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4.1: INTRODUCTION

Bangalore (officially Bengaluru) (Kannada: ಬೆಂಗಾಳೂರು; pronunciation: [ˈbeŋɡəɭuːru] (help·info) in Kannada and /ˈbæŋɡəlʊː/ (help·info) in English) is the capital of the Indian state of Karnataka, located on the Deccan Plateau in the south-eastern part of Karnataka. This city has an estimated metropolitan population of 6.5 million (65 lakh), making it India's third-most populous city and fifth-largest metropolitan area. Though historically attested at least since 900 CE, recorded history of the city starts from 1537, when Kempe Gowda I, widely regarded as the founder of modern Bangalore, built a mud fort and established it as a province of the Vijayanagara Empire.

During the British Raj, Bangalore developed as a centre for colonial rule in South India. The establishment of the Bangalore Cantonment brought in large numbers of migrants from other parts of the country. Since independence in 1947, Bangalore has developed into one of India's major economic hubs and is today counted among the best places in the world to do business. It is home to several public sector heavy industries, software companies, aerospace, telecommunications, machine tools, heavy equipment, and defensive establishments. Bangalore, a vibrant city, is known as the blue-eyed city of India and the leader in high-tech and information technology.

Bangalore is India's fifth largest and fastest growing metropolis. However, despite phenomenal growth and rapid industrialization, Bangalore still boasts beautiful parks and tree-canopied roads. When there is a nip in the air, your steps feel springy and jaunt along enjoying your youthful energy.

Bangalore became the favorite destination for industrial and business houses during the euphoric sixties and seventies. By the 1980s and 1990s, one
saw Bangalore as the preferred location for computer companies as well. From MNC giants to the smallest entrepreneurs, they continue to flock to the city and flaunt their IT prowess. Bangalore has entered the new millennium, ready to leap ahead, break old barriers and create new records.

Known for a long time as the 'Pensioner's paradise', Bangalore today is commonly referred to as the Silicon Valley of India due to its pre-eminent position as India's technology capitol. Home to prestigious colleges and research institutions, the city has the second-highest literacy rate among the metropolitan cities in the nation. However, as a large and growing metropolis in the developing world, Bangalore continues to struggle with problems such as air pollution, traffic congestion, and crime.

4.2: NAME

The name Bangalore is an anglicised version of the city's name in the Kannada language, Bengaluru. The earliest reference to the name "Bengaluru" was found in a 9th century Western Ganga Dynasty stone inscription on a "vīra kallu" (literally, "hero stone", a rock edict extolling the virtues of a warrior). In this inscription found in Begur, "Bengaluru" is referred to as a place in which a battle was fought in 890. It states that the place was part of the Ganga kingdom until 1004 and was known as "Bengaval-uru", the "City of Guards" in Old Kannada.132 An article, published in The Hindu, states:

An inscription, dating back to 890 CE, shows Bengaluru is over 1,000 years old. But it stands neglected at the Parvathi Nageshwara Temple in Begur near the city...written in Hale Kannada (Old Kannada) of the 9th century CE, the epigraph refers to a Bengaluru war in 890 in which Buttanachetty, a servant of Nagatta, died. Though this has been recorded by historian R. Narasimhachar

in his Epigraphia of Carnatica (Vol. 10 supplementary), no efforts have been made to preserve it. A popular anecdote (although one contradicted by historical evidence) recounts that the 11th-century Hoysala king Veera Ballala II, while on a hunting expedition, lost his way in the forest. Tired and hungry, he came across a poor old woman who served him boiled beans. The grateful king named the place "Benda kaal-ooru" (Kannada: ಬೆಂದಕಾಲೂರು) (literally, "town of boiled beans"), which was eventually colloquialised to "Bengaluru". There are also theories that the name has a floral origin and is derived from the tree Benga or "Ven-kai", also known as the Indian Kino Tree (Pterocarpus marsupium).

On December 11, 2005, the Government of Karnataka announced that it had accepted the proposal by Jnanpith Award winner U. R. Ananthamurthy to rename Bangalore to Bengaluru, which is its Kannada name, On September 27, 2006, the Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BMP) passed a resolution to implement the proposed name change, pending approvals from the Government of Karnataka and residents of the city. On October 7, 2006, the Government of Karnataka accepted this resolution and decided to officially implement the name change on November 1, 2006. \footnote{Bangalore Guide, "History of Bangalore", Bangalore Guide (2006). www.yahoo.com.}

4.3: HISTORY

Figure 4.1
Pictures of history in Bangalore

Vidhana Soudha
After centuries of the rule of the Western Gangas, Bangalore was captured by the Cholas in 1024 which later passed on to the Chalukya-cholas in 1070. In 1116 the Hoysala Empire, overthrew the Cholas and extended its rule over Bangalore. Modern Bangalore was founded by a vassal of the Vijayanagara Empire, Kempe Gowda I, who built a mud fort and a Nandi Temple in the proximity of modern Bangalore in 1537. Kempe Gowda referred to the new town as his "gandu bhoomi" or "Land of Heroes".  

Within the fort, the town was divided into smaller divisions called petes (IPA: [peɪtə]eɪ). The town had two main streets: Chickkapete Street, which ran east-west, and Doddapete Street, which ran north-south. Their intersection formed the Doddapete Square - the heart of Bangalore. Kempe Gowda's successor, Kempe Gowda II, built four famous towers that marked Bangalore's boundary. During the Vijayanagara rule, Bangalore was also referred to as "Devarāyanagara" and "Kalyānapura" ("Auspicious City"). After the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire, Bangalore's rule changed hands several times. In 1638, a large Bijapur army led by Ranadulla Khan and accompanied by Shahji Bhonsle defeated Kempe Gowda III and Bangalore was given to Shahji as a jagir. In 1687, the Mughal general Kasim Khan defeated Ekoji, son

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of Shahji, and then sold Bangalore to Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (1673–1704) of Mysore for 300,000 rupees. After the death of Krishnaraja Wodeyar II in 1759, Hyder Ali, Commander-in-Chief of the Mysore Army, proclaimed himself the de facto ruler of Mysore. The kingdom later passed to Hyder Ali's son Tippu Sultan, known as the Tiger of Mysore.

Tipu Sultan inherited his father's interest in horticulture, improving the garden by importing shrubs and flowering plants from Turkey, Mauritius and Persia. Today it contains over two thousand species of tropical and sub-tropical plants and trees.

The Glass House which the British built in Lalbagh in 1890 is modeled on the famous Crystal Palace in London. It is the venue of many of many public functions and even provides ample scope for taking photographs by way of a convenient pyramid shaped structure on which a group of thirty odd persons can easily arrange themselves!

Older inhabitants today complain that the 'airconditioned city' (one of the numerous sobriquets heaped on Bangalore) is getting warmer with rapid industrialization. The fireplaces of the big 19th century bungalows bear testimony to colder winters. However, Bangalore's climate compared to any other Indian metro is still the most pleasant.

Bangalore was eventually incorporated into the British East Indian Empire after Tippu Sultan was defeated and killed in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799). The British returned administrative control of the Bangalore "pete" to the Maharaja of Mysore, choosing only to retain the Cantonment under their jurisdiction. The 'Residency' of Mysore State was first established at Mysore in 1799 and later shifted to Bangalore in the year 1804.
Bangalore's temperate climate led to the British shifting their troops here in 1809 from Sirangapatna, Tipu Sultan's erstwhile capital. Bangalore seems to have been inhabited since 1st century A.D., as roman coins have been discovered implying trade with the west. The legend goes that on an auspicious day, sometime in the 1530s Kempe Gowda II, a chieftain of the Vijayanagar clan hamessed four bullocks carts and decided that the city would be determined by the distance covered by the bullocks in one day. He marked these points by building four towers, commonly referred to as kempe Gowda towers.

It was abolished in the year 1843 only to be revived in 1881 at Bangalore and finally to be closed down in 1947 with the departure of the British. The British, found it easier to recruit employees in the Madras Presidency and relocate them to cantonment area during this period. The Kingdom of Mysore relocated its capital from Mysore city to Bangalore in 1831. Two important developments during this period contributed to the rapid growth of the city: the introduction of telegraph connections and a rail connection to Madras in 1864.

In the 19th century, Bangalore essentially became a twin city, with the "pete", whose residents were predominantly Kannadigas, and the "cantonment" created by the British, whose residents were predominantly Tamils. Bangalore was hit by a plague in 1898 that dramatically reduced its population. New extensions in Malleshwara and Basavanagudi were developed in the north and south of Pete. Telephone lines were laid to help co-ordinate anti-plague operations, and a health officer was appointed to the city in 1898. In 1906, Bangalore became the first city in India to have electricity, powered by the
hydroelectric plant situated in Shivanasamudra. Bangalore's reputation as the Garden City of India began in 1927 with the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the rule of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Several projects such as the construction of parks, public buildings and hospitals were instituted to beautify the city. After Indian independence in August 1947, Bangalore remained in the new Mysore State of which the Maharaja of Mysore was the Rajapramukh. Public sector employment and education provided opportunities for Kannadigas from the rest of the state to migrate to the city. Bangalore experienced rapid growth in the decades 1941–51 and 1971-81, which saw the arrival of many immigrants from northern Karnataka and by 1961 Bangalore, had become the sixth largest city in India, with a population of 1,207,000. In the decades that followed, Bangalore's manufacturing base continued to expand with the establishment of private companies such as Motor Industries Company, which set up its manufacturing plant in the city. Bangalore experienced a boom in its real estate market in the 1980s and 1990s, spurred by capital investors from other parts of the country who converted Bangalore's large plots and colonial bungalows to multi-storied apartments. In 1985, Texas Instruments became the first multinational to set up base in Bangalore.\textsuperscript{135}

4.4: GEOGRAPHY

Bangalore lies in the southeast of the South Indian state of Karnataka. It is in the heart of the Mysore Plateau (a region of the larger Precambrian Deccan Plateau) at an average elevation of 920 m (3,018 feet). It is positioned at 12.97° N 77.56° E and covers an area of 741 km² (286 mi²).
The majority of the city of Bangalore lies in the Bangalore Urban district of Karnataka and the surrounding rural areas are a part of the Bangalore Rural district. The Government of Karnataka has carved out the new district of Ramanagaram from the old Bangalore Rural district.

The topology of Bangalore is flat except for a central ridge running NNE-SSW. The highest point is Doddabettaahalli, which is 962 m (3,156 ft) and lies on this ridge. No major rivers run through the city, though the Arkavathi and South Pennar cross paths at the Nandi Hills, 60 km (37 mi.) to the north. River Vrishabhavathi, a minor tributary of the Arkavathi, arises within the city at Basavanagudi and flows through the city. The rivers Arkavathi and Vrishabhavathi together carry much of Bangalore's sewage. A sewage system, constructed in 1922, covers 215 km² (133 mi²) of the city and connects with five sewage treatment centers located in the periphery of Bangalore.

In the 16th century, Kempe Gowda I constructed many lakes to meet the town's water requirements. The Kempambudhi Kere, since overrun by
modern development, was prominent among those lakes. In the earlier half of 20th century, the Nandi Hills waterworks was commissioned by Sir Mirza Ismail (Diwan of Mysore, 1926–41 CE) to provide a water supply to the city. Currently, the river Kaveri provides around 80% of the total water supply to the city with the remaining 20% being obtained from the Thippagondanahalli and Hesaraghatta reservoirs of the river Arkavathy. Bangalore receives 800 million liters (211 million US gallons) of water a day, more than any other Indian city. However, Bangalore sometimes does face water shortages, especially during the summer season in the years of low rainfall. A random sampling study of the Air Quality Index (AQI) of twenty stations within the city indicated scores that ranged from 76 to 314, suggesting heavy to severe air pollution around areas of traffic concentration.

Bangalore has a handful of freshwater lakes and water tanks, the largest of which are Madivala Tank, Hebbal Lake, Ulsoor Lake and Sankey Tank. Groundwater occurs in silty to sandy layers of the alluvial sediments. The Peninsular Gneissic Complex (PGC) is the most dominant rock unit in the area and includes granites, gneisses and migmatites, while the soils of Bangalore consist of red laterite and red, fine loamy to clayey soils. Vegetation in the city is primarily in the form of a large deciduous canopy and minority coconut trees. Though Bangalore has been classified as a part of the seismic zone II (a stable zone), it has experienced quakes of magnitude as high as 4.5.

Due to its high elevation, Bangalore usually enjoys a salubrious climate throughout the year, although freak heat waves can make things very uncomfortable in the summer. A common refrain among Bangaloreans is that summer has gotten progressively hotter over the years. This could be due to the
loss of green cover in the city, increased urbanization and the resulting urban heat island effect, as well as possibly climate change. The coolest month is January with an average low temperature of 15.1 °C and the hottest month is April with an average high temperature of 33.6 °C. The highest temperature ever recorded in Bangalore is 41 °C and the lowest ever is 7.8 °C. Winter temperatures rarely drop below 12 °C (54 °F), and summer temperatures seldom exceed 36–37 °C (100 °F). Bangalore receives rainfall from both the northeast and the southwest monsoons and the wettest months are September, October and August, in that order. The summer heat is moderated by fairly frequent thunderstorms, which occasionally cause power outages and local flooding. The heaviest rainfall recorded in a 24-hour period is 180 mm (7 in) recorded on 1 October 1997.  

4.5: CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

Figure 4.3
Picture of administration in Bangalore

The Karnataka High Court is the supreme judicial body in Karnataka and is located in Bangalore.

The Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BMP, Bangalore Metropolitan Council) is the municipal corporation in charge of the civic and infrastructural

assets of the city. The district of Bangalore is home to seven other city municipal councils such as those in Yelahanka, Bommanahalli, Dasarahalli, Krishnarajapuram, Pattangere, Bytarayanpura and Mahadevapura. The Government of Karnataka proposes to merge these seven councils into BMP to form Greater Bangalore.¹³⁷

The BMP council comprises 100 elected representatives, called "corporators", one from each of the 100 wards (localities) of the city. Elections to the council are held once every five years, with results being decided by popular vote. A mayor and commissioner of the council are also elected through a quota system from a Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidate or to an Other Backward Class female candidate.

Bangalore's rapid growth has created several problems relating to traffic congestion and infrastructural obsolescence that the Bangalore Mahanagara Palike has found challenging to address. A 2003 Battelle Environmental Evaluation System (BEES) evaluation of Bangalore's physical, biological and socioeconomic parameters indicated that Bangalore's water quality and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems were close to ideal, while the city's socioeconomic parameters (traffic, quality of life) scored poorly. The BMP has been criticized by the Karnataka High Court, citizens and corporations for failing to effectively address the crumbling road and traffic infrastructure of Bangalore. The unplanned nature of growth in the city resulted in massive traffic gridlocks that the municipality attempted to ease by constructing a flyover system and by imposing one-way traffic systems.

Some of the flyovers and one-ways mitigated the traffic situation moderately but were unable to adequately address the disproportionate growth of city traffic. In 2005 both the Central Government and the State Government allocated considerable portions of their annual budgets to address Bangalore's infrastructure. The Bangalore Mahanagara Palike works with the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) and the Bangalore Agenda Task Force (BATF) to design and implement civic projects. Bangalore generates about 3,000 tonnes of solid waste per day, of which about 1,139 tonnes are collected and sent to composting units such as the Karnataka Composting Development Corporation. The remaining solid waste collected by the municipality is dumped in open spaces or on roadsides outside the city.

The Bangalore City Police (BCP) is headed by a Police Commissioner, who is an Indian Police Service (IPS) officer. The BCP has six geographic zones, includes the Traffic Police, the City Armed Reserve, the Central Crime Branch and the City Crime Record Bureau and runs 86 police stations, including two all-women police stations. As capital of the state of Karnataka, Bangalore houses important state government facilities such as the
Karnataka High Court, the Vidhana Soudha (the home of the Karnataka state legislature) and Raj Bhavan (the residence of the Governor of Karnataka). Bangalore contributes two members to India's lower house of parliament, the Lok Sabha, and 24 members to the Karnataka State Assembly. Electricity in Bangalore is regulated through the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL). Like many cities in India, Bangalore experiences scheduled power cuts, especially over the summer, to allow electricity providers to meet the consumption demands of households as well as corporations.

4.6: ECONOMY

Bangalore's Rs. 260, 260 Crore (USD 60.5 billion) economy (2002-03 Net District Income) makes it a major economic centre in India. Indeed, Bangalore is India's fourth largest and fastest growing market. Bangalore's per capita income of Rs. 49,000 (US$ 1,160) is the highest for any Indian city. The city is the third-largest hub for high net worth individuals (HNWI / HNIs), after Mumbai and Delhi.

Bangalore is home to over 10,000 individual dollar millionaires and around 60,000 super-rich people who have an investable surplus of Rs. 4.5 crore and Rs. 50 lakh respectively. As of 2001, Bangalore's share of Rs. 1660 Crore (US$ 3.7 billion) in Foreign Direct Investment was the third highest for an Indian city. In the 1940s industrial visionaries such as Sir Mirza Ismail and
Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya played an important role in the development of Bangalore's strong manufacturing and industrial base. Bangalore is headquarters to several public manufacturing heavy industries such as Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL), Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Bharat Electronics Limited, Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) and Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT). In June 1972 the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established under the Department of Space and headquartered in the city. Bangalore is called the "Silicon Valley of India" because of the large number of Information Technology companies located in the city which contributed 33% of India's Rs. 144,214 crore (US$ 32 billion) IT exports in 2006-07. Bangalore's IT industry is divided into three main "clusters" - Software Technology Parks of India, Bangalore (STPI); International Technology Park Bangalore (ITPB), formerly International Technology Park Ltd. (ITPL); and Electronics City. Infosys and Wipro, India's second and third largest software companies, have their largest campus in Electronics City. As headquarters to many of the global SEI-CMM Level 5 Companies, Bangalore's place in the global IT map is prominent.

The growth of Information Technology has presented the city with unique challenges. Ideological clashes between the city's IT moguls, who demand an occurrence of the infrastructural problems of the city, and the state government, whose electoral base is primarily rural Karnataka's agricultural workers are aplenty. In July 2004, Wipro CEO Azim Premji threatened to pull his company out of the city, stating: "We do not see the situation (state of Bengaluru's infrastructure) improving in the near future". It must be noted,
however, that IT companies do not pay any property tax to the state government, depriving it of much needed revenue to improve infrastructure. However, most infrastructural improvements are done only in areas that directly benefit IT companies, leading to the perception that the common people of Karnataka are subsidizing the already rich IT industry.

Bangalore is a hub for biotechnology related industry in India and in the year 2005, around 47% of the 265 biotechnology companies in India were located here; including Biocon, India's largest biotechnology company.138

4.7: TRANSPORT

Figure 4.6
Picture of transport in Bangalore

Kingfisher Airlines taxiing in HAL Bangalore International Airport

HAL Bangalore International Airport (ICAO: VOBG), also known as HAL Airport or Hindustan Airport, is the airport of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) facility at Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

The airport is used to test and develop aircraft for the Indian Armed Forces. Manufacturing and overhauling of such aircraft has averaged nearly one per day over the 40 year life span of the firm.

It was also a domestic and international airport serving the city. However this usage is now defunct, as its passenger usage was replaced by the new Bengaluru International Airport on May 24, 2008. It handled an estimated 7.5 million passengers a year as of 2006 and an average of at least 550 flights

(takeoffs and landings) per day, earning an estimated Rs 1-1.5 billion in landing and aircraft parking fees from scheduled airlines.

Travel time is estimated at up to 3 hours from the southern parts of the city. Hence low cost airlines are making strong representations to the Civil Aviation Minister to let them continue to use the more conveniently located HAL airport despite the contractual obligation to close down the airport's civil enclave.

The Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (KSTDC) and several private tourist agencies offer guided sightseeing tours of Bangalore and nearby tourist sports. Guides speaking English, Hindi and major European languages can be hired through the Government of India Tourist Office, Hotel Ashoka Building, or the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka, Cauvery Bhawan.

Bangalore is well connected to the rest of the country through the Indian Railways. The Rajdhani Express connects Bangalore to New Delhi. The city is also connected to Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, and Hyderabad, as well as other major cities in Karnataka. An intra-city rapid rail transport system called the Namma Metro is being developed and is expected to be operational in 2011. The Bangalore Metro, once ready, will encompass a 33 km (20.5 mi) elevated and underground rail network, with 32 stations in phase I and more being added in Phase II.
Three-wheeled, black and yellow auto-rickshaws, referred to as autos, are a popular form of transport. They are metered and can accommodate up to three passengers. Taxi service within Bangalore is provided by several operators commonly referred to as City taxis which can take in up to four passengers and are usually metered and more expensive than auto-rickshaws.

Buses operated by Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation (BMTC) are the only means of public transport, available in the city. While commuters can buy tickets on boarding these buses, BMTC also provides an option of a bus pass to frequent users. BMTC also runs air-conditioned red-colored Volvo buses on major routes.

4.8: DEMOGRAPHICS

As of 2005 Bangalore had a population of over six million, making it
the third most populous city in India and the 27th largest city in the world by population. With a decadal growth rate of 38%, Bangalore was the fastest-growing Indian metropolis after New Delhi for the decade 1991–2001. Residents of Bangalore are referred to as Bangaloreans in English or Bengaloorinavaru in Kannada. While Kannadigas are the majority of the population, the cosmopolitan nature of the city has caused people from other states of India to migrate to Bangalore and settle there. Kannada, the official language of the state of Karnataka, is widely spoken in Bangalore.

According to the 2001 census of India, 79.37% of Bangalore's population is Hindu, roughly the same as the national average. Muslims comprise 13.37% of the population, which again is roughly the same as the national average, while Christians and Jains account for 5.79% and 1.05% of the population, respectively; double that of their national averages. Women make up 47.5% of Bangalore's population. Bangalore has the second highest literacy rate (83%) for an Indian metropolis, after Mumbai. Roughly 10% of Bangalore's population lives in slums - a relatively low proportion when compared to other cities in the developing world such as Mumbai (42%) and Nairobi (60%). The 2004 National Crime Records Bureau statistics indicate that Bangalore accounts for 9.2% of the total crimes reported from 35 major cities in India. Delhi and Mumbai accounted for 15.7% and 9.5% respectively. Tensions between one of the minority lingual groups, the Tamils, and the majority Kannadigas have led to numerous altercations. Later the same year, the Karnataka Government, acting upon the directives of the Government of India, agreed to release 205 tmc of water from the river Cauvery to the

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Government of Tamil Nadu, which resulted in anti-Tamil riots that left 20 people dead. After the demolition of the Babri Masjid in the North Indian city of Ayodhya in 1992, communal violence between Hindus and Muslims spread to Bangalore, during which Muslim houses and huts as well as an Arabic school for Muslim girls were raided and torched.\textsuperscript{140}

4.9: CULTURE

Figure 4.9
Picture of culture in Bangalore

The Lal Bagh Glass House, once famous for its flower shows, is now a heritage monument.

Soon after independence several major public sector undertakings in high-technology areas like aircraft, telephones, machine tools, and electronics were established in Bangalore. These industries, the numerous institutions of higher learning and the salubrious climate have helped Bangalore become the science and technology capital of India.

The proliferation of centers of higher education in Bangalore lends it a certain academic flavor. India Institute of Science, Indian Space Research Organization, National Aerospace Laboratories, Indian Institute of Management, are among those located here.

Bangalore is known as the "Garden City of India" because of its climate, greenery and the presence of many public parks, including the Lal Bagh and Cubbon Park. Deepavali, the "Festival of Lights", transcends demographic and religious lines and is celebrated with great vigour. Dussera, a

traditional celebratory hallmark of the old Kingdom of Mysore, is another important festival. Other traditional Indian festivals such as Ganesh Chaturthi, Ugadi, Sankranthi, Eid ul-Fitr, and Christmas are also celebrated. Bangalore is home to the Kannada film industry, which churns out about 80 Kannada movies each year. Most Kannada movies are musicals, and their soundtracks are very popular in the city. The popularity of Kannada movies has spawned a new colloquial dialect, Bangalore Kannada, which draws upon youth culture and influences from English and other Indian languages.

The diversity of cuisine available is reflective of the social and economic diversity of Bangalore. Roadside vendors, tea stalls, and South Indian, North Indian, Chinese and Western fast food are all very popular in the city. Udupi restaurants are very popular and serve predominantly vegetarian, regional cuisine.

**Figure 4.10**

*Picture of culture in Bangalore*

Brigade Road

Bangalore has many clubs and bars, and is sometimes referred to as the "Pub Capital of India". Bangalore also hosts many rock concerts, with Iron Maiden, Aerosmith, Scorpions, Roger Waters, Uriah Heep, Jethro Tull, Joe Satriani, INXS, No Doubt, Safri Duo, Deep Purple, Mark Knopfler, The Rolling Stones, and Bryan Adams, among others, having performed in the city.

**4.10: WHERE TO GO FROM BANGALORE**

A little over an hour's drive from Bangalore is *Nandi Hill*, a popular
resort for picnickers, with a panoramic view of the countryside. Two temples at the foot and on the top of the hill, built in the 11th century, are excellent examples of Chola art and heritage.

Mysore, 135 km from Bangalore, is a prime tourist destination of the country, a three hour drive from Bangalore. Exploring this city with its fascinating history promises to be an unforgettable experience. Mysore palace and Chamundi Hill are musts for the tourists. An evening visit to the Brindavan Gardens will complete the experience. Just 14 km from Mysore is Srirangapatna, Tipu Sultan's island capital which still hosts his summer palace, a mosque and an ancient Vishnu temple within its four mud walls.

At the small Bannerghatta National park, 21 km south of Bangalore, you can see lions, tigers and elephants in a fenced in area. There is a crocodile and snake farm as well.

Also 19 km from Mysore is the Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary, made up of many islets on the Cauvery and home to several species of water birds. A boat ride around the islands offers a wonderful view of herons, storks, egrets and other birds.

A day trip can be made to Bandipur Wildlife Sanctuary from Mysore. Situated at the foothills of the Nilgiris the Bandipur sanctuary offers tours on elephants and in forest jeeps and vans to see the animals-spotted deer, wild boar, sambar and gaur can be found here.

Bangalore comes under the jurisdiction of the Project Tiger so endangered animals can also be occasionally spotted.

The two exquisite Hoysala temples (12th century) at Belur and Halebid and the main pilgrimage centre of shravanabelagola are also reasonably close
to Bangalore. While most buses from Bangalore take the tourist to these three places in one tiring day, it is always possible to break journey at Hassan.

_Hampi_ and _badami_ are historical sites which ought not to be missed since the capital of Vijayanagar kings, Hampi, 350 km from Bangalore, has been declared a world-heritage site.

### 4.11: SPORTS

Cricket is the most popular sport in Bangalore. A significant number of national cricketers have come from Bangalore, including former Indian cricket team captain Rahul Dravid. Other cricketing greats from Bangalore are Gundappa Vishwanath, Anil Kumble, E.A.S. Prasanna, Venkatesh Prasad, Bhagwat Chandrasekhar, Syed Kirmani and Roger Binny. Many children play gully cricket on the roads and in the city's many public fields. Bangalore's main international cricket stadium is the M. Chinnaswamy Stadium, which hosted its first match in 1974. Bangalore has a number of elite clubs, like the Bangalore Golf Club, the Bowring Institute and the exclusive Bangalore Club, which counts among its previous members Winston Churchill and the Maharaja of Mysore.\(^{141}\)

### 4.12: EDUCATION

![Pictures of Institutes of Bangalore](http://www.karnataka.com/personalities/visvesvaraya, (2006)).
Schools in Bangalore are either run by the state government or by private, sometimes religious, organizations. Private schools in Bangalore typically use English as the medium of instruction and are affiliated with either the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE), the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE) or the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board. After completing their secondary education, students typically enroll in Junior College (also known as Pre-University) in one of three streams - **Arts, Commerce** or **Science**. Upon completing the required coursework, students enroll in general or professional degrees. Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Chief Engineer and later Diwan of Mysore (1912–19), played an instrumental role in shaping the early history of education in Bangalore. The University of Agricultural Sciences was started as a vocational school under his direction. He was also closely associated with the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science in 1909, Sir M Visvesvaraya also founded the prestigious University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering(UVCE) in 1917. Bangalore is home to several other nationally renowned universities such as the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore (IIM-B), National Law School of India University, National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences and Bangalore Medical College. St. John's Medical College and Bangalore Medical
College are consistently ranked among the top ten medical schools in India. Bangalore's IT industry recruits extensively from the city's large pool of engineering colleges. The National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS) is one of the three places in India where stem cell research is being done.\(^{142}\)

4.13: MEDIA

The first printing-press was established in Bangalore in the year 1840. In 1859, Bangalore Herald became the first English bi-weekly newspaper to be published in Bangalore. In 1860, Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini became the first Kannada newspaper to be circulated in Bangalore. In the present scenario; Vijaya Karnataka is the most widely circulated Kannada newspaper and The Times of India and the Deccan Herald are the most widely circulated English newspapers in Bangalore.

Bangalore got its first radio station when All India Radio, the official broadcaster for the Indian Government, started broadcasting from its Bangalore station on November 2, 1955. The initial transmission catering to a limited area was on a 50 KW MW transmitter; but this was replaced with 2x100 KW transmitters in 1989, to cover a wider area. The radio transmission was AM, till in 2001, Radio City became the first private channel in India to start transmitting FM radio from Bangalore. In recent years, quite a number of FM channels have started broadcasting from Bangalore.

Bangalore got its first look at television when Doordarshan established a relay centre here and started relaying programs from November 1, 1981. A production center was established in the Doordarshan's Bangalore office in 1983, thereby allowing the introduction of a news program in

Kannada on November 19, 1983. Doordarshan also launched a Kannada satellite channel on August 15, 1991; which became a 24 hrs channel on 1st January 2000, and is now christened DD Chandana. Cable Television distributors provide cable channels of independently owned private networks such as Star and Udaya TV. These are broadcast in Kannada, English and Hindi.

4.14: PROFILE SOME OF ENTERPRISES IN BANGALORE

After 1947 independence, Bangalore evolved into a manufacturing hub for public sector heavy industries, particularly aerospace, telecommunications, machine tools, heavy equipment, space and defense. After the liberalization of the India’s economy, software services firms was successfully established in Bangalore, thereby lead to the growth India’s Information Technology industry. Now, Bangalore accounts for 35 percent of India’s software exports.

Today, the city of Bangalore is not only one of the largest and fastest growing cities in India, but also a haven for high technology industries. It has been described as “the city of the future, high-tech, the leading contender for the title of India's Silicon Valley”. The city is the home of India’s expanding space program, a manufacturer of high technology missiles and advanced computer software and Information Technology equipment, many of which are marketed globally. It is, in effect, the scientific and engineering centre of India, both in terms of research and training as well as manufacture. It is believed that much of the recent high-tech industrial success of Bangalore is due to the close ties that exist between various types of large, medium and small firms in a range of technology intensive enterprises and local specialist research, training
and higher educational institutions. Bangalore city has a dense and interconnected network of ties within and between high technology engineering, electronics, telecommunications, computing, defense and machine tools sectors and local institutions. Therefore, the highly skilled human capital base, and the constant generation and flow of technology related production ideas have primary location advantage for Bangalore’s enterprises.

As it is mentioned, engineering and electronics related activities constitute the major industries in Bangalore. The state of Karnataka with only 5% of the national population produced 20% of the national output of electronics in 1993. The city of Bangalore is home to India’s aeronautics and defense industry as well as its rapidly developing computing (both hardware and software) industry. Leading telecommunication enterprises based their businesses in Bangalore. Moreover, Bangalore is one of the leading centers for machine-tools manufacture in India. The city has been able to attract a number of transnational corporations because of the presence of highly skilled and relatively cheap (internationally) technical personnel, particularly in the information technology and computing software sectors where Bangalore has become an important international location for many leading TNCs, such as IBM, Philips, Motorola, Hewlett Packard, Siemens, 3M, Texas Instruments, Novell, British Aerospace, who either have their own facilities or have set up joint venture units with Indian partners. They select Bangalore not only to exploit the large domestic market opening up in India, but also to use the city as an export production facility. In addition, these TNCs rely on Bangalore based scientists and software experts to develop their global software and computing needs.
The key element in Bangalore’s international competitiveness in the knowledge intensive sectors is the easy availability of relatively cheap, yet highly skilled, technical personnel. Bangalore’s engineers are cheaper compared to their colleagues in the original Silicon Valley, and yet they have brought about a sustained process of technical innovation across a number of local sectors. A striking feature of Bangalore’s industrial landscape is rapid technical development. The city’s traditional engineering, metalworking and textiles sectors are replacing with “firms using newer technologies, electronics component factories, more specialized and high quality metalworking with CNC (computer numerically controlled) and CAD (computer aided design), newly equipped textile and garment factories”.

The following table illustrates the broad developments in Bangalore’s technology intensive industrial sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Main Development</th>
<th>Major Effects</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre 1945/1947</td>
<td>Hindustan Aeronautics and of Indian (Tata) Institute of Science set up in Bangalore</td>
<td>Local pool of skilled technical labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late 1940s &amp; 1950s</td>
<td>Large state enterprises set up by central government: Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics.</td>
<td>Generates local downstream linkages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960s and 1970s</td>
<td>Specialist technical institutions set up: Central Machine Tool Institute (1961). Public sector firms joined by leading private firms in a number of sectors. Large firms encourage the setting up of ‘dependent’ ancillary SME units.</td>
<td>Localized technology cluster takes shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980s</td>
<td>Trade liberalization and more competitive product markets. Ancillary SMEs becoming specialized and ‘independent’ of large firms. Emphasis on flexibility, specialization, precision and quality in ties with SMEs. Use of NC and CNC machine tools grows.</td>
<td>Beginnings of knowledge intensive technical collaboration between large firms &amp; SMEs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990s</td>
<td>TNCs enter Bangalore particularly in the computer software industry. The development of information technology and telemetric sectors. Emergence of CAD/CAM technologies locally</td>
<td>India’s ‘Silicon Valley’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Secondary data
In the mid 1960s to the late 1970s, large public and private sector firms started to use smaller ancillary units as subcontractors and as specialist component manufacturers in order to cut costs. Such ancillary units were often set up by former skilled workers and managers of large firms with the active support of their former employers, undertaking task specific job-work or manufactured specific components for large client firms as the SMEs, run by technically skilled and experienced engineers and technicians.

It was in 1980s when the nature of ties large public and private firms had with their ancillary SMEs started to change. The reason for such a qualitative shift in these ties was India’s trade liberalization policies which began to alter the domestic product market environment. With increasing competition and greater emphasis on product diversity, quality and design, firms had to improve product range and product quality. This process of upgrading which enabled them becoming demand responsive also raised prospects for exports of products and services for a number of the technically more skilled producers in Bangalore. Large firms started to use more specialized SMEs for specific tasks and to build more flexible production arrangements. While the desire for increased flexibility was still motivated by cost cutting pressures, the nature of production ties with SMEs became more knowledge intensive.

Furthermore, as part of the wide and dense inter-personal networks, firms use these arrangements to associate themselves with each other and facilitate the flow of technical know-how and marketing intelligence. Among these networks were those built on common schooling and alumni links, built around the many technically specialized private and public training institutions.
within Bangalore, between skilled workers and engineers across various firms as well as “alumni” bonds between people who had worked together in the same firms at one time or another.

Some of the local and global ties within Bangalore’s leading high technology enterprises including backward ties with various types of job-working SMEs as well as providers of producer services. These ties include horizontal ties across sectors, through businessmen’s clubs and via various alumni links, and within sectors, through consortia, associations and trade bodies, forward ties, particularly with international TNCs, and, training and advisory linkages offered by numerous locally based technical support institutions. General technical training, sector specialized training and technical advisory services or a broad range of producer services are offered by these organizations, run by either central or local levels of government or privately operated.

Production ties between firms in Bangalore operate at a number of levels. There are links both across sectors and within sectors. In links across sectors, one of the most prominent inter-sectoral ties is between local machine tool producers and firms in other sectors in Bangalore. Machine tool makers often custom design equipment according to the specific needs of client firms in a range of enterprises in the city in addition to manufacturing, or in many cases “reverse engineering” (or copying) standard machine tools. Moreover, a large number of engineering firms in Bangalore produce specialized components for the telecommunications, electronics, computing and defense related sectors. While there are production ties and technical information flows between local electronics, telecommunications and computing firms, the
defense and aeronautics enterprises are closely associated with each other\textsuperscript{143}.

4.15: THE ROLE OF SMEs IN BANGALORE

An array of SMEs undertakes task specific job-work for large firms. This is the most prominent aspect of intra-sectoral production ties within Bangalore’s high technology enterprises. Moreover, some SMEs engaged with varying levels of subcontracting arrangements with each other. Holmström distinguishes two broad types of backward linkages between SMEs and large firms in the engineering and electronics industries of Bangalore. Ancillary units operating under close scrutiny and direction of the large client firm is more predominant relationship. Such ancillaries, in some cases, were set up with technical and financial support of the large “parent” firms, to whom they were obligated to undertake job-work on demand.

4.16: SUMMARY

Subsequent to the independence in India in 1947, Bangalore entered gradually into a manufacturing hub for public sector heavy enterprises, particularly aerospace, telecommunications, machine tools, heavy equipment, space and defense. After the liberalization of the India’s economy, software services firms were successfully established in Bangalore, thereby leading to the growth India’s Information Technology industry. Now, Bangalore accounts for 35 percent of India’s software exports. It is now known as a haven for high technology enterprises, “the city of the future, of high-tech, the leading contender for the title of India’s Silicon Valley”.

It is believed that much of the recent high-tech industrial success of Bangalore is due to the close ties that exist between various types of large,

medium and small firms in a range of technology intensive enterprises and local specialist research, training and higher educational institutions. This brings an array of SMEs undertakes task specific job-work for large firms which is the most prominent aspect of intra-sectoral production ties within Bangalore’s high technology industries.