

## The Mangalore city:

officially known as **Mangaluru**, is a major industrial port city in the [Indian state of Karnataka](#) and on the west coast of [India](#). It is located between the [Laccadive Sea](#) and the [Western Ghats](#) about 352 km (219 mi) west of [Bangalore](#), the [state capital](#), 14 km north of [Karnataka–Kerala](#) border and 297 km south of [Goa](#). Mangalore is the state's only city to have all four modes of transport—air, road, rail and sea. The population of the [urban agglomeration](#) was 619,664 according to the 2011 national census of India. It is known for being one of the locations of the [Indian strategic petroleum reserves](#).

The city developed as a port in the Laccadive Sea during ancient times, and after Independence a new [port](#) was constructed in 1968 and has since become a major [port of India](#) that handles 75 percent of India's coffee and cashew exports. It is also the country's seventh largest [container port](#). Mangalore has been ruled by several major powers, including the [Mauryan empire](#), [Kadambas](#), [Alupas](#), [Vijayanagar Empire](#), and [Keladi Nayaks](#). The city was a source of contention between the [British](#) and the [Kingdom of Mysore](#) rulers [Hyder Ali](#) and [Tipu Sultan](#), and was eventually annexed by the British in 1799. Mangalore remained part of the [Madras Presidency](#) until [India's independence](#) in 1947 and was unified with [Mysore State](#) (now called Karnataka) in 1956.

Mangalore is one of the fastest developing cities in [India](#). The [Dakshina Kannada](#) district with its administrative headquarters at Mangalore has the highest Per Capita Income and Gross State Domestic Product in Karnataka, after Bangalore. Mangalore is a commercial, industrial, business, educational, healthcare, and startup hub. [Mangalore City Corporation](#) is responsible for the civic administration which manages the 60 wards of the city. Its landscape is characterised by rolling hills, coconut palms, rivers, and hard laterite soil.

Mangalore is included as one of the cities in the [Smart Cities Mission](#) list and is among the 100 smart cities to be developed in India. It has an average elevation of 22 m (72 ft) above [mean sea level](#). It has a tropical monsoon climate and is under the influence of the southwest monsoon. It has its own [International Airport](#) which is around 15 km from the city centre.

Mangalore was named after the deity Mangaladevi, the presiding deity of the [Mangaladevi Temple](#),<sup>[9]</sup> or a synonym of the goddess [Tara](#) of the [Vajrayana Buddhist](#) sect.<sup>[10]</sup> According to local legend, a princess named Parimala or Premaladevi from Malabar<sup>[11]</sup> renounced her kingdom and became a disciple of [Matsyendranath](#), the founder of the [Nath](#) tradition.<sup>[12]</sup> Having converted Premaladevi to the Nath sect, Matsyendranath renamed her *Mangaladevi*.<sup>[11][13]</sup> She arrived in the area with Matsyendranath, but had to settle near [Bolar](#) in Mangalore because she fell ill on the way.<sup>[13]</sup> When she died, the people consecrated the Mangaladevi temple at Bolar in her honour.<sup>[14][11]</sup> The city was named for the temple.<sup>[15]</sup>

One of the earliest references to the city's name was in 715 CE when [Pandyan](#) King Chettian called the city *Mangalapuram*.<sup>[12]</sup> The city and the coastal region were part of the Pandyan Kingdom.<sup>[12]</sup> According to [K.V. Ramesh](#), president of the Place Names Society of India, *Mangaluru* was first used in 1345 CE during [Vijayanagara](#) rule.<sup>[16]</sup> Many *shilashasanas* (stones) of the Vijayanagara period refer the city as *Mangalapura*.<sup>[16]</sup> During the Alupa dynasty period, it was referred to as *Mangalapura* (*Mangala* means 'auspicious').<sup>[16]</sup> In the Kannada language, the city is known as *Mangaluru*, a reference to Mangaladevi (the suffix *uru* means town or city).<sup>[16]</sup> Mangalore was

historically an important centre of [Indian Ocean trade](#) on the [Malabar coast](#).<sup>[17]</sup> Hence, it was also known by the name *Manjalūr* in [Arabic](#).<sup>[17]</sup> During British rule from 1799, the [anglicised](#) version *Mangalore* became the official appellation.<sup>[16]</sup> According to historian [George M. Moraes](#), however, the word *Mangalore* is the [Portuguese](#) corruption of *Mangaluru*.<sup>[18]:2</sup> The city's name appears on maps as far back as the 1652 [Sanson](#) Map of India.<sup>[19]</sup>

Mangalore's diverse communities have different names for the city in their languages.<sup>[20]</sup> In [Tulu](#), which is the region's primary spoken language, the city is called *Kudla*, meaning *junction* because it is situated at the confluence of the [Netravati](#) and [Gurupura](#) rivers.<sup>[21]</sup> In Konkani, Mangalore is referred to as *Kodiyal* and the Beary name for the city is *Maikala*.<sup>[22]</sup> In [Malayalam](#), the city is called "Mangalapuram".<sup>[20]</sup> Mangalore was officially renamed "Mangaluru" by the Karnataka government on 1 November 2014.<sup>[23]</sup>

## Climate

Under the [Köppen climate classification](#), Mangalore has a [tropical monsoon climate](#) and is under the direct influence of the Laccadive Sea branch of the [southwest monsoon](#).<sup>[87]</sup> It receives about 95 percent of its total annual rainfall between May and September but remains extremely dry from December to March.<sup>[87]</sup> Humidity is approximately 75 percent on average and peaks during June, July and August.<sup>[88]</sup> The maximum average humidity is 93 percent in July and average minimum humidity is 56 percent in January.<sup>[88]</sup> Mangalore experiences moderate to gusty winds during day time and gentle winds at night.<sup>[89]</sup> The driest and least humid months are from December to February.<sup>[90]</sup> During this time of year temperatures during the day stay below 34 °C (93 °F) and drop to about 19 °C (66 °F) at night.<sup>[91]</sup> The lowest temperature recorded at [Panambur](#) is 15.6 °C (60 °F) on 8 January 1992 and at Bajpe it is 15.9 °C (61 °F) on 19 November 1974.<sup>[92]</sup> According to the [India Meteorological Department](#) (IMD), the temperature in Mangalore has never reached 40 °C (104 °F).<sup>[93]</sup> The summer gives way to the monsoon season, when the city experiences the highest precipitation of all urban centres in India due to the influence of the Western Ghats.<sup>[94]</sup> The rains subside in September but there is occasional rainfall in October.<sup>[95]</sup> The highest rainfall recorded in a 24-hour period is 330.8 mm (13 in) on 22 June 2003.<sup>[92]</sup> In 1994, Mangalore recorded its highest annual rainfall at 5,018.52 mm (198 in).

## Economy

Industrial, commercial, agricultural processing, and port-related activities comprise this city's economy.<sup>[101]</sup> The Dakshina Kannada district with its administrative headquarters at Mangalore has the highest Per Capita Income and Gross State Domestic Product in Karnataka, after Bangalore.<sup>[102]</sup> The New Mangalore Port is India's seventh-largest container port.<sup>[75]</sup> It handles 75 percent of India's coffee exports and the bulk of its cashew nuts.<sup>[103]</sup> The Mangalore Customs Commissionerate collected a revenue of ₹4.47 billion (US\$53.56 million) during 2012–13<sup>[104]</sup> and ₹27.91 billion (US\$334.41 million) during December 2018.<sup>[105]</sup> During 2012–13, [MRPL](#) and [MCF](#) contributed ₹501 million (US\$6.00 million) and ₹373 million (US\$4.47 million), respectively, to the state's revenue.<sup>[104]</sup> Dakshina Kannada district has the highest percentage of workers employed in industry and the second-highest industry-to-district GDP ratio in Karnataka.<sup>[106]</sup> Imports through New Mangalore port include crude oil, edible oil, [liquefied petroleum gas](#), and timber.<sup>[107]</sup>

The city's major chemical industries include [BASF](#),<sup>[109]</sup> Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL), Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers (MCF), [Kudremukh Iron Ore Company](#)

[Ltd.](#) (KIOCL),<sup>[110]</sup> [Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. \(HPCL\)](#),<sup>[111]</sup> [Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. \(BPCL\)](#),<sup>[112]</sup> [Indian Oil Corporation Limited \(IOCL\)](#),<sup>[113]</sup> [Total Oil India Limited](#),<sup>[114]</sup> and [Hindustan Unilever](#).<sup>[115]</sup> The Indian government has built 5.33 million tons of strategic crude oil storage at Mangalore and Padur to ensure energy security.<sup>[116][117]</sup> Out of the 5 million metric [tonnes](#) (MMT) storage, 1.5 MMT is stored at Mangalore.<sup>[118]</sup> [Bharati Shipyard Ltd \(BSL\)](#) (now known as Bharati Defence and Infrastructure Limited) has established a shipbuilding site near [Tannirbavi](#) in Mangalore.<sup>[119][120]</sup> Global inspection, testing, verification and certification companies such as [SGS](#) and [Bureau Veritas](#) have their offices in Mangalore.<sup>[121]</sup>

Major information technology (IT) and outsourcing companies like [Infosys](#),<sup>[122]</sup> [Cognizant](#),<sup>[123]</sup> and [Thomson Reuters](#)<sup>[124]</sup> have their offices at Mangalore.<sup>[103]</sup> [Mphasis](#)' Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) has a branch in this city.<sup>[125]</sup> IT parks Export Promotion Investment Park (EPIP) at [Ganjimutt](#)<sup>[126]</sup> and [Special Economic Zone](#) (SEZ) near [Mangalore University](#) have been constructed.<sup>[127]</sup> An IT park called Soorya Infratech park is situated in Mudipu.<sup>[128]</sup> [Tata Consultancy Services \(TCS\)](#) has planned to invest ₹500 crore (US\$59.91 million) and set up its office at Karnad near Mangalore.<sup>[129][130]</sup> KEONICS has planned to build an IT park at [Derebail](#) in Mangalore, similar to [Electronic City](#), spanning an area of 100 acres.<sup>[131][132][133]</sup>

[Centre for Entrepreneurship Opportunities and Learning \(CEOL\)](#) is a startup incubation centre situated in the city.<sup>[134]</sup> [Corporation Bank](#),<sup>[135]</sup> [Canara Bank](#),<sup>[136]</sup> and [Vijaya Bank](#)<sup>[137]</sup> were the three nationalised banks established in Mangalore during the first half of the 20th century. Mangalore is the headquarters of Corporation Bank and [Karnataka Bank](#).<sup>[138]</sup> The Mangalore Catholic Co-operative Bank (MCC Bank) Ltd.,<sup>[139]</sup> [Mangalore Cooperative Town Bank Ltd.](#),<sup>[140]</sup> and SCDCC Bank<sup>[141]</sup> were the scheduled banks established in Mangalore.

Syngene International which is a contract research arm of [Biocon](#), has set up its manufacturing plant at Mangalore.<sup>[142][143]</sup> Old Mangalore Port is a fishing port located at Bunder, Mangalore, where a large number of mechanised boats anchor.<sup>[144]</sup> The traffic at this port was 122,000 tonnes during the years 2003–04.<sup>[145]</sup> New Mangalore Port handled over 100,000 [Twenty-foot equivalent units](#) of containers during the years 2017–18.<sup>[146]</sup> Fishing is a traditional occupation and the products are sold in the surrounding regions.<sup>[147]</sup> Mangalorean firms have a major presence in the tile, [beedi](#), coffee and cashew nut industries although the tile industry has declined because concrete is preferred in modern construction.<sup>[103][101]</sup> The [Albuquerque tile factory](#) in Mangalore is one of India's oldest red-roof-tile manufacturing factories.<sup>[148][149]</sup> The city's suburb Ullal produces [hosiery](#) and [coir](#) yarns while beedi rolling is an important source of revenue to many of the city's residents.<sup>[101]</sup>

## Civic administration

Mangalore has a city area of 170 km<sup>2</sup> (65.64 sq mi).<sup>[3]</sup> Municipal limits begin at Surathkal in the north, Netravati River bridge in the south, the western coast, and Vamanjoor in the east.<sup>[169]</sup> Mangalore City Corporation (MCC) came into existence in 1980; it is the [municipal corporation](#) in charge of the city's civic and infrastructural assets.<sup>[170]</sup> The MCC council consists of 60 elected representatives which are called *corporators*, one from each of the city's 60 [wards](#).<sup>[171][172]</sup> A corporator from the ruling majority party is selected to be the mayor.<sup>[173]</sup> MCC's headquarters are at [Lalbagh](#).<sup>[169]</sup> [Mangalore Urban Development Authority](#) (MUDA) manages the planning, urban growth, and expansion of the city.<sup>[174][175][176]</sup> The District Commissioner is the chairperson of MUDA.<sup>[177]</sup> The 44 projects which are

listed as part of the Smart Cities Mission programme are managed by Mangalore Smart City Limited (MSCL).<sup>[178]</sup>

Until the [Delimitation commission](#)'s revised the [Lok Sabha](#) and the legislative constituencies, Mangalore contributed two members to the [Lok Sabha](#); one for the southern part of the city that fell under the [Mangalore Lok Sabha constituency](#) and another for the northern part of the city that fell under the [Udupi Lok Sabha constituency](#).<sup>[179]</sup> After the [delimitation](#) of parliamentary constituencies in 2008, Mangalore [Lok Sabha](#) constituency was replaced with [Dakshina Kannada Lok Sabha constituency](#), resulting in Mangalore being represented by one [Member of Parliament](#) (MP).<sup>[180][181]</sup> Additionally Mangalore sends three members to the [Karnataka Legislative Assembly](#) from [Mangalore City South](#), [Mangalore City North](#), and [Mangalore](#).<sup>[182]</sup> The Mangalore City Police Department is headed by a Commissioner of Police.<sup>[183]</sup> Mangalore is also the headquarters of the Western Range Police, which covers the western [districts of Karnataka](#) and is headed by an [Inspector General of Police](#) (IGP).<sup>[184]</sup>

## Healthcare

The city is served by various hospitals such as the [KMC Hospitals](#), Father Muller Charitable Institutions (FMCI),<sup>[186]</sup> AJ Hospital, and [Wenlock Hospital](#).<sup>[187]</sup> Wenlock Hospital, a teaching hospital of [KMC Mangalore](#) has around 1000 beds and caters to the healthcare needs of the neighboring districts.<sup>[188]</sup> Mangalore is a hub for medical tourism and receives patients from foreign countries.<sup>[189]</sup> From 2017 to 2019, around 240 foreign nationals were treated in three hospitals across the city.<sup>[189]</sup> Approximately 50 per cent of the patients (the foreign nationals) arrived in 2018 and 2019. KMC, AJ, and Yenepoya Hospitals have received the highest number of foreign patients, including those from the [United States](#).<sup>[189]</sup> At Yenepoya Hospital, 68 foreign nationals have availed treatment during 2017–19.<sup>[189]</sup> The largest inflow of foreign patients into Mangalore is from the [Gulf countries](#). [Deralakatte](#) is a main healthcare hub of Mangalore.<sup>[189]</sup>

## Utility services

In Mangalore, electricity is regulated by the [Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited](#) (KPTCL) and distributed through [Mangalore Electricity Supply Company](#) (MESCOM).<sup>[190][191][192]</sup> Major state-owned enterprises such as Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited (MRPL) and Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers (MCF) operate their own [captive power plants](#).<sup>[193][194]</sup>

Potable water is supplied to the city from a vented dam that was constructed across the Netravati River at [Thumbe](#), 14 km (9 mi) from Mangalore.<sup>[195][196][197]</sup> The Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environment Management Project (KUDCEMP) aims to improve safe water supply systems also reducing leakage and losses in the city's distribution system.<sup>[196]</sup> The distribution and rehabilitation of the drinking water in the city are handled by the French company [Suez Environnement](#).<sup>[198][199]</sup> Mangalore's official refuse disposal site is in Vamanjoor.<sup>[200]</sup> The city generates an average of 175 tonnes per day of waste, which is handled by the MCC's health department.<sup>[201]</sup>

Mangalore is the headquarters of the Dakshina Kannada Telecom District, the second largest telecom district in Karnataka.<sup>[202]</sup> Fixed-line telecom services are provided alongside [GSM](#) and [Code division multiple access](#) (CDMA) mobile services.<sup>[203]</sup> Prominent [broadband internet](#) service providers in the city include [Airtel](#) and [DataOne](#) by [Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited](#).<sup>[204]</sup>

## Education

[National Institute of Technology Karnataka \(NITK\)](#) in Surathkal is among the premier institutes of India

The districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi are considered to be a major education corridor in India. [Deralakatte](#) is a university and Medical town in Mangalore where Universities like [Mangalore University](#), [Nitte](#), [Yenepoya](#), [Father Mullers](#), and Kanachur are situated.<sup>[205]</sup> In schools and colleges which are below university-level, the [media of instruction](#) are mostly English and Kannada, and English is used for teaching in universities.<sup>[206]</sup> Schools and colleges in Mangalore are either government-run or are operated by private trusts and individuals.<sup>[207][208]</sup> Schools are affiliated with either the Karnataka State Board, [Indian Certificate of Secondary Education](#) (ICSE),<sup>[209]</sup> the [Central Board of Secondary Education](#) (CBSE),<sup>[210]</sup> or the [National Institute of Open Schooling](#) (NIOS) boards.<sup>[211]</sup>

Here are some of the earliest schools and colleges established in Mangalore, and their years of establishment

- [Basel Evangelical School](#) (1838)<sup>[212]</sup>
- [Milagres School](#) (1848)<sup>[213]</sup>
- [Rosario High School](#) (1858)<sup>[214]</sup>
- [University College](#) (1868)<sup>[215]</sup>
- [St. Ann's High School](#) (1870)<sup>[216]</sup>
- [St. Aloysius College](#) (1879)<sup>[217]</sup>
- [Canara High School](#) (1891)<sup>[218]</sup>
- [St. Agnes PU College](#) (1921)<sup>[219]</sup>
- [St. Agnes College \(Autonomous\)](#) (1921)<sup>[220]</sup>
- [Sacred Hearts' School](#) (1943)<sup>[221]</sup>
- [Cascia High School](#) (1946)<sup>[222]</sup>
- [Carmel School](#) (1951)<sup>[223]</sup>

[Kasturba Medical College](#) which was established in 1953, was India's first private [medical college](#) and [Manipal College Of Dental Sciences \(MCODS\)](#) was established in the city in 1987.<sup>[224]</sup> A public library run by the Corporation Bank is located at [Mannagudda](#).<sup>[225]</sup> Mangalore University was established on 10 September 1980<sup>[226]</sup> to fulfil the higher-education needs of Dakshina Kannada, [Udupi](#) and [Kodagu](#) districts.<sup>[227]</sup> It is a [National Assessment and Accreditation Council](#) (NAAC)-accredited, four-star-level institution.<sup>[228]</sup> NITK houses South India's first Regional Academy Centre for Space (RAC-S) which was launched by [ISRO](#).<sup>[229]</sup>

## Transport

Mangalore is the only city in Karnataka to have all modes of transport—air, road, rail and sea.<sup>[230]</sup>

[Jet bridge](#) at the Mangalore International Airport

[Mangalore International Airport \(IATA\)](#): IXE, [ICAO](#): VOML) is located near Bajpe-Kenjar and about 13 km (8 mi) north-east of Mangalore city centre.<sup>[231]</sup> It operates regular scheduled flights to major

cities in India and the Middle East.<sup>[232][233]</sup> It is the second-largest and second-busiest airport in Karnataka.<sup>[234][235]</sup> New terminals and runways at the airport accommodate both cargo and passenger requirements.<sup>[236]</sup> This airport is accredited by the [Airports Council International \(ACI\)](#) under the Airport Health Accreditation (AHA) programme.<sup>[237]</sup> State-government-run buses connect the city with the airport.<sup>[238]</sup>

Five [National Highways](#) pass through Mangalore.<sup>[239]</sup> [NH-66](#) (previously known as [NH-17](#)<sup>[240]</sup>), which runs from [Panvel, Maharashtra](#), to [Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu](#), passes through Mangalore in a north-south direction.<sup>[241]</sup> [NH-75](#) (previously known as NH-48) runs eastward to [Bangalore](#) and [Vellore](#).<sup>[242]</sup> [NH-169](#) (previously known as NH-13) runs north-east from Mangalore to [Shimoga](#).<sup>[243]</sup> [NH-73](#), a 315 km (196 mi)-long National Highway connects Mangalore to [Tumkur](#).<sup>[244]</sup> [NH-275](#) also connects Mangalore with Bangalore via Mysore.<sup>[245]</sup> [National Highways Authority of India](#) (NHAI) is upgrading the national highways connecting New Mangalore Port to Surathkal on [NH-66](#) and BC Road junction on [NH-75](#).<sup>[246]</sup> Under the port connectivity programme of the [National Highways Development Project](#) (NHDP), a 37.5 km (23 mi) stretch of these highways will be widened from two lanes to four.<sup>[247]</sup>

Mangalore's city bus service is dominated by private operators, which operate routes that extend beyond the city's boundary. Bus services from Mangalore are operated by the [Dakshina Kannada Bus Operators' Association](#) (DKBOA) and Canara Bus Operators Association (CBOA).<sup>[248][249]</sup> [Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation](#) (KSRTC) also runs bus services in the city.<sup>[250]</sup> Two distinct sets of routes for the buses exist; city routes are covered by city buses while intercity routes are covered by service and express buses.<sup>[251]</sup> KSRTC also operates long-distance bus services that connect Mangalore with other parts of the state.<sup>[252]</sup> KSRTC [JnNurm](#) green city buses operate within the city limits.<sup>[253]</sup>

Rail connectivity in Mangalore was established in 1907;<sup>[254]</sup> the city was the starting point of India's longest rail route.<sup>[72]</sup> The city has three railway stations; [Mangalore Central](#) at Hampankatta, [Mangalore Junction](#) at Padil, and [Surathkal railway station](#).<sup>[255]</sup> A railway track built through the Western Ghats connects Mangalore with [Sakleshpur](#) and [Hassan](#).<sup>[256]</sup> The [broad gauge](#) track connecting Mangalore to Bangalore via Hassan was opened to freight traffic in May 2006<sup>[257]</sup> and passenger traffic in December 2007.<sup>[258]</sup> Mangalore is also connected to [Chennai](#), [Mumbai](#), [Pune](#), Bhatkal, [Karwar](#), Surat, [Ajmer](#), and [Margao](#) through the [Konkan Railway](#).<sup>[259][260]</sup>

Mangalore Harbour has shipping, storage, and logistical services; New Mangalore Port handles dry, bulk and fluid cargoes,<sup>[261]</sup> and is equipped to handle petroleum oil lubricants, [crude products](#) and [LPG](#) containers.<sup>[262]</sup> The [Indian Coast Guard](#) has a station at New Mangalore Port.<sup>[263]</sup> The artificial harbour is India's seventh largest container port and the only major port in Karnataka.<sup>[264][75]</sup> [Electronic visa](#) (e-visa) facilities are available for travellers arriving in India at New Mangalore Port.<sup>[265]</sup>

## Culture

### Music and dance

Many classical dance forms and folk art are practised in Mangalore. [Yakshagana](#) is a night-long dance and drama performance<sup>[266]</sup> while [Pilivesha](#) (tiger dance), a [folk dance](#) unique to the city, is performed during [Dasara](#) and [Krishna Janmashtami](#).<sup>[267]</sup> Karadi Vesha (bear dance) is another well-known dance that is performed during [Dasara](#).<sup>[268]</sup>

[Paddanas](#), ballad-like epics passed on verbally through generations, are sung by a community of impersonators in Tulu and are usually accompanied by the rhythmic drum beats.<sup>[268]</sup> The Bearys' unique traditions are reflected in folk songs such as *Kolkai* (sung during [Kolata](#), a valour folk-dance during which sticks are used as props), *Unjal Pat* (traditional lullaby), *Moilanji Pat* and *Oppune Pat* (sung at weddings).<sup>[269]</sup> The *Evkaristik Purshavn* (Konkani: [Eucharistic](#) procession) is an annual Catholic religious procession that is held on the first Sunday of each year.<sup>[268]</sup>

## Festivals

Most of the popular Indian festivals are celebrated, the most important are Dasara, [Diwali](#), [Christmas](#), [Easter](#), [Eid](#) and [Ganesh Chaturthi](#).<sup>[270][271]</sup> Kodial Theru, also known as *Mangaluru Rathotsava* (chariot festival) is unique to the [Goud Saraswat Brahmin](#) community and is celebrated at the city's [Sri Venkatramana Temple](#).<sup>[272]</sup>

The Mangalore Catholic community's unique festivals include [Monti Fest](#) (Mother Mary's feast), which celebrates the [Nativity feast](#) and the blessing of new harvests.<sup>[273]</sup> The *Jain Milan*, a committee that consists of [Jain](#) families, organises the annual Jain food festival,<sup>[274]</sup> while *Mosaru Kudike* (curd pots feast), which is part of *Krishna Janmashtami* festival is celebrated by the whole community.<sup>[275]</sup> Special night prayers called [Taraveeh](#) (rest and relaxation) are offered in mosques during the month of [Ramadan](#).<sup>[276]</sup>

*Aati*, a festival worshiping [Kalenja](#), a patron spirit of the city, is during the [Aashaadha](#) month of [Hindu calendar](#).<sup>[277]</sup> Festivals such as *Karavali Utsav* (coastal festival) and *Kudlotsava* (Tulu: festival of Mangalore) are celebrated with national and state-level performances in dance, drama and music.<sup>[278]</sup> [Bhuta Kola](#) (spirit worship) is usually performed by the [Tuluva](#) community at night.<sup>[279]</sup> [Bhuta Kola](#) is similar to [Theyyam](#) in [Kerala](#).<sup>[280][281]</sup> [Nagaradhane](#) (snake worship) is performed in praise of [Naga Devatha](#) (the serpent king), who is said to be the protector of all snakes.<sup>[282]</sup> *Kori Katta*, an ancient ritual associated with the Hindu temples in rural areas,<sup>[283][284]</sup> a religious and spiritual [cockfight](#), is held at the temples when permission is given by police.<sup>[285]</sup>

## Cuisine

*Neer dosa*, a variant of [dosa](#) and [pundi](#) (rice ball), are native to Mangalore

Mangalorean cuisine is largely influenced by [South Indian cuisine](#); several local cuisines are unique to the diverse communities of the region.<sup>[286]</sup> Coconut, [curry leaves](#), ginger, garlic, and chili are common ingredients in Mangalorean curries.<sup>[287]</sup> Well-known Mangalorean dishes include [kori rotti](#), [neer dosa](#), [pundi](#) (rice ball), [patrode](#), [golibaje](#) and [Mangalore buns](#).<sup>[288]</sup> Mangalorean cuisine is also known for fish and chicken dishes like [bangude pulimunchi](#) (spicy sour silver-grey mackerels), [boothai gasi](#) (sardine semi-gravy), [anjal](#) fry, [Mangalorean Chicken Sukka](#), and [Chicken Ghee Roast](#).<sup>[289][290]</sup> Due to Mangalore being a coastal city, fish is a staple of most people's diet.<sup>[291]</sup> The [Konkani Hindu](#) community's specialties include *daali thoy* (lentil curry), *bibbe-upkari* (tender cashew-nut curry), *val val* (coconut-milk-based curry), *ambat* (vegetable-based coconut curry),<sup>[292]</sup> *avnas ambe sasam* (pineapple-mango fruit salad), *kadgi chakko* (raw [jackfruit](#)-coconut curry), *paagila podi* ([spine gourd](#) fries), and *chane gashi* (chickpea curry).<sup>[293][294]</sup> Mangalorean Catholics' dish *sanna-dukra maas* (*sanna*—[idli](#) fluffed with [toddy](#) or yeast; *dukra maas*—pork), *pork bafat, sorpotel*,<sup>[295]</sup> and mutton [biryani](#) of the Beary Muslims are well-known dishes.<sup>[296]</sup> Pickles such as [happala](#), [sandige](#), and *puli munchi* are unique to Mangalore.<sup>[297][298]</sup> *Shendi* (toddy) which is a country liquor prepared from coconut flower sap, is popular.<sup>[298]</sup> Vegetarian cuisine, also known as [Udupi cuisine](#), is known throughout the state and region.<sup>[299]</sup>

## Media

[Mangaluru Samachara](#), the first ever newspaper in Kannada, was published in 1843 by [Hermann Mögling](#) of the Basel Mission.<sup>[300][301]</sup> The first Kannada-to-English dictionary was published in Mangalore by [Ferdinand Kittel](#) in 1894.<sup>[302]</sup> Major national English-language newspapers such as [Times of India](#), [The Hindu](#), [The New Indian Express](#), [Deccan Herald](#) and [Daijiworld](#)<sup>[303][304]</sup> publish localised Mangalore editions.<sup>[305][306]</sup> *Madipu* (Esteem), *Mogaveera*, *Samparka* (Contact) and *Saphala* (Success) are the well-known Tulu periodicals in Mangalore.<sup>[307]</sup>

Popular Konkani language periodicals published in the city are [Raknno](#) (Guardian), [Konknni Dirvem \(Konkani Treasure\)](#) and [Kannik](#) (Offering).<sup>[305]</sup> Beary periodicals published in Mangalore include *Jyothi* (Light) and *Swatantra Bharata* (Independent India).<sup>[305]</sup> [Kannada-language newspapers](#) are [Udayavani](#) (Morning Voice) by [Manipal Press Ltd](#), [Vijaya Karnataka](#) (Victory of Karnataka) and [Vijayavani](#) (Voice of Victory)<sup>[308]</sup> by [VRL Group](#), [Prajavani](#) (Voice of the People), [Kannada Prabha](#) (Kannada Radiance), [Varthabharathi](#) (Indian News), [Samyukta Karnataka](#) (United Karnataka), and [Hosa Digantha](#) (New Horizon).<sup>[305][309]</sup> The city's evening newspapers include [Karavalai Ale](#) (Waves from the Coast), *Mangaluru Mitra* (Friend of Mangalore), [Sanjevani](#) (Evening Voice), and *Jayakirana* (Rays of Victory) are also published in the city.<sup>[310]</sup> The Konkani-language newspaper *Kodial Khabar* (Mangalore News) is published fortnightly.<sup>[305]</sup> Malayalam newspapers such as [Malayala Manorama](#) (Beautiful Malayalam) and [Madhyamam](#) (Medium) publish localised Mangalore editions.<sup>[311]</sup>

The state-run, nationally broadcast television channel [Doordarshan](#) provides national and local television coverage.<sup>[312]</sup> Cable television also provides channels from independently owned private networks.<sup>[313]</sup> Canara TV and V4 Digital infotech network, local Multi System Operators, transmits daily video news channels, live events and cultural programmes to the city through local channels.<sup>[314]</sup> Multiple local television channels broadcast programmes and news in Tulu, Konkani, Beary and Kannada;<sup>[315]</sup> these include Namma TV, V4 News and Spandana.<sup>[316]</sup> Tulu channels are Namma Kudla<sup>[317]</sup> and Posa Kural.<sup>[318]</sup> All India Radio (AIR) has a studio at [Kadri](#) and broadcasts to Mangalore on 100.3 [MHz](#).<sup>[319]</sup> Mangalore's private FM stations include [Radio Mirchi](#) 98.3 FM, [Big 92.7 FM](#)<sup>[320]</sup> and [Red 93.5 FM](#).<sup>[321]</sup> [Radio SARANG 107.8](#) is a community radio station that is run by St. Aloysius College.<sup>[322]</sup>

Mangalore is home to the [Tulu film industry](#) which releases one film per month on average.<sup>[323]</sup> Popular Tulu films include [Kadala Mage](#) (Son of the Sea) and [Suddha](#) (The Cleansing Rites).<sup>[324]</sup> Tulu dramas which are mostly played in the [Town Hall](#) at Hampankatta, are very popular.<sup>[224]</sup> Mangalore hosted the Tulu film festivals in 2006 and 2015.<sup>[325][326]</sup>

## Sports and pastimes

[Cricket](#) is a popular sport in Mangalore.<sup>[327]</sup> Local cricket stadia include [Mangala Stadium](#) and B.R. Ambedkar Cricket Stadium (near NMPT).<sup>[328][329]</sup> The [Sports Authority of India](#) (SAI) has a sports training centre at Mangala Stadium.<sup>[330]</sup> [Mangalore United](#) is a [Karnataka Premier League](#) (KPL) franchise owned by Fiza Developers.<sup>[331]</sup> [Mangalore Premier League](#) (MPL) is a cricket tournament organised by Karnataka Regional Cricket Academy.<sup>[332]</sup> [Nehru Maidan](#) is an important local venue that hosts domestic, inter-school and intercollegiate tournaments.<sup>[333]</sup> Mangalore Sports Club (MSC) has been elected as the institutional member for the Mangalore Zone of the [Karnataka State Cricket Association](#) (KSCA).<sup>[334][335]</sup> [Lokesh Rahul](#), commonly known as KL Rahul and [Budhi Kunderan](#), a former Indian wicket-keeper are from Mangalore.<sup>[336]</sup> [Ravi Shastri](#), who represented India for several years in international cricket as an [all-rounder](#) and captained the team, is of [Mangalorean](#) descent.<sup>[337]</sup>

[Football](#) is also a popular sport in the city and is usually played in the *maidans* (grounds); the Nehru Maidan is the most popular venue for domestic tournaments.<sup>[338]</sup> Dakshina Kannada District Football Association (DKDFA) annually organises the *Independence Day Cup*, which is played on [Independence Day](#) at district football grounds adjacent to Nehru Maidan.<sup>[339]</sup> Schools and colleges from across Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu districts participate and the matches are conducted under seven categories for children and young adults in education.<sup>[340]</sup> [Chess](#) is a popular indoor pastime in the city.<sup>[341]</sup> Mangalore is the headquarters of [South Kanara District Chess Association \(SKDCA\)](#), which has hosted two All India Open Chess tournaments.<sup>[342][343][344]</sup> Other sports such as tennis, squash, billiards, badminton, table tennis and golf are played in clubs and [gymkhana](#)s in Mangalore.<sup>[345]</sup> Pilikula Nisargadhama, an integrated [theme park](#), has an 18-hole golf course<sup>[346]</sup> at Vamanjoor.<sup>[347]</sup> [U S Mallya Indoor Stadium](#) offers sporting facilities for badminton and basketball players.<sup>[348]</sup>

# Tourist attractions in Mangalore

The city of [Mangalore](#) is proclaimed as the gateway to [Karnataka](#)<sup>[1]</sup> and lies nestled between the blue waters of the [Arabian Sea](#) and the green, towering hills of the [Western Ghats](#). The 184 square km city is spread out over the backwaters of the two rivers, [Netravati](#) and [Gurpura](#).

## Beaches

The city has the benefit of numerous golden-sand beaches:

- [Panambur beach](#): It is credited as one of the clean and neatly maintained beaches in India and attracts most number of tourists.<sup>[3][4]</sup> Panambur beach has Jet ski rides, Boating, Dolphin viewing, Food stalls, besides Trained Beach Lifeguards and Patrol vehicles to ensure the safety of the visitors.
- [Thannirbhavi beach](#): This is second most crowded beach after [Panambur Beach](#). Tannirbhavi beach has some basic facilities like [life guards](#), proper toilets, a parking lot, a couple of small eateries and some concrete benches. One can take a [Ferry](#) ride across [Gurupur river](#) from [Sultan Battery](#).<sup>[5]</sup>
- [NITK beach](#): This beach is situated in [Surathkal](#). A [Lighthouse](#) is located close to the beach.
- [Someshwara beach](#): The beach, located in [Ullal](#), has large rocks called *Rudra Shile* or *Rudra Paadhe*. *Rudra* is [Lord Shiva](#) and *Shile* or *Paadhe* means rock in [Tulu language](#).<sup>[6]</sup>
- [Mukka beach](#): Situated 20 km from the heart of the [Mangalore](#), one can experience variety of [shells](#) on this beach. Mukka beach is covered with the golden sands and tall [pine trees](#) with an old [light house](#) situated on this beach.
- [Ullal beach](#): a beach in [Ullal](#) town 12 km south of the city of [Mangalore](#), [Karnataka](#), [India](#). The beach with a stretch of [Coconut trees](#) and the [fishermen's](#) lane make it picturesque, creating a lovely [coastal](#) experience. The ruined fort of [Abbakka Devi](#) and Jain temples of the 16th century are other attractions for tourists. The *Dargah of Sayed Mohammed Shereful Madani*, who is said to have come to [Ullal](#) from [Madina](#) 400 years ago, is a famous [dargah](#) in this region.<sup>[7]</sup>
- [Sashithlu Beach](#): This beach has hosted the Indian Open of Surfing tournament in 2016<sup>[8]</sup> and 2017.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Places of worship and temples

The temples and religious buildings that have given Mangalore its character are

[Mangaladevi temple](#): The temple is dedicated to Hindu god [Shakti](#) in the form of [Mangaladevi](#). The city is named after the presiding deity, Mangaladevi. As per another legend, the temple is believed to have been built by [Parashurama](#), one of the ten [avatars](#) of Hindu god [Vishnu](#) and later expanded by Kundavarman.

- [Kadri Manjunatha temple](#): It is located at Kadri, It is said to be built during the 10th or 11th century and Buddhism was practised here till the 10th century AD. The idol of Lord Manjunathaswamy of the temple is called as oldest of the South Indian Temples. There is a natural spring at an elevated location at the back of the temple. It is called Gomukha. The water from this spring is let into 9 ponds of different sizes adjacent to it.

- **[St Aloysius Chapel](#)**: The chapel built by Jesuit Missionaries in 1880 and its interiors painted by the Italian Jesuit [Antonio Moscheni](#) in 1899, is an architectural marvel that could stand comparison with the chapels of Rome. The interior of the chapel decorated with paintings by Antonio Moscheni (1854 –1905) that cover almost all of the walls, which is unusual in chapels in India. The paintings are preserved by a recognized board of the nation which maintains and restores all historic artefacts.
- **[Rosario Cathedral](#)**: [Roman Catholic Diocese of Mangalore](#), dedicated to [Our Lady of the Rosary](#) built by the [Portuguese](#) in 1568. Desecrated and destroyed by [Mysorean](#) ruler [Tipu Sultan](#) in 1784 the church was reconstruction of the church later began in 1813.
- **[Gokarnanatheshwara Temple](#)**: This century-old temple shimmers with golden glow during the Navaratri. This is the centre of attraction during the [Mangalore Dasara](#) celebration.
- **[Church of Our Lady of Miracles](#)**: Also known as Milagres church is a historic [Roman Catholic Church](#) situated in the [Hampankatta](#) locality of [Mangalore](#). The church was built in 1680 by Bishop [Thomas de Castro](#), a [Theatine](#) from [Divar, Goa](#). After Tipu was killed by the British during the [Fourth Anglo-Mysore War](#) on 4 May 1799, the [Mangalorean Catholics](#) were freed from Captivity and most subsequently returned to Mangalore. Among the returnees was a baker Lawrence Bello, who built a chapel to replace the demolished church.
- **[Dharmasthala Sri Manjunatha Temple](#)**: This is an 800-year-old<sup>[10]</sup> religious institution in the temple town of [Dharmasthala](#) 75 km away from Mangalore. The deities of the temple are [Shiva](#), who is referred to as Mañjunatha, [Ammavaru](#), the [tirthankara Chandraprabha](#) and the protective [gods](#) of [Jainism](#), Kalarahu, Kalarkayi, Kumarasvami and Kanyakumari.

## Parks

- **[Kadri park](#)**: It is located in [Kadri gudde](#) (meaning hill in [Tulu](#)). It is the largest park within the city limits of [Mangalore](#).
- **[Tagore park](#)**: It is located at Light House Hill Road in [Mangalore](#).<sup>[11]</sup>
- **[Tannirbavi Tree park](#)**: It is located near [Thannirbhavi beach](#) in Mangalore.

## Museums

- **[Srimanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum](#)**: Established in 1960, this museum is located just a kilometer east of the KSRTC bus stand, also known as *Bejai Museum* which houses a variety of antiquities including wooden carvings of divinities such as [Bhairava](#) and [Hanuman](#), stone sculptures dating back to 13th century, porcelain and an outstanding bronze bell with a miniature Lakshmi shrine. It also exhibits materials of art, archaeology, ethnology, palm leaf photographs, paper paintings, manuscripts, sculptures, oil paintings, metal objects and paper manuscripts.
- **[Aloyseum](#)**: The museum houses several items with historic significance including the first car of [Mangalore](#) and Mangalore's first electric generator dating back to 1930, the Old Missal with the size of a broadsheet newspaper, animal and fish bones, skulls, horns and skins, mineral specimen, old radios, telegraphic equipment, antique telephone sets, manuscripts on palm leaves, Portuguese statues, an old pulpit from Cordel Church, copies of paintings by old European masters, swords, daggers and other weapons, postal stamps, coins and medals, priestly vestments dating back to 1878.<sup>[12]</sup>

- **Manjusha Car Museum:** Located to the south of the [Dharmasthala Temple](#), it houses a vast collection of objects, antiques, paintings, artifacts, temple chariots collected from temples across Karnataka, and also vintage and classic cars. Terracotta coins from the Mauryan period are still preserved in the museum, which dates around 1st century BC.

## Historical places

- **Sultan Battery:** The Sultan Battery [watch tower](#), constructed in 1784 by [Tipu Sultan](#) is situated in Boloor, 4 km from the [centre](#) of [Mangalore](#) city. If one climbs to the top of the watch tower by stairs, he can get a panoramic view of [Arabian Sea](#) which leaves nature lovers in boundless joy. One can take the ferry ride by paying small amount across the [Gurupur river](#) and reach [Tannirbhavi Beach](#).
- **Saavira Kambada Basadi:** Built by the [Vijayanagar](#) ruler Devaraya Wodeyar in 1430, this historical temple is situated 34 km northeast of Mangalore in the town of Moodabidri. Moodabidri is noted for its eighteen Jain temples but Saavira Kambada Temple is considered the finest among them. [\[13\]](#)

## Amusement parks

- **Manasa Amusement & Water Park:** Manasa Amusement & Water Park is located within a 370 Acres tourism project of District administration “Pilikula Nisargadhama”, an eco-educational tourist park at Vamanjoor, just 12 km from Mangalore City. It is a 15 minutes drive from city centre. [\[14\]](#)
- **Pilikula Theme Park:** Pilikula has a theme park which attempts to showcase the rich native heritage and coastal culture of the people of Dakshina Kannada district and is one of the one-stop educational and recreational destinations in India.

## Nature

- **Adyar falls:** Adyar waterfalls at the outskirts at about 12 km drive from the city. There are two waterfalls here at a distance of about 200 meters on two extreme ends of the hillock. These waterfalls can be enjoyed only up to October–November. [\[15\]](#)
- **Karinja Cliff:** Karinja Cliff is a popular tourist spot in [Bantwal](#) 40 km away from [Mangalore](#) with people visiting this cliff to enjoy the fresh air, lush green. [\[16\]](#)
- **Pavoor Uliya:** It is an Island, located just 12 km away from Mangalore [\[2\]](#). The island has 35 houses with a chapel [\[3\]](#). [Netravathi River](#) has been surrounded by four sides. During Summer a temporary wooden bridge connects to the outer world.

## Garden

- **Pilikula Arboretum:** An [arboretum](#) (a garden comprising woody species of plants, i.e. trees and shrubs) extending over an area of 35 hectares has been established at [Pilikula Nisargadhama](#) where about 60,000 [seedlings](#) belonging to 236 taxa of flowering plants of [Western Ghats](#), spread over 60 families have been planted randomly as well as family clusters. They include 70 taxa endemic to the Western Ghats region. The arboretum has a focus on the conservation of the plants of the Western Ghats. It not only contains a number of [threatened species](#), but also a few Re-discovered species that were considered to be

extinct earlier. The arboretum also includes 6 acres devoted to medicinal plants with more than 460 varieties, often visited by students of botany and [Ayurvedic](#) medicine.

## Wildlife

- **Pilikula Zoo:** The speciality of this zoo is that the wild animals are not kept in cages. They are in the open. However, there are partitions like wide trenches or wire mesh, in order to avoid direct contact with visitors. There are tigers, leopards, bears and other wild animals inside the park.

## Planetarium



Dome of the Swami Vivekananda 3D Planetarium in Mangalore

- [Swami Vivekananda Planetarium](#): Situated at Pilikula, it is the 1st 3D Planetarium in India.<sup>[17]</sup>

## Shopping

- [Hampankatta](#): This place is the heart of the city, as most of the public utilities are located here the locality boasts the most buzzing commercial activity in the city.
- [City Centre Mall](#): City Centre encompasses over 850,000 sq ft of retail space. The mall boasts a wide diversity of outlets spreading across five floors with over 149 retail stores and services.
- [Forum Fiza Mall](#): It is the largest mall in [Mangalore](#), located on [Pandeshwar](#) road in [Mangalore](#), 1 km away from the [Mangalore Central railway station](#). Many of the Indian and international brands are available and have outlets in this mall.

## Library

- [City Central Library](#): This is located close to [St Aloysius college](#). This library is run by the [Mangalore city corporation](#). There are several branches of city central library within the city.

## Eateries

- [Ideal Ice Cream](#)
- [Pabbas](#)
- Giri Manjas sea food<sup>[18]</sup>

The idol of [Sharada](#) installed during [Mangalore Dasara](#).

## Festivals

### [edit]

- [Mangalore Dasara](#): It is a ten-day festival at Kudroli Temple attracts thousands of devotees from various states of India who visit Mangalore to witness Dasara and the century-old Sri

Gokarnatheswara temple which shimmers with a golden glow. The [Mangaladevi temple](#) from which the city inherited its name. It is yet another temple which attracts devotees from all over India during Navaratri. "*Mangalore Sharadotsava*" or "[Sharada Mahotsava](#)" is the 9 days celebration during the Navaratri in Sri Venkatramana Temple, Dongarekeri.

## Around Mangalore

[edit]

A

A short distance from the city is various tourist places like of [Karkala](#), [Kundapur](#), [Kasaragod](#) and the temple town [Udupi](#). The neighbouring town of [Udupi](#), is an important *Teerthasthal* (pilgrimage place) with its historical Krishna Temple is the cultural center of [Karnataka](#).<sup>[19]</sup> Mangalore shares its border with [Kerala](#) in the south. A distance of 50 km away from Mangalore is a town in [Kerala](#), [Kasaragod](#) which still shares cultural links with [Mangalore](#) and is often named as land of Lords and Forts.

- Bahubali Gomateshwara monolith is the 12.8 metre or 42 feet tall monolith of Bahubali, the Gommateshwara. Built in 1432 CE, this 583-year-old monolith in Karkala is the second largest monolith of Gommateshwara. This is about 51 km away from [Mangalore](#).<sup>[20]</sup>
- [Udupi Sri Krishna Matha](#) is a famous [Hindu](#) temple dedicated to god [Krishna](#).
- Staircase inside the [Bekal fort](#)[St. Marys island](#), are a set of four small islands in the [Arabian Sea](#) off the coast of [Malpe](#) in [Udupi, Karnataka](#), India. They are known for their distinctive geological formation of columnar basaltic lava.
- Mookambika Temple, [Kollur](#)
- St. Lawrence church, [Karkala](#).
- [Malpe beach](#)
- [Maravanthe beach](#)
- [Bekal Fort](#) is the largest fort in [Kerala](#), situated at Bekal village in [Kasaragod district, North Kerala](#) and it is 67 km from [Mangalore](#) spreading over 40 acres (160,000 m<sup>2</sup>).
- [Chandragiri Fort](#) built in the 17th century, is in [Kasaragod District](#) of [Kerala](#), south [India](#). This large squarish fort is 150 feet (46 m) above sea level and occupies an area of about seven acres.
- Ballarayanaadurga fort of [Charmadi](#) can be accessed from 2 sides - the shorter route from Sunkasale, located on the way from [Horanadu](#) or the longer route from Bandaje. In the Charmadi ghat, there is a waterfall named Bandaje Arbi (Arbi in Tulu means waterfall) which falls from a height of 200 feet. Gadaikallu peak has an elevation of 1700 feet

# List of 27 must visit places in mangalore

[1. Panambur Beach](#)

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[Top Attraction](#) **4.3 /5**

6 km

from city center

1 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Close to the New Mangalore port is the Panambur beach, one of the most loved, pristine, clean beach in the city. The blue skies, sea and sands, get a dash of color during April, as the beach hosts a kite festival.

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[2. St Aloysius Chapel](#)

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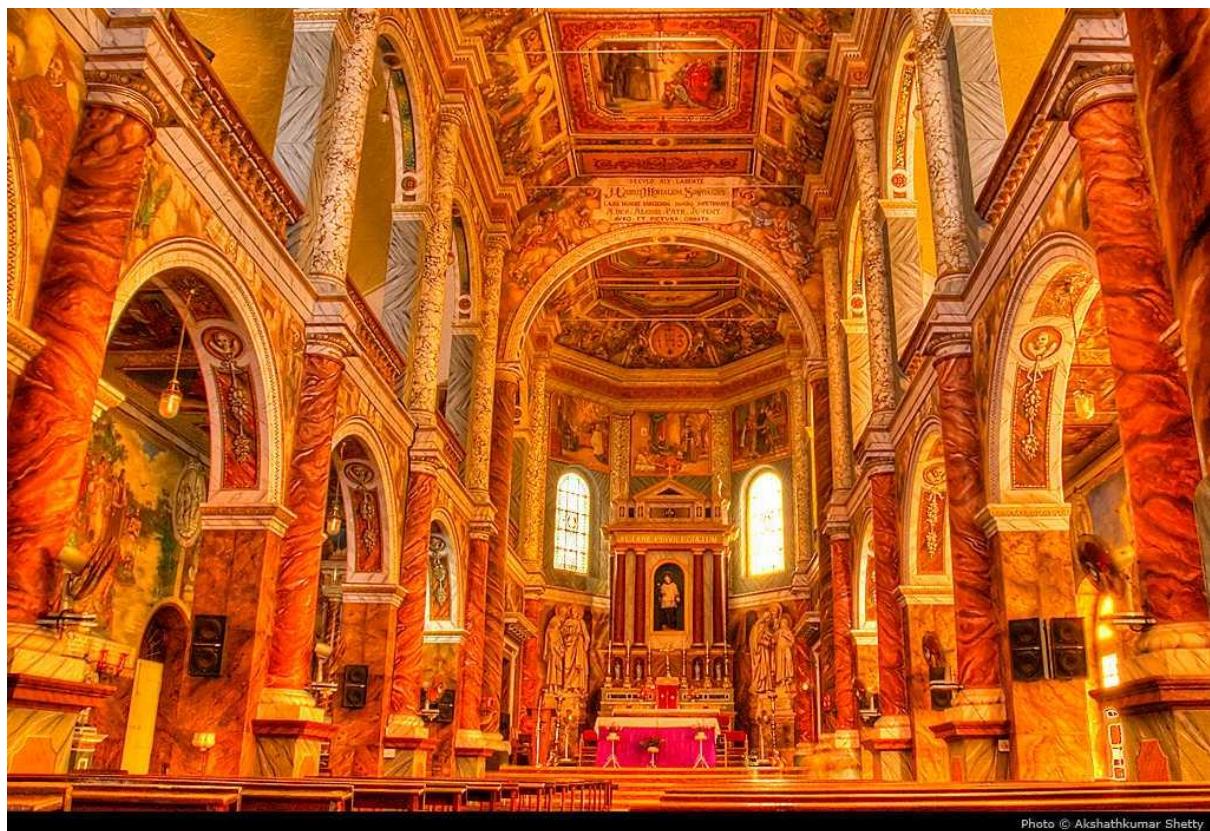


Photo © Akshathkumar Shetty

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- [1](#)
- [2](#)

5 km

from city center

2 out of 27

Places To Visit in Mangalore

St Aloysius Chapel is a Catholic Church and a famous attraction set atop the Lighthouse Hill and has a regal look which is breathtaking right from the entrance. The unique wall paintings of St. Aloysius Chapel are stunning and attract visitors in quite a large number.

[Read More](#)

[3. Kadri Manjunath Temple](#)



### [Top Attraction](#)**3.5 /5**

3 km  
from city center **3 out of 27**  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Built in 1068, this temple has a Buddhist architectural influence on the basic Vijaynagri style. It is situated at the base of the Kadri hills, the chief deity being Manjunatha.

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### [4. Sultan Battery](#)



[3.2 /5](#)

5 km  
from city center4 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Tipu Sultan constructed this watchtower to keep a lookout for the entry of warships into the Gurpur River. The battery, made from black stones had been given the look of a miniature fortress. Not having withstood the test of time and extreme weather, this tower stands in ruins today.

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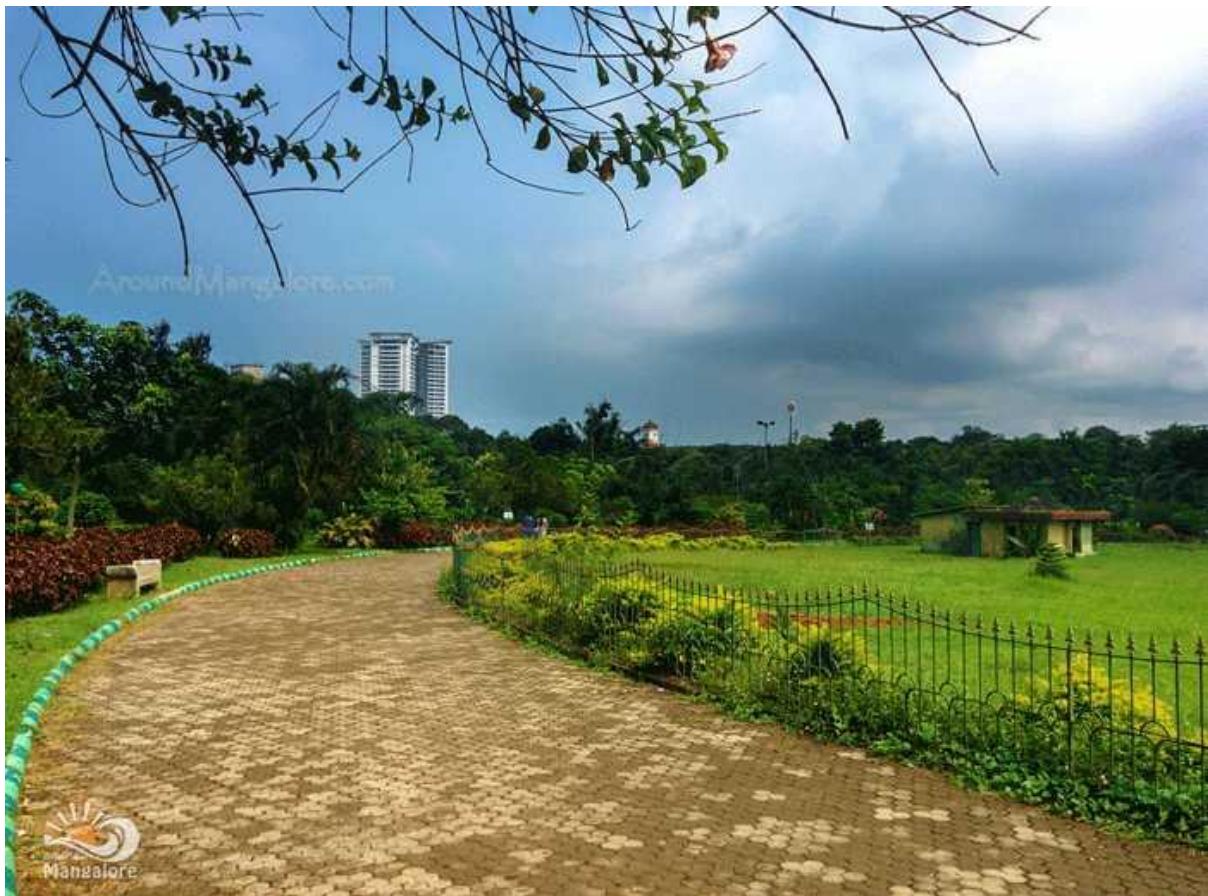
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5. Kadri Park

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**[3.2 /5](#)**

3 km

from city center **5** out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Housing a wide variety of wild animals, this is the largest garden in Mangalore. Rare species of birds, anteaters and various other animals are seen in the animal conservatory. Also, eight tanks of water here can cure skin diseases as per local beliefs.

[Read More](#)

## [6. Pilikula Park and Golf Course](#)



- [1](#)

[3.2 /5](#)

4 km  
from city center  
6 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Literally translating into the 'pond of tigers', this one park, can keep everyone busy with a lake with boating facilities, a zoo, an amusement park, a sprawling golf course, a biological park, a science centre, a heritage village and more.

[Read More](#)

## [7. Tannirbhavi Beach](#)



- [1](#)

5 km  
from city center7 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Tannirbhavi Beach is an exotic beach that gets a lot of locals coming out for morning and evening walks. Proper seats and other facilities make the beach a frequently visited attraction. It is crowded often on weekends and public holidays.

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#### [8. New Mangalore Port](#)

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[3.6 /5](#)

4 km

from city center

8 out of 27

Places To Visit in Mangalore

The ninth biggest port in India, this was established in 1974 and is located at the north of the confluence of the Gurupura river with the Arabian Sea. Various imports and exports take place continuously.

[Read More](#)

[9. Rosario Cathedral](#)



- [1](#)

7 km  
from city center [9 out of 27](#)  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Rosario Cathedral is a 16th-century Roman Catholic church, also called Church of Our Lady of Rosary of Mangalore. It is a magnificent structure with a beautiful interior and one of the few places in Mangalore where one can find peace and tranquillity away from the chaotic city life. The magnificent cross and the dome on the Cathedral are said to be prominent features which are easily visible to the ships approaching the Mangalore Harbour. The Cross is lit every evening and serves as guiding light for fishermen and seamen.

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[10. Ullal Beach](#)

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- [1](#)
- [2](#)

[3.1 /5](#)

12 km  
from city center 10 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Just a little away from the main city of Mangalore, this is a clean, untouched beach, with along with a calm and relaxing time can also provide some adventure and enjoyment, given the water sports facilities here.

[Read More](#)

[11. Milagres Church](#)



- [1](#)

5 km

from city center [11 out of 27](#)

Places To Visit in Mangalore

Milagres Church is a late 1600 Roman catholic church and one of the oldest in Dakshina Karnataka dedicated to Church of Our Lady of Miracles. The original church doesn't exist anymore as it was demolished by Tipu Sultan, but a cemetery and a Chapel which was built years later are still present. Followers visit to offer prayers and absorb the tranquil vibe maintained at the Church.

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[12. Mangaladevi Temple](#)

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- [1](#)
- [2](#)

7 km

from city center

12 out of 27

Places To Visit in Mangalore

Mangaladevi Temple is dedicated to Goddess Mangaladevi, a form of Goddess Shakti or Goddess Durga. The temple is visited by devotees of Durga and it also draws tourists visiting the city in large numbers for its ancient architecture. The Goddess is believed to be highly powerful and fulfills all the wishes asked with a clean soul. The spacious temple complex allows devotees to sit and meditate or chant after offering their prayers to feel rejuvenated and at peace. Those searching for a religious escape must visit the temple and experience its divine vibe.

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### [13. Surathkal Beach](#)



- [1](#)

**[3.4 /5](#)**

12 km  
from city center  
13 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

The Surathkal beach lies on the Konkan Coast, south of the tourist trap of Goa, about 13 km from the port city of Mangalore. The Surathkal beach is a prime example of the pristine nature of the coastal delights of India with its endless sheets of shimmering sands on its vast coastline playfully meeting the majestic Arabian Sea.

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### [14. Someshwar Beach](#)

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- [1](#)
- [2](#)
- [3](#)

14 km

from city center

14 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Located in Ullal in the city of Mangalore, Someshwara Beach is a hidden gem of the city. Encircled by lush green hills and majestic mountains in the backdrop, the beach is synonymous with tranquility, serenity and ataraxy; and, is still unexplored. Boasting of shimmering golden sands, a long and beautiful coastline, the beach is also peppered with rock boulders called Rudra Shile.

[Read More](#)

[15. Sakleshpur](#)

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- [5](#)

[4.2 /5](#)

101 km  
from city center 15 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

There are plethora of hill stations in the state of Karnataka which are perfect for a getaway. Among this is a place named Sakleshpur which is Karnataka's best kept secret. This quaint hill station is not to be missed out while planning a weekend getaway. This foggy and misty hill station elevated at 950 meters, peacefully lies nestled in the Western Ghats.

[Read More](#)

[16. City Shopping](#)



• 1

3.0 /5

5 km  
from city center16 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

In Mangalore, one can shop for Silk Saris, gold and silver jewellery as well as a number of ivory and sandalwood artifacts.

[Read More](#)

[17. Bejai Museum](#)

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- [1](#)
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[3.1 /5](#)

3 km  
from city center17 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

The Seemanthi Bai Government Museum is located in the heart of the city and is the city's only museum. It has a collection of ancient coins, paintings, statues and inscriptions which display the rich heritage of India.

[Read More](#)

## [18. Kateel Durgaparameshwari Temple](#)

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- [1](#)
- [2](#)
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15 km

from city center

18 out of 27

Places To Visit in Mangalore

Kateel Shri Durgaparameshwari Temple is one of the holiest temples in the region. The major feature of the temple that attracts people in large numbers is that it is situated on an islet in the middle of River Nandini amidst serene natural landscape. The temple is dedicated to Goddess Durga Parmeshwari and is located at a distance of 27 kilometres from Mangalore. Kateel Shri Durgaparmeshwari Temple is one of the holiest temples in the region. The major feature of the temple that attracts people in large numbers is that it is situated on an islet in the middle of River Nandini amidst serene natural landscape. The temple is dedicated to Goddess Durga Parmeshwari and is located at a distance of 27 kilometres from Mangalore. The temple offers meal prasadams which is simple yet wholesome and delicious food prepared in hygienic conditions. The devotees have a strong belief in the deity who is considered to be a generous and powerful deity. Fridays, in particular, are considered to be religiously auspicious to offer prayers at Kateel Shri Durgaparmeshwari Temple.

[Read More](#)

[19. Sasihihlu Beach](#)



- [1](#)

19 km  
from city center 19 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

At a distance of 25 kms from Mangalore, in the village of Sasihihlu, Sasihihlu Beach is a gorgeous beach in the state of Karnataka. The beach is the convergence point of the confluence of rivers Nandini and Shambhavi with the Arabian Sea.

[Read More](#)

[20. Pilikula Nisargadhamma](#)

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- [1](#)
- [2](#)
- [3](#)
- [4](#)

5 km

from city center

20 out of 27

Places To Visit in Mangalore

Other than the serene natural landscape, Pilikula Nisargadhama is famous for a number of recreational and infotainment activities like sports and cultural activities. They have a Zoo, Botanical Garden, Science Centre and an Artisan Village.

[Read More](#)

[21. Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple](#)



- [1](#)

5 km

from city center

21 out of 27

Places To Visit in Mangalore

Shri Sharavu Mahaganapathi Temple is a famous ancient temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and Lord Ganesha. The premise is well maintained and clean which provides for a welcoming and serene atmosphere for the devotees to visit the temple and offer their prayers.

[Read More](#)

[22. Polali Rajarajeshwari Temple](#)



- [1](#)

11 km  
from city center 22 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Polali Rajarajeshwari Temple is an 8th-century temple dedicated to Shri Rajarajeshwari. The most important feature that draws visitors is the idol of Sri Rajarajeshwari which is made of a type of clay that has medicinal properties. The temple architecture is worth a mention with exquisite wooden carvings of the Hindu Gods and copper plates on the roofs. The entire structure has undergone several renovations through all these years. However, the charm of the deity, her power and the soothing vibe of the temple attracts devotees in large numbers.

[Read More](#)

[23. Forum Fiza Mall](#)

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- [1](#)
- [2](#)

7 km  
from city center 23 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Forum Fiza Mall is situated in Pandeshwar in Mangalore and is the fourth largest mall in Karnataka. Also known as Forum Mall, it was inaugurated in 2014 and continues to be the favourite hangout place of the localites as well as the tourists.

[Read More](#)

[24. City Centre Mangalore](#)



- [1](#)

5 km

from city center

24 out of 27

Places To Visit in Mangalore

Situated on the KS Rao Road in Mangalore, City Centre boasts of being the second-largest mall in the city. The fantastic location of the mall makes it the most popular mall in the city. Replete with a lot of shopping options ranging from clothes to footwear, home decor, appliances and cosmetics, the mall has everything. It has hundreds of big brand outlets, both domestic and international, selling everything of necessity and requirement, all under one roof. In addition to that, the humongous food court caters to all your hunger pangs. They also have fun activities like Horror House, a bowling alley and more.

[Read More](#)

[25. Thousand Pillar Temple](#)



- [1](#)

23 km  
from city center 25 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Also known as the Saavira Kambada Basadi, this is a Jain temple, 1430, located in Moodabidri in Karnataka. It depicts the mighty past of the Jain rulers of Moodabidri. The Temple is dedicated to the 8th Tirthankar Chandraprabha, whose massive 8-foot idol is worshipped in the temple. Obviously, the temple's talking point is its beautifully carved pillars, standing on mandapas, each narrating a different story of the past. The temple in itself is a 3-storeyed granite structure. It is a must-visit when in Karnataka.

[Read More](#)

[26. Pilikula Science Centre](#)



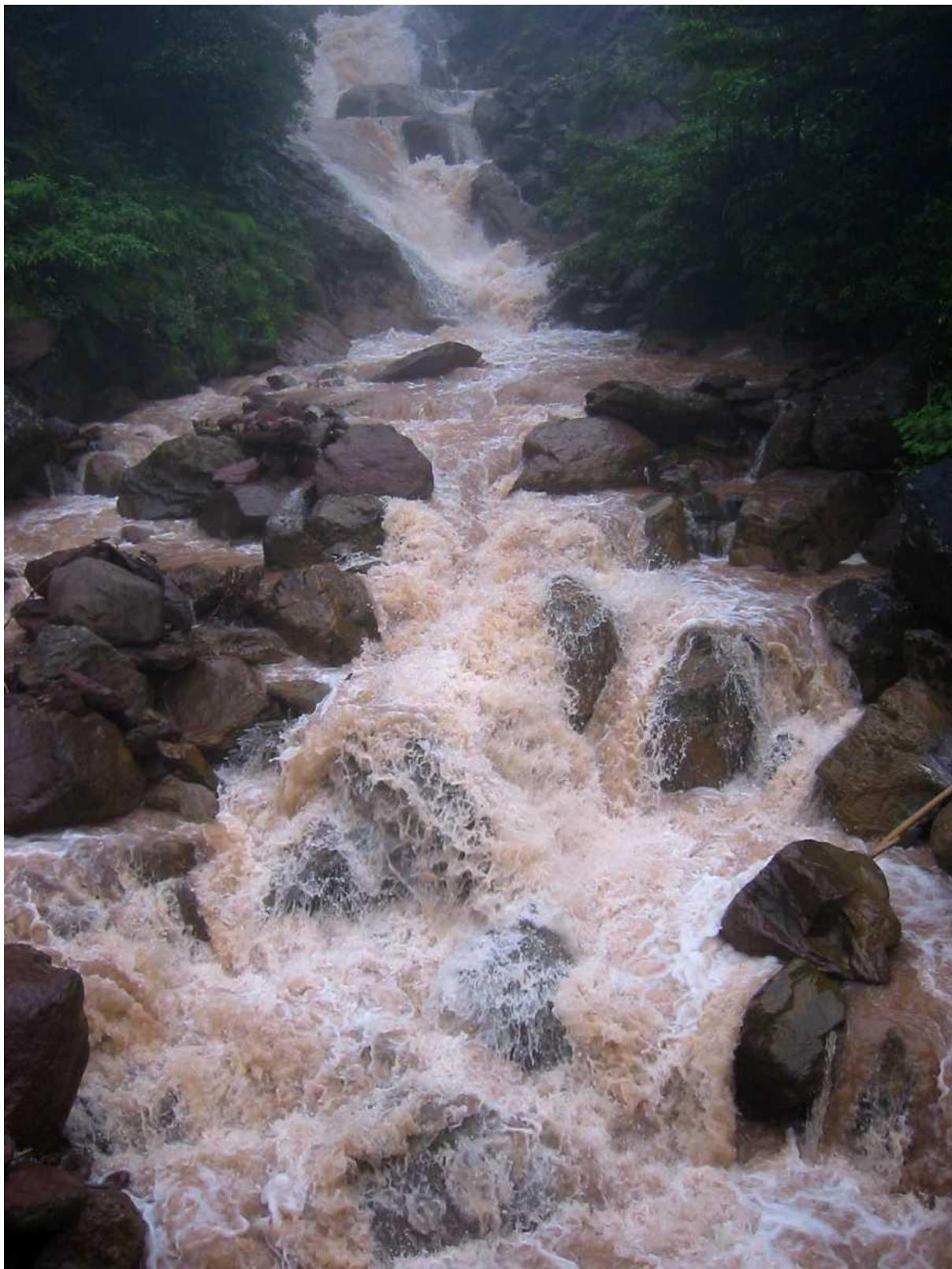
- [1](#)

5 km  
from city center [26 out of 27](#)  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Inaugurated in 2014, The Pilikula Regional Science Center in Mangaluru is spread over 10 acres and houses 3 exhibition galleries, an inflatable dome planetarium and also a 3D theatre facility, among other things. Inaugurated in 2014, The Pilikula Regional Science Center in Mangaluru is spread over 10 acres and houses 3 exhibition galleries, an inflatable dome planetarium and also a 3D theatre facility, among other things.

[Read More](#)

[27. Mulki](#)



20 km  
from city center27 out of 27  
Places To Visit in Mangalore

Mulki is nestled between the Arabian sea and the Shambavi River in this paradise of water sports lovers. An esoteric town for surfers, Kayakers, Rafters and wakeboarders, Mulki is based 30 kms from Mangalore. Snorkeling trips to nearby islands are also possible from Mulki beach.

## Facts about mangalore

Mangalore, a vibrant city located on the west coast of India, is a treasure trove of fascinating facts and enchanting stories. Known for its rich history, diverse culture, delectable cuisine, and breathtaking natural beauty, Mangalore has captivated the hearts of locals and tourists alike. From its picturesque beaches and ancient temples to its bustling markets and lively festivals, there is never a dull moment in this city.

In this article, we will explore 49 intriguing facts about Mangalore that will leave you amazed and eager to experience everything it has to offer. So, fasten your seatbelts and get ready for a thrilling journey through the enchanting world of Mangalore!

### Key Takeaways:

- Mangalore is a vibrant coastal city with a rich history, delicious cuisine, and stunning beaches, making it a must-visit destination for food lovers, nature enthusiasts, and history buffs alike.
- With its warm hospitality, diverse culture, and abundance of natural beauty, Mangalore offers something for everyone, from captivating cultural performances to breathtaking panoramic views.

### Table of Contents

#### Historical Significance

Mangalore has a history dating back to the 3rd century BC, making it one of the oldest port cities in India.

#### Name Origin

The name “Mangalore” is derived from the Hindu goddess Mangaladevi, the presiding deity of the city.

#### The Gateway to Karnataka

Mangalore serves as the gateway to the state of Karnataka, connecting it to the Arabian Sea.

**Read also:** [33 Facts About Firozabad](#)

#### Cultural Melting Pot

Mangalore is a diverse city with a mix of cultures, including Tulu, Konkani, Beary, and Malayalam.

### **Breathtaking Beaches**

Mangalore boasts serene and picturesque beaches, such as Panambur, Tannirbhavi, and Surathkal, which attract tourists from around the world.

### **Mangalorean Cuisine**

The [city](#) is famous for its delectable seafood delicacies, including the iconic Mangalorean fish curry and neer dosa.

### **Educational Hub**

Mangalore is home to several renowned educational institutions, including Manipal Academy of Higher Education and Mangalore University.

### **Port City**

Known for its bustling port, Mangalore handles a significant portion of India's coffee and cashew exports.

### **Udupi Influence**

The influence of Udupi cuisine is palpable in Mangalore, with eateries serving mouth-watering vegetarian dishes like masala [dosa](#) and idli.

**Read also:** [34 Facts About Gombe](#)

### **Majestic Temples**

Mangalore is dotted with numerous temples, including the Kudroli Gokarnath Temple and Kadri Manjunath Temple.

### **Pristine Churches**

The city is also home to beautiful churches, such as St. Aloysius Chapel and [Rosario](#) Cathedral.

### **Historical Monuments**

Mangalore has several historical landmarks, like Sultan Battery and Mangalore Gate, showcasing its rich past.

### **Youthful Vibe**

The presence of prestigious educational institutions infuses a vibrant and youthful energy into the city.

### **Festivals Galore**

Mangalore celebrates various festivals with great enthusiasm, including the Mangaluru Dasara and the Kambala buffalo race.

### **Champion Athletes**

Mangalore has produced many [renowned athletes](#), including Olympian pugilist L. Sarita Devi and national medalist Sowmya B. R.

### **Cultural Performances**

The city hosts numerous cultural performances, showcasing [traditional dance forms](#) like Yakshagana and Bharatanatyam.

### **Coffee Paradise**

Mangalore's favorable climate and fertile soil make it an ideal region for growing coffee, earning it the title of "Coffee Paradise of India."

### **Congress Heritage**

Mangalore is considered a stronghold of the Indian National Congress party, with a rich political history.

### **Lion's Share in Banking**

The city is a major hub for banking and finance, housing the headquarters of several national and [international banks](#).

### **Architecture Marvels**

Mangalore showcases an impressive blend of architectural styles, with buildings reflecting influences of Portuguese, British, and Indian designs.

### **Educational Legacy**

Mangalore boasts a high [literacy rate](#) and is known for its emphasis on quality education.

**Read also:** [36 Facts About Terrassa](#)

### **Potpourri of Languages**

Multiple languages are spoken in Mangalore, including Tulu, Konkani, Kannada, Beary, and English.

## Famous Personalities

Mangalore has produced notable personalities like cricket legend Rahul Dravid and actress [Aishwarya Rai](#) Bachchan.

## Iconic Lighthouses

The city is home to iconic [lighthouses](#), such as the Panambur Lighthouse, offering breathtaking views of the coastline.

## Eco-Tourism Hotspot

Mangalore is surrounded by lush greenery and is a popular destination for eco-tourism enthusiasts.

## Alluring Waterfalls

The Western Ghats surrounding Mangalore boast stunning waterfalls, including [Jog Falls](#) and Abbey Falls.

## Handloom and Silk

Mangalore is famous for its traditional handloom industry, producing exquisite silk [sarees](#) and garments.

**Read also:** [46 Facts About Dera Ghazi Khan](#)

## Sporting Excellence

The city has made remarkable contributions to Indian sports, with Mangaloreans excelling in various disciplines, including cricket, football, and athletics.

## Traditional Art Forms

Mangalore showcases traditional art forms like Yakshagana, a classical dance-drama unique to the region.

## Panoramic Views

The city offers breathtaking panoramic views from its scenic viewpoints such as the Tagore Park and [the Lighthouse](#) Hill Garden.

## Cultural Heritage

Mangalore holds onto its rich cultural heritage through traditional festivals, art forms, and local customs.

### **Nature's Bounty**

Mangalore is blessed with abundant natural beauty, from its pristine beaches to its lush green forests.

### **Native World Records**

Mangalore is home to several world records, including the world's largest 3D painting and the tallest elephant sculpture.

**Read also:** [43 Facts about SKOPLJE](#)

### **Vibrant Shopping Culture**

The city is a shopaholic's paradise, with its bustling markets and modern malls offering a wide range of products.

### **Mangalore Tiles**

Mangalore is known for its iconic red clay Mangalore tiles, which are widely used in traditional and contemporary architecture.

### **Traditional Folklore**

Mangalore has a rich tradition of folklore, with captivating tales and legends passed down through generations.

### **Serene Temples**

The city is dotted with serene temples where devotees seek solace and [spiritual enlightenment](#).

### **Literary Hub**

Mangalore has been a hub for literary activities, with renowned writers and poets hailing from the region.

### **Famous Educational Institutions**

Mangalore is home to prestigious educational institutions known for their academic excellence in various fields.

**Read also:** [30 Facts about Paterson NJ](#)

### **Music and Dance Extravaganza**

The city hosts vibrant music and dance festivals, showcasing a mix of classical and [contemporary performances](#).

### **Traditional Medicinal Practices**

Mangalore has a long-standing tradition of Ayurvedic and traditional [medicinal practices](#), with experts preserving and passing on ancient healing methods.

### **Religious Harmony**

Mangalore is known for its religious harmony, with people from different faiths living harmoniously and participating in each other's festivals.

### **Architectural Marvel: Mangaladevi Temple**

The Mangaladevi Temple, dedicated to the city's namesake goddess, is an architectural marvel, showcasing intricate carvings and sculptures.

### **Paradise for Nature Photographers**

Mangalore's picturesque landscapes and biodiversity make it a haven for nature photographers and wildlife enthusiasts.

### **Cultural Extravaganza: Yakshagana**

Yakshagana, a traditional dance-drama form, is a major cultural attraction in Mangalore, captivating audiences with its vibrant costumes and enchanting performances.

### **Buzzing Street Markets**

The city's [vibrant street markets](#) offer a myriad of fresh produce, spices, and handicrafts, providing a glimpse of the local culture and flavors.

### **Mangalorean Weddings**

Mangalore is known for its elaborate and grand weddings, with a blend of traditional rituals and modern celebrations.

### **Wildlife Sanctuaries**

The region around Mangalore is home to several wildlife sanctuaries, including the Kudremukh National Park and the Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary.

### **Warm Hospitality**

Mangaloreans are known for their warm and welcoming nature, making visitors feel right at home in this charming coastal city.

As evident from these 49 fascinating facts, Mangalore is a city that captivates with its vibrant culture, natural beauty, and historical significance. Whether you are a food lover, a nature enthusiast, or a history buff, Mangalore has something to offer everyone. So, pack your bags and embark on an unforgettable journey to experience the wonders of this enchanting city!

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Mangalore is a fascinating city with a rich history, vibrant culture, and breathtaking natural beauty. From its famous beaches and historical landmarks to its mouthwatering cuisine and warm hospitality, there is something for everyone to enjoy in this coastal gem. Whether you are a history enthusiast, a nature lover, or a foodie, Mangalore offers a plethora of experiences that will leave you enchanted and wanting to come back for more. So pack your bags and embark on an unforgettable journey to discover the wonders of Mangalore!

## **FAQs**

### **Q: What is the best time to visit Mangalore?**

A: The best time to visit Mangalore is between the months of October and February when the weather is pleasant and ideal for exploring outdoor attractions.

### **Q: What are the must-visit attractions in Mangalore?**

A: Some of the must-visit attractions in Mangalore include the beautiful beaches like Panambur Beach and Tannirbhavi Beach, the majestic Mangaladevi Temple, Kadri Hill Park, and St. Aloysius Chapel.

### **Q: Is Mangalore a safe city for tourists?**

A: Mangalore is generally considered a safe city for tourists. However, it is always advisable to take basic precautions, such as keeping an eye on your belongings and avoiding isolated areas at night.

### **Q: What is the local cuisine of Mangalore?**

A: Mangalore is famous for its lip-smacking seafood dishes like Mangalorean fish curry and ghee roast. Other popular local delicacies include neer dosa, kori roti, and chicken sukka.

### **Q: How can I travel within Mangalore?**

A: Mangalore has an extensive public transportation system, including buses and auto-rickshaws. Taxis and rental car services are also available for more convenient and private transportation.

# Mangalore is famous for:

## Top 14 Things Mangalore Is Famous For - Updated 2024

Mangalore (or, Mangaluru) is located in India's Karnataka state, along the shores of the Arabian Sea. The port city has a rich history dating all the way back to the 3rd century, when it was under the rule of the Mauryan dynasty. Mangalore saw foreign travelers coming to the area in the 1st century CE, and Europeans arrived in the late 1400s. Since 1947, the whole of India has remained independent, and today Mangalore is a commercial hub, thanks to its ports. It's also a popular spot for tourists, with people coming to visit its many temples, including the Kadri Manjunath temple. With the sea being easily accessible, people also love visiting one of its many beaches to soak up the sun. If you're keen to learn more about this city, then you're in luck. We've listed below some of the top things Mangalore is famous for, so keep on reading.

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- [2. Sammilan Shetty's Butterfly Park](#)
- [3. Temples](#)
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- [So much to explore in Mangalore](#)

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## 1. Surathkal Beach



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Pranavjee](#) used under [CC BY 3.0](#)

This beach offers a memorable experience, with a light house and a temple located on the beach. Surathkal Beach is also dotted by rock formations going into the sea. This beach is very beautiful; the sea side view is amazing. The sunset view is also very beautiful, so I recommend visiting this beach during this time.

### **Surathkal Beach**

**Website:** [Surathkal Beach](#)

### **2. Sammilan Shetty's Butterfly Park**



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Vinay bhat](#) used under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

In this park, an excellent effort is made to keep preserving indigenous plants and varieties of butterfly species. Those who love nature will love visiting this

place. I recommend visiting in the day time while the sun is out, while there are many butterfly species visible.

### **Sammilan Shetty's Butterfly Park**

**Address:** 13 Butterfly Park Rd, Belvai, Karnataka 574213

**Website:** [Sammilan Shetty's Butterfly Park](#)

### **3. Temples**



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Naveenbm](#) used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

Mangalore is named after the deity Mangaladevi (an incarnation of Hindu deity Shakti), and with origins like that, it's no surprise that the city is home to many

temples. Whether you're looking for a spiritual experience or you want to take in the architecture, or somewhere in between — there are plenty of temples to explore in the city.

**Kadri Manjunatha Temple** dates back to the 10th or 11th century, and features a bronze idol of Lokeshwar with an inscription that dates to the 10th century. It also has both Hindu and Buddhist origins. The temple has a natural spring at the back. This spring is called Gomukha and it is believed that the water flows from the Bhagirathi River. Devotees take baths in this spring before entering the temple.

**Mangaladevi Temple** was built in the 9th century and is the namesake of this city. Much of the temple's structure is made from wood, and features an impressive central shrine.

**Dharmasthala Temple** is 800 years old and belongs to Hindu's Shaiva sect. These are just a few highlights — there are plenty more temples to check out in Mangalore.

**Kudroli Gokarnath Temple** is also named Kudroli Sri Gokarnanatha Kshetra and is situated in the Kundroli area of Mangalore. It is sacred of Narayana Guru and is devoted to Gokarnanatha, which is a form of Lord Shiva. This temple has recently been renovated with modern facilities. This temple is of Hindu religion and there are many famous Hindu divinities which are kept here. The best time to visit the temple is in Navratras. The Navratras are celebrated for 9 days with full enthusiasm. In this temple, many marriage ceremonies are done.

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17 reviews

Mangalore, Karnataka, India



from INR

7,470

View Deal

**4. Humid climate**



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Nyk9z](#) used under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

If you're a fan of hot weather, then you're in luck, because Mangalore has plenty of it. The city has a tropical monsoon climate, and is generally quite humid, with an average humidity of 75%. This does, of course, vary throughout the year. The most humid time of year is the summer, when the average humidity is around 90%. If you're after a somewhat drier time of year, the winter is the least humid time of year, around 70%. Not surprisingly, winter is peak tourist season, but if you can handle the humidity and the rain in the summer, you're likely to find great deals.

## 5. Kori Rotti



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Nishalns](#) used under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

Those who like to try the local foods during their travels are in luck, because Mangalore is known for a delicious dish. Kori Rotti is a spicy chicken curry with a red chili base. The curry is typically eaten with rotti, which are a sort of thin

and crispy cracker or wafer made from rice. The most traditional way to eat it is to spoon the curry over the wafers so you get a mix of soggy pieces and crunchy pieces, and then eat these using your hands. It's a messy yet delicious way to get to know Mangalorean fare.

## 6. Gajalee



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Sanjoykanneth](#) used under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

Here we have another option for the foodies out there. Gajalee is a one of the most popular seafood restaurants in the area. There is a wide range of dishes on offer, including seafood curry, sea bass fry, and crab masala. But even those who don't like seafood will have options to choose from. There's a great

vegetarian section, as well as kebabs and tandoori. In addition to the delicious food, the restaurant famously sits atop a hill, so you can enjoy a nice view with your meal.

### **Gajalee**

**Address:** Circuit House Compound, Kadri Hills Mangalore, Karnataka, India 575004

**Website:** [Gajalee](#)

**Opening hours:** 11am - 3pm; 6pm - 11pm (daily)

### **7. Panambur Beach**



Source: [Photo](#) by Flickr user [Avinash Bhat](#) used under [CC BY-SA 2.0](#)

One of the most popular beaches in the city, Panambur Beach is a safe and well-maintained beach with plenty of activities to keep you entertained throughout the day. Of course, you can simply relax on the sand, go for a swim, and watch the sun set from the beach. But if you like to be a bit more adventurous, you can also ride a jet ski, go horseback riding, or surfing. The beach also often hosts festivals, with sporting events and sand castle building contests often taking place. It's a great place to go to have some fun in the sun with the whole family.

### **Panambur Beach**

**Address:** Port Trust Panambur, NH 66, near New Mangalore, Mangalore, Karnataka 575010, India

**Website:** [Panambur Beach](#)

**Opening hours:** Mon - Sat: 8am - 7pm; Sun: 24 hours

### **8. Coconut palms**



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Ranjithsiji](#) used under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

Coconut palms, or coconut trees, are found in coastal tropical areas of the world and have been used by humans for many years. The tree and the coconuts themselves have long been used for food, in cosmetics, and as

building material. And, these palms are in abundance in Mangalore. Whether you're walking in the city centre or enjoying a day at the beach, you'll surely spot plenty of these iconic trees. You may even spot coconut farmers climbing these tall trees to collect the fruit.

## **9. Pilikula Nisarga Dhama**



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Ankita g ail](#) used under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

One of the famous attractions of the city, Pilikula Nisarga Dhama is a large park, with plenty of areas to explore. If you fancy a casual stroll, you can walk through the gardens that also feature a lake. You'll pass lush green spaces and beautiful trees and may even spot some wildlife. Speaking of wildlife, there is a zoo where you can see tigers, elephants, and snakes. Or, you can head to Heritage Village which features a house made in a historic style, so you can get a sense of what it would have been like to live here many years ago. The house showcases exhibitions, where you can learn more about the site.

### **Pilikula Nisarga Dhama**

**Address:** Pilikula Rd, Mudushedde, Post, Vamanjoor, Mangalore, Karnataka 575028, India

**Website:** [Pilikula Nisarga Dhama](#)

### **10. Surfing Ashram**



Source: [Pxfuel](#)

Calling all surfers! This retreat is perfect for you if you want to catch some waves while also experiencing the culture of Mangalore. Here, you will explore the local surfing spots, including more secluded areas, so you can surf the day away. And when you're not surfing, you can go kayaking, wakeboarding, or even take a bicycle out on the town. The retreat includes wifi, two vegetarian meals a day, and refreshments. There is also meditation and yoga practice. Everyone is welcome to take part, but there are some rules to follow, such as no alcohol and no meat.

### **Surfing Ashram**

**Address:** No. 6, 64, Kolchi Kambla Rd, KolachiKambala, Bappanadu, Mulki, Mangalore, Karnataka 574154

**Website:** [Surfing Ashram](#)

### **11. Tannir Bhavi Beach**

This beach is 12 kilometers (7.4 miles) away from Mangalore and the best way to reach this beach is by private taxi. You can reach this place by crossing the Kuloor Bridge. Another way to reach the beach is to catch the Ferry via Gurupura River from sultan battery. This beach is very clean and not very crowded. You can visit this beach to enjoy the sunset, which is a very beautiful view.

### **Tannir Bhavi Beach**

**Address:** Kasaba Bengre

### **12. NITK Lighthouse**



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Pranavjee](#) used under [CC BY 3.0](#)

This NITK Lighthouse is situated on NITK Beach, only 20 kilometers (12.4 mi) away from Mangalore. This lighthouse was constructed in 1972. You should try to reach here before 5:30pm and climb the lighthouse to see the beautiful

sunset. You can see 20 kilometers (12.4 mi) away from the lighthouse into the distance. It is a beautiful experience and I highly recommend visiting this place.

### **NITK Lighthouse**

**Address:** NITK Lighthouse, NITK Beach Rd, Dodda Kopla, Surathkal, Karnataka 575014

### **13. City Center Mall**

After the religious temples and beaches, you will love the City Center Mall for shopping and amusement. This mall is situated in Hampankatta in Mangalore. This is very huge mall and you can do lots of shopping and eat tons of delicious food here. In this mall there is a shop called Pani Puri, that serve delicious pani puri (Indian food). In this mall there is also a Cineplex, where you can watch the latest movies for a great relaxing afternoon or evening.

### **City Center Mall**

**Address:** K.S. Rao Road, Opposite Harsha, Hampankatta, Mangaluru, Karnataka 575001

### **14. Milagres Church**



Source: [Photo](#) by Wikimedia Commons user [Krishna Mohan](#) used under [CC BY-SA 4.0](#)

This historic Roman Catholic Church is situated in Hampankatta, a locality of Mangalore. This church was built in 1680 and is the oldest church in Mangalore. Inside the church is very peaceful, so I recommend visiting for some quiet time after all of the sightseeing and activities.

### **Milagres Church**

**Address:** Hampankatta, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada district

### **So much to explore in Mangalore**

Mangalore is famous for a wide range of things, from delicious curries to beautiful beaches. So if you're planning a visit to this coastal city, you won't be short of things to do. Start keeping track of the attractions that pique your interest, and get ready to have a blast in Mangalore.

***Any must-sees we missed? Tell us about them in the comments section or write a post [here](#) to help out fellow travelers!***

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