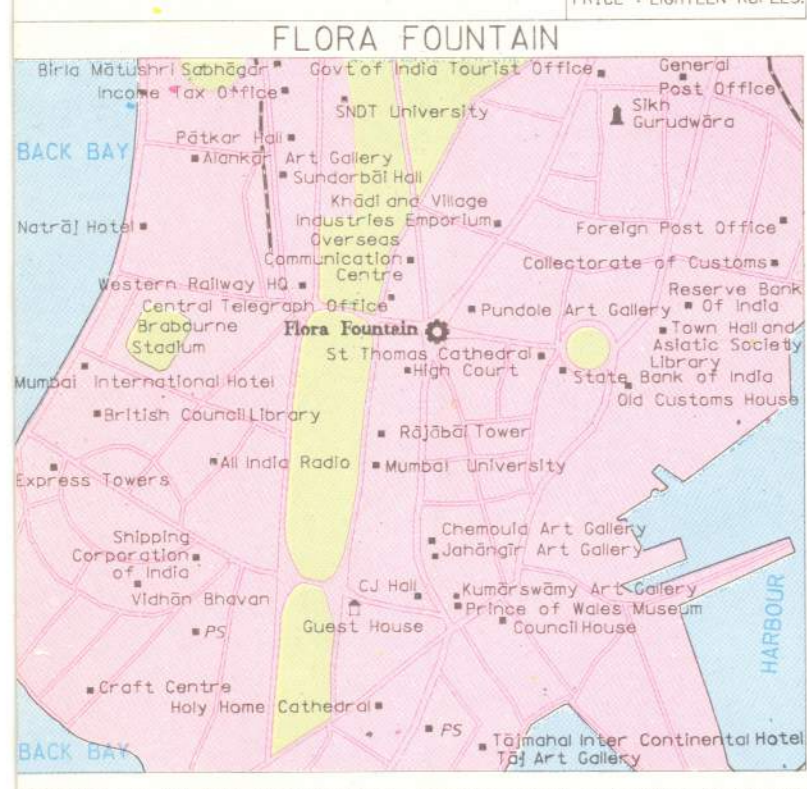


**FLORA FOUNTAIN**  
Govt. of India Tourist Office, General Post Office, Sikh Gurudwara, SMT University, Patkar Hall, Kadal and Village Industries Emporium, Overseas Communication Centre, Foreign Post Office, Collectorate of Customs, Reserve Bank, Central Telegraph Office, OF India, Pundole Art Gallery, OF India, Braganza Stadium, St. Thomas Cathedral, Library Society, British Council Library, Rajabai Tower, State Bank of India, Old Customs House, Express Towers, All India Radio, Mumbai University, Shipping Corporation of India, Janghri Art Gallery, Vidyan Bhavan, CU Hall, Kumarambhai & Keshari, Council House, Craft Centre, Holy Home Cathedral, Taj International Continental Hotel, Taj Art Gallery.



**DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES**

**MUMBAI CITY AND MUMBAI SUBURBAN MAHARASHTRA**



**MUMBAI CITY AND MUMBAI SUBURBAN DISTRICTS**

The basic objective of this 'Map Series' is to provide users and planners with topographic and thematic information related to a district.

**MUMBAI - THE GATEWAY OF INDIA** situated on the western coast of India, is one of the important cities of the world. Where the city stands today was once an archipelago of seven islands mentioned by Ptolemy in 152 AD as the cluster of HEPTANESIA. The islands at that time were separated by the sea at high tide and a wilderness of marshy and swampy mud flats at low tide. The early inhabitants were mainly the Kolis (Fisher folk) and the Bhandaris (Palm tappers). The Kolis called the islands MUMBAI (after MUMBA AAI or MOTHER MUMBA, their patron Goddess, MUMBA DEVI), and so it is known by the local people to this day. Sultan Bahadurshah ceded these islands to the Portuguese in 16th Century, who called them as MUMBAI or BOMBAY. This was later changed to BOM BAHIA and then to BOMBAY by which name it is known throughout the world today. In the year 1661 AD, the part and islands of BOMBAY were presented to the British by the Portuguese as part of the dowry of the Portuguese Infanta, Catherine of Braganza, when she married Charles II of England. BOMBAY was then leased by the British crown for an unbelievable small annual sum to the East India Company. The credit of transforming a pestilential swamp into a great city goes to the President of East India Company, GERALD AUDLEY, who can be called the real founder of modern Bombay(Mumbai).

MUMBAI (Bombay) is the capital of Maharashtra state. The Government of Maharashtra changed the name BOMBAY to MUMBAI in the year 1996. MUMBAI is the district headquarters of Greater MUMBAI, which has two Collectors, one for MUMBAI CITY district and other for MUMBAI SUBURBAN district.

Geologically the districts consist of the Deccan Basalt and its acid variants, volcanic sediments, dykes, laterite and gneissium. The Deccan Traps are considered to be upper cretaceous to Lower Eocene in age. The laterite, which is derived from the traps is much younger.

MUMBAI is considered the commercial capital and industrial hub of India and is the foremost cosmopolitan city of India.

There are many places of tourists' Interest in and around MUMBAI CITY. Some of them are Gateway of India, Prince of Wales Museum, Janghri Art Gallery, Rajabai Tower, Taraporewala Aquarium, Nehru Planetarium, Veer Ujjanata Bhaskar Udayar, Hanging Garden, Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mahalakshmi Temple, Babulnath Temple, Chaitya Bhoomi, Haji Ali Dargah, Mani Bhavan, Phule Market, Film Land, Race Course, Juhu Beach, Madh, Marine Drive, the lakes of Mumbai, Jogeshwar Caves, Kanheri Caves, Chowpatty, Mahakali Caves etc..

The city is very well connected by air, sea and land with every part of the country and the world.

The MUMBAI CITY and MUMBAI SUBURBAN districts have moderate temperature and the area receives an annual rainfall of 1800 mm to 2060 mm.

