

14th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

New Horizon College of Engineering, Bangalore, India.

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ABOUT BANGALORE AND PLACES TO VISIT

Bangalore, officially known as Bengaluru, is the capital of the Indian state of Karnataka. It has a population of over ten million, making it a megacity and the third most populous city and fifth most populous urban agglomeration in India. It is located in southern India on the Deccan Plateau at an elevation of over 900 m (3,000 ft) above sea level, which is the highest among India's major cities.

A succession of South Indian dynasties, the Western Gangas, the Cholas and the Hoysalas, ruled the present region of Bangalore until in 1537 CE, Kempé Gowdā – a feudal ruler under the Vijayanagara Empire – established a mud fort considered to be the foundation of modern Bangalore. In 1638, the Marāthās conquered and ruled Bangalore for almost 50 years, after which the Mughals captured and sold the city to the Mysore Kingdom of the Wadiyar dynasty. It was captured by the British after victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799), who returned administrative control of the city to the Maharaja of Mysore. The old city developed in the dominions of the Maharaja of Mysore and was made capital of the Princely State of Mysore, which existed as a nominally sovereign entity of the British Raj.



In 1809, the British shifted their cantonment to Bangalore, outside the old city, and a town grew up around it, which was governed as part of British India. Following India's independence in 1947, Bangalore became the capital of Mysore State, and remained capital when the new Indian state of Karnataka was formed in 1956. The two urban settlements of Bangalore – city and cantonment – which had developed as independent entities merged

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into a single urban centre in 1949. The existing Kannada name, Bengalūru, was declared the official name of the city in 2006.

Lalbagh:

Lalbagh or Lalbagh Botanical Gardens, meaning The Red Garden in English, is a well-known botanical garden in southern Bengaluru, India. It has a famous glass house dating from 1889 which hosts two annual flower shows (26 January and 15 August). Lalbagh houses India's largest collection of tropical plants, has a lake, and is one of the main tourist attractions in Bengaluru.[1] Lal Bagh is also home to a few species of birds. The commonly sighted birds include Myna, Parakeets, Crows, Brahminy Kite, Pond Heron, Common Egret, Kingfisher, Spotted Owlets, Spotted kite, Spotted Pelican, Ducks, Indian Cormorant, Purple Moor Hen etc.



At night

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Bangalore Palace:

Bangalore Palace is a palace located in Bangalore, Karnataka, India, in an area owned originally by Rev. J. Garrett, the first principal of the Central High School in Bangalore, now famous as Central College. The commencement of the construction of the palace is attributed to him.



Bannerghatta National Park:

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Bannerghatta National Park, near Bangalore, Karnataka, was founded in 1970 and declared as a national park in 1974.[1] In 2002 a portion of the park, became a biological reserve, the Bannerghatta Biological Park. It is a popular tourist destination with a zoo, a pet corner, an animal rescue centre, a butterfly enclosure, an aquarium, a snake house and a safari park.[2] There are ancient temples in the park for worship and it is a destination for trekking and hiking. The Zoo Authority of Karnataka, the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, and the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, are collaborating agencies. Within the national park area are six rural villages enclosed within three large enclosures for sheep and cattle farming.[3] This park offers a wide range of diverse wildlife to the exploradoras. Coming from the finest of Bengaluru, Karnataka, this park offers a guided bus tour all along the 6 km safari roads, which is specially made for safaris and foreign tourist gatherers.



Bengal tiger



Lion



Lion during Safari



DancingPeacock



Chital (spotted deer)



Leopard



Lions



Tiger and lion staring at each other in Bannerghatta National Park



Tiger



A white tiger of the Bannerghatta National Park

Butterfly Park:

Butterfly Park is spread across 7.5 acres (30,000 m²) of land. It comprises a butterfly conservatory, museum and an audio-visual room. The butterfly conservatory has a polycarbonate roof and is a 10,000 sq ft (1,000 m²). circular enclosure, inside which the living environment has been carefully designed to support over 20 species of butterflies. The environment has a tropical setting — complete with the humid climate, an artificial waterfall, a narrow walking bridge and host plants and shrubs that attract butterflies.

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Wonderla:

Wonderla Holidays is one of the largest amusement park operators in India, headquartered near Bidadi, 28 kilometres (17 mi) from Bengaluru, Karnataka. Wonderla Holidays Limited currently operates 3 amusement parks in Kochi, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, and 1 resort in Bengaluru.[1] It is promoted by Kochouseph Chittilappilly and his son Arun Chittilappilly as a subsidiary of V-Guard Industries. The first amusement park, Wonderla Kochi, was set up in 2000. The third amusement park project Wonderla Hyderabad was commissioned in April 2016. Wonderla holidays is currently planning to open its 4th amusement park in Chennai, expected to be operational by the end of 2018. Wonderla amusement parks offers a variety of rides for all ages to enjoy, some of their rides are Recoil, Maverick, Y-Scream, and their latest addition Mission interstellar.

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Innovative Film City:

Innovative Film City is well equipped with film production infrastructure, a professional technical, creative team & enthralling shooting locations. Innovative Film City offers enthralling shooting locations. Complete film can be shot here and entire post production of the films can be done as well.



Mysore Palace:

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Mysore Palace is a historical palace and a royal residence at Mysore in the Indian State of Karnataka. It is the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore. The palace is in the centre of Mysore, and faces the Chamundi Hills eastward.

Mysore is commonly described as the 'City of Palaces', and there are seven palaces including this one; however, 'Mysore Palace' refers specifically to this one within the Old Fort.

The land on which the palace now stands was originally known as puragiri (literally, citadel), and is now known as the Old Fort. Yaduraya built the first palace inside the Old Fort in the 14th century, which was demolished and constructed multiple times. The current structure was constructed between 1897 and 1912, after the Old Palace was burnt ablaze.

Mysore Palace is now one of the most famous tourist attractions in India, after the Taj Mahal, with more than 6 million annual visitors.



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The Brindavan Gardens:

The Brindavan Gardens is a garden located in the Mandya District of the Indian State of Karnataka. It lies adjoining the Krishnarajasagara dam which is built across the river Kaveri. The work on laying out this garden was started in the year 1927 and completed in 1932.

Visited by close to 2 million tourists per year, the garden is one of the major attractions of Srirangapatna.

The garden is maintained by the Cauvery Niravari Nigama (Cauvery Irrigation Department), a Government of Karnataka enterprise. It is spread across an area of 60 acres (240,000 m²).

Adjoining it is also a fruit orchard spread across 75 acres (300,000 m²) and 2 horticultural farms, Nagavana (30 acres) and Chandravana (5 acres). The garden is laid out in 3 terraces which contain water fountains, Ficus trees, foliage plants such as Duranta plumaria and Euphorbia and flowering plants like Celosia, Marigold and bougainvillea.[3] The garden is open to the public and an entry-fee is charged. The garden also has topiary works (sculptures of animals created by clipping shrubs), pergolas (shaded passageway covered by creepers) and gazebos. The main attraction of the park is the musical fountain in which bursts of water are synchronised to the music of songs. There is also a lake within the garden with boating facilities available for visitors.

The garden was renovated in 2005 with a cost of Rs. 50 million.[8] The renovation included sprucing up the musical fountain using a digitised system and repairs of dysfunctional fountains. In 2007, the Gardens were closed for a brief duration as a safety measure to avoid trouble related to the Kaveri water dispute.



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