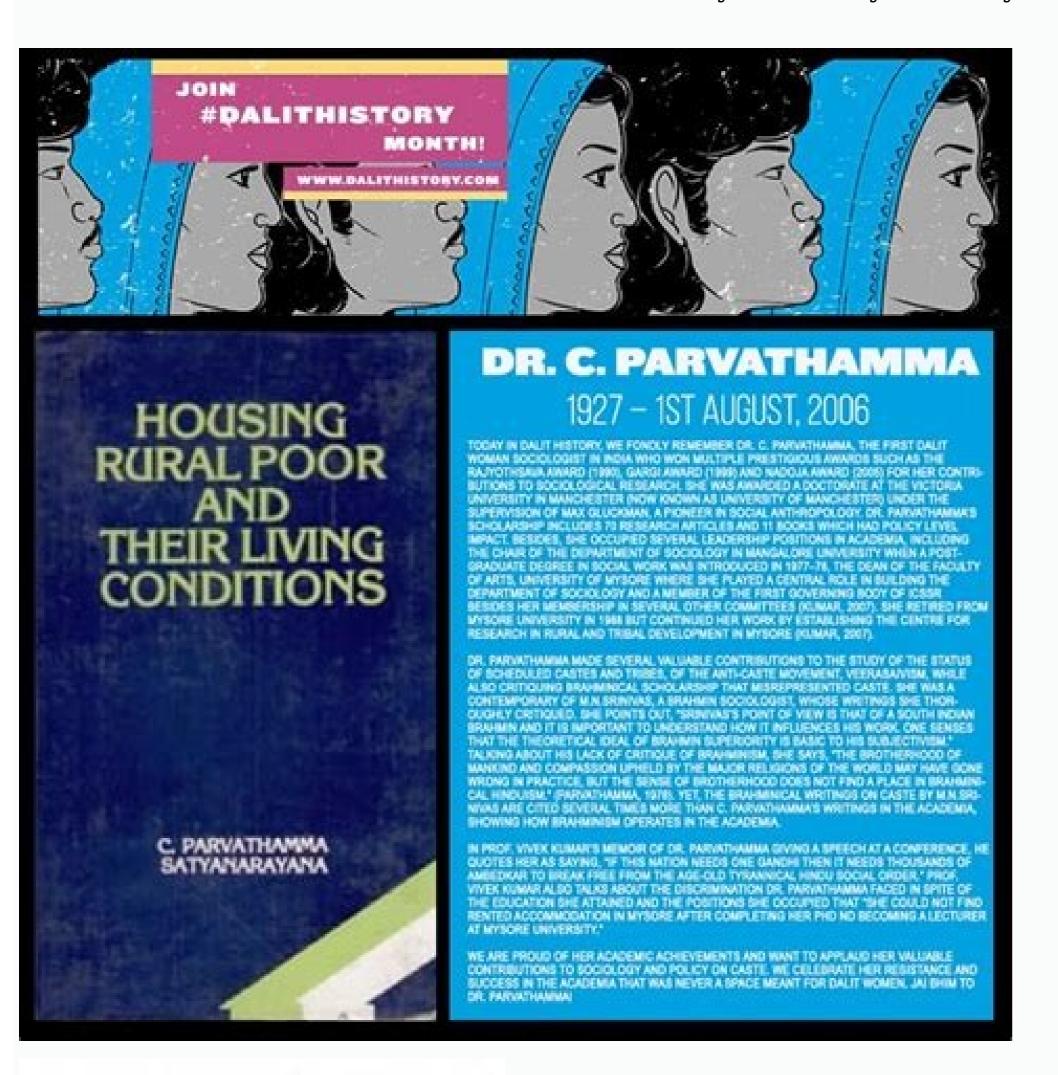
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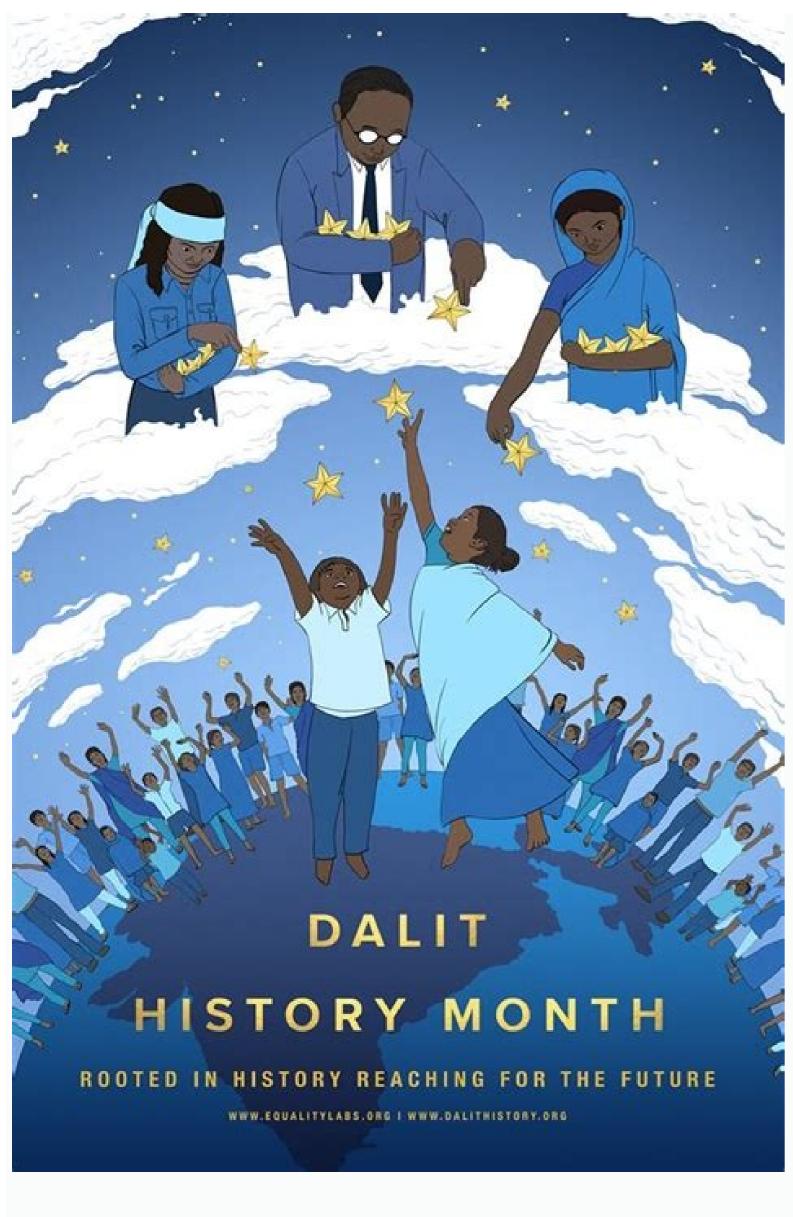
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70 69 66 60 61 Source: India Meteorological Department[43][44] Administration and utilities Main article: Mysore City Corporation Mysore Palace Mysore City Corporation in 1888 and converted into a corporation in 1888 and converted i
1977. ^ "Data on rural & urban areas: figures at a glance Karnataka" (PDF). Retrieved 30 May 2018. Mysore was the venue for six sports: archery, gymnastics, equestrianism, handball, table tennis and wrestling.[137] Cricket is by far the most popular sport in Mysore.[138][139] The city has five established cricket grounds.[140] Javagal Srinath, who
represented India for several years as its frontline fast bowler, comes from Mysore.[141] Other prominent sportsmen from the city are Prahlad Srinath, who has represented India in Davis Cup tennis tournaments; Reeth Abraham, a national champion in the heptathlon and a long jump record holder; Sagar Kashyap, the youngest Indian to officiate at
the Wimbledon Championships; and Rahul Ganapathy, a national amateur golf champion.[142][143][144][145] The Mysore race course hosts a racing season each year from August through October.[146] India's first youth hostel was formed in the Maharaja's College Hostel in 1949.[147] Tourism Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens St. Philomena's
Church Mysore is a major tourist destination in its own right and serves as a base for other tourist attractions in the vicinity.[35] The city receives many tourists during the ten-day Dasara festivities.[149] The Jaganmohana
 Palace, The Sand Sculpture Museum the Jayalakshmi Vilas and the Lalitha Mahal are other palaces in the city.[150] Chamundeshwari Temple, atop the Chamundi Hills, and St. Philomena's Church, Wesley's Cathedral are notable religious places in Mysore.[35] Temple carvings at Keshava Temple Somnathapura The Mysore Zoo, established in 1892,
[151] the Karanji, Kukkarahalli and the Blue Lagoon Lake are popular recreational destinations. ^ a b Vasudeva, Rashmi (3 November 2006). It is now a museum dedicated to folk culture and artifacts of the royal family.[92] Mysore silk sari The Mysore painting style is an offshoot of the Vijayanagar school of painting, and King Raja Wodeyar (1578-
1617 CE) is credited with having been its patron.[93]:1 The distinctive feature of these paintings is the gesso work, to which gold foil is applied.[93]:3 Mysore is known for rosewood inlay work; around 4,000 craftsmen were involved in this art in 2002.[94] The city lends its name to the Mysore silk sari, a women's garment made with pure silk and
 gold zari (thread).[95] Mysore Peta, the traditional indigenous turban worn by the erstwhile rulers of Mysore, is worn by men in some traditional ceremonies. ^ "Religion". Karnataka Public Works, Ports and Inland Water Transport Department. 82. About 127 colleges, with a total of 53,000 students, are affiliated with the university.[74] Its alumni
include Kuvempu, Gopalakrishna Adiga, S. Krishna (10 March 2005). 28 (20). ^ "City-wise Incidence of Cognizable Crime (IPC) During 2010" (PDF). ^ a b c d e Sharma, Ravi (2005). 225 ^ Kamath (2001), p. ^ "Mysore District Information Projects Approved". 28 June 2007. "City of mythical beginnings". ^ Ashok, Kalyan (6 March 2003). JK Tyre has
its manufacturing facility in Mysore.[83] The city is has emerged as a hub of automobile industries in Karnataka The major software companies in Mysore are Infosys, ArisGlobal, Larsen & Toubro Infotech, Excelsoft Technologies and Triveni Engineering.[84][85][86] The growth of the information technology industry in the first decade of the 21st
century has resulted in the city emerging as the second largest software exporter in Karnataka (as of[update]), next to Bangalore.[87][88] Mysore also has many shopping malls, including the Mall of Mysore earned it the sobriquet of Cultural
Capital of Karnataka. ^ Joshi, Vishwanath. ^ a b "Table 3: PR UAs/ cities 1 lakh and above" (PDF). The city is a centre for yoga-related health tourism that attracts domestic and foreign visitors, particularly those who, for years, came to study with the late Ashtanga vinyasa yoga guru K. Mysore Gazetteer. Registrar General & Census Commissioner,
India. Bhyrappa, U. "Riding through time". The entire sewage from the city drains into four valleys: Kesare, Malalavadi, Dalavai and Belavatha.[39]:56 In an exercise carried out by the Urban Development Ministry under the national urban sanitation policy, Mysore was rated the second cleanest city in India in 2010 and the cleanest in Karnataka.[53]
The citizens of Mysore elect five representatives to the Legislative assembly of Karnataka through the constituencies of Chamaraja, Krishnaraja, Hunsur and Chamundeshwari. [54] Mysore city, being part of the larger Mysore Lok Sabha constituency, also elects one member to the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament.
p. 110. Mysore City Corporation is responsible for the civic administration of the city, which is also the headquarters of Mysore district and Mysore division. S Mageshwaran (1 June 1997). The key objective of Trin Trin is to encourage local commuters, as well as visitors, to use the bicycle in preference to motorized modes of travel and thereby help
scale down the multifarious environmental and road-traffic hazards, enhance conveyance conveyance convenience, and make local daily commutes economical for the common citizen. [110] Rail Mysore Junction Mysore railway station has three lines, connecting it to Bengalore, and Chamarajanagar. Archived from the original on 16 August 2011.
Engineering education began in Mysore with the establishment in 1946 of the National Institute of Engineering, the second oldest engineering college in the state. [75] The Mysore Medical College, founded in 1924, was the first medical college to be started in Karnataka and the seventh in India. [76] National Institutes in the city include te Central
Food Technological Research Institute of Indian Languages, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, and the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing.[39]:18 The city houses a campus multi-campus, multi-disciplinary private deemed university, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham.[77] Universities Established University Type Level
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Mysore Basic Science 1946 National Institute of Engineering Government-aided private Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University Undergraduate, post-graduate Engineering 1950 Central Food technological University Undergraduate, post-graduate Engineering 1950 Central Food technological University Undergraduate, post-graduate Engineering 1950 Central Food Technological University Undergraduate, post-graduate, post-gr
Defence Food Research Laboratory Set up by the Defence Research and Development Organisation De
Research 1963 JSS Science and Technology University Government-aided private Affiliated to Deemed University and All India Council for Technical Education Undergraduate, post-graduate, post-graduate, and doctoral research Engineering 1966 All India Institute of Speech and Hearing Public Commissioned by the Central Ministry of Health and Family
Welfare Audiology, speech, and hearing 1984 JSS Medical College Private JSS University Undergraduate, Clause Private Affiliated to Mysore University Undergraduate, Post
Graduate, Research and Development Engineering Economy Further information: Economy of the Kingdom of Mysore and Mysore Silk Infosys office at Hebbal, Mysore Railway Enquiry". ^ a b "Triangular contest likely in four Assembly
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October 2004. ^ "Roads in Karnataka". A concise history of Karnataka: from pre-historic times to the present. He died in September 1974 and was cremated in Mysore became well known as a centre for tourism; the city remained largely peaceful, except for occasional riots related to the Kaveri River Water Dispute.[35]
 Among the events that took place in Mysore and made national headlines were a fire at a television studio that claimed 62 lives in 1989,[36] and the sudden deaths of many animals at the Mysore Zoo.[37] Street Mural in Mysore and nearby Srirangapatna, c. Retrieved 13 February 2017. Wikiquote has quotations related to: Mysore
Wikivoyage has a travel guide for Mysore. (1 October 2005). Retrieved 28 November 2007. Retrieved 28 October 2016. * "Education and literacy" (PDF). Mysore is situated at the foothills of Chamundi Hills about 145.2 km (90 mi) towards the southwest of Bangalore and spread across an area of 155 km2 (60 sq mi). "Back-
up cast needs a boost". Archived from the original on 12 April 2018. ^ Kumar, R. ^ "Electronic Media Production Centre (EMPC), facilities". ^ Havanur, Shrinivas (27 July 2004). Approximately 19% of the population live below the poverty line, and 9% live in slums. [64] According to the 2001 census, 35.75% of the population in the urban areas of
 Karnataka are workers, but only 33.3% of the population of Mysore are.[65] Members of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 15.1% of the population.[65] According to the Population of Mysore are.[65] Members of Scheduled tribes constitute 15.1% of the population.[65] According to the National Crime Records Bureau of India, the number of cognisable crime incidents reported in Mysore during 2010 was 3,407 (second in the state, after Bangalore's
32,188), increasing from 3,183 incidents reported in 2009.[66][67] The residents of the city are known as Mysoreans in English and Mysorinavaru in Kannada. Srivatsa, Sharath S. Retrieved 4 April 2007. LCCN 80905179. "Mysore CDP 2031" (PDF). Spirit of run'". It served as the capital city of the
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Printing Press. For other uses, see Mysore (disambiguation). Minneapolis, US: University of Minnesota Press. ^ "City/Town Summary" (PDF). Archived from the original on 22 January 2012. p. 301. Retrieved 11 April 2018. 4 November 2014. He invented new board games and popularised the ganjifa card game.[134] Malla-yuddha (traditional press.)
wrestling) has a history in Mysore dating back to the 16th century.[135] The wrestling competition held in Mysore during the Dasara celebrations attracts wrestlers from all over India. Archived from the original on 13 September 2017. Government of India - Ministry of Earth Sciences. ^ "Trin Trin". of India. Nanjangud Industrial area also boasts
being 2nd highest VAT / Sales Taxpayer which is more than ₹4 billion (US$52 million) after Peenya which is in state capital Bangalore. FM radio stations in India" (PDF). 249 ^ Kamath (2001), p. Blue Lagoon is a lake with a mini island located behind the KRS water dam, from which it is mesmerising to watch the sunset and sunrise.[35][152] Mysore
has the Regional Museum of Natural History, the Folk Lore Museum, the Railway Museum and the Oriental Research Institute. ^ "Amrita Mysuru Campus | Amrita Wishwa Vidyapeetham". 3 June 2004. Archived from the original (PDF) on 5 February 2020. Nanjangud industrial area hosts a number of industries like AT&S India Pvt Ltd, Nestle India
ltd, Reid and Taylor, Jubiliant, TVS, and Asian Paints. ^ a b c d e Sharma, Ravi. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India 2010. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Women's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Women's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was established in 1881 and was later renamed Maharani's Ravi. A high school exclusively for girls was exclusively for
College.[72] The Industrial School, the first institute in 1913.[70]: 601 While the modern system of education have made inroads, colleges such as the Mysore Sanskrit Pāthaśhāla, established in 1876, still continue to provide Vedic
education.[70]:595 The education system was enhanced by the establishment of the University of Mysore in 1916.[73] It was named Manasagangotri ("fountainhead of the Ganges of the mind") by the poet Kuvempu. "Is Mysore city heading for a water crisis?". A
notable local dessert that traces its history to the kitchen in the Mysore palace is Mysore pak. 4 March 2004. ^ "Forum says land mafia is thriving in Mysore". ^ Kaiappa B B, Anjali; N S, Islahuddin (19 July 2005). ^ "Tree ownership rights to growers may boost green cover". N. ^ "Provisional population totals, Census of India 2011". Retrieved 28
September 2007. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. "Over 3 million tourists visit Mysore in 2010". ^ "Cricket brings Mysore to a grinding halt". Retrieved 29 November 2011. "Land of milk and honey". With the decline of that empire after the Battle of Talikota in 1565, the Mysore Kingdom gradually achieved independence, and by
the time of King Narasaraja Wodeyar (1637), it had become a sovereign state. [22]: 228 Seringapatam, near Mysore, the present-day Srirangapatam, near Mysore, the present-day Srirangapatam, near Mysore, the kingdom annexed
large areas of what is now southern Karnataka and parts of Tamil Nadu, to become a powerful state in the southern Deccan. "A reverie with Reeth". ^ "Nada kusti as popular as ever". Among the most notable are Amba Vilas, popularly known as the
summer palace; Lalitha Mahal, which has been converted into a hotel; and Jayalakshmi Vilas.[91]: 87-88 The palace of Mysore burned down in 1897, and the present structure was built on the same site. 21 (3). 22 (21). The kingdom reached the height of its military power and dominion in the latter half of the 18th century, under the de facto rulers
Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan. "Severe heat wave likely to hit Mysore in the next few weeks". Popular destinations for wildlife enthusiasts near Mysore include the Nagarahole National Park, the wildlife enthusiasts near Mysore in the next few weeks". Popular destinations for wildlife enthusiasts near Mysore in the next few weeks". Popular destinations for wildlife enthusiasts near Mysore in the next few weeks".
National Park and Mudumalai National Park in Tamil Nadu, which are sanctuaries for gaur, chital, elephants, tigers, leopards and other threatened species, lie between 60 and 100 kilometres (37 and 62 mi) to the south. One of the major projects undertaken by MUDA is the creation of an Outer Ring Road to ease traffic congestion.[48] Citizens of
Mysore have criticised MUDA for its inability to prevent land mafias and ensure lawful distribution of housing lands among city residents.[49] The Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation is responsible for electric supply to the city.[50] Drinking water for Mysore is sourced from the Kaveri and Kabini rivers.[39]:53 The city got its first piped
water supply when the Belagola project was commissioned in 1896.[51] As of 2011[update], Mysore gets 193,000 cubic metres (42.5 million imperial gallons) of water per day. ^ "KIADB industrial areas". Sudharma, the only Indian daily newspaper in Sanskrit, is published in Mysore.[127] Mysore was the location of the first private radio broadcasting
station in India when Akashavani (voice from the sky) was established in the city on 10 September 1935 by M.V. Gopalaswamy, a professor of psychology, at his house in the Vontikoppal area of Mysore, using a 50-watt transmitter.[128][129] The station was taken over by the princely state of Mysore in 1941 and was moved to Bangalore in 1955. Nair,
Janaki (2011). Archived from the original on 7 October 2008. Mysore gazetteer compiled for government-vol 1. Archived from the original on 17 February 2013. National Folklore Support Centre. The Dasara festivities, which are celebrated over a ten-day period, were first introduced by King Raja Wodeyar I in 1610.[90] On the ninth day of Dasara,
 called Mahanavami, the royal sword is worshipped and is taken on a procession of decorated elephants, camels and horses. [90] On the tenth day, called Vijayadashami, the traditional Dasara procession (locally known as Jumboo Savari) is held on the streets of Mysore which usually falls in the month of September or October. ^ "Autonomous colleges"
Archived from the original (PDF) on 20 November 2012. Retrieved 5 May 2021. Archived from the original on 17 October 2007. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services. Archived (PDF) from the original on 17 October 2007. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services. Archived from the original on 17 October 2007. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services. Archived (PDF) from the original on 18 February 2018. Within the city, buses are cheap and popular means of transport, auto-rickshaws are also available and tongas (horse-drawn
carriages) are popular with tourists.[106] Mysore also has a 42.5-kilometre (26.4 mi) long ring road that is being upgraded to six lanes by the MUDA.[107] Mysore has implemented Intelligent Transport System (ITS) to manage its city buses and ferrying commuters.[108] Trin Trin PBS A bicycle docking station A public bicycle sharing system, Trin
Trin, funded partially by the United Nations is popular mode of transport.[109] It is a government project. Laxman spent much of their life in Mysore Palace, is a historical royal residence of the Wadiyar dynasty of the Kingdom of Mysore which once ruled most of present day Karnataka Transport Main article
Transport in Mysore Road Warli paintings on Mysore is connected by National Highway NH-212 to the state border town of Gundlupet, where the road forks into the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.[101]:1 State Highway 17, which connects Mysore to Bangalore, was upgraded to a four-lane highway in 2006, reducing travel time
between the two cities.[102] A project was planned in 1994 to construct a new expressway to connect Bangalore and Mysore. Mysore and Coorg: Mysore and Coorg
accompanied by tabla, dance groups, music bands, decorated elephants, horses and camels.[90] The procession starts from the Mysore Palace and culminates at a place called Bannimantapa, where the banni tree (Prosopis spicigera) is worshipped.[90] The Dasara festivities culminate on the night of Vijayadashami with a torchlight parade, known
locally as Panjina Kavayatthu.[90] Mysore is called the City of Palaces because of several ornate examples in the city. Archived from the original on 18 October 2005. Retrieved 5 November 2007. ^ Sayeed, Vikhar Ahmed (2005). The Rangayana repertory company performs plays and offers certificate courses in subjects related to theatre.[97][98]
Kannada writers Kuvempu, Gopalakrishna Adiga and U. Retrieved 26 November 2012. Mysore has The Biggest 'Walk-Through Aviary' called Karanji Lake in India. Retail is also a major part of the economy in Mysore.
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commonly been used to denote the city.[21]:31 The Kingdom of Mysore, governed by the Wodeyar family, initially served as a vassal state of the Vijayanagara Empire. ^ Deepak, S.N. (1 August 2004). 27 February 2011. Archived from the original on 18 December 2014. Retrieved 13 September 2017. Department of Science and Technology,
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Orient Longman. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 June 2018. Archived from the original on 19 March 2014. Ananthamurthy and N.R. Narayana Murthy. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 October 2013.
swr.indianrailways.gov.in. Metropolis in Karnataka, IndiaMysoreMetropolisMysuruClockwise from top: Mysore Palace, Shivanasamudra Falls at Mandya, Infosys Multiplex Building, Brindavan Gardens at Mandya, Brindavan Gardens a
Cultural capital of Karnataka, Sandalwood City,[1] City of JasmineMysore (Asia)Show map of KarnatakaMysoreMysore (India)Show map of IndiaMysoreMysore (India)Show map of India, Ind
76.65306°E / 12.30861; 76.65306Country IndiaState KarnatakaDivisionMysore divisionDistrictMysore districtGovernment • TypeMunicipal Corporation • MayorSunanda Palanetra (BJP)[4] • Deputy MayorAnwar BaigArea[5]:4 • Metropolis155 km2 (59.8458 sq mi)Elevation770 m (2,503 ft)Population (2011)[6]
[7] • Metropolis920.550[2][3] • RankIndia: 50Karnataka UA: 2 • Metro[8]990.900 • Metro rank54thDemonymsMysorean, Mysorinavaru, MysureanTime zoneUTC+05:30 (IST)Postal Index Number570 0xxVehicle registrationKA-09, KA-55Telephone91-(0)821-XXX-XXXXOfficial languageKannada[9]UN/LOCODEIN MYO
MYSWebsitewww.mysurucity.mrc.gov.in Mysore[10] (/mar/so:r/ (listen)), officially Mysuru (['mar/su:ru] (listen); Kannada: []] Mysore city is geographically located between 12° 18′ 26″ north latitude and 76° 38′ 59″ east longitude. ^ Kahuri, Searh Kabui (2010). "'Mysore Tourism
Passport' to provide free entry to six places". After numerous legal hurdles, it remains unfinished as of 2012[update].[103][104] State Highway 275 which connect Mysore to H D Kote and Mangalore respectively.[105] The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC) and other private agencies operate buses both
within the city and between cities. 23 October 2007. Frontline. Retrieved 4 March 2012. ^ a b "Mysore Painting" (PDF). The common noun Mahisha, in Sanskrit, means buffalo; in this context, however, Mahisha refers to Mahishasura, a mythical demon who could assume the form of either a human or a buffalo, and who, according to Hindu mythology,
ruled the ancient parts of Mysore Kingdom, known in Sanskrit as Mahíšhaka, centred at Mahishapura.[13] He was killed by the goddess Chamundeshwari, whose temple is situated atop the Bidar-Mysore Industrial Corridor. "Mysore Dasara: A
historic festival". House, 1975, ISBN 0-7069-0378-1), p. Culture Main article: Culture of Mysore Mysore Palace - Govt of Carnataka, Mysore is well known for the festivities that take place during the period of Dasara; the state festival of Karnataka, Mysore Palace - Govt of Carnataka, Mysore Mysore Mysore Mysore Mysore Palace - Govt of Carnataka, Mysore is well known for the festivities that take place - Govt of Carnataka, Mysore My
Karnataka Mysore City Corporation Mysore District Information Mysore at Curlie Retrieved from "Archived from the original on 6 July 2006. Retrieved 1 October 2007. The AIR station at Mysore broadcasts an FM radio channel at 100.6 MHz,[130] and Gyan Vani broadcasts on 105.6.[131] BIG FM, Radio Mirchi and Red FM are the
three private FM channels operating in the city.[132] Mysore started receiving television broadcasts in the early 1980s, when Doordarshan (public service broadcaster of the Indian government) started broadcasts in the early 1980s, when Doordarshan (public service broadcasts in the early 1980s, when Doordarshan (public service broadcasts in the early 1980s, when Doordarshan (public service broadcasts).
^ Krishna, M.J. (8 October 2004). p. 3. 7 May 2007. ^ "Direct-to-Home service launched". data.gov.in. ^ "First BJP Mayor!". www.inmysore.com. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May 2017. Archived from the original (PDF) on 19 May
The Kingdom was ruled by the Wadiyar dynasty, with a brief period of interregnum in the late 18th century when Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan were in power. 231-232 ^ Lewis Rice, B., Report on the Mysore census (Bangalore: Mysore Government Press, 1881), p. Pattabhi Jois.[153] A short distance from Mysore city is the neighbouring Mandya
District's Krishnarajasagar Dam and the adjoining Brindavan Gardens, where a musical fountain show is held every evening. The Hindu. WLWT (11 July 2012) Retrieved on 28 October 2016. Kamath, Suryanath U. Bangalore: Jupiter books. Archived from the original on 20 September 2017. Retrieved 19 September 2017. Nagar park View of Mysore
from Chamundi Hills Mysore Palace seen from Chamundi Hill Viewpoint at night Mysore is located at 12°18′N 74°39′E / 12.30°N 74.65°E / 12.3
industrial corridor between Bangalore-Mysore: CII Chairman". ^ "Bangalore-Mysore journey to be faster". The planned industrial growth of the city and the state was first envisaged at the Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factory in 1917 and the Sri
Krishnarajendra Mills in 1920.[70]: 270, 278 Mysore has emerged as an industrial hub in Karnataka next to Bangalore. It is the first public bike-sharing system throughout India. Archived from the original (PDF) on 30 October 2003. 28 May 2020. Retrieved 11 March 2012. 229-231 ^ Venkata Ramanappa
M. "Concern expressed over impact of anticipated IT boom on Mysore". Retrieved 10 April 2020. Archived from the original on 21 July 2011. Retrieved 23 April 2019. ^ "Flight operations resume from Mysore direct". External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Mysore. "The Mysore generation". ^ Amit. ^ "Karnataka clears Uber,
Reliance Comm Infra expansion projects". ^ "Mysore Rail Museum celebrates silver jubilee". Archived from the original on 3 March 2011. Retrieved 12 May 2010. ^ "Grounds - India - Mysore". Venkatakrishnaiah,
known as the father of Kannada journalism, who started several news magazines.[125] Many local newspapers are published in Mysore and carry news mostly related to the city and its surroundings, [126] and national and regional dailies in English and Kannada are available, as in the other parts of the state. 11 July 2016. ^ Quattlebaum, Mary (25)
March 2005). OCLC 7796041. Archived from the original on 6 December 2007. "Climate and clothing". "Chamarajapuram Railway Station Map/Atlas SWR/South Western Zone - Railway Enquiry". University of Heidelberg. Cincinnati USA Sister City Association. Deccan Herald. 234 ^ Venkata
Ramanappa, M. Enschede, Netherlands: International Institute for Geo-information Science and Earth Observation. 21 September 2017. ^ a b Rice, B.L. (2001) [1897]. Odisha Breaking News | Odisha News 
India Radio (AIR), the radio broadcaster of the Government of India. Retrieved 29 November 2019. Archived from the original on 16 July 2007. A new industrial corridor plan is underway between Mysore and Bangalore.[81] For the
industrial development of the city, the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) has established four industrial areas in and around Mysore, in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore, in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore, in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore, in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore, in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore, in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas in and around Mysore in the Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal and Hootagalli areas [82] One of the major industrial areas [82] One of the 
lakes, such as the Kukkarahalli, the Karanji, and the Lingambudhi lakes. Crime in India 2009. ^ "Agreements with industry to help NIE improve quality of the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the south, flanked by the state cities Mercara, Chamarajanagara, and
Mandya. Archived from the original on 26 September 2011. 27 September 2013. Retrieved 6 July 2012. Human development in Karnataka 1999.
Archived from the original on 25 October 2015. Archived from the original on 10 October 2011. Archived from the original on 24 October 2011. ^ a b Sharma, Ravi (2004). ^ "Zoo". Mysore: Mysore District
Collectorate. ISBN 0-86311-431-8. 13 February 2007. National Crime Records Bureau of India. Archived from the original on 28 September 2011. ^ "Extremes of Temperature & Rainfall for Indian Stations (Up to 2012)" (PDF). Retrieved
12 August 2007. The Washington Post. Bangalore: Government Press, Mysore state. Retrieved 27 September 2007. Archived from the original on 6 July 2010. Retrieved 14 April 2012. The first railway line established in the city was the Bengalore-Mysore Junction metre gauge line, which was commissioned in 1882.[111] Railway lines that connect the
city to Chamarajanagara and Mangalore are unelectrified single track and the track that connects to Bengaluru is electrified double track. [112] Mysore Railway Junction comes under the jurisdiction of South Western Railway Zone. [113] Within the city limits of Mysore, there are two small stations in the line which connects Chamarajanagara. ^ a b
"Action plan for solid waste management" (PDF). 11 November 2020. The city attracted about 3.15 million tourists in 2010.[78] Mysore has traditionally been home to industries such as weaving, sandalwood carving, bronze work and the production of lime and salt.[79] It has many big IT companies like Infosys and Wipro. Archived from the original
on 12 October 2007, ^ "Cincinnati USA Sister City Association Cincinnati Ohio". Retrieved 5 November 2001, "Mysore Is 'Sandalwood City' of India South India (1 January 1978). Krishna (25 September 2005). Archived from the original on 29 August 2008, 'Mahishapura' [14] later became Mahisūru (a name
which, even now, the royal family uses), and finally came to be anglicised as Mysore by the British and Maisūru/Mysuru in the vernacular Kannada language.[15] In December 2005, the Government of India in October
2014, and Mysore was renamed, along with twelve other cities, on 1 November 2014.[17][18][19] History Further information: Kingdom of Mysore The site where Mysore Palace now stands was occupied by a village named Puragere at the beginning of the 16th century.[20]:281 The Mahishūru Fort was constructed in 1524 by Chamaraja Wodeyar III
(1513-1553),[20]: 257 who passed on the dominion of Puragere to his son Chamaraja Wodeyar IV (1572-1576). Archived from the original on 27 September 2011. Retrieved 19 February 2012. Archived from the original on 29
December 2011. Tipu Sultan and Hyder Ali also contributed significantly to the cultural and economic growth of the city and the state by planting mulberry trees introducing silk in the region and fighting four wars against the British. ^ Kumar, Mala (8 July 2007). A new division of KSRTC called Mysore City Transport Corporation (MCTC) has been
proposed. "Ashokapuram Railway Station Map/Atlas SWR/South Western Zone - Railway Enquiry". 10 July 2011. Census of India 2011, Provisional Population Totals. Other tourist spots near Mysore include the religious locations of Nanjanagud and Bylakuppe and the waterfalls at neighbouring districts of Mandya's Shivanasamudra. ^ "Welcome to
our college website". ^ Corwin, Emily. ^ a b c d Rice, B.L. (1876). "Right on the cue". India Meteorological Department. Directorate of Medical Education, Government of Karnataka. "House with a view". "Rohana soars after stunning eagle". December 2016. ^ "Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya". It lends its name to various art forms and culture, such as
Mysore Dasara, Mysore painting; the sweet dish Mysore Pak, Mysore Pak, Mysore Pata (a traditional silk turban) and the Mysore Paints and Varnish Limited; and styles and cosmetics such as Mysore Pata (a traditional silk turban) and the Mysore Paints and Varnish Limited; and styles and cosmetics such as Mysore Pata (a traditional silk turban) and the Mysore Paints and Varnish Limited; and styles and cosmetics such as Mysore Pata (a traditional silk turban) and the Mysore Pata (a traditional silk turban) and
of Mysore was turned into a princely state under the suzerainty of the British Crown, [22]:249 with the five-year-old Wodeyar Krishnaraja III as titular ruler and with Purnaiah, who had served under Tipu, as chief minister or Diwan and Lt. Col. ^ "Station: Mysore Climatological Table 1981-2010" (PDF). Retrieved 3 February 2012. "Maharajah of
music". Census GIS India. According to the census of 2001, 73.65% of the city population are Hindus, 21.92% are Muslims, 2.71% are Christians, 1.13% are Jains and the remainder belong to other religions. [62] The population exceeded 100,000 in the census of 1931 and grew by 20.5 per cent in the decade 1991–2001. Archived from the original on
29 October 2016. Retrieved 1 March 2012. ^ "Naganahalli Satellite Terminal DPR ready; awaits approval". Archived from the original on 3 January 2013. ^ Deve Gowda (1998), p. Mysore is the location of the International Ganjifa Research Centre, which researches the ancient card game Ganjifa and the art associated with it.[96] The
Chamarajendra Academy of Visual Arts (CAVA) offers education in visual art forms such as painting, graphics, sculpture, applied art, photography, photojournalism and art history. Retrieved 5 March 2012. ^ a b Raman, Afried (1994). Archived from the original on 30 October 2005. The university caters to the districts of
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Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chamarajanagar in Karnataka. ^ Khajane, Muralidhara (21 July 2007). Retrieved 26 September 2007. The Times of India (4 August 2012). Sister cities Cincinnati, Ohio, United States (2012)[155][156][157] Nashua, New Hampshire, United States (2016)[158][159] See also C V Rangacharlu Memorial Hall List of Heritage

Buildings in Mysore List of million-plus cities in India Maharaja of Mysore Mahisha Kingdom Mysore M April 2012. ^ "Mysore second in State in software exports". ^ "Second stage of Melapura water project inaugurated". Tourism is the major industries: the Indian National Congress (INC), the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), and the Janata Dal (Secular) (JDS). [54] Demographics Population Growth of Urban area Census Population %± 189174,648—190168,111—8.8%191171,3064.7%192183,95117.7%1931107,14227.6%1941150,54040.5%1951244,32362.3%1961253,8653.9%1971355,68540.1%1981479,08134.7%1991653,34536.4%2001799,22822.3%2011990,90024.0%Source: Census of India[55][56] Religions in Mysore citysource: Mysore citysource: Mysore city Census 2011 data Hinduism (73.65%) Islam (21.92%) Christianity (2.71%) Jainism (1.13%) Not Stated (0.42%) Sikhism (0.09%) Buddhism (0.06%) Urdu (19.58%) Telugu (5.93%) Tamil (5.58%) Malayalam (1.51%) Hindi (1.74%) Marathi (2.48%) Other (2.85%) As of 2011[update], Mysore city had an estimated population of 920,550 consisting of 461,042 males and 459,508 females, making it the third most populous city in Karnataka[3][58] Mysore urban agglomeration is the second largest urban agglomeration in the state[59] and is home to 1,060,120 people, consisting of 497,132 males and 493,762 females.[8] According to 2011 census, Mysore was the largest non-metropolitan city in India and had the highest basic infrastructure index of 2.846.[60] Mysore is estimated to have crossed 1 million in 2017 making it a Metropolis.[61] The gender ratio of the city is 1000 females to every 1000 males and the population density is 6,910.5 per square kilometre (17,898/sq mi). Archived from the original on 24 May 2011. Major drivers of the economy are tourism, finance, manufacturing and industry which includes chemicals, petrochemicals, machinery, automobile, engineering, textiles and food processing sectors. Climate Mysore has a tropical savanna climate (Aw) bordering on a hot semi-arid climate (BSh) under the Köppen climate 2017. S K John (7 April 1998). "Mysore City Corporation gets award for better civic amenities". ^ Rajendran, S (29 July 2007). Archived from the original on 20 March 2017. (2001) [1980]. "CAVA—much sought after for visual arts students". ^ "Cauvery verdict: bandh total, peaceful in Mysore city". This was the only channel available to Mysoreans until Star TV started satellite channels in 1991. Its activities include developing new layouts and roads, town planning and land acquisition. ^ "Mysuru and Nashua sister cities to have bilateral relationship initiative - Mysuru Today". 22 August 2016. Business Standard. Direct-to-home channels are now available in Mysore were patrons of games and sports. ^ Vattam, Krishna (19 October 2009). K. ^ Srivathsan, A. "A cricketer and a gentleman". "His struggle for justice". ^ "Regular flights from Mysuru to Kochi, Goa, Hyderabad resume". "Nashua Sees Development Opportunities in Voyage To Indian City". Archived from the original on 3 January 2016. ISBN 978-0-8166-7383-4. 6 March 2017. ^ "Provisional population totals, Census of India 1941" (PDF). ISBN 81-206-0977-8. The main seasons are Summer from March to May, the monsoon season from June to October and winter from November to February. [38] The highest temperature recorded in Mysore was 39.4 °C (103 °F) on 4 April 1917, and the lowest was 7.7 °C (46 °F) on 16 January 2012. [40][41][42] The city's average annual rainfall is 798.6 mm (31.4 in). (1975), pp. The dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over the sharing of Kaveri river water often leads to minor altercations and demonstrations in the city/s demographic profile; likely strains on the infrastructure and haphazard growth of the city resulting from the demographic change have been a cause of concern for some of its citizens. [69] Education Crawford Hall, University of Mysore Before the advent of the European system of education to Hindus, and madrassas provided schooling for Muslims.[70]:459 Modern education began in Mysore when a free English school was established in 1833.[71] Maharaja's College was founded in 1864. ^ "Karnataka's coldest day in 100 years, 7 dead in Andhra Pradesh". 19 January 2016. It is located at an altitude of 770 m (2,530 ft) above mean sea level. Retrieved 17 June 2017. Ananthamurthy were educated in Mysore and served as professors at the Mysore University.[99] R. ^ "Mysore's Intelligent Transport System's success drives other cities to replicate model". Retrieved 5 April 2007. Archived from the original (PDF) on 29 November 2007. The Financial Express. Overseeing engineering works, health, sanitation, water supply, administration and taxation, the corporation is headed by a Mayor, who is assisted by commissioners and council members (also known as corporators) are elected by the citizens of Mysore every five years. [45] The council members, in turn, elect the mayor. Retrieved 1 November 2014. ^ "Indian Meteorological Department - Meteorological Centre - Bengaluru" (PDF). ^ Guha, Ramachandra (25 April 2004). Rice, B. All India Radio. "Fun is the name of the game". Places of historic importance close to Mysore are Mandya District's Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangapatna. 26 February 2006. Archived from the original on 18 May 2008. "Software exports hover around Rs. 1,100 cr". No. ibtimes.co.in. "Bangalore, Mysore, Other Karnataka Cities to be Renamed on 1 November". And other historical places are Somanathapura and Talakad.[35] B R Hills, Himavad Gopalaswamy Betta hill and the hill stations of Ooty, Sultan Bathery and Madikeri are close to Mysore. ^ "Table 2: PR cities 1 lakh and above" (PDF). The Times of India. Archived from the original on 18 October 2014. Retrieved 4 October 2017. Netrieved 3 June 2017. Netrieved 3 June 2017. A Concise history of Karnataka: from pre-historic times to the present (Bangalore: Jupiter books, 1980, OCLC 7796041), p. "Tale of an airstrip: Then and now". Engendered land administration system—Mysore slums upgrading (PDF) (PDF), 7 May 2011. The latter demolished parts of Mysore to remove legacies of the Wodeyar dynasty. [20]: 257 During this time, the kingdom of Mysore came into conflict with the Marathas, the British, and the Nizam of Hyderabad, leading to the four Anglo-Mysore season from August 23". Retrieved 30 September 2007. They are Ashokpuram and Chamarajapuram.[114][115] The fastest train to serve the city is the Shatabdi Express which goes to Chennai via Bangalore. [116] A satellite terminal is planned at Naganahalli to reduce congestion in the main railway station. [117] Air Mysore Airport and is located near the village of Mandakalli, 10 kilometres 10 km (6 mi) south of the centre of the city. [118] It was built by the kings of Mysore in early 1940s.[119] Mysore Airport currently serves the city of Mysore and is connected to multiple domestic locations including Hyderabad,[120] Chennai [121] and Bangalore.[122] The current runway is not able to handle big flights and hence a runway expansion is about to take place expanding the runway from 1.7 km to 2.8 km and will be upgraded to international airport after the expansion. [123] The nearest International airport is Kannur International Airport in Kannur which lies about 168 km (104 mi) away from Mysore city. King Krishnaraja Wodeyar III had a passion for indoor games. ^ a b c d e f Kamath, Suryanath U. IBN Live. Archived from the original on 1 April 2012. Krishna (10 April 2007). Amba Vilas palace exhibits an Indo-Saracenic style of architecture on the outside, but a distinctly Hoysala style in the interior.[91]:82 Even though the Government of Karnataka maintains the Mysore palace, a small portion has been allocated for the erstwhile royal family to live in. Indira Gandhi National Open University. ^ "List of operational pvt. Archived from the original on 14 September 2018. Retrieved 3 March 2012. The Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Mansion was constructed by Sri Chamaraja Wodeyar for his daughter Jayalakshmi Vilas Wode September 2007. The British took control of Mysore's foreign policy and insisted on an annual tribute for maintaining a standing British army at Mysore. [23][24][25] Purnaiah is credited with improving Mysore's public works. [26][27] For the next fifty years, the kingdom of Mysore was under the direct rule of British Commissioners, [28] and in 1831 the city of Mysore lost its status as the administrative centre, when the British rule, Mysore suffered from the Great Famine of 1876-1878, in which nearly a fifth of the population died.[29] In 1881, Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition, but with a resident British officer and a diwan to handle the Maharaja Wadiyar X was given control of Mysore, in a process called rendition of the process called rendition of th India (which did not include Mysore) in 1947, Mysore remained a Princely State within the British Indian Empire, with the Wodeyars continuing their rule.[30] The Mysore municipality was established in 1888 and the city was divided into eight wards.[21]: 283 In 1897 an outbreak of bubonic plague killed nearly half of the population of the city.[31] With the establishment of the City Improvement Trust Board (CITB) in 1903, Mysore became one of the first cities in Asia to undertake planned urban development. [32] Public demonstrations and meetings were held there during the Quit India movement and other phases of the Indian independence movement. city remained as part of the Mysore State, now known as Karnataka. Maharani's Arts and Commerce College for Women, Mysore. Archived from the original on 9 September 2011. pp. 517-518. 3 ^ a b Kamath (2001), pp. Retrieved 13 December 2007. The annual budget of the corporation for the year 2011-2012 was ₹4.27 billion (equivalent to ₹7.5 billion or US\$98 million in 2020).[46] Among 63 cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Mysore City Corporation and was given the "Nagara Ratna" award in 2011.[47] Urban growth and expansion is managed by the Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA), which is headed by a commissioner. 29 January 2005. "New name for cities". The National Informatics Centre. ^ "Government of India - Population by Mother Tonque, Census 2001 - India and States". Retrieved 12 April 2012. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Government of India. Archived from the original on 28 November 2010. Archived (PDF) from the original on 29 October 2016. Mysore City Corporation. 17th European conference on modern South Asian studies, Heidelberg. Retrieved 20 November 2007. Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar, then king of Mysore, was allowed to retain his titles and was nominated as the Rajapramukh (appointed governor) of the state, Hindustan Times, P. "Record of excellence", ISBN 81-206-1390-2. \(^{\text{"INDIA: Karnataka"}}\). Waysore comes clean over B'lore". \(^{\text{Deshpande}}\), VA (3 Mays) 2006). January 2015. ^ a b Gayathri, J. ^ "Handy Mysore airport information from Skyscanner". Barry Close as Resident

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