

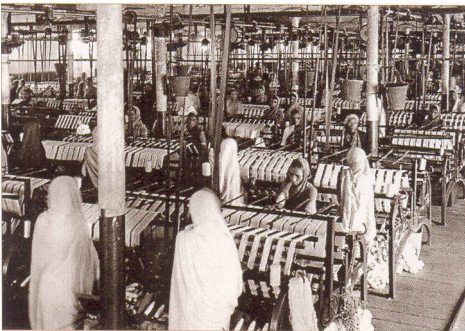
Bombay's segregated enclaves continued to grow in the manner they had been established in the early founding years of the town. These enclaves became increasingly overcrowded as more and more people came to Bombay for jobs created by new building projects, the expansion of trade and industry, the continuous growth of the cotton, spinning and weaving industries and the heightened activity in the docks.

By 1880, 42 spinning and weaving mills had been established, increasing to 68 in 1885, 94 in 1890, 102 in 1895 and an astonishing 136 by 1900. Among the important new industries that were being set up in the city were tramway and railway workshops, engineering and shipbuilding, dyes and chemicals, coach-building, kerosene tinning and packing, metal stamping, manufacturing of steel trunks, locks, cutlery and oil and paper mills. The leather industry at Dharavi, where the first tannery had been started in 1887, drew continuous streams of Tamil immigrants. Dharavi, in time, was to develop into the largest slum on the sub-continent.

The most evident change in the composition of the population, however, was a wave of poverty stricken Maharashtrian peasants from the drought-ridden districts of Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, who came to Bombay for jobs in the textile mills and docks. They settled mainly in what came to be

termed Girangaon, the village of the mills, which included the areas of Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagaon, Reay Road, Lalbaug, Parel, Naigaum, Sewri, W orli and Prabhadevi. The population spurted from 644,405 in 1872 and 773,196 in 1881 to 821,764 in 1891.

It became apparent that although parts of Bombay - lying principally in the southern A ward, then comprising Colaba, the Fort and Esplanade - had been carefully planned and developed to make Bombay a magnificent 'First City of India', this outward face was



*Above: Women workers in a textile mm. Right: The Kohinoor and other textile mms at Dadar. Opposite: View looldng north from Nowroji Hm between the railway and Chinch Bunder Road. showing the poor and dilapidated condition of housing in the inner city during the plague outbreak.*

