Profile of Mumbai and the University of Mumbai

4.1 Introduction:

This chapter describes the city of Mumbai and Mumbai University. The changing socio-economics as well as the environment of the educational system, which impact the social and ethical values of the youth, are also discussed.

Map No. 4.1 Mumbai City (Grater Mumbai = Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban) Study Area
4.2 Origin and History of Bombay (Mumbai):

Today’s Mumbai has grown from cluster of small fishing villages into a crowded metropolitan that is India’s financial hub and scene of an amazing range of entrepreneurial activity. In ancient times, it was part of Ashoka’s empire. After his death, these islands passed into the hands of various Hindu rulers. The Marathi Kolis and Agris were and are the native inhabitants of Mumbai until 1345 (http://www.mumbainet.com).

Mumbai is the capital city of Maharashtra and one of the India’s busiest seaports. Till about the sixteenth century Bombay (as Mumbai was originally known as) consisted of seven islands, namely Culaba, Mazagaon, Old Woman's Island, Wadala, Mahim, Parel, and Matunga-Sion. Over the centuries this group of islands was joined together by a series of reclamation of land from the sea.

4.2.1 The Mohammedan Period:

After defeating the kings of Gujarat, the Mohammedans ruled for next two centuries. Today only the mosque are left at Mahim.

4.2.2 Portuguese Period:

The Portuguese had already possessed many important trading centres on the western coast such as Panji, Daman, and Diu, took Bombay by force from the Mohammedans in 1534. They named their new possession as "Bom Baia" which in Portuguese means "Good Bay" (http://www.mumbainet.com). This led to the construction the numerous churches in the areas where a majority of Roman Catholics live. The St. Andrew's church at Bandra (also known as Portuguese Church) is the only church with a Portuguese-style still stands today. The Portuguese also equipped their possession by building forts at Sion, Mahim, Bandra, and Bassien. The last, although in disrepair, can still be seen. The other forts are overrun by encroachments and in an advanced state of disrepair.

4.2.3 The British Period:

In 1661, King Charles II of England, married Princess Catherine de Braganza of Portugal; and as part of the dowry, he received Bombay. In 1668 it was handed over to the East India Company. In 1858, India was brought under the British Rule. A viceroy was appointed to rule India in the name of the Queen. Bombay came under the direct rule of the British in 1861. "Bom Baia" was corrupted to Bombay. The
native Kolis called the islands "Mumba" after Mumbadevi, the Hindu deity to whom a temple is dedicated at Babulnath near Chow patty’s sandy beaches (http://www.mumbainet.com).

The first Parsi to arrive in Bombay was Dorabji Nanabhoy Patel in 1640. The Parsis, originally from Iran, migrated to India about 900 years ago. This they did to save their religion, Zoroastrianism, from the attacking Arabs who attempt to convert in Islam. However, in 1689-90, when the Siddi Chief of Janjira made several attempts to repossess the islands by force, the son of the former, a trader named Rustomji Dorabji Patel (1667-1763), successfully warded off the attacks on behalf of the British with the help of the Kolis, the original fisher-folk inhabitants of these islands. The remnants of Koli settlements can still be seen at Backbay reclamation, Mahim, Bandra, Khar, Bassien and Madh Island (http://www.mumbainet.com).

4.2.4 Development of Bombay Island:

The King entrusted the administration of Bombay to the East India Company. By a Royal Charter under the Regulation XIX of 1827, passed by the British Government, the Collector of Bombay was made the Chief Controlling Authority of the Revenue Administration of Bombay. The Collector of Bombay enjoyed vast authority under the Bombay Land Revenue Act of 1876, which was repealed or invalid by only in 1966 by the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code (http://www.mumbainet.com).

4.2.5 Transportation system:

Modern transportation systems made their first appearance in India in Bombay. The first railway line in India was started between Bombay (VT) and Thane in 1861 (http://www.mumbainet.com). Today, the road transport system and commuter trains together transport over 25 million commuters daily. This is one of the densest in the world.

4.2.6 Major Buildings Construction for various Development Departments:

Likewise, several major events took place in Bombay in the later half of the 19th century. The period also saw hectic construction activity that resulted in several landmarks: Victoria Terminus, General Post Office, Municipal Corporation, Prince of Wales Museum, Rajabai Tower and Bombay University, Mumbai High court, Elphinstone College and Cawasji Jahangir Hall, Crawford Market, Old Secretariat
(Old Customs House) and the Public Works Department (PWD) Building. These stand till today and are regarded as important heritage structures. The Gateway of India was built to commemorate or honour the visit of King George V and Queen Mary for the Darbar at Delhi in 1911 (http://www.mumbainet.com).

4.2.7 A hub for International Trade and Transport:
The Bombay Port Trust was formed in 1870, Princess Dock was completed in 1885, and Victoria Docks and the Mere weather Dry Docks in 1891. The Alexandra Dock, which was completed in 1914, was built for the International Sea Trade.

4.3 Mumbai in Independent India:
After independence in 1960 the state of Bombay was divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat states again on linguistic basis, the former retaining Bombay city as its capital.

4.4 Geography of Mumbai city:
Mumbai comes in the Konkan division, one of among the six administrative divisions of Maharashtra. Konkan division comprises the whole of coastal Maharashtra. For administration reasons Mumbai is divided into two districts Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban. The other districts in the Konkan division are Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurgh.

The term ‘Greater Bombay’ came into force in April, 1950 and now consists of Mumbai and Mumbai Suburban districts (http://www.mumbainet.com). A Municipal administration is responsible for Greater Mumbai.

4.5 Location of area:
Mumbai City District lies between 18° 53’ north and 19° 16’ north latitude and 72° 46’ east to 70° 59’ east longitude. Mumbai Suburban lies to its north and is flanked by the Arabian Sea on three sides (Bhatt, 1998, p. 367). Mumbai Suburban is flanked on two sides by water; the Arabian Sea to the west and the Thane creek on its eastern boundary. To the north is Thane district and on the south, Mahim creek, Mumbai City and Thane creek (Bhatt, 1998, p. 445). Greater Bombay is also divided into three parts the Island City, Eastern Suburbs and the Western suburb (Bhatt, 1998, p. 370).
The city occupies an area of 440 sq km. One-fourth of the city lies below sea level. The city is covered by two ridges of low hills on Culaba's east and west forming a barrier of sorts from the open sea. The other ridge ends at Malabar Hill 180 ft above sea level, which is also Mumbai's highest point. In between these two ridges directly north of Culaba lies the bustling fort area.

Mumbai's island location has constrained or forced its ability to spread and grow over a wide area. Consequently, high-rise buildings dominated the skyline until the city reached a saturated point. The idea of a twin city was debatable by town planners and resulted in the development of Navi Mumbai, which lies to the north-east of Mumbai and covers an area of 345 sq km.

Mumbai extends from Culaba in the south to Mulund and Dahisar in the north and Mankhurd in the east. Mumbai Suburban is the second smallest district of Maharashtra, administratively has in its jurisdiction, the part of Mumbai from Bandra to Dahisar, Kurla (Chunabhatti) to Mulund, and Kurla to Trombay (Turbhe) Creek. The Mithi River is the main river in the district.

The total area of Mumbai is 603.4 km$^2$ (233 sq. mi) (Ministry of urban Development (Government of India), p. 33). Of this, the island city covers 67.79 km$^2$ (26 sq mi) while the suburban district spans 370 km$^2$ (143 sq mi) Together, they account for 437.71 km$^2$ (169 sq. mi) under the administration of Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC). The remaining area belongs to the Defence Ministry, Mumbai Port Trust, Atomic Energy Commission and Borivali National Park, which are out of the jurisdiction of the BMC (Department of Relief and Rehabilitation (Govt. Maharashtra) Mumbai Plan,1.2 Area and Divisions.).

Mumbai lies at the mouth of the Ulhas River. It sits on Salsette Island, partially shared with the Thane district (Government of Maharashtra, 1960). Mumbai is bounded by the Arabian Sea to the west (Department of Relief and Rehabilitation (Govt.of.Maharashtra) Mumbai Plan,1.1 Location). Many parts of the city lie just above sea level, with elevations or height ranging from 10 m (33 ft) to 15 m (49 ft) (Krishnamoorthy, 2008); Average elevation is 14 m (46 ft) (" Mumbai,India" Weather base). Northern Mumbai (Salsette) is hilly (Department of Relief and Rehabilitation (Govt.of.Maharashtra) Mumbai Plan,1.3.2.2 Salsette Island) and the highest point in the city is 450 m (1,476 ft) at Salsette in the Powai–Kanheri ranges (Srinivasu & Pardeshi, 2009). The Sanjay Gandhi National Park (Borivali National Park) is located
partly in Mumbai Sub-urban district, and partly in Thane extending over an area of
103.09 km² (39.80 sq mi) (Bapat, 2005, pp. 111-112).

The coastline of the city is curved in with numerous creeks and bays,
stretching from Thane creek on the eastern to Madh Marve on the western front (Sen,
coastline"., 2008). The eastern side of Salsette Island is covered with large mangrove
swamps, rich in biodiversity, while the western coast is mostly sandy and rocky (Patil,
1957, pp. 45-49).

Soil cover in the city region is predominantly sandy due to its proximity to the
sea. In the suburbs, the soil is largely alluvial and loamy (Sen,
coastline"., 2008). The underlying rock of the region is composed of black Deccan
basalt flows, and their acidic and basic variants dating back to the late Cretaceous and
early Eocene eras (Patil, 1957). The area is classified as a Seismic Zone III region
(India Meteorological Department.Sesmic Zoning Map). This is an earthquake prone
area.

4.6 Climate of Mumbai:

Mumbai has a tropical climate, specifically a tropical wet and dry climate
under the Köppen climate classification, with seven months of dryness and peak rains
in July. The cooler season from December to February is followed by the summer
season from March to June. The period from June to about the end of September
constitutes the south-west monsoon season. October and November form the post-
monsoon season (Government of Maharashtra, 1960, p. 84).

Between June and September, the south west monsoon spontaneous heavy
rains on the city. Pre-monsoon showers are received in May. Occasionally, Mumbai
receives rains from the north-east monsoon in October and November. The maximum
annual rainfall ever recorded was 3,452 mm (136 in) for 1954 (Department of Relief
and Rehabilitation (Govt.of.Maharashtra) Mumbai Plan,1.4 Climate and Rainfall).
The highest rainfall recorded in a single day was 944 mm (37 in) on 26, July 2005.

Average annual temperature is 27.2 ºC (81 F). In the Island City, the average
maximum temperature is 31.2 ºC (88 F), while the average minimum temperature is
23.7 ºC (75 ºF). In the suburbs, the daily mean maximum temperature ranges from
29.1 ºC (84 F) to 33.3 ºC (92 ºF), while the daily mean minimum temperature ranges
from 16.3 C (61 F) to 26.2C (79 F) (Department of Relief and Rehabilitation (Govt.of.Maharahstra) Mumbai Plan, 1.4 Climate and Rainfall). The record high was 40.2 C (104 F) on 28 March, 1982, and record low 7.4 C (45 F) on 27 January, 1962 (Mumbai still cold. The Times of India, 2008).

4.7 Mumbai’s Population:

Mumbai is one of the most populated cities in the world. It is home to more than 20.4 million people. Like other metros of India, the population of Mumbai has also grown rapidly in last 20 years. It is one of the largest cities of India in terms of population, business and trade activities. A majority of Mumbai’s population are migrants from other states of India who came here in search of better employment opportunities and stayed on. In fact, migration is one of the main factors contributing to Mumbai’s rising population.

Mumbai provides a range of opportunities that are not found in other parts of India for the realization of one's dreams. Therefore, it is no surprise that people from all parts of India should come here and make the city their home. Thus, Mumbai became the melting pot of Indian cultures and has developed a uniquely cosmopolitan culture.

Mumbai’s citizens represent nearly all the religions practiced in India and many from abroad. Hindus are the majority (67.39%). Muslims (18.56%) form the second largest religious group in the city. They are followed by Buddhists (5.22%), Christians (4.2%), and Jains (3.99%). Sikhs (0.58%) also have a significance presence in Mumbai. The small number Parsis and Jews make up the rest of the population.

The linguistic/ethnic demographics are like Maharashtrians, Gujaratis, and the rest from other parts of India. Native Christians include East Indian (ethnic group) Catholics who were converted by the Portuguese during the 18th & 19th centuries (Baptista, 1967, p. 5). The city also has a small native Bene Israeli Jewish community, who migrated from the Persian Gulf or Yemen probably 1600 years ago (Strizower, 1971, p. 15).

Mumbai is also home to the largest population of Parsi Zoroastrians in the world, numbering about 80,000. The Parsis migrated to India from Pars (Persia/Iran) following the Islamic conquest of Iran in the 7th century AD (http://www.managemnettodya.co.uk. "The World's successful Diaspors"). The
oldest Muslim communities in Mumbai include the Dawoodi Bohras, Ismaili Khojas and Konkani Muslims (Bates, 2003, p. 266).

According to the 2011 census, Mumbai City district has a population of 3,145,966. Roughly equal to the population of Mongolia or the US state of Iowa. Population density is 20,038 inhabitants per square kilometre (51,900 /sq mi). Population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was -5.75 %. Mumbai City has a sex ratio of 838 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 88.48 %. Of this population, over 50 per cent are slum and pavement dwellers, occupying, by many calculations, a mere 8 per cent of Mumbai’s land area. Thus, Mumbai is a city that is often represented as a study in contrasts where well-off high-rise apartments side poor infrastructural-deprived slum settlements (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai_City_district#cite_note-districtcensus-0).

4.8 The business capital and employment centre of India:

The Stock Exchange at Bombay was established in 1875 as "The Native Share and Stockbrokers Association", which evolved over the decades to its present status as the premier stock exchange in India. BSE is India's largest Stock Exchange and ranks the third largest in the world. Today, Mumbai is the financial and business capital of India.

Mumbai is the India’s largest and the busiest port, handling India's foreign trade and also a major International airport. Description about Mumbai/Bombay cannot be complete without the mention of its film industry. Bollywood, as it is known, produces hundreds of Hindi films every year and has developed a unique sub-culture.

In GDP terms, Mumbai is the world's 38th largest city. It is a crucial economic hub and contributes 10% of all factory employment, 40% of all income tax collections, 60% of all customs duty collections, 20% of all central excise tax collections, 40% of India's foreign trade and Rs. 40 billion (US$ 800 million) in corporate taxes. Mumbai’s per-capita income is Rs. 48,954 (US$ 980) which is almost three times the national average.

Many of India's numerous firms and business (including State Bank of India, LIC, Tata Group, Godrej and Reliance), and five of Fortune’s Global 500 companies are based in Mumbai. Many foreign banks and financial institutions have branches in
Mumbai. The World Trade Centre (Mumbai) is the most prominent location for international banking and finance.

Until the 1980s, Mumbai was outstanding in its prosperity largely to textile mills and the seaport, but the local economy has since diversified to include engineering, diamond-polishing, healthcare and information technology.

It is home to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and most of India's highly specialized industries having modern infrastructure and a vast pool of skilled human resources. Rising venture capital firms, start-ups and established brands work in aerospace, optical engineering, medical research, computers and electronic equipment of all varieties, shipbuilding and salvaging, renewable energy and power.

4.9 Employment Capital of India:

State and central government employees make up a large percentage of the city's workforce. Mumbai also has a large pool unskilled, semi-skilled and self-employed population, who primarily earn their livelihood as hawkers, taxi drivers, mechanics and other such blue-collar occupations. The port and shipping industry employs many residents, directly or indirectly.

In Dharavi, central Mumbai (Suburban), there is a growing recycling industry processing recyclable waste from other parts of the city. Dharavi has an estimated 15,000 single-room factories.

The media and entertainment industry is another major employer in Mumbai. Most of India's major television and satellite networks, as well as its major publishing houses, are headquartered here. Marathi television and Marathi film industry are also based in Mumbai.

Mumbai provides a striking example of a new 'global city' characterized by the growth of financial sector and a corresponding decline in the manufacturing sector and the active political soliciting of foreign investment.

Since the early 1990s, Mumbai’s landscape changed with globalization. Like in other parts of the country post-liberalization, there has been an increasing in formalization of labour. Simultaneously, the spaces of the former textiles mills were rapidly encroached upon by the icons of globalisation like multi-storeyed residential complexes, national and global business centres, shopping malls, coffee shops, multiplex cinemas and global clothing and food brands, etc.
In this global city, there are large swathes of population who are seen as obstacles to its progress and are, consequently, cast out as unwanted or ‘untouchables’. Beggars, Hawkers, slum dwellers, sex workers, bar dancers, etc are some of them who are looked at with distrust and dislike. They are seen as “encroachers” taking up land and using infrastructure they are not ‘entitled’ to. Thus, slum dwellers, which make up 60 per cent of Mumbai’s population, are treated as being less than full citizens.

4.10 Transportation in Mumbai

4.10.1 Roadway:

Mumbai is connected to the rest of the country by National Highway 3, 4, 8, 17 and 222 of India’s National Highways system (National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), 2010). The Mumbai-Pune Expressway was the first expressway built in India, The Western Freeway and the Eastern Freeway has reduced travel time within the city.

The Bandra-Worli Sea Link Bridge, along with the Mahim Causeway links the island city to its western suburbs. The three major road of the city are the Eastern Express Highway from Sion to Thane, the Sion Panvel Expressway from Sion to Panvel and the Western Express Highway from Bandra to Borivali. The Eastern freeway from Yellow Gate to Chembur towards new Mumbai and Ghatkopar was recently opened to traffic.

4.10.2 Taxis and rickshaws

Mumbai had about in an around 1.53 million vehicle including black and yellow taxis and auto rickshaws are available for transportation. Auto rickshaws are allowed to operate only in the suburban areas of Mumbai, while taxis are allowed to operate throughout Mumbai. However, taxis generally operate in South Mumbai.

The public transport system is the lifeline of Mumbai. The Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking (BEST) is a public transport service and electricity provider for Mumbai. BEST runs an extensive network of buses in Mumbai and neighbouring Thane. The services are convenient and inexpensive. Tonga (horse cart) seen at night in the Marine Drive road.
4.10.3 Railway:

Mumbai is the headquarters of Central and Western Railways. Mumbai is well-served by rail connectivity to all major Indian cities and to several other places. However, it is the local (commuter) train services that carry millions of Mumbai residents to and from their places of work. It has the highest passenger densities of any urban railway system in the world.

4.10.4. Metro and Monorail:

Mumbai is the India’s first city to start Monorail for local transportation. Currently it runs from Chembur to Wadala in first phase, Second phase will be start soon from Wadala to Byculla.

After Calcutta and Delhi, Mumbai also have started Metro Rail Knows as (Mumbai Metro/Reliance Metro). Metro-1 runs from Ghatkopar to Varsova, Metro-2 and 3 has sanctioned and it will run from Dahisar –Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd, 3-will run from Culaba-Bandra-Seepz.

4.10.5 Air Services

Mumbai is an international airport. Many international airlines operate flights to and from Mumbai from various parts of the world. The Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport (formerly Sahara International Airport) is the second busiest airport in India in terms of passenger traffic ("AAI traffic figures").

New Mumbai (Panvel) will be having newly upcoming International airport to reduce the burden on Mumbai airport.

4.10.6 Seaway:

Mumbai is served by two major ports, Mumbai Port Trust and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, which lies just across the creek in Navi Mumbai (http://www.webcitation.org). Mumbai Port has one of the best natural harbours in the world, and has extensive wet and dry dock accommodation facilities (Chittar, 1973, p. 65). The city is also the headquarters of the Western Naval Command, and also an important base for the Indian Navy.

**Water bus:** due to heavy burden on road and rail traffic govt. Have decided to launc or introduce traditional transportation system, i.e transportation trough water with waterbus for local transportation. Transportation by sheep is going on but not in
massive way, to improve the water transportation and use water resources for transport this system is under testing.

4.10.7 Sea-airway:

Though Mumbai has huge costal line and water resources, but it is not used for public transportation. Recently from the tourism point of view sea-airway launching is been testing out from Mumbai to Pune, Mumbai-to Nasik, Mumbai to Shirdi to attract the tourist for reducing their time to reach these places within short period of time.

4.11 A scene for Major Social movements

4.11.1 Alteration the city Name:

The name Mumbai is derived from Mumba or Maha-Amba the name of the Koli goddess Mumbadevi and Aai, "mother" in Marathi (Bapat, 2005, p. 6). The oldest known names for the city are Kakamuchee and Galajunkja; these are still used sometimes (Patel & Masselos, 2003, p. 4). (Shirodkar, 1998, pp. 3-7) noted that Ali Muhammad Khan, in the Mirat-i-Ahmedi (1507), referred to the city as Manbai. In 1508, Portuguese writer Gaspar Correia used the name Bombaim, in his Lendas da India (Legends of India). This name possibly originated from the Old Portuguese phrase “bom baim”, meaning "good little bay" Bombaim is still commonly used in Portuguese (Yule & Burnell, 1996, p. 103). In 1516, Portuguese explorer Duarte Barbosa used the name Tana-Maiambu: Tana appears to refer to the adjoining town of Thane and Maiambu to Mumbadevi (Shirodkar, 1998, p. 2). Other variations recorded in the 16th and the 17th centuries include: Mombayn (1525), Bombay (1538), Bombain (1552), Bombaym (1552), Monbaym (1554), Mombaim (1563), Mombaym (1644), Bambaye (1666), Bombaaim (1666), Bombeye (1676), and Boon Bay (1690) (Yule & Burnell, 1996, pp. 103-104).

After the British gained possession of the city in the 17th century, the Portuguese name was officially anglicised to Bombay (Government of Maharashtra, 1960, p. 6). By the late 20th century, the city was known as Mumbai or Mambai to speakers of Marathi, Konkani, Gujarati, Kannada and Sindhi speakers, and as Bambai in Hindi, Persian and Urdu. Previously Mumbai was known as Cotton Mill’s city (GIRAN GAON) because of the presence of large number cotton mills, which provided employment to a significant proportion of the population.
Bombay officially became Mumbai in November, 1995. Shiv Sena the Marathi regional party during their Govt. Played crucial role for name change. However, the city is still referred to as Bombay by some of its residents and Indians from other regions as well. However, (Sorabji, 2009) mention of the city by any name other than Mumbai have been controversial, resulting in emotional outbursts sometimes of a violently political nature.

The name change itself was perceived to be politically motivated chauvinistic move. Sujata Patel (2003) points out that though the term 'Mumbai' been in use in both Marathi and Gujarati, and in Hindi the city was referred to as 'Bambai', Bombay was associated with the multi-ethnic, multi-lingual cosmopolitanism that signified a bourgeois class-based modernity.

4.11.2 Major Political Center of India:

4.11.2.1 Birth Place of Indian National Congress Party:

Mumbai was the birthplace of the Indian National Congress, now known as the Congress Party. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay. The city played host to the Indian National Congress meetings six times during its first 50 years, and became a strong base for the Indian independence movement during the 20th century (David, 1995, p. 125).

4.11.3. Samyukta (United) Maharashtra Movement:

The Hutatma Chowk memorial was built to honour the martyrs of the Samyukta (United) Maharashtra movement (Flora Fountain is on its left in the background). After India's independence in 1947, the Bombay Presidency was restructured into Bombay State. The area of Bombay State increased after several princely states joined the Indian union and were integrated into it. Subsequently, Bombay became the capital of Bombay State (Office of the Registrar General (India), 1961). On April 1950, the municipal limits of Bombay were expanded by merging the Bombay Suburban District and Bombay City to form Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation ("Administration" Mumbai Suburban District.).

The aim of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement was to create a separate Maharashtra state including Bombay. The movement reached a peak in the 1950s. In the Lok-Sabha discussions in 1955, the Congress party demanded that the city be constituted as an autonomous city-state. The States Reorganisation Committee
recommended a bilingual state of Maharashtra–Gujarat with Bombay as its capital. The Bombay Citizens' Committee, an advocacy group of leading Gujarati industrialists lobbied for Bombay's independent status (Guha, Ramachandran 2007).

Violent protests broke out, which lead to 105 people being killed in police action. Finally, Bombay State was reorganized on linguistic lines on 1st May, 1960. Gujarati-speaking areas of Bombay State were grouped in one state, Gujarat. Maharashtra, with Bombay as its capital, was formed with the merger of Marathi-speaking areas of Bombay State, eight districts from the Central Provinces and Berar, five districts from Hyderabad State, and numerous princely states enclosed by them. As a memorial to the martyrs of the Samyukta Maharashtra movement, Flora Fountain was renamed as Hutatma Chowk (Martyr's Square), and a memorial was erected.

4.11.4. Rise of Regional Political Parties in Bombay:

The 1960s saw the rise of regional politics in Bombay with the formation of the Shiv Sena on 19 June, 1966, which was the result of widespread, resentment real and imaginary over the relative marginalization of the native Marathi-speaking people of Bombay (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com, 2005). The party was at the forefront of a violent campaign to expel South and North Indians migrants by force (http://www.hindu.com, 2008). The Congress had dominated the politics of Bombay from independence until the early 1980s, when the Shiv Sena won the 1985 Bombay municipal corporation elections.

In 1989, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), a major national political party, forged an electoral alliance with the Shiv Sena to dislodge the Congress in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly elections. In 1999, the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) separated from the Congress, but later allied with the Congress, to form the Democratic Front (Singh, 2006, pp. 315-316). Today, other parties such as Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS), Samajwadi Party (SP), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), RPI (A), other RPI groups, MIM and several independent candidates also contest elections in the city.

4.11.5. Communal Riots of 1992

Mumbai’s first major communal riots after independence were witnessed in 1992-93. The resulting two decades have seen an increase in violence up till now
largely peaceful city. Following the demolition of the Babari Masjid in Ayodhya, the city was rocked by Hindu-Muslim riots of 1992–93 in which several people were killed. On 12 March 1993, a series of 13 co-ordinated bombnings at several city landmarks by Islamic extremists and the Bombay’s underworld resulted in deaths and injuries of city people largely. In the subsequent years there were bomb explosions that were set off by terrorist groups that claimed hundreds of lives. 26/11 In 2008, a series of ten coordinated attacks by armed terrorists for three days resulted in 173 deaths, 308 injuries, and severe damage to a couple of heritage landmarks and prestigious hotels (Press Information Bureaue (Government of India), 2008).

4.12 Mumbai, an important hub of Education

Schools in Mumbai are either run by the BMC or are private schools (run by trusts or individuals), which in some cases receive financial help from the government. The schools are affiliated either with the Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE), the all-India Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) or the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE) boards (Mukherji, 2008). Government run public schools lack many facilities, but are the only option for poorer residents who cannot afford the more expensive private schools (Kak, 2004).

Under the 10+2+3/4 plan, students complete ten years of schooling and then enroll for two years in junior college, where they select one of three streams: arts, commerce, or science. This is followed by either a general degree course in a chosen field of study, or a professional degree course, such as law, engineering and medicine. Most colleges in the city are affiliated with the University of Mumbai, one of the largest universities in the world in terms of the number of graduates.

The Indian Institute of Technology (Bombay), Veermata Jijabai Technological Institute (VJTI), University Institute of Chemical Technology (UICT) which are India's premier engineering and technology schools, and SNDT Women's University are the other autonomous universities in Mumbai. Grant Medical College established in 1845 and Seth G.S. Medical College are the leading medical institutes affiliated with Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Group of Hospitals and KEM Hospital respectively.

Mumbai is also home to National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies (JBIMS), S P Jain Institute of Management and Research and several other management schools. Government Law
College and Sydenham College, respectively the oldest law and commerce colleges in India, are based in Mumbai. The Sir J. J. School of Art is Mumbai’s oldest art institution.

Two prominent research institutions, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) are situated in Mumbai. The BARC operates CIRUS, a 40 MW nuclear research reactor at their facility in Trombay.

4.13 Festivals

The cosmopolitan nature of Mumbai is reflected in the festivals the people participate in: Major festivals that People from Mumbai celebrate i.e. Holi (festival of colours), Ganesh festival, Gokul Ashtami (Human pyramids), Navratri (Dandy/Garbha-Ras), Dussehra (Vijayadashami), Diwali, Christmas, were as Muslims celebrate Ramzan and Id. The small but influential community of Parsis observe their New Year, Navroze, between July and August.

4.14 The Uniqueness of Mumbai

For all the challenges of accommodation and long commutes of Mumbai as well as its intimidating energy, the city’s residents take great pride in belonging to it.
1. Residents of Mumbai proudly call themselves Mumbaikars, Mumbaiites or Bombayites.
2. Mumbai’s multilingual population is unlike any other metropolitan city in India.
3. Marathi, the native and official language of Maharashtra state, is widely spoken and understood in the city.
4. Sixteen major Indian languages of India are spoken in Mumbai, the most common ones being Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and English (Pai, 2005, p. 1804).
5. English is extensively spoken and is the principal language of the city's white-collar workforce.
6. A conversational form of Hindi, known as Bambaiya a blend of Marathi, Hindi, and Gujarati, Konkani, Urdu, Indian English and some invented words is spoken on the streets.
7. Dharavi, Asia's second largest slum (if Karachi's Orangi Town is counted as a single slum is located in central Mumbai and houses between 800,000 to one million people, in 2.39 square kilometres, making it one of the most densely
populated areas on Earth with a population density of at least 334,728 persons per square kilometre (http://www.Dharavislums).

8. The buildings here are of British era and built in Gothic style. The two main stations VT (now known as CST) and Churchgate, the India Government Mint, the Reserve Bank, the General Post Office, the Bombay Stock Exchange, the Tourist office, private offices, banks etc. are all located here.

9. Major Religious festivals have acquired secular characteristics with cross-community participation.
4.15 A brief History of the University of Mumbai:

The University of Mumbai (earlier known as University of Bombay) is one of the oldest and premier Universities in India. It was established in 1857 consequent upon "Wood's Education Dispatch", and is one amongst the first three Universities in India. It came to be known by its current name through a Government notification in September 1996 after Bombay became Mumbai.

The University has carved several achievements during the 148 years of its existence. It is regarded as the intellectual and moral powerhouse Mumbai’s society. The University has always given its best to the country and to the city of Mumbai by enthusiastically shouldering an ever-growing load of social values and opportunities.

From its beginnings as a teaching institution at undergraduate level, the University took up research and the task of imparting instructions at the Post-Graduate level. This resulted in the establishment of the University Departments beginning with the School of Sociology and Civics & Politics. Independence led to the re-organization of the functions and powers of the University with the passing of the Bombay University Act of 1953.

The University of Mumbai strives to produce eligible human resources in maximum numbers for the benefit of society and industry. It is also one of the most preferred study destinations in India. The university has two campuses acquiring 230
acres and 13 acres of land area. The University has two postgraduate centers, 354 affiliated colleges, and 36 departments under different faculties. The University of Mumbai has established excellent ties with various industry houses and offers different professional courses according to industrial requirements.

The University of Mumbai has 8 faculties and 1 school under which various teaching department functions. These are:

- Faculty of Arts
- Faculty of Commerce
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Dentistry
- Faculty of Fine Arts
- Faculty of Science
- Faculty of Technology
- Faculty of Medicine
- J.B.I.M.S

Being one of the oldest institutions in India for higher education the University of Mumbai boasts of a large pool of proud alumni spread across globe. The architect of the Indian constitution, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, Miss Universe Aishwarya Rai, the noted scientist, R.A. Mashelkar, Lal Krishna Advani are some of the distinguished alumni of the University of Mumbai.

The University of Mumbai offers ranges of courses in varied disciplines of humanities, sciences, arts, commerce, technology, and allied disciplines. Whole ranges of regular courses are offered. Besides, university also offers various professionals and vocational programs through part time, online, and distance learning mode.

The success of a successful institution depends primarily on the success of its students and University of Mumbai is not an exception to this. The university has large pool of alumni who served or are serving different sections of society, business, knowledge, polity and others. The University of Mumbai has credit to produce some world-renowned personalities; following is given names along with profession of some of them (Annexure-4).

The uniqueness of study area and the kind of values inculcated within the youth student taking education at P.G level in Mumbai University it is resulted in development aspect of Mumbai youth.

The next chapter made an attempt to review the available literature in various forms and try to find the gaps in between them which the concern of this study.