

URBANIZATION, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND SPATIAL INEQUALITIES IN BANGALORE

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Abstract: Urban areas are often described as engines of economic growth which offer its residents greater opportunity for work, commercial activities and access to key services. This has led to higher population growth rates and widespread internal migration. But urban development has not proceeded evenly and uniformly through space. Spatial inequalities within urban areas appear in almost all urban areas. The focus here is on the process that has promoted spatial inequalities in Bangalore city. The spatial growth of Bangalore began with the British establishing the Civil and Military station in 1807. The industrialization process which began around 1870s further expanded the city. In the 1980s the Electronic Industry was established leading to the growth of information technology sector. The investments in infrastructure in Bangalore were made according to the need of the industries without consideration of social equity. One of the greatest challenges that Bangalore city faces today is spatial inequality. Spatial inequalities are also caused due to lack of power which the majority of the population has in the decision making process that influence and determine the circumstances of their daily lives. An attempt is made to trace the process that has given rise to spatial inequalities in Bangalore city.

Keywords: Industrialization, Governance, Planning, Infrastructure, Spatial Inequality.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urban areas are often described as engines of economic growth which offer its residents greater opportunity for work, commercial activities and access to key services. This has led to higher population growth rates and widespread internal migration. But urban development has not proceeded evenly and uniformly through space. Spatial inequalities within urban areas appear in almost all urban areas. The massive spatial inequalities that exist within the cities reflect the lack of power which the majority of the population has in the decision making process that influence and determine the circumstances of their daily lives. It is imperative that the residents participate in the planning process instead of all forms of change emanating from above. Another parallel line of argument that is adopted here is to recognize certain vested interests that try to retain the sharply divided structural conditions and perceptions which promote spatial inequalities. The focus here is on the process that has promoted spatial inequalities in Bangalore city.

2. URBANIZATION DURING THE BRITISH RULE

The process of Urbanization in Bangalore began in the 16th century, when Kempegowda built a mud fort created the layout of his city to facilitate commerce. The first spatial expansion of this medieval town took place in 1807 during the rule of the British. The British government at Madras decided to set up its military establishment in Bangalore and sort permission from the Maharaja of Mysore to acquire land on the outskirts of Bangalore. The land near Ulsoor village was acquired by the British regiment and constructed Barracks and other military buildings. The establishment of the Bangalore Cantonment provided employment and business opportunity to a large number of migrant workers from Tamil Nadu and other neighboring states. The natives who migrated were settled on a segregated space adjacent to the military station known as Blackpally. These settlements were termed as Civil and Military station. With the entry of the British into Bangalore city, a new twin city was created, the medieval town region came to be called 'Pete' and the region where the British settled was called Civil and Military Station with former being administered by Maharaja of Mysore and the

latter under the British rule. The British saw to that enough care was taken to ensure that there was very little or no contact between the Civil and Military Station and the Peté.¹ This arrangement remained till 1831. The administrative and spatial boundaries were created to reinforce discrimination and control over the natives.

In 1831 the British took over the administration and commissioners were appointed to rule Mysore. When Mark Cubbon took charge as commissioner in 1834 he made Bangalore the capital. The Central Secretariat was first housed at the Tipus Palace and later shifted to the Athara Kacheri built in 1867 CE. The first telegraph line of Bangalore and the first railway line of the state ended at the cantonment, a place where the British lived in city. Bangalore was connected by railway with Jalarpet in 1864 CE. With railways, Bangalore became the nucleus of trade of the whole country and the population increased largely. In 1864-65 CE new public buildings were built to create more space for the expanding bureaucracy. During the rule of Lewin Bowring, Cubbon Park was constructed in 1864 CE. The construction of Miller tank in 1873 CE to provide drinking water to cantonment was undertaken. The Commissioners rule introduced Local Self Governing institutions in Mysore State in accordance with the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850. Two Municipal Boards were constituted in 1862 in Bangalore, one for the Cantonment and another for the 'Pete'. The commissioner rule ended with Rendition of Mysore to the Wodeyars in 1881 CE and Diwans were appointed to look after the administration in the Mysore Kingdom. The commissioner's rule laid the foundation for good administration but their colonial tariff policy to encourage English goods led to the decline of indigenous industries in Bangalore.² Under the British Commissioners space within Bangalore was reorganized through built infrastructure and policies to produce a privileged city.

The second phase of spatial expansion in Bangalore took place in 1876 when severe famine conditions in the state forced the Diwans to industrialize the state as income from agriculture had become uncertain. Industrialization was also possible due to the cotton boom of the 1860's as result of American Civil war, led to the establishment of many ginning and spinning units in Bangalore.³ Most of the industries were started in the city area and the Civil and Military station remained a military encampment except for a few industries like tobacco factory, tanneries and breweries.⁴ Diwan Sheshadri Iyer took several steps to develop infrastructure, especially railways and power production in the state. The policy of Diwan Vishveshwaraiah was to "produce or perish", his policy led to starting many industries in Bangalore city area. He was also responsible for encouraging many science and technological institutions in Bangalore. The Diwans of Mysore played an important role in the development of modern industries in Bangalore.

The outbreak of plague in 1898 caused the death of thousands of people in Bangalore. The industrialization process on the one hand and the outbreak of plague changed the face of Bangalore which made the government to provide new residential extensions, sanitation and health facilities in Bangalore city. Under the Land Acquisition Act many houses were demolished for the purpose of opening new roads and lanes on the congested part of the city. Bangalore city and Civil and Military stations were spatially expanded by the government. Accordingly Chamarajpet, Sheshadripuram, Basavangudi, and Malleshwaram, were formed in the city areas to ease the congestion, while in the C & M Station, Benson Town, Cleveland town, and Richmond Town served the same object.⁵ The space created for residential purpose in the form of sites was interesting since the land was for the first time being introduced in the market as a commodity. Land or the site in extension was to acquire a new meaning in the urban setting.⁶ These extensions gradually started to attract different classes of people, especially in the city area extension were created to accommodate the bureaucracy of the Mysore Government.

Further during the 1930s and 1940s many government as well as private industries were established. Hindustan Aeronautical Limited was established in 1940 to support the war efforts. They also set up Radio and Electrical manufacturing company in 1942 to make radio receivers and components and Mysore Electrical Industries was started in 1945 to make switch gears and motor control gears. Bangalore had gained a reputation as a leading industrial city in India. The growth of industries has led to a substantial influx of people into the City from the southern states of India leading to increase in population. The new extensions formed were Frazer Town in 1906, Austin Town, Cooke's Town, Richard Town, Cox town and Tasker Town in 1920's in the Civil and Military Station and in the city area extensions formed were Sankarpuram, Gavipuram, Srirampuram, Visveswarapuram between 1900-10, Guttahalli, Kalasipalyam, in 1920's, Gandhinagar, Kumara park, Narasimha Colony in 1930's, and HAL township, Wilson Garden extension, Jayanagar, Sunkenhalli extension, Vyalikaval extension, Jayamahall Extension, and Rajajinagar in 1940's. The increasing demand for housing forced the government to pressurize the industries to provide housing facilities for its workers. Binny Mills, Mysore Mills, Minerva Mills acquired land for the establishment of labour colonies⁷ in 1928-29. In 1941 the population of Bangalore was 4, 0673 and the population was 7, 7897 in 1951 it almost doubled.⁸ The main reason for the increase in

population was the growth of industries and migration from Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Report of the Bangalore Development Committee 1954 states that the demand for housing accommodation is so great that people are building on any vacant land that is available, and huts and houses are being constructed, often without needful permission, on strips of so called revenue lands in the midst of the City. It is said that some 11,000 families have found impoverished accommodation in such structures. The increasing demand for housing led to many private layouts to be formed with motive of creating as many residential sites as possible and least importance was given to roads, parks drains and other such facilities. It is important to note that industries and extensions have been located outside the boundaries of what was then the city leading to the spatial growth of the city.

3. POST INDEPENDENT SCENARIO

After independence the industrial policy resolution enunciated by the Government of India in 1948 accelerated the phase of industrial expansion. The availability of electric power for industrial consumption comparatively cheap labour and transport facilities resulted in the establishment of many public sector and private sector industries after the Second World War. During the 1950s the Government invested heavily into large public sector Units. The industries can be classified into five groups Large and Medium Scale industries, Small scale industries, Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Powerlooms and Handicrafts. The most notable among the industrial units of this period are The Margarine and Refined Oils (P) Ltd. established in 1948 for extraction of Vanaspati and edible oils. In 1951, the Motor Industries Company (MICO) was established with the purpose of manufacturing spark plugs and fuel injection equipment. In 1953, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. a central government undertaking was established for manufacture of high precision machine tools and machines that can built all other machines for India's industrial Programme. The New Government Electric Factory (NGEF) , Wheel and Axle Factory at Yelahanka, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (BEML), Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL), HMT Watch Division etc. are some reputed Public sector factories established in Bangalore. The Government of India had recognized Bangalore district as an industrial forward district and the encouragement to public and private sector industries continued even in 1960s.

Bangalore had gained the image of 'Science city' because of the wide range of central government investments in research and technology and the presence of organizations such as the Defence, Research, Development Organization (DRDO) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL) Aeronautical Development Agency, etc. The already established scientific milieu, research tradition and skilled manpower from the educational institutions are some important factors for the city to shift from a centre of Public sector industries to the Electronic and later to Information Technology sector. The national government in the 1970s and 1980s decided to promote the electronic industries. The state also tried to encourage the growth with the creation of the Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation (KEONICS) in 1976 and establishment of electronic city in Bangalore in 1978 on 330 acres of land at Konnapana Agrahara , about 18 km from Bangalore on the Hosur road. It was a specialized industrial estate for large scale, medium scale and small scale electronic units. It provided all the necessary infra-structural facilities including common facilities for testing, tooling, research etc. for the Electronic sector. This area came to be called as Electronic city.

In the 1980s Wipro and Infosys and a number of Private enterprises specialized in computer systems and software production began to emerge in Bangalore. In 1984 US based Texas Instruments established an agreement with India's Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) and started their software production centre in the city Looking at these developments the Department of Electronics (DOE) started a Software Technological Park (STP) on the campus of Electronics City in Bangalore, renting space in a building constructed by the Karnataka State Department of Small Scale Industries. The success of the STP scheme led to a private initiative called the Information Technology Park, which was a joint collaboration between the state government and Tata Group.⁹ The project began in 1994 and was completed in 2000 giving rise to Information Technology Sector.

At present this electronic city is the centre of software industry and the term 'Silicon Valley' was initially used exclusively for Electronics City but now it is used for Bangalore which is often called India's "Silicon Valley". A large number of information technology companies located in the city Bangalore's IT industry is divided into three main clusters – Software Technology Parks of India (STPI); International Tech Park, Bangalore (ITPB); and Electronics City. It has taken some of the world's finest brains and corporate giants from Singapore and India to conjure upon this business paradise. Infosys and Wipro are the other corporate giants in the software field that have grown in a big way.

Bangalore has the biggest Bio technology cluster in India and has around 137 Units which accounts for almost 40% of the total units in the country.¹⁰ There are numerous manufacturing clusters which include Peenya, Whitefield, Bommasandra, Jigani, Attibele, Kadugudi, Sadaramangala etc .Peenya is the largest industrial cluster in Asia with 5000 plus medium, large and small scale industries giving employment to more than 5 lakh people¹¹. Under the textile sector a sizable number of units in Bangalore fall in the readymade garments manufacturing category. Bangalore is also an aerospace hub of India. India's only aircraft manufacturer, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd and its four of its R&D centers are in Bangalore. An Aerospace Special Economic Zone spreading over 250 acres has been established near Bangaluru International Airport. Other Notable aerospace industries located in the districts are Defence, Research, Development Organization (DRDO) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL) Aeronautical Development Agency, etc. The district also enjoys a considerable reputation in food processing, companies such as Pepsico India, Britannia, Parle, Wrigley's, United Breweries etc are located in the district. The salubrious weather of the district also has helped the district become a hub for the floriculture industry. In addition the district, which has the distinction of having the largest number of systems of medicine approved by World health Organization, is also turning out to be a Medical Hub facilitating more than 6000 patients across the world¹². The Globalization and Liberalization policy of the government has transformed Bangalore from an industrial district to an information city.

4. GOVERNANCE

Bangalore city is the third most populous city and fifth most populous urban agglomeration in India. Bangalore Urban District contributes 33.6% to the Gross State Domestic Product.¹³ The result of these developments is visible both demographically and spatially. Population growth according to the census reports during 1941-51 was 91.5% and 1971-81 was 76.7% and this could be ascribed to numerous public sector industries and defense establishment that came up during this period. The increase in population was also due to migration of people from different part of the country. Bangalore lost its tag of "pensioner's paradise" which it had at the 1950s. With the growth of IT industry Bangalore witnessed 65.2% growth in population in the decade 2001 and 2011. It is important to note that 13.4% have migrated to Bangalore 4,01,932 from within the states and 3,53,156 from other states¹⁴. Migration is one of the contributing factors for the increase in the total population of the City. The majority of the migrants in came into the City for employment purposes. Bangalore City Corporation in 1949 comprised of an area of 69 square Kilometers. The population of Bangalore as per the 1951 census was 7, 78,977. As per 2011 census the population of Bangalore was 84, 25,970 and the area under the Bruhat Bangaluru Mahangara Palike is 741 square kilometers. The growth in population since 1949 was responsible for the Bangalore being spatially expanded 10 times¹⁵. The growth in the Bangalore corporation limits is phenomenal over the last few decades and it corresponds with growth of industries in Bangalore.

Taking advantage of the historical conditions both the public and private actors invested in industries and produced the space in Bangalore which became tool of social power. These investments in industries and infrastructure have not proceeded evenly and uniformly through space in Bangalore city. The investments in Bangalore were made according to the need of the industries without consideration of social equity. One of the greatest challenges that Bangalore city faces today is spatial inequality. Some people in Bangalore city have access to world class civic amenities while others in the same city do not have even basic amenities like housing, sanitation, drinking water, etc. Spatial inequalities within urban areas are a natural consequence of income inequalities between households. This gives rise to clustering of residents according to income. The Globalization has also created more inequalities there by entrenching spatial inequalities in Bangalore. Spatial inequalities are also caused due to lack of power which the majority of the population has in the decision making process that influence and determine the circumstances of their daily lives. An attempt is made to trace the process that has given rise to spatial inequalities in Bangalore city.

After Indian independence, Bangalore City Municipality and the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality were merged to form the Corporation of the City of Bangalore in 1949, under the Bangalore City Corporation Act. The corporation then consisted of 70 elected representatives and 50 electoral divisions. The name of the council was changed — first to Bangalore City Corporation (BCC) and then to Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BMP). In January 2007, the Karnataka Government issued a notification to merge the areas under existing Bangalore Mahanagara Palike, with seven City Municipal Council (CMC)'s, one Town Municipal Council (TMC) and 111 villages around the city to form a single administrative body. The process was completed by April 2007 and BMP was renamed as 'Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike' (BBMP) which is a key Urban Local Body (ULB) in accordance with provisions of the 74th Amendment to the constitution. BBMP is run by a city council composed of elected representatives, called "Corporators",

one from each of the wards (localities) of the city. The 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India provides a list of 18 functions as belonging to the legitimate domain of Urban Local Bodies such as Urban Planning, Regulation of land use, construction of roads and bridges, water supply, Public health, sanitation, solid waste management, slum improvement and urban poverty alleviation and so on. The amenities have not reached all the residents of the city as the planners and corporators are producing and modifying the city without considering the social effect of the changes in the space of Bangalore and restricting the possibility of a just city. As per the 2011 census 79.1% of the houses in Bangalore city are in good conditions while 19.8% of the houses in the city are in livable conditions and 1.1% houses in the city are dilapidated conditions. Another essential amenity in urban areas is treated tap water. This facility is still not accessible to almost 7.4% of the household in the BBMP area as they have to go away from their premises to collect water.¹⁶ More than 36 thousand households in BBMP area are waiting for access to electricity. Bangalore city has 3.2% of households who do not have latrine within premises and using public latrines or open spaces.¹⁷ Though urban planning and development are essential functions of the BBMP various statutorily constituted parallel urban governance organizations perform these functions. These organizations were started by the state government to provide better infrastructure and services for the local people as well as for the corporate giants. The local and the corporate forces are competing with each other in shaping the city. The corporate gains have direct links with both national and state governments and control most of Bangalore's development functions. The Government directs the parallel urban governance organizations which do not have local representation to undertake planning and development work in the city. The BBMP is a representative body of the local people and the parallel urban governance organization represent the corporate sector.

Bangalore city has a planning history spanning more than fifty years. The first step towards planning for development of Bangalore city was initiated with the Outline Development Plan prepared by the Bangalore Development Committee in 1952. The city's planning got statutory backing in 1961 when Karnataka Town and Country Planning (KTCP) Act 1961 was enacted. The Outline Development Plan was approved and adopted under the KTCP Act 1961. The principal planning authority for Bangalore is the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) created in 1976 under the Bangalore Development Authority Act 1976. It replaced the earlier civic authority known as the City Improvement Trust Board (CITB). The BDA was constituted to control, monitor, and facilitate urban development of Bangalore Metropolitan Area which correlates to the BBMP area. The **BDA** is responsible for land use zoning, regulation and planning of land, providing sites creating urban infrastructure and improving urban environment. The Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) is entrusted with the task of preparing a Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) as per the KTCP Act. The CDP for 2015 or Master Plan was aimed at compact, balanced and equitable and even urban growth for Bangalore city. BDA obtained technical support in GIS platform from a consultancy firm under the Indo-French Protocol. This was the first time such technical inputs were used for preparing the Master Plan for Bangalore.¹⁸ The master plan had to be done with active participation of all stakeholders but the participation of the citizen who were a disparate group with limited ability and interest¹⁹ led the participation of Non Governmental Organizations and the parallel urban governance organizations.

After the merger of the CMC and TMC and 110 villages to the BBMP these areas have uneven patterns of growth. Many revenue layouts have been formed on the periphery of Bangalore after converting the agricultural land to non agricultural land by paying conversion fee. The lands are then transferred to real estate developers who will convert them into sites and sell them without getting the plan approved by the BDA. The developers of these lands do not follow the necessary guidance in planning rules laid down by the BDA as their motive is to create as many sites as possible and in the process basic standard with regard to width of the roads, drainage, parks etc are ignored. At the latter stage some of the unauthorized layout pay betterment charges and property tax and try to get some facilities. On the contrary layout formed by the BDA will have all the basic facilities. The revenue sites formed around these BDA layouts are hoping to be regularized overtime. In the core of Bangalore city the BBMP has increased the permissible level of floor area ratio and vertical limits of the buildings thereby providing space for business and commercial activities and high income residential buildings to be built. This has resulted in pushing the household that could not afford the costs of housing in the city to the periphery. It is important to understand the BBMP was formed by merging seven City Municipal Council (CMC)'s, one Town Municipal Council (TMC) and 111 villages around the city to form a single administrative body while one of the biggest engines of the urban economy, the IT (Information Technology) hub called the Electronic City, is not part of the BBMP. It is governed by Electronic City Industrial Township Authority (ELCITA) an industrial body with municipal powers including taxation.

Apart from the Revenue layouts which are formed on the periphery of Bangalore there are as many as 597 slums in Bangalore city. Among them 388 are declared slums and the remaining 209 are undeclared slums. These slums are not only found in the centre but also on the periphery of cities. The total number of households in all these slums is 321, 296. The total population in these slums is 13, 86,583. The escalating cost of land prices coupled with rise in cost of living has pushed the urban poor to reside in squatter settlements with inadequate amenities and services. The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, now called as The Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) was set up in 1975 to provide basic amenities and houses to the slum dwellers and to improve the social awareness and uplift the living conditions and income generation activities of the urban poor. The KSDB states that 76.5% of the slums in Bangalore are under the ownership of the government. The remaining are under the ownership of private individuals, BBMP, BDA and on railway land. These slums dwellers face the threat of eviction and fear losing their livelihood. The slum dwellers work in informal sectors and are located close to employment opportunities that the city offers them. Unlike the corporate sector the slum dwellers are not powerful enough for their opinion and voice to be taken into consideration by the planners of the city.

In Bangalore for water related issues we have Bangalore Water Supply Sewerage Board(BWSSB)which is autonomous body formed in 1964 for Water Supply & Sewage disposal. It supplies water and Sanitation utilities for the entire BBMP area of 800 Square Kilometers According to (BWSSB) supply of water from Cauvery source is 1350million liters per day. 60 -65% goes to the city core area. The layouts developed by the BDA have access to treated tap water. Only 10% of the periphery and in BDA approved layout in periphery of Bangalore city have access to water supply from BWSSB. Revenue layouts depend on water from bore wells and water supplied by water tankers. Census of India 2011 data stated that out of 2.337 million households, 16.9% of the district household still depends on bore well water. 12.5% still depend on untreated tap water. Most of the slums do not have access to piped water and use the public tap, bore wells and water tanker.

According to the BWSSB roughly 1,400 MLD of wastewater flows through its three valleys – the Vrishabhavathi, the Koramangala - Challaghatta, and the Hebbal. Sewage flow in the city follows the regional topography and flow down along the three principal valleys and five minor valleys ensuring free flow of sewage without any major pumping requirement. But in some cases the sewage is directly discharged from the houses built to the side of Storm Water Drain, direct discharges from Apartments, new layouts etc., wastewater is also flowing through Storm Water Drains and entering lakes and due to this the lakes are being polluted. Some of the slums are also not connected to the sewage system leading to unsanitary conditions.

The other parallel urban governance organizations which are responsible for providing facilities are discussed in this session. Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA) is an autonomous body under the BMRDA Act 1985 for the purpose of planning, co-ordinating and supervising the development of the areas within the Bangalore Metropolitan Region (BMR) which comprises Bangalore urban district, Bangalore rural district and Ramanagara district. The Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation came into existence in 1997 is the sole public bus transport provider for Bengaluru, serving urban, sub-urban and rural areas. The Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Ltd (BMRCL) is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka built and operates the “Namma Metro” or “Bangalore Metro”. Since 2002 Bangalore Electricity Supply Company (BESCOM), has been entrusted with Distribution of Power in the Districts of Bangalore Urban/Rural, Kolar, Tumkur, Ramanagar, Chikkaballapura, Chitradurga and Davanagere Districts.,Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation(KUIDFC) was founded in 1993 with object to prepare formulate and implement project, schemes and programme relating to infrastructure development in the urban area of the state and to provide technical, financial consultancy and other assistance to urban bodies for development schemes and implementation of master Plans. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is one of the biggest programmes implemented by the central government through the KUIDFC. In order to receive funds from this mission state legislature had to bring out certain reforms which are considered to be state subject.²⁰ One such reform was conversion of agricultural land to non agricultural land in Bangalore district which is cause of unauthorized layout coming up in the city periphery.

Apart from these parallel urban governance organizations which govern the city of Bangalore there are many citizen headed task forces like Bangalore Agenda task force (BATF), the Agenda for Bangalore Infrastructure Development (ABIDe), A Bangalore Political Action Committee(B.Pac) and Electronic City Industrial Township Authority (ELCITA) an industrial body with municipal powers including taxation have played a important role in influencing the governance of the City. These groups in actual function are more in favour of the corporate interest and providing world class

infrastructure. These citizen headed task forces are participating in the policy making process of the government thus undermining the role of elected representatives in policy making. The BBMP are eager to include Electronic City within their boundaries as property taxes from the IT cluster would significantly enhance their revenues. But the IT firms chose to remain outside city limits so that they could, amongst other considerations, privately pay for essential services like roads, sidewalks, water and sanitation, parks and street lights that have traditionally been provided by local governments.

5. CONCLUSION

This has given rise to two parallel economies in the city, the local economy and corporate economy. This also reflects the lack of power which majority of the population have in the decision making process that influences their lives in the city. The biggest challenge for the silicon City is delivery of basic infrastructure and services to all its stakeholders and to include the citizens in the planning and development of the city instead of all forms of change been forced from above. The Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike which is responsible for the providing basic facilities for the city is rendered ineffective due the Governments both national and state along with parallel urban governance bodies interfering in the day to day functioning, especially in deciding the infrastructure need of the city. The city has been spatially divided with some people having access to world class amenities and other denied even basic facilities within the city.

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