

CHANGING SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF BANGALORE CITY – INDIA : A STUDY

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Abstract : Bangalore is a medieval city founded by Kempe Gowda in 1536 as a simple trading centre. Capital of Karnataka, the city is 5th largest state with many dubious distinctions (no. 2 city in come tax, no. 3 in number of automotives). It accounts for 24% of total urban population of Karnataka. The present study emphasizes the changes in the religions composition of the city by analyzing 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census data and, also brings out the influence of recent exodus of in-migration on city's religious composition. The religious groups in the city are Hindus (76%), Muslim (15%), Christians (6.3%), Jains (1.5%), Sikhs (0.1%), Buddhists (0.04%) and others (0.2%) who show remarkable growth of population in absolute terms. Another objective of this study is to understand the occupations of these religions groups in a fast growing metropolis.

Key words : social changes, religions groups, Bangalore city, Karnataka.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1970's some of the major cities of India have been far reaching changes in their growth both in terms of land use and population. This is even striking in cities like Bangalore the Capital city of a industrially flourishing state of Karnataka in South India. It is a medieval town founded by Kempegowda in 1536 as a simple trading centre. During reigns of Hyderali and Tippu Sultan it became a commercial and military centre of Mysore province. The British arrival around 1800 saw the birth of its newer cantonment MEG and may army barracks were installed British laid out towns in the eastern part of erstwhile old city core, thereby it acquired two nodes. British also laid out planned residential areas (Malleswaram, Chamarajpet, Kumarapark, Basavanagudi etc.) to house the officials, merchants and elite people of the town. Even now inspite of the remarkable vertical growth of living apartments, those areas are spacious and most sought after localities for both locals and outsiders. Right from British days till recent times it was a pensioner's paradise. People all over India recognize Bangalore as a garden city, peaceful city and as an air conditioned city.

Bangalore city experienced remarkable growth of Industries after the independence in 1947. Centrally sponsored big engineering industries like HMT, HAL, BEL, ITI and private ones like MICO (German) GEF, Kirloskar etc. developed in the outskirts of the city. The reorganization of Karnataka in 1956 not only saw

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the expansion of new residential blocks (Rajajinagar, Jayanagar, Vijayanagar etc.) in 1961, but it became a million city. Its salubrious climate, then adequate hydro electricity attracted new industrial areas Rajajinagar (West), Peenya (NW); White Field (East) during 1960-70's. Apart from becoming a leading administrative centre, Bangalore emerged as an industrial, commercial centre.

After 1985 Bangalore City became the 'Silicon Valley' of India with the establishment of most of leading world famous IT giants like Texas Instruments, Hewlett Packard, IBM, Infosys, Wipro etc. The list is still growing and city saw the establishment of IT related Industrial activities in its east-south eastern sections from White Fields-Singapore Technology Park (1995), Electronic City (1990). Now, Bangalore city has leading software companies functioning in this 20 km corridor while innumerable small and medium companies are dotted in many parts of the city. This has resulted in getting certain unique and dubious status to Bangalore City. Now it is a true cosmopolitan city and the 5th largest city with over 6 million people from all parts of India. It is only next to Mumbai the commercial capital of India in terms of Income Tax Collection *not even New Delhi!* In Airline Traffic it is the third largest not Kolkata or Chennai which are the other two Metros of India. Bangalore superseded them in number of motor vehicles where again it is the third largest, in India with over 32 lakh Motor Vehicles! Since 1990 hitherto unheard locations of India have been connected by Indian railways with Bangalore (Northern-North-Eastern destinations). Getting a train reservation to these locations, is a tough job as construction workers, job seekers, education and medical services seekers travel from these destinations to Bangalore frequently. Its pleasant climate, peace loving people of Karnataka, burgeoning construction activities, ever expanding industrial base particularly IT, BT industries, consequent growth of trade and commerce have attracted people from different states of India and still it is on. The local Karnataka population is around 40% while people from neighbouring Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala have lion share.

Off late far off North and West Indian states like West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, U.P., Punjab and the like too have contributed I.T. professionals, traders and even construction workers.

STUDY AREA

For the present investigation on changing social geography of Bangalore city, is considered Bangalore city the capital of Karnataka, a southern state of Indian union. It is located in the southern central part of Deccan peninsula on 13° North latitude of 77° East longitude. Bangalore city Corporation (BCC) which is taken up for the study has an area of 226 Km² and had a population of 4,301,326 (2001). However, as city has an experienced unprecedented areal growth, for the planned expansion there have been created the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) and Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (BMRDA). Including BCC these planned parts of the city account for over 741 Km² with nearly 6 million population.

Bangalore City is situated around 900 metres above MSL enjoying equable, salubrious climate. Its cool climate attracts lots of pensioners with its good number of gardens like Lalbagh, Cubbon park etc. Though tanks (water bodies) have become victims of urban growth still some of them provide better ambians to urban ecosystem. Such water fronts have attracted high raise apartments in the recent years, housing mostly non local people in various often posh areas (Ulsoor, Hebbal, Sanky, Yediyur lakes). Bangalore city though lacks modern fast mass transit, it has got recently (May 2008) World Class International Airport which lies about 35 kms towards North of the City.

Bangalore city has become a metropolitan city and has almost 24% of the total urban population of Karnataka state. Between 1991 and 2001 it had a population growth of 37.69% (Bangalore UA) and BCC had 61.36% when state has 940 sex ratio, city accounts for 915. It also has an average literacy rate of 85.87% (male 89.93 and female 81.42 in 1981). It has 100 corporation wards (BCC) and 43 lakh (2001) population and an average population density of 19032 persons/Km².

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. The present study aims to understand the changing of social geography of Bangalore by going into changes in the composition of religious population of the city. This has been done for the years 1971-81, 1981-91 and 1991-2001, populations of the city's major religious groups as given by census of India. The leading religious, groups are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains and Buddhists who make up the religious composition of the city.
2. One of the objectives of the current study is to bring out the influence of exodus of people into this fast growing metropolis.
3. Another objective is to understand the major occupation of these religious groups in changing the urban scenario.
4. Though social geography of a particular place includes several other aspects here an endeavour is being done to give spatial perspective of religious population in the city.
5. An attempt has also been done, while analyzing individual religious groups, to provide historical perception of that group in the evolution of the city.

METHODOLOGY

Current investigation rely more or less totally the census data. Government of India collects population and related data once in ten years. For the purpose of detailed study for 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census religion wise population data has been analyzed. Suitable maps and diagrams have been prepared with this author's data base from over 25 years of teaching urban geography in Bangalore University has provided some deeper insights into spatial and functional perspective of religious population of this burgeoning metropolis.

AN OVERVIEW OF RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION IN BANGALORE CITY

Bangalore City being a medieval town (1536AD) founded in South India, it is therefore natural, to have the **Hindus** as dominant religious group in all years. There are hundreds of sub casts within Hindu population, however they all account for over 76% in the study period (See Table No.1).

If we look into its decadal growth rates, though there is an increase in the absolute growth in its population there is a decline from 38% (1971-81) to 20% (1991-2001). This is mainly because the fast growing city Bangalore has more of unmarried male and females working in industrial areas specially in Garment and hundreds of odd jobs. Added to this, Hindus readily adopted family planning and small family often one/two children family norms. By 2001 Hindu section have an average of 911 sex ratio which is also a healthy one.

Second religious group in terms of population size is **Muslims**. They have a share of around 14-15% during the study period in the city. There is a sizeable increase in the Muslim population in the city in absolute terms. Here is three fold increase with decadal growth rates 40% (1971-81), 20.00% (1981-91) and 31% (1991-2001). It appears that during the 1981-91 period it declined in growth, but it is not so and due to changes in urban definition in the city adjoining areas this normally has come rather than true decline. Fast growth and accounting that almost 16% in 2001 is mainly due to bigger family norms of Muslims with the migration of Muslims to the city from neighbouring states. Sizeable population of Muslims are poor and keep getting their relatives and friends from far off locations (Bangladesh, U.P., Bihar etc.) to burgeoning city.

Christians is the for third important religious group in the city accounting for over 5-7% of the city population. Data shows that, though there is a doubling in their population size, they have population on decadal growth of 30% (1971-81), 11.38% (1981-91) and 35.19% (1991-2001). Some sections of Christians have adopted small family norms and there is also a sort of high end jobs related in-migration can be seen in this community. Compared to other religious groups Christians have highly favourable sex ratio of 1013 in 2001. While city as a whole has only 918 females per thousand male population.

The fourth religious group in the city, in population size, is Jains community. Almost all of them are business people (cloth, electrical, hardware, jewellery and others) who have migrated into the city over the years. Still their community receives new waves of people from Rajasthan and other states to pursue mainly trade and commerce. Though they account for about 1 to 1.5% of the total city population, they play a major role in trade and commerce. This community has decoded growth rates of around 51% (1971-81), 23% (1981-91) and 44% during 1991-2001. They too have bigger family norms and city has received fresh wave of immigrants in the recent years when city is expanding in trade and commerce. They are involved both in wholesale and retail trading with a variety of merchandize.

Table No.1

Bangalore City Religion wise Population – 1971 to 2001

Sl. No.	Religion		1971	1981	1991	2001	Growth Rate (%)			Sex Ratio 2001 (Females/000 males)
							1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	
1	Buddhists	Nos.	526	394	735	1999	33.5	46.39	63.23	804
		%	(0.03)	0.05	(0.02)	(0.04)				
2.	Christians	Nos.	109884	156391	176481	272333	30.00	11.38	35.19	1013
		%	(7.13)	(6.32)	(5.30)	(6.30)				
3.	Hindus	Nos.	1185822	1914318	2607983	3263652	38.00	26.59	20.00	911
		%	(77.0)	(77.0)	(79.00)	(75.90)				
4.	Jains	Nos.	13872	28011	36210	64369	50.47	22.64	43.80	920
		%	(0.90)	(1.10)	(1.10)	(1.50)				
5.	Muslims	Nos.	228673	380528	475020	685226	40.00	20.00	31.00	914
		%	(14.8)	(15.30)	(14.40)	(15.90)				
6.	Sikhs	Nos.	1776	2008	2062	4687	32.00	26.47	56.00	775
		%	(0.11)	(0.17)	(0.06)	(0.10)				
7.	Other Religions	Nos.	199	4232	2277	9060	95.29	85.85	74.86	903
		%	(0.01)	(0.20)	(0.07)	(0.21)				
	Total/Average	Nos.	154075	2486482	3308768	4301326	38.03	24.85	23.07	918
		%	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)				

Source: Data Compiled from Census of India Tables (V-II Religion 1971; HH-15: 1981; Tables C-91 & C-1-2001 (Kendriya Sadan, Bangalore.

In the recent past **Sikhs** have come to Bangalore city mainly in Army services and also as trading community (automobiles and machinery). However, their percentage is small in the entire city population which accounts for less than 0.20% in the study period. This community has decadal growth rates ranging between 32% to 56% while the latter is quite high due to inflow of younger generation of sikhs to this past growing city in the recent years.

Another small size religious community of Bangalore City is **Buddhists** which accounts for less than 0.05% of the city population in the studied period.

The 1962 Sino-Indian conflict due to fleeing of Holiness Dalai Lama to India has resulted in forcible migration of Tibetians to several parts of India. Karnataka state also has two big Tibetan settlements like Bailakuppe (Koolagu district) and Mundagadu (Uttara Kannada district) and also some of them have scatted in urban settlements. Bangalore City also has such settlers in less number who are mainly engaged in Woolen cloth trade near railway stations and Bus terminals. They also have big family norms and as Bangalore City is growing in trade and has floating population, it has vast potential for woolen goods city, it has received fresh waves of in migrants of this community.

Surprisingly Bangalore City is also experiencing the populations from other religions persuasions and religions of non-stated category. It is bigger than Tibetans in the city. This may be due to the fact that the bigger size of the city with population consisting of other than aforesaid five groups with inter community marriage and consequent new generations. These groups may not state their religions affiliation at the time of census resulting very high decadal growth of this group. It has decadal growth rates 95% (1971-81); 86% (1981-91) and 75% (1991-2001). It is obvious that, rapid growth of the city on one hand and modernization and inter-caste marriages are responsible for this highest decade growth of this group of population in the city.

HISTORICAL AND SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS GROUPS OF BANGALORE CITY

In this almost concluding section of current study an endeavour has been done to provide historical, spatial and changing occupational scenario of religious groups in the study.

HINDUS

As it is already stated, Bangalore City was founded by a Hindu Chieftain, Kempe Gowda in a totally Hindu region of S. Karnataka. It is no surprise that, this multi caste ridden Hindu community still predominates in most parts of the city. However in the western, southern and south western sections of the city have dominant Hindu sub casts like Vokkaligas, Brahmins, Lingayaths, Vyshas and the like some of the major good old Hindu localities like Malleshwaram (W), Basavanagudi (S), Chamarajpet (S.C.) etc. have high concentrations. The presence of Hindu ambiance with temples, fresh beautiful flower markets and vegetable

markets well laid out residential areas, parks, playgrounds, spacious roads with fairly good public amenities helped such higher proportion of Hindus in these areas.

In the late of 1984 a study shown that, city as a whole had 81% of the Hindu population, 10% Muslim and 7% Christians. In that 34% were Kannada speakers; 25% Tamil and 17% were Telugu speakers (P. Rao V.K.S and Tiwari V.K.) Bangalore city knew a rapid industrialization since 1970's, specially the development of Information technology (IT), Biotechnology (BT), Umpteen number of educational institutions (719 colleges) over 21 Engineering colleges; five medical colleges; many modern multi specialty and health related educational institutions. After 1980's Bangalore was known as the knowledge capital of ITBT and Garment industrial centre of India. This has resulted in the rise of construction activities, trade and commerce and has induced in-migration of Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Christians and others to the city. This has reduced the proportion of local Kannada speaking population. Hitherto peace loving Kannada Hindu community has started asserting its legitimate share in job in government and I.T Companies by giving due weightage to Kannadigas who are more of Hindu community. Exodus of non-Karnataka Hindu religious groups and with other religion has diluted Kannada speaking Hindus particularly in North Eastern, Eastern and South Eastern sections of the City. In these areas the sequence of languages spoken by Hindu community is Tamil-Telugu-Hindi-Kannada and others. Of course, many of them are educated English men and know to some extent the official language Kannada.

Bangalore City as a whole, if we come to broad occupational categories Hindus constitute government officials from top governance to simple poor workers in construction. Sizeable sections of Hindus are in wholesale, retail trade of sorts, Hoteliers, builders and the like. Fast growing city has given a variety of opportunities to this community from IT Engineers, Builders, Trade and Commerce, of course again non locals Hindus have a lion share (People from AP, Tamil Nadu and Kerala etc.).

MUSLIMS

Influx of Muslim community started in the mid of 17th century from the reigns of Hyderali and Tippu Sultan. They were responsible for making Bangalore as their military garrison, Tippu built his palace fort, the famous Jumma Mazaid, on OPH Road and Lalbagh garden which exists even now. They are one of the touristic attractions of Bangalore City. Muslim are found in large number selected in areas like Lalbagh Siddhapura, in eastern localities like Bharathinagar, different localities of present cantonment. Apart from these major concentration of Muslims the recent influx to the fast growing Bangalore have certain pockets of Muslims in Azadnagar, towards Nagawara and in slums where they live with other poor Hindu community. Ex: Yashwanthpur Railway Station surroundings, Mysore Road surroundings and in N.E. also have this kind of Muslim clusters. There are better

sections of affluent Muslims in Eastern Cantonment, Shivajinagar, and in Southern Chamarajpet areas.

Muslims is a hardworking community and they are engaged in automobile services, workshops and repairs. They are leaders in tanning, leather industry, traders in leather products. They are the leading community in dealing trade in non milk dairy products like meat. They are also whole sale and retail fruit merchants in leading the K.R., Johnson, and Russel markets. Thousands of street merchants selling ready made garments, plastic items, cooking utensils can be seen in the city and its adjoining areas. In the busy bus terminals areas they sell fruits and merchandise of all sorts. While relatively rich Muslims are trading silk, leather, cloth, metal products, poor Muslims are engaged in servicing automobiles and street trade retailing. Their main language is Urdu but they also speak Kannada Hindi, Telugu and Tamil languages at work places. Their literacy is poor to moderate, this need to be improved for the better assimilation of Muslims into Bangalore cosmopolitan culture.

CHRISTIANS

Arrival of British to Bangalore city happened in early 19th Century with the establishment of cantonment. Christian community in those days is represented by military high ranking officials, government officials and Anglo Indian Christian community of clerks army soldiers, many services providers and in the subsequent decades of 19th century a lot of Tamil speaking Hindu community got converted to Christianity and started settling in eastern sections of the present city like Shivajinagar, Frazer Town, Murphy town, Cook town, Max Iver Town, surroundings of present M.G. Road and St. Marks road. These localities built during the 19th century several beautiful churches like St. Marks, Cathedral, St Mary's Basilica (1818 AD), Trinity Church, Church near Russel Market, one on Cubbon road. Even now English and Tamil are the languages in Church services in these areas not Kannada because of these historical reasons of Tamil speaking and Christian population. Lately Churches have come up and dotted in many Hindu dominated localities like Rajajinagar (Church in W.Chord Road), Vijayanagar posh localities like Jayanagar (Church near S. End Circle). Sizeably big, other churches can be seen near Hudson Circle (City Corporation area on J.C. Road Off street (New Ravindra Kalakshetra), Rice Memorial Church on busy Avenue Road. Closer to Railway Station near Okalipuram there is one. It is nice to see both old and recently converts gating to Sunday services.

Christian community has a peaceful co-existence with other religious groups in the city. it is worth remembering their yeoman services in Health and Education (St. Joseph College). Right from British days hospitals like St. Martha's, Latter, St. John and a host of other hospitals are providing very good and cost wise reasonable health services to the crowded metropolitan community. Bishop Cotton boys and girls converts Baldwin like schools and colleges, Theological colleges with education, health facility and rural development orientation have come up with their sprawling campuses. Some of them are Shanthisadan on Mysore Road near

Kengeri (SW); Rajajinagar (W); Near Karmalram Railway Station (S.E.) one on NH7 near Electronic city.

Now, many of poor slum like locations, also have smaller churches who have been induced to Christianity partly by the good services of this community and partly their ethnical Hindu background.

JAINS

The entire Jain community is engaged in trade and commerce. They also render private financing as pawn brokers. They are the leaders in whole sale and retail cloth trade, metals and metal products. They are leaders in wholesale of stationary paper, electrical items and even electronic equipment. Thereby they are to begin with found in commercial cone areas of the old city like Chikpet, Balepet, Avenue and B.V.K. Iyengar roads like areas. They are found in Gandhinagar, SJP Road, JC road business district areas. They co exist with other Hindu business community called Gujarathis and Sindhis in most business areas of the city.

Basically these business committees are from Jains – Rajasthan, Sindhi – South Pakistan, Gujaratis from Gujarat. With the fast growth of the city in the last two decades Jains have established their shops on all major roads and streets dealing clothes, Havdware, Jewellery and electrical and electronic items. New wave of jain immigration has taken place in the 1990's. Though they are monitories have become ubiquitous in the city apart from strengthening their presence in the core areas with trade and commerce. Jains know a lot in private financing and wholesale retail trade network as they have industrial and trade links across the nation. This granted them traditional successive control over trade and commerce. In fact other grading committees like Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians have trade bondage with the jains. In the two last decades this community has made considerable inroads into real estate, too.

SIKHS

In Bangalore city sikhs are also to some extent a business community. They are specialized in automobiles spares and machinery. They are from N.W. Indian states of Punjab and Haryana. As both states are leaders in green revolution in India, this community deals with agricultural machinery. They also deal with sports items, woolen clothes trade. They confine more or less eastern sections of the city and to some extent J.C. Road in trading in auto mobile related products. Lately some of the defense persons have settled in the N.E. parts of the city.

BUDDHISTS

Buddhists are the least numbered religious group in Bangalore city as already stated settling in Bangalore early in the sixties. Sino-Indian conflict due to fleeing of Holiness Dalailama from Tibet to India resulted in Tibetans settling in different parts of India including Karnataka. In Central part of Bangalore city there is a Buddhist temple and Buddhists are mainly woolen traders who carry business

near railway stations and Bus Terminals. Totally they account for nearly 2000 in number. They have a prosperous trade in woolen goods as Bangalore city is relatively cool and has got steady stream of visitors in the city.

CONCLUSION

Bangalore city the capital of Karnataka (S. India) is a medieval city founded by Kempe Gowda in 1536 A.D. The muslim rulers and British in 17th and 18th Centuries developed it into a military and commercial centre. In 1947 it became the capital of old Mysore, Central Government Industries were added with industrial workers from outside to the city. During 80s and 90s it became software – I.T. Capital of India with world's major I.T. Companies and local ITBT giants establishing their firms here. Now it is also a science city and knowledge capital of India. It is the 5th largest state with many dubious distinctions. (No.2 city in come tax, No.3 in number of automotives etc.) Its salubrious climate, peace loving population of Karnataka, city is experiencing rapid growth in all fronts. People from many states have settled and still fresh wave of in-migration is taking place leading an U.A. area of 747 Km² and over 6 million population.

Bangalore city lies on 13° North and 77° East at 900 metres above MSL. City enjoys a tropical Monsoon climate which is equable/salubrious. It accounts for 24% of total urban population of Karnataka. *During 1991-2001. It had a decadal growth rate of 37.69% while the 61.31%.* It has 100 BCC wards with 43 lakh population with an average 19032 persons/km², city has 918 sex ratio which is well below state' ratio and an average literacy of 85.87%.

Present study has five objectives viz. :

1. It Emphasizes the changes in the religious composition of the city by analyzing 1977, 81, 91 and 2001 census data. Sequentially major religious groups in the city are Hindus (76%), Muslims (15%), Christians (6.5%), Jains (1.5%), Sikhs (0.01%), Buddhists (0.04%) (2001), and others (0.02).
2. It brings out the influence of recent exodus of immigration on city's religious composition.
3. Aims to understand the occupations of these religious groups in a fast growing metropolis.
4. Another objective is to provide spatial perspective of religious groups in the city.
5. One of the objectives is to understand religious groups of the city historically.

The present study used census data for the years 1971, 81, 1991 and 2001. In the 25 years experience of the author, teaching specially in Bangalore provides some deeper insights on the spatial and occupations of these religious groups of Bangalore.

An overview of Hindus, Muslim, Christians, Jains, Sikhs constituting 99% of city religious groups show ;

1. All religious groups show remarkable growth of population in absolute terms, where in (2001) Hindus account for 76%; Muslims 15%; Christians

6.3%; Jains 1.5%; Sikhs 09.10, Buddhists 0.01% and Others 0.2%.

2. They have varying decadal growth rates in 1971-81, 1981-91 and 1991-2001 periods viz., Hindus have 38%, 27% and 20% respectively. Muslims had 40%, 20%, 31%; Christians had 30%; 11.4%, and 35%, Jains 50.5%; 22.6%, and 43.8%; Sikhs had 32%, 26.5% and 56.0% and Buddhists had 33.5%, 46.4% and 63.2%. The last three groups highly minority religions.

Historical and Spatial Perspective Religious groups of Bangalore City has the following aspects :

1. **Hindus** – A Hindu Chieften Kempegowda founded the city in 1536 in a totally Hindu surroundings, still being Hindu predominant. Major Hindu localities are Malleshwaram (NW), Chamarajet (SC); Basavanagudi (S) provide paranoiatic view of Hindu areas with temples, flowers and fruits markets. However though they are dominant community with many sub castes Kannada, speaking Hindus are around 40%. Their number has declined slightly due to immigration of Tamils, Telugu speakers from Andhra Pradesh, Malayalam Karalites and Hindi speaking North Indians over the years. This is true, particularly after 1980's with tremendous rise in IT BT and Health and Educational institutions. It has forced local Kannadigas who are peace loving heitherto, resorting agitaitons to get their due share in government and IT sector jobs.
2. **Muslims**: Settled during the mid 17th century, Hyderali and Tippu Sultan were responsible for Lalbagh, Palace Fort, Jumma Mazid and like Main localities are eastern Bangalore, Shivajinagar, Bharatinagar etc. They also found in smaller pockets in many areas and slums like Mysore road, Yashwanthpur Railway Stations, North Eastern areas. They are also engaged in Leather trade, Meat sale, Silk and Metal trade. Street retailing and automobile servicing are other chief occupations.
3. **Christian** community started settling in large numbers with the arrival British 1800 A.D. They built cantonment and new planned areas of eastern Bangalore like Frazer town, Cook town, Mac Iver, Richmond towns. They built beautiful churches like St. Mary's Basilica 1818 A.D., St Marks Cathedral, Trinity and many more which are dotting the city. They are doing valuable services in Education with many convents and famous colleges, theological institutions some of the new ones have also taken up rural development along with health and education.
4. **Jains** though a minority community, form an important section of trading people in the city. They live along with their commercial establishments in core and CBD areas like Chikpet, Balepet, Cottonpet, Gandhinagar. They have flourishing wholesale and retail trade in electiral, electronics, metal, cloth, hardware items etc. New wave of immigration of jains along with other Hindu trading communities like Gujaratis, Sindhis with whom they co exists has started the growing metropolis. Now they are also scattered along commercial roads and many residential areas.

5. **Sikhs:** Another minority community of Bangalore City, they are engaged in Automobile spares and machinery trade. Later some of the retired army personnel and others have settled in Ulsoor (E) and N.E. Sections of the city.
6. **Buddhists:** Sino-Indian conflict in 1962 consequent to the feeling of Holiness Dalailama to India, lead to arrival of Tibetans to Bangalore. They are engaged in Woolen goods trade near bus and railway stations and live in those localities.

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