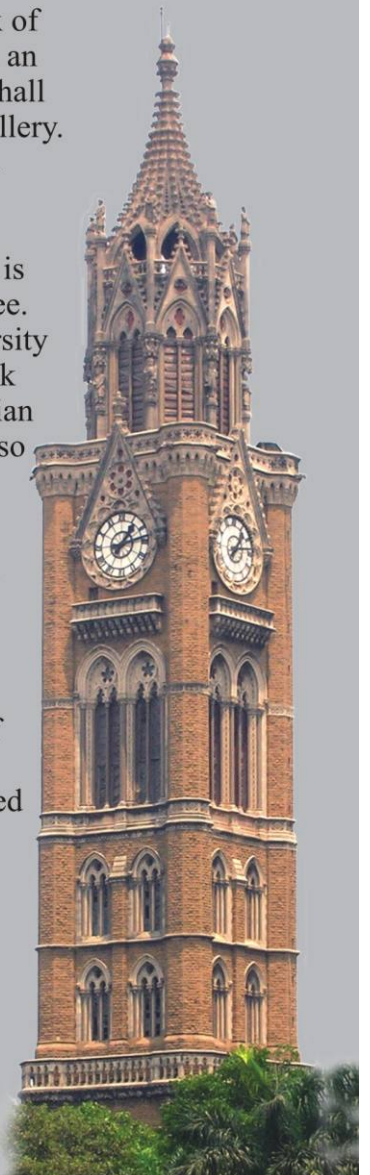


Engineers and was opened in 1833. It houses the Asiatic Society Library, which was founded to encourage studies in oriental arts and sciences. The beautiful is characterised by Grecian portico and fluted Ionic pillars. The inside maintains the Classic touch with two rows of handsome Corinthian columns and a floor of fine teak. The line of Ionic columns along its frontage was originally supposed to be a double line and the full number was directly supplied from England, like much of the building materials of the time. However, the design was modified and a single row of columns was planned, the remaining columns were used for a Classic style Church in Byculla. The upper storey of the building houses the Library of the Bombay Asiatic Society which was founded in 1804 by Sir James Macintosh for the investigation and encouragement of Oriental arts and sciences. It has a collection of over 100,000 volumes of choice literature. The grand Assembly Room has magnificent statues of Chantrey of Governor Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor Sir J. Malcolm of Forbes, the famous Bombay merchant, Woolner's statue of Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and one of Jagannath Shankarshet, the first Indian member of Asiatic society.

Bombay University

The university was founded in 1857 and has some of the finest buildings of south Mumbai. The main buildings are the Senate Hall, and the University

Library with its Rajabai Clock Tower. The University Hall is named after Sir Coswajee Jehangir, who donated generously for its construction. The hall is built in French decorative style of 15th Century from designs sent out from England by George Gilbert Scott, a prolific designer of the times. Its most outstanding features are the delightful, open spiral work staircases. It is 32m. (104ft) long, 13m.(44ft) wide and 19m. (63 ft) height to the apex of the groined ceiling, with an apse separated from the hall by a grand arch and a gallery. The profusion of stained glass windows produces interesting effects with light. In front of the hall is the statue of Sir Cowasjee. The 19th century University library and Rajabai Clock Tower are built in Venetian Gothic style and were also designed by George Gilbert Scott. The 79 metres Rajabai Clock Tower is a part of University Library and is one of the finest buildings and most conspicuous landmark of south Mumbai. The octagonal lantern - shaped tower was built by Premchand Raichand, a wealthy merchant, in memory of his mother Rajabai.



Historical SITES

This excellent piece of architecture is crowned by a spire with twenty carved figures in the niches representing the different castes of western India. An opening in the centre of each floor contains the great clock which had once pealed forth hymns on Sundays and favourites like 'God Save the King' on weekdays. Below the dials on the outer sides are four galleries with balustrades. The clock tower from here commands a fine view of the city, with the Harbour and Mody bay to the east and Malabar Hill and Backbay to the west.

High Court

The imposing white- pinnacled and blue basalt building was built in 1878. It was designed by General A. Fuller in English Gothic style. The 169 metres high building with its central structure rising to 54.2 metres was opened in 1879. The entrance is through a large arched porch flanked by two octagonal 36 metres high towers surmounted by statues representing Justice and Mercy. The interiors are decorated with dark, polished teak ceiling, with an elaborately carved centrepiece, and floor of Italian mosaic. The pillared galleries are ornately carved with humourous and satirical carvings depicting themes like apes at play, a half - blind holding the scales of justice, a fox wearing a barrister's bands, a pig and a tiger in fight, birds swooping in and out of carved stones, shrubbery etc. Most of these carvings were done by Indian stone masons.

Flora Fountain (Hutatma Chowk)

The stone figure of Flora, the Roman goddess of Flowers- Flora stands at the junction of five busy streets. The statue is surrounded by fountains and host of mythological figures. It was built in honour of Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay(1862 - 1867) who is known for



his town planning of Bombay and many of its Gothic structures. It was designed by a committee including R. Norman Shaw. There is also a martyr's memorial in the same premises. Today, the area around the square is a flourishing business centre of Mumbai.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus

The majestic railway station was earlier called as the Victoria Terminus (V.T) and is the first railway terminus of the country. It is also one of the largest and oldest terminus of the east. The modern terminus is also regarded as one of the most magnificent railway stations of the world. The imposing structure in Gothic style, was designed by J. W. Stevens and is one of the spectacular building of the city. It was built over a period of ten



years from 1878- 88 at a cost of Rs. 16,35,562/-. The building is an exotic blend of Italian Medieval Gothic and the opulent Mughal mausoleum architectural styles. It is adorned with turrets and elegant columns of fine Italian marble and polished Indian blue stone. The archways are covered with ornately carved foliage over which peer gargoyles and other grotesque figures while well sculpted peacocks flaunt

their beauty under the eaves. The ornamental iron work, beautiful stained glass and impressive groined roof in blue and gold decoration add to the beauty of the structure. But, the most impressive is the imposing octagonal shaped dome surmounted by a figure symbolising 'Progress'. The central facade has a large clock measuring 3.19 metres in diameter.



Headquarters of Western Railway

Located adjacent to Churchgate railway station, this architectural masterpiece was completed in 1897. It is decorated by a sculpted group depicting engineering, commerce and agriculture.



Girgaum



CHOWPATTY

The popular beach has a special place in the life of Mumbaites. It will not be wrong to term it as the 'Heart of Mumbai'. It is the venue for important festivals like Coconut Day and Ganapati immersions. The beach has been cleaned up recently. Palm and other trees have also been planted.

The beach also features in the history of India's freedom struggle, as mass political meetings were held here in the pre-independence era. Statues of great freedom fighters, Lokmanya Tilak and Vitthalbhai Patel are erected on the beach.

Other Beaches

Erangal Beach

35 km. suburban electric train to Malad, thence by road. Hotels and shacks are available at this lovely beach.

Gorai Beach

The clean and calm beach of Gorai is 59km, from the city centre . Nearest rail head is Borivali, from there by bus or auto to Gorai creek, which has to be passed by ferry. The famous theme park Essel world is located nearby.

Juhu Beach

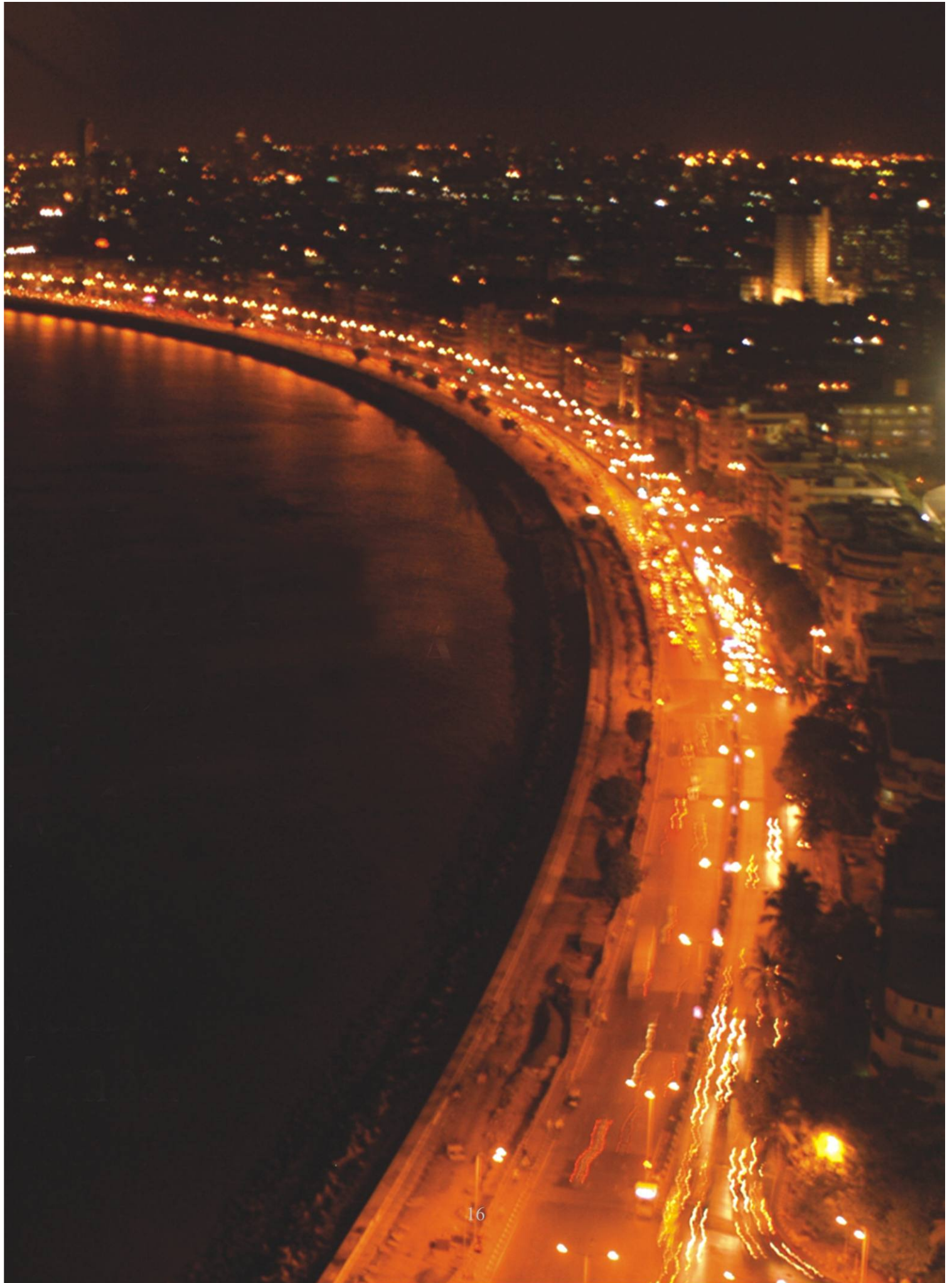
The second most popular beach of Mumbai lies on the Bandra-Khar road, about 20km from the city. This crowded beach lined by bungalows and high-rise apartments offers various entertainment and various amusements.

Madh, Marve and Manori Beaches

These are 44.8km,38.4km and 40km respectively by suburban electric train to Malad, and thence 12km,5.6km and6.4km respectively by road. Ferry services are available from Marve to Manori beach.

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Queen's



NECKLACE

It is one of the most beautiful and popular promenades in the world. Reclaimed from the backbay the drive starts from Nariman Point via Chowpatty Beach upto the Malabar Hill. Exhilarating view of the promenade can be enjoyed from Malabar Hill especially at night, when the string of lights on the curve shine like pearls and appear like a 'Queen's Necklace'. It is a favourite haunt for joggers, walkers and breeze lovers.

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Nearby Other Places

Nariman Point

This 'Piece of Manhattan' transposed to Mumbai is indeed one of the best known commercial address not only of Mumbai but of entire India. This reclaimed land is full of sleek skyscrapers. The area studded with plush offices and restaurants bustles with activity by the day and is almost deserted in the nights.

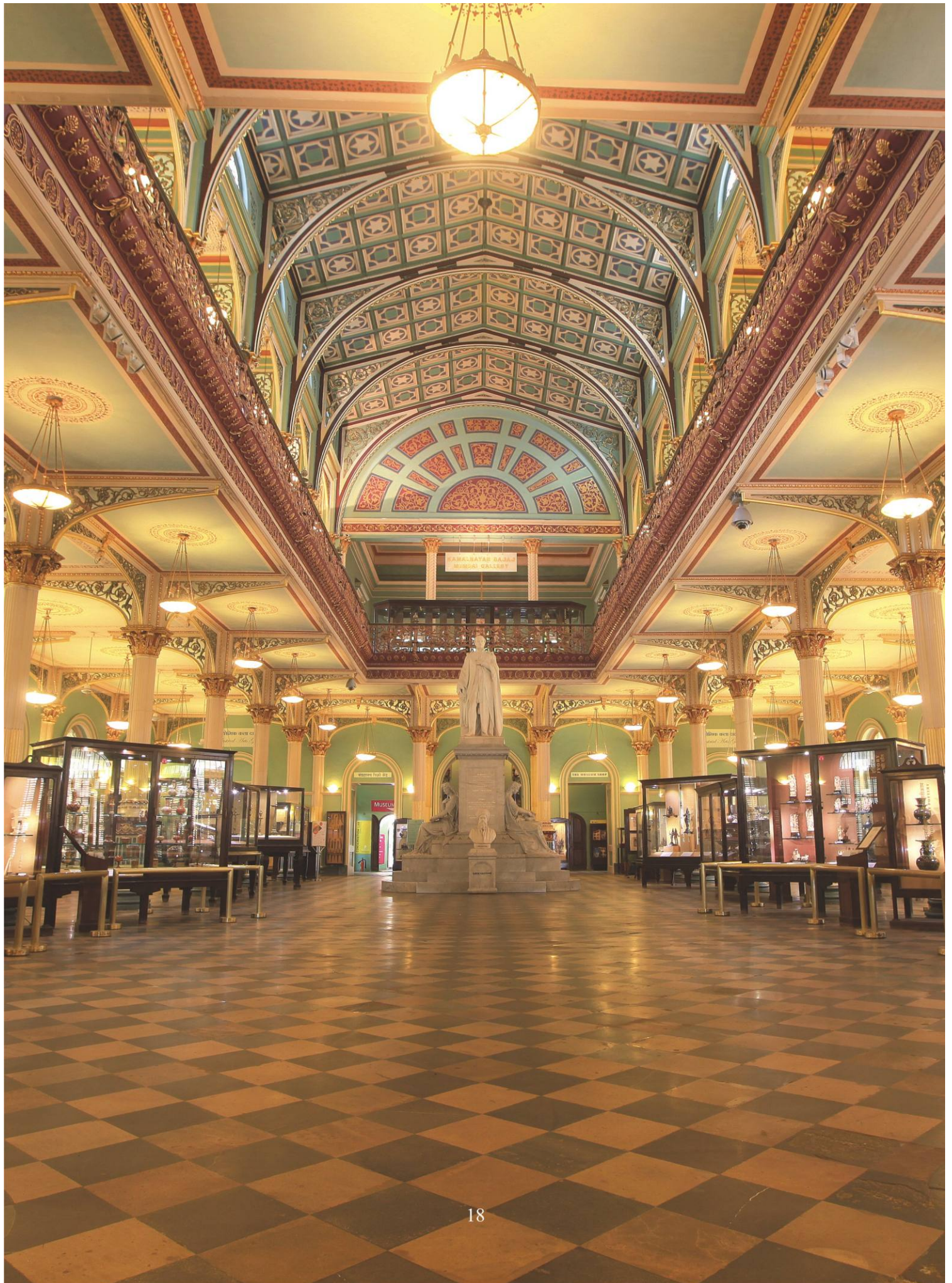
Taraporewala Aquarium

The aquarium was opened in 1951 and has an exotic collection of marine and fresh water fish. There is also a series of small fish tanks displaying coral, sea flowers, sea horses and other invertebrate forms. An interesting section demonstrates various stages in the growth of a pearl and also displays exquisite pearl and mother-of-pearl jewellery.

Raj Bhavan (Malabar Hill)

The official residence of the Governor of Maharashtra is set on a promontory amidst lush surroundings. It has been in use since early 1800's and the earliest resident was Governor Evan Nepean (1812-19). Notable additions to it were a public breakfast room and a detached 'sleeping bungalow' by Elphinstone. The magnificent bungalow affords excellent views of the Mumbai City.





Bhau Daji Lad

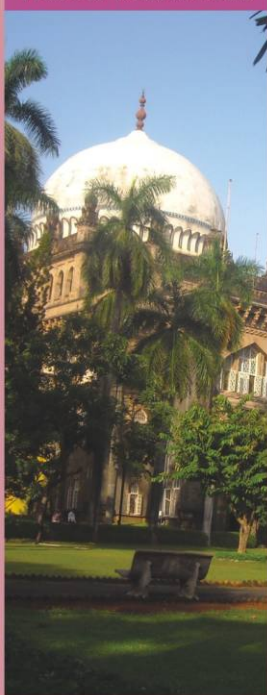
(Victoria & Albert Museum)



MUSEUM

Bhau Dai Lad museum has a rich collection of archaeological finds, original maps, photographs, prints and paintings depicting the history of Mumbai.

Prince of Wales Museum



It is set amidst lush Veermata Jijabai Bhosle Udyan and has a rich collection of archaeological finds, original maps, photographs, prints and paintings depicting the history of Mumbai. Until 1857, the collection was housed in the Fort barracks, but when Sir G. Birdwood was appointed Curator, he raised subscriptions for this building, which was completed in 1871. The clock tower in front was erected by Sir Albert Sassoon, who also presented the statue of the Prince Consort by Noble.

Other Museums & Memorials

Prince of Wales Museum

One of the best museums in the country named after King George V, who as Prince of Wales laid its foundation stone in 1905. The museum is housed in a Moorish style building decorated with blue and yellow basalt work and is surrounded by beautiful garden. There are three main sections - Art, Archaeology and Natural History, which are known for fine collection of miniature paintings, masterpieces of Indian sculpture and Tibetan art. Sections on Forestry and Geology have also been added to the museum.

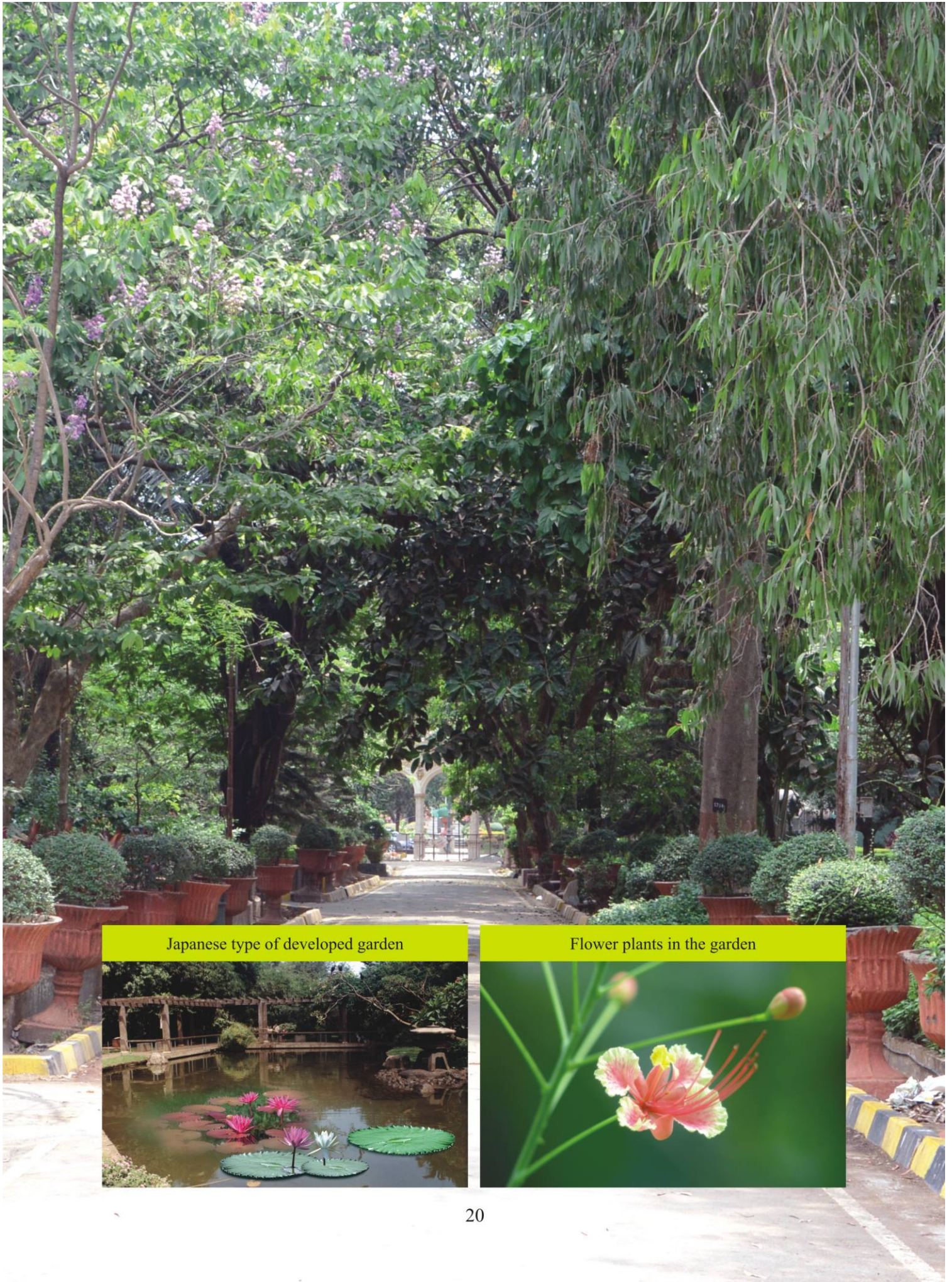
The Art section has paintings from the Dutch, British, French and Italian schools, which were mainly given by Sir Ratan Tata. There are also masterpieces like, Cuyp, Lawrence, Romney, Gainsborough, Troyon, Poussin and Titian. One can also see works from the late Italian schools, modern French and British. Indian paintings of Mughal and Rajput schools, as well as an interesting collection of relics of the Satara Rajas are also exhibited. Other attractions of the section, oriental arms, breathtaking exhibits of jade, fine china, Indian brass, silver and Indian and Persian carpets and more added to the museum.

Bombay Natural History Society

It is located near Prince of Wales museum and is a treasure house natures wonders.

Mani Bhavan(Gandhi Memorial)

The house where Mahatma Gandhi often stayed when he visited the city between 1917-1934, has now been converted into a national memorial.



Japanese type of developed garden



Flower plants in the garden



Veermata Jijabai Bhosale



UDYAN

In the heart of Mumbai lies the Veermata Jijabai Bhosale Udyan (Rani Baug) which is the oldest garden and the attractive feature of Mumbai.

In the heart of Mumbai lies the Veermata Jijabai Bhosale Udyan (Victoria Gardens-Rani Baug) which is the oldest garden and the attractive feature of Mumbai. Everyday 10 to 20 thousand people visit this park, but during Sundays and holidays this number goes up to 20 thousand. This garden is a historical garden as well as a attraction for foreign tourists.

The area of this garden is about 53 acres. It is a comprehensive complex of a Botanical Garden, Zoo and Museum, which has cultural as well as historical exhibits.

In the botanical garden, there are different types of flowers, medicinal and pleasant smelling plants and evergreen trees are present. More than 3500 flowering plants and shrubs, more than 198 shadow bearing trees and 480 types of bushes are found in this garden.

In the center of garden is a Japanese type of garden, which was developed by the Yakohama Municipal Corporation. Besides that a zoo has been developed in the garden which houses 201 animals of 20 species, 414 birds of 38 species and 62 reptiles of 10 species in 32 cages.

Like all other gardens built by the Municipal Corporation in the city this garden also has been developed in order to provide pure, pollution free air for the citizens. Therefore, it is the foremost duty of a citizen to keep these parks clean and free of plastics.

Medicinal plants in the garden



Animals in the zoo



Parks & GARDENS

Pherozshah Mehta Garden (Hanging Garden)

The beautiful garden perched atop Malabar Hill, was laid out in 1881, on top of a series of water reservoirs which supply water to Mumbai. The well maintained garden has hedges cut in animal and bird shapes. A gignatic clock dial is made entirely out of flower bedds. It is also a popular picnic spot and the sun-set view from here is breathtaking.



Lion Safari Park/Krishnagiri Upvan /Sanjay Gandhi National Park

It is located near Borivali station, which is 35km. by suburban electric train from the town. The park also called as Krishnagiri Upvan, has the Gandhi Smriti Mandir on Pavilion Hill. The Lion Safari Park provides a great opportunity to view the Indian Lion from special closed vehicles. Kanheri Caves, one of the largest groups of Buddhist caves in western India, are another major attraction of the park.

Kamla Nehru Park

This children's park is preched on the beautiful slops of Malabar Hill, justacross the road from Hanging Garden.

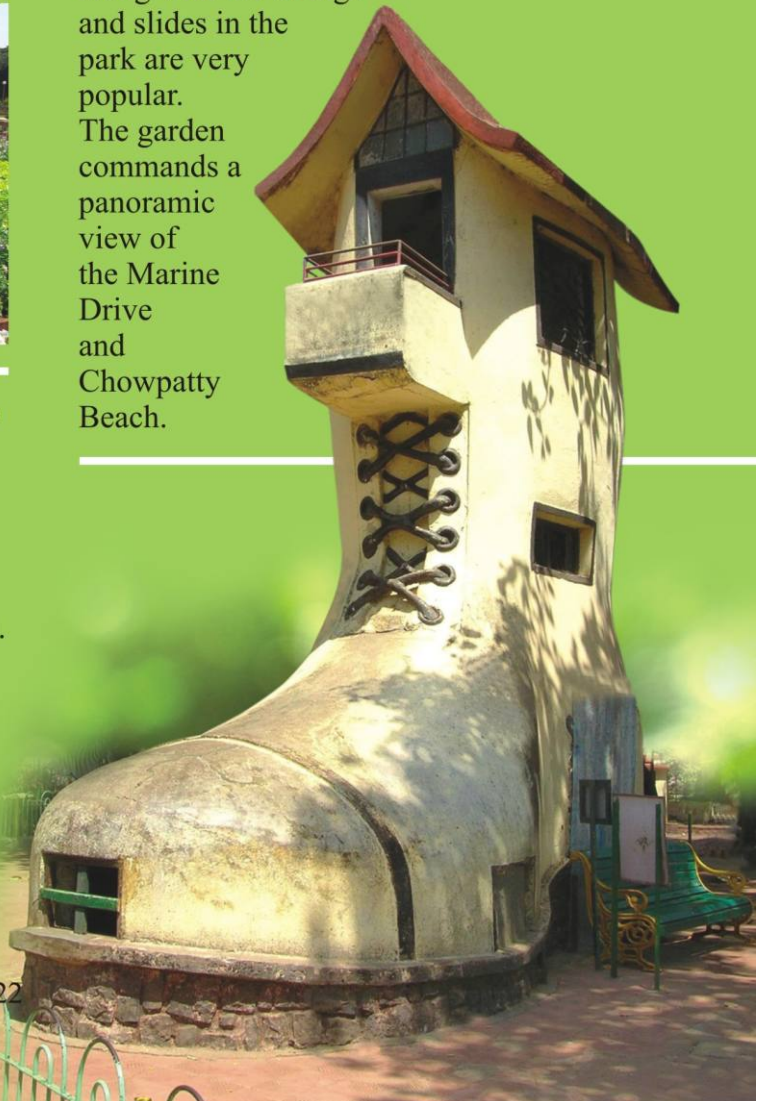
It is named after the wife of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India.

The garden was laid in 1952, and has a variety of delights for children.

The "Old Woman's Shoe" along with the swings

and slides in the park are very popular.

The garden commands a panoramic view of the Marine Drive and Chowpatty Beach.



Essel World & Water Kingdom

This theme park is about 70kms. from city centre near Gorai Beach and is very popular over the country. It has lots of exciting rides and games, which are enjoyed by children as well as elders. The entry fee includes unlimited rides. The recently opened Water Kingdom adjacent to the Essel World, is a great experience for any water loving individual and is a perfect venue to beat the heat in summers. Nearest railway station is Malad or Borivali from where the journey has to be made by road and sea. It is also approachable by road via Bhayandar on Western Express Highway. Phone No. : 022-2808 8757, 2807 7321



Sanjay Gandhi National Park

Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP), previously Borivali National Park, is a large protected area in the northern part of suburban Mumbai city in Maharashtra State in India. It encompasses an area of 104 km (40 sq mi) and is surrounded on three sides by India's most populous city. It is notable as one of the major national

parcs existing within a metropolis limit and is one of the most visited parks in the world.

The rich flora and fauna of Sanjay Gandhi National Park attracts more than 2 million visitors every year. Tourists also enjoy visiting the 2400 years old Kanheri caves sculpted out of the rocky cliffs which lie within the park.



Suraj Water Park

This newly built water park is located at Ghodbunder Road. It is easily accessible by train. Get down at Thane railway station on the central line, from here one can hire services of TMC buses or rickshaw, which take you to the park. The park gained immense popularity in short time.





Caves



ELEPHANTA

This architecturally rich island is about half an hour launch ride from the Gateway of India. It was known as Gahrapuri (fortress city) in ancient times and is famous for a series of seven magnificent rock cut caves dating from 4th to 9th century. The rock cut cave temples dedicated to Lord Shiva are set above a hill and are accessible by a flight of steps.

The Great Cave is the most impressive and is renowned for colossal 'Maheshwari', the 6 metre high, three headed sculpture of Lord Shiva, depicting him in one single carving as the Creator, Protector and Destroyer of the Universe.

The Great Cave is the most impressive and is renowned for colossal 'Maheshwari', the 6 metre high, three headed sculpture of Lord Shiva, depicting him in one single carving as the Creator, Protector and Destroyer of the Universe. On either side of the recess is a pilaster, each interestingly carved as gignatic dwarpala. On the right side of the rear cave is a series of nine massive sculpted panels, chiselled with great power and beauty on the rock walls of the cave, each composition set in a separate recess. These depict various incidents related to Lord Shiva and stories from Hindu mythology. The beauty of splendid sculptures speaks volumes of man's faith and artistic creation.

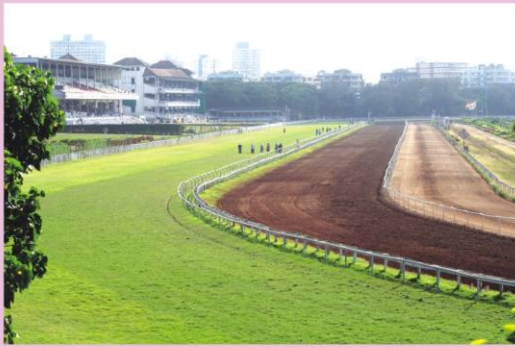
Beyond the main hall, in the east wing is a open hall with a circular platform. In the court is a temple set on a high terrace. It has splendid sculptures of Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma and seven great goddesses or divine mothers. The west wing of the cave also has an open court and an attractive chapel.



Other PLACES

Race Course

It is one of the finest race course of the east. Racing season : Nov. to Apr., on Saturdays and Sundays.



Government House (Parel) Halfkine Institute

In 1673, the Jesuits built a church and convent on the site of the ancient temple of Pareli Vaijnath, from which the area took its name. In 1719, Governor Boone took over the convent and used it as a country house. The first governor to make it his official residence was William Hornby between 1771 and 1780. In 1885, Lady Ferguson, wife of the then governor, died of cholera and the place remained vacant until 1897. It was then used as a plague hospital for two years before W. M. Halfkine established his pioneering plague research laboratory here. Today, it houses the famous Halfkine Institute, the country's finest laboratory for bacteriological research. The institute is engaged in study of tropical medicine and preparation of rabies and plague vaccines.

Elphinston College

The college shifted from its first premises in Byculla to this large Romanesque style building in 1890. It was the first institution in India to offer university education. The main hall is named after Sir Cawasjee Jehangir in recognition of his generous contribution to the original institution founded as a memorial to Gov. Mountstuart Elphinston in 1856.



Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (J.J.) School of Art

This premier art institute of the country was first started in 1857, but the present building with sloping tiled roofs and rounded pillars dates back to 1877. Many building in western India owe their murals, paintings and decorative railings and carvings to the students of this institution. The ornamental railing and gates of the Victoria Terminus were made at the school.



Nehru Planetarium

The imposing building of planetarium is located at Worli, housing the only astronomical centre of the city. It provides an excellent opportunity to foster the scientific interest among children as well as the young. It offers a fine lesson in astronomy through sky-shows combining entertainment with instruction. The circular sky- theatre of the planetarium recreates an image of the sky as seen from anywhere on the earth, at any time-past, present or future. A library here has a rich wealth of books specialising on astronomy, astrophysics and space sciences. Hobby workshops are also conducted here for children and enthusiastic amateurs.



Nehru Science Centre

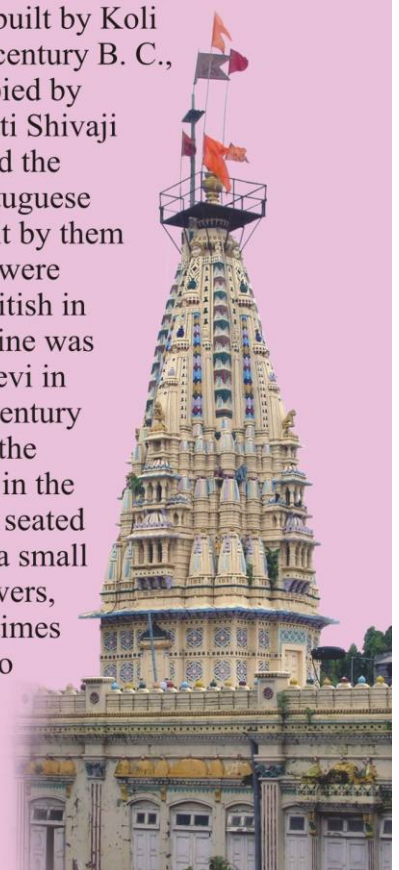
It lies adjacent to the planetarium and is specially designed for children and youth. The children can view and also participate in various scientific activities, which educates and develops scientific aptitude among them. Main highlights of the centre are computer laboratory, mobile science exhibition units,

evolution and heritage hall, auditorium, inflatable dome planetarium, science library and children's science park etc.



Mumbadevi Temple

Mumbai (Mumba - ayi) is named after the goddess Mumbadevi, the patron goddess of Mumbadevi. The shrine dedicated to Mumbadevi is believed to have been originally built by Koli fishermen in the 1st century B. C., on the site now occupied by Victoria or Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus. It withstood the on-slaught of the Portuguese and a church was built by them near the shrine. Both were demolished by the British in 1739 and the new shrine was constructed at Kalbadevi in 1753. An early 18th century writer describes how the image of the goddess in the original temple was " seated in a poor hovel upon a small altar decked with flowers, her head being three times bigger in proportion to her body".



But the present temple houses an impressive image of the goddess adorned with a robe and ornamented with silver crown, a glittering nose stud and a gold necklace. To the left is the idol of the goddess Annapurna seated on a peacock. In front of the temple is an image of Mumbadevi's vehicle- the tiger. Tuesday is the main day of worship. Newly married Hindu couples visit the shrine after their marriage, seeking blessings from the goddess for a happy married life.

Mahalaxmi temple

The temple dedicated to Mahalaxmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity is one of the most popular shrine of Mumbai. Set picturesquely on a rocky promontory, at the edge of the sea, the present temple was built in the 18th century. The original Mahalaxmi temple at the same spot was destroyed many centuries ago. Legend goes that while building the causeway, the great Breach Candy, between Worli and Mahim, the ferocious sea waves thwarted any such attempts. Ramji Shivji, a contractor dreamt of goddess Mahalaxmi who ordered him to restore the original idols submerged in the sea, if the work of building the causeway was to be completed.

Thus the statues of Mahalaxmi, Mahakali and Mahasraswati were restored from the seabed and installed in the present day temple as per the wishes of the goddess. Only then the building work of the sea-wall was successfully

completed. The images of the three goddesses are elaborately ornamented with nose-rings, gold bangles and pearl necklaces. The image of Mahalaxmi is shown riding a tiger and a demon (mahishasur) in tandem. Today, it is one of the most crowded temple of Mumbai. Thousands of devotees visit the shrine to offer prayers, flowers and coconuts. The sunset view from the temple, coupled with voice of prayers and ringing of bells is an out of the world experience, which is to be seen to believe. The only other shrine dedicated to the goddess Mahalaxmi on the Indian coast is the Ashtakshmi temple at Chennai, the capital of Tamil Nadu.



ISCKON Temple

The beautifully constructed ISCKON or Hare Rama Hare Krishna temple is located at Juhu. Peace and calm pervades at the holy shrine of worship, meditation and spiritual knowledge. The morning and evening prayers at the temple are worth attending.

Dadar Chowpatty

Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai
MUMBAI CITY

CHAITYABHOOMI

Chaityabhoomi

The greatness of the sculptor of Indian Constitution Bharatratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is well known to the people of India. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar is known as learned man, ideological thinker and philosopher. He spent his entire life for the emancipation and prosperity of the Dalit Community. After he death of this great son of India, his funeral rites were performed at Dadar Chowpatty in Mumbai.

This place later came to be known as Chaityabhoomi. The 6th December 1956 being Mahaparinirvan Day of Dr. Babasaheb, lakhs of the followers of his teachings and devoted activists gather at this place every year on 6th December and pay homage to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Chaityabhoomi located in the area near Dadar Railway Station.

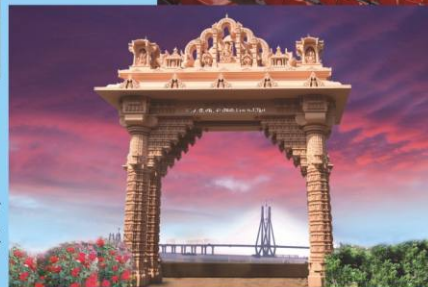


Samyukta Maharashtra Kaladalan, Shivaji Park, Dadar

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool, Shivaji Park, Dadar



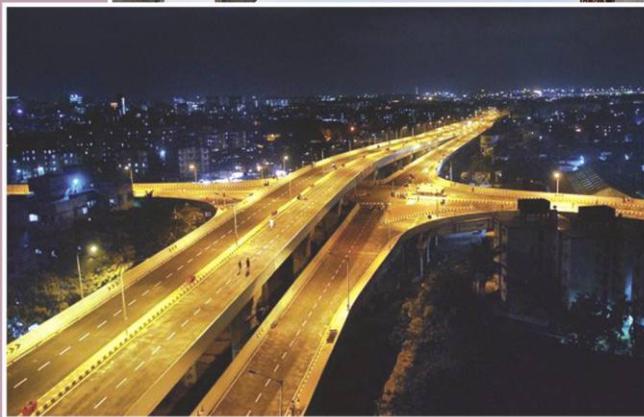
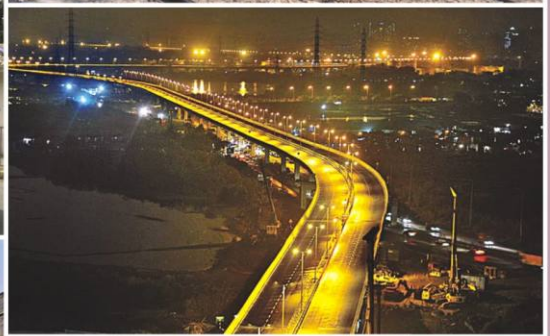
Ganeshdwar at Baji Prabhu Deshpande & Dnyaneshwar Garden, Shivaji Park, Dadar



Local

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