

# discover india

JANUARY  
2017





## PARTICIPATING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS FROM - US, NORWAY, PERU, POLAND AND GERMANY



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Mr. Lars Pascal Reuter



*Dear Students:*

*On behalf of PES Institutions and IUP-India Management Programs, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the 2017 Discover India Tour – A short term study program!*

*We have planned an educational, entertaining and exciting schedule for you in India. You will be visiting the world famous Taj Mahal, one of the 7 wonders of the world, as well as many historic sites in Jaipur, Delhi, Bangalore and Mysore.*

*We have arranged for corporate visits involving plant tours and meetings with company executives.*

*The four companies are:*

- ❖ Bosch – German multinational and electronics company*
- ❖ Infosys – An Indian multinational IT company*
- ❖ Sansera – An engineering and manufacturing company of precision components*
- ❖ TVS – An Indian two-wheeler manufacturer*



# CONTENTS

- Overview
- Schedule
- Inside a country's soul
- Republic of India
- Delhi
- Agra
- Jaipur
- Bengaluru
- Somnathpur Temple
- Mysuru
- TVS and Infosys
- Sansera and Bosch
- Dandiya and Mehndi
- Symposium and Cultural Night
- Presentations and Quiz
- Notes
- References

*The visit will include a symposium with lectures on a variety of topics pertaining to India. The PES-IUP MBA Students have choreographed dandiya and cultural performances on two different evenings. You will also have an opportunity to meet with the alumni of IUP India MBA program.*

*We have prepared this booklet mainly with excerpts from publicly available sources and the companies' official web sites for your reference. This booklet will serve as a quick guide throughout your trip. We look forward to making your trip the most memorable experience.*

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## **Discover India 2017**

### **January 10 – January 20, 2017**

#### **Itinerary:**

Arrive in Delhi on January 10<sup>th</sup>, to be received at the airport by Prashanth Bharadwaj and Divyashree Ravishankar.

#### **North India: January 10 to January 13, 2017**

<b>Tuesday</b> <b>January 10</b>	<b>Arrival in India</b> Overnight stay in Delhi.
<b>Wednesday</b> <b>January 11</b>	<b>Delhi</b> Akshardham is a Hindu temple complex in Delhi. The complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture. Drive around Raj Path – Rajpath is the ceremonial boulevard for the Republic of India. Qutub Minar: It is a UNESCO world heritage site. Overnight stay in Delhi.
<b>Thursday</b> <b>January 12</b>	<b>Agra</b> Early Checkout from the hotel, Drive towards Agra (4-5 hours). <b>Taj Mahal:</b> One of the 7 wonders of the world. Drive to Jaipur, overnight stay in Jaipur.
<b>Friday</b> <b>January 13</b>	<b>Jaipur</b> Amber Fort: One of the principal tourist attractions in Jaipur. Amber Fort is known for its artistic style, blending both Hindu Rajput and Moghul elements. <b>Jantar Mantar:</b> The Jantar Mantar is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments. <b>City Palace:</b> It includes the Chandra Mahal and Mubarak Mahal Palaces and other buildings in a palace complex. Fly to Bangalore, and rest of the stay in Bangalore.

## South India: January 14 to January 20, 2017

<b>Saturday January 14</b>	<b>Bangalore:</b> Bangalore sight-seeing, Bannerghatta National Park. Drive around Vidhana Soudha: It is the seat of the state legislature of Karnataka. PES-IUP Alumini meet.
<b>Sunday January 15</b>	<b>Mysuru:</b> <b>Somnathpur Temple:</b> The Chennakesava Temple located at Somanathapura is one of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. <b>Mysuru Palace:</b> It is the official residence of the Wodeyars – the erstwhile royal family of Mysuru, and also houses two durbar halls (ceremonial meeting hall of the royal court).
<b>Monday January 16</b>	<b>Bangalore:</b> <b>Company Visits:</b> Infosys – An Indian multinational IT company. TVS – An Indian two-wheeler manufacturer.
<b>Tuesday January 17</b>	<b>Company Visits:</b> Sansera Engineering – An engineering and manufacturing company of precision components. Bosch – German multinational engineering and electronics company. Mehndi & Dandiya evening.
<b>Wednesday January 18</b>	<b>Symposium:</b> Seminar on variety of topics about Indian economy, business and culture. <b>Panel Discussion:</b> Management of PES and IUP. Students can ask questions about their experiences and readings pertaining to India. <b>Cultural night:</b> Dance performances by PES-IUP MBA students.
<b>Thursday January 19</b>	Presentation from international students about their experience and learning. Evening in the heart of the city.
<b>Friday January 20</b>	Depart to the airport – Flight to the US/Norway.

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 76° F  
Low 48° F

10-Jan-2017  
Tuesday

**Time**

Norway  
01:30  
USA  
21:20

**Activities**

Arrive at Delhi Airport

**Important Instructions (if any)**

Overnight stay at Delhi

**Dress Code**

Sneakers and comfortable  
clothing recommended for all  
sight-seeing

Check in at the Hotel

Dinner

Wear warm cloths/body  
warmers during travel

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 69° F  
Low 44° F

11-Jan-2017  
Wednesday

**Dress Code**

**Important Instructions (if any)**

**Activities**

**Time**

Breakfast at the hotel

07:30

Leave Hotel

08:30

Visit Akshardham

10:30

Visit to Qutub Minar

12:00

Lunch

14:00

Drive around Raj Path

15:30

Dinner

20:00

Visit Cyber Hub (night life in Delhi)

21:00

Overnight stay in Delhi

Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing

12-Jan-2017 Thursday			
Approximate Temperature High 75° F Low 52° F	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
07:00	Check out from the hotel with packed breakfast		Wear warm clothes/body warmers during travel
12:00	Drive to Agra (4 to 5 hours)		
14:00	Visit to Taj Mahal	Lunch	
21:00	Hotel Check in at Jaipur	Drive to Jaipur (4 to 5 hours)	
21:00	Dinner at Hotel		

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 76° F  
Low 48° F

13-Jan-2017  
Friday

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
07:30	Breakfast at Hotel		
08:30	Check out from the hotel		Wear warm clothes/body warmers during travel
12:00	Visit Amber Fort and elephant ride		
	Visit to City Palace and Jantar Mantar		
13:00		Lunch	
16:00	Shopping		
18:00	Drive to Airport	Dinner on the flight	
22:30	Arrive at Bangalore	<i>Approximate temperature in Bangalore</i> High 87° F Low 56° F	
23:00	Depart from Airport		
00:30	Reach Keys Hotel		
		Hotel check in	

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 87° F  
Low 56° F

14-Jan-2017  
Saturday

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
08:30	Breakfast at Keys hotel		Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing
09:00	Leave from Hotel		
10:00	Visit Bannerghatta National Park	Wild life reserve	
12:45	Drive back to Keys hotel		Business casuals for the alumni meet/dinner
13:00		Lunch at Keys hotel	
14:30	Leave Keys hotel		
15:00	Drive through Vidhana Soudha, shopping in Commercial street		
19:30	Dinner at Glass House (With PES-IUP Alumni)		

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 87° F  
Low 56° F

15-Jan-2017  
Sunday

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
07:00	Breakfast at the Hotel		
08:00	Depart for Mysore with IUP-PES MBA Program		
11:00	Visit Somanathapura (Ancient Temple)		
13:00	Lunch at Lalitha Mahal Palace		
14:30	Visit Mysore Palace		
16:00	Shopping		
17:30	Depart for Bangalore		
20:30	Back to Keys Hotel		
Dinner at Keys hotel			

Sneakers and  
comfortable clothing  
recommended for all  
sight-seeing

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 87° F  
Low 56° F

16-Jan-2017  
Monday

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
08:00	Breakfast at the Hotel		
09:00	Leave Hotel	<i>Please carry stationary for note-taking</i>	IUP T-Shirts Please wear a full shoe (closed-toed) since you will be entering a manufacturing plant
10:30	Company visit - Infosys		
12:30	Lunch in Crown Plaza		
13:30	Drive towards second company visit		
14:15	Company Visit – TVS Motors		
16:15	Drive back to Keys hotel		
17:00	Freshen up – in Keys Hotel		
18:30	Leave Keys hotel for dinner		
19:00	Dinner at the Barbeque Nation		

17-Jan-2017 Tuesday				
Approximate Temperature High 88°F Low 56°F	Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
	06:00	Leave Keys hotel		Yoga pants and t-shirts or comfortable clothing
	06:30 to 07:30	Yoga		
	08:30	Breakfast at Keys		Please wear a full shoe (closed-toed) since you will be entering a manufacturing plant
	09:30	Leave Keys hotel		
	10:30 to 12:30	Company visit - Sansera	<i>Please carry stationary for note-taking!</i>	
	13:00		Quick Lunch	
	14:00 to 15:30	Company visit - Bosch	<i>Please carry stationary for note-taking!</i>	
	16:00	Back to Keys Hotel – Freshen up		Wear casual/comfortable clothes. Avoid expensive clothes
	17:30	Leave Keys Hotel Drive to PESIT South Campus		
	18:00	Mehndi & Dandiya evening		.
	20:30	<b>Dinner at PESIT South Campus</b>		

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 87°F  
Low 55°F

18-Jan-2017  
Wednesday

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
07:45	Breakfast at Hotel		
08:30	Leave Hotel		
09:00 – 10:00	Graduation ceremony for PES-IUP Batch 11 students Meeting with Prof. Jawahar, CEO of PES Institutions		
10:00 – 10:15	Tea Break		
10:15 – 11:45	Symposium: Overview of various topics pertaining to India	<i>Stationery will be provided for note-taking!</i>	Formals
12:00 – 12:45	Discussion on various topics pertaining to India along with PES-IUP MBA students		
13:00	Back to Keys hotel		
13:30	Lunch at Keys hotel		
17:30	Leave from Keys hotel		
18:00	Cultural night: Musical Lecture with Demo, performances by PES-IUP students followed by Dinner (At PESIT South Campus)		Change into Indian attire (optional)

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 88°F  
Low 55°F

19-Jan-2017  
Thursday

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
08:30	Breakfast at Keys hotel		
09:00 – 12:00	<i>Please utilise the time to prepare for your presentation</i>		
12:00	Lunch at Keys hotel		
13:00	Leave Keys hotel		
13:30	Discover India - Quiz		
14:00	Group Presentation about your experience in India	<i>Please bring your presentations in a thumb drive</i>	
16:00	Cricket/Basketball if time permits		
17:00	Back to Keys		
20:00	Dinner at Keys Hotel		
21:00	Drive Towards UB City (Night life in Bangalore)		Comfortable clothing

Approximate  
Temperature  
High 88°F  
Low 55°F

20-Jan-2017  
Friday

Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)
07:30	Breakfast at Keys hotel	
08:00	Drive to airport	<i>Please hand over phones, adapters and other things to one of the representative from PES-IUP</i>



# INSIDE A COUNTRY'S SOUL

India, also known as "Bharat," is the birth place of the Indus Valley civilization (2500 B.C.) which is considered to be one of the oldest civilizations in the world. It is the 7th largest country by size and 2nd in terms of population, next to China, making it the largest democracy in the world. India is also known by the name "Hindustan" meaning "the land of Hindus," but the official name "India" was given by the British who originally came to the country as traders. India is a country of great diversity. It is so diverse and rich in culture that a person can see a difference in every 10 miles travelled.

Being the land of Buddha and Gandhi, India is noted for being a country which guides towards the path of truth and non-violence, which is considered to be amongst the most important goals of human life. India has been known for its riches for ages. The land is blessed with an enormous amount of natural resources which has caught the eye of many emperors and empires throughout history. Starting from Alexander the Great in the year 320 B.C. up to the British who ruled India from the 1700s to 1947, India had been under the reign of several foreign rulers who were drawn in by its abundant wealth. During the 1400's the craze to find a sea route to India was at its peak and the famous navigator Christopher Columbus, who embarked on a journey to find India, ended up finding what is now North America.

India has been ruled by leaders of many faiths and religions. Rulers of Aryan, Greek, Turkish, Afghan, Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, and Christian descent have ruled India at some point in history. Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, and Akbar are some of the most noteworthy kings and some of their policies and principles have been adopted in the modern day Indian constitution.

India has always been a nation of enterprises, due to its abundant wealth. Since the time of the Indus Valley civilization, there is evidence that the people of India have had trade relations with the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians, with cotton and gold being their chief exports. Present day India, on the other hand, is a mixed economy. Elements of socialism and capitalism can be seen, while Indian government frames its policy.

In the field of science and technology, India successfully launched a mission to Mars in its maiden attempt in 2014, thus joining the elite clubs of nations having done so.

India is a diverse country with followers of several different faiths. The modern day Indian constitution recognizes India as a secular nation with no official state religion, unlike many other developing countries in the region.

India's culture is beautiful and tries to address every minute aspect of human well-being. Sadguru, one of the most famous mystics in India says that, "Every culture is valuable to that particular population largely for emotional and territorial reasons, but the significance of Indian culture is that it is a scientific process towards human liberation and well-being. No other culture has looked at a human being with as much depth and understanding as this culture has. No other culture has looked at it as a science and created methods to evolve a person into his ultimate nature. We know if you do certain things, this will happen to a human being. To put it very bluntly, I would say we have technologies as to how to create an enlightened being."

At present, India is one of the youngest nations in the world, with the average age of its population being as low as 24 years of age. With enormous human resources at its disposal, India is experiencing times like never before. The Government of India, having realized this, is working tirelessly to make plans to educate and prepare the young people to build the country. Many research reports demonstrate that India is slated to play a significant role in the global economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

India is a country of many contradictions. It is home to the world's largest mansion ever built for a single family, but at the same time there are people who live on less than a dollar a day. Having received their independence from the British only 70 years ago, India's current obstacles include poverty, overpopulation and corruption. Although India's progress has been remarkable over this time, a lot still needs to be done.

Visiting a country like India is an invaluable experience for a business student. India is a melting pot with abundant opportunities waiting to be tapped, unlike many western economies whose markets have saturated. With a lot of young people at hand and improved business regulations, India remains one of the brightest spots in the global economy. With a visit to India, one can certainly get insights on how an emerging country like India works and how a person can transform by incorporating the best elements of Indian culture into their life. There are numerous issues at hand in India and so many people are living in poverty around the globe. As future leaders and CEOs of corporations, business graduates have a responsibility in ensuring that sustainable business development strategies get implemented properly in order to make the world a better place. India is probably the best place for business students to start their learning and work that can help the entire world.



# REPUBLIC OF INDIA



National Anthem: "Jana Gana Mana " is the national anthem of India. Written in Bengali, it is the first of five stanzas of a Brahmo hymn composed and scored by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore. National Flag: The Tricolor Saffron embodies courage, sacrifice, and the spirit of renunciation. White symbolizes unity, purity, and peace. Green represents fertility and prosperity of the land. The 'Chakra' is the symbol of law and progress. The 24 spokes symbolize twenty-four hours of the day.

National Emblem: With four lions perched on a circular platform engraved with four small animals, the lions symbolize power, courage and victory. The four animals are elephant, a bull, a horse and a lion. The animals are separated by wheels known as Dharma Chakras or wheels of righteousness, which epitomizes the triumph of righteousness, having twenty-four spokes representing the hours in a day.

- Motto : Satyameva Jayate, "Truth Alone Triumphs".
- Independence from United Kingdom.
- Official Language : Hindi.

Geography Area: 32,87,263 sq. km (1,269,346 sq mi).

Capital: New Delhi.

Main Cities of India: New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

Economy: The service sector contributes to 45% in 2015(estd), the industrial sector 29.7% and the agricultural sector 17%. India is also the fourth largest start-up hub in the world with over 19,000 start-ups in 2015-16.

Currency: Indian rupee.

Main Companies: Reliance, Tata Consultancy Services, Indian Tobacco Company, Coal India, Infosys, Wipro, Tata Motors, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, etc.

India is the 7th-largest economy by market exchange rates, with its average annual GDP growth rate of 7.6% in the year 2015-2016. India is one of the world's fastest growing economies.

Population: 1,293,057,000(2016).

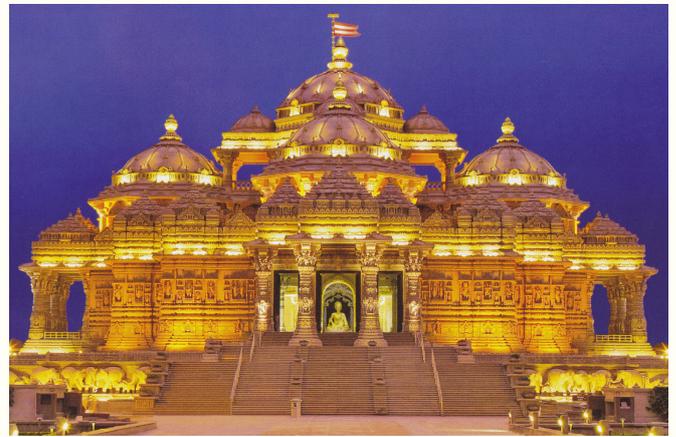
# DELHI - CAPITAL OF INDIA

New Delhi is the capital city of India. It is second most populated city in the world. It houses India's Parliament i.e Lok Sabha (House of People or lower house) and Rajya Sabha (Council of states or Upper house). New Delhi has been capital of India since medieval times. It served as capital of two prominent kingdoms (Delhi Sultanates and Mughals) who ruled India until the 18th century.

Akshardham is a Hindu temple complex in Delhi, India. Also referred to as “Delhi Akshardham” or “Swaminarayan Akshardham”, the complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture. The creation and the making of this temple were moderated and supervised by an organization named BAPS (Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha) Around 3000 volunteer workers and 7000 established artisans helped this organization to build this beautiful temple. It was officially inaugurated on 6th November 2005.

Qutb Minar, (also spelled Qutub Minar) is the tallest brick minaret in the world. Qutb Minar, along with the ancient and medieval monuments surrounding it, form the Qutb complex, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Rajpath (meaning “King's Way”) is the ceremonial boulevard in New Delhi, Republic of India that runs from Rashtrapati Bhavan on Raisina Hill through Vijay Chowk and India Gate to National Stadium, Delhi. The avenue is lined on both sides by huge lawns, canals and rows of trees. Considered to be one of the most important roads in India, the annual Republic Day parade takes place here on 26 January. Janpath crosses the road. Rajpath runs in east-west direction. Roads from Connaught Place, the financial center of Delhi, run into Rajpath from north.



# AGRA

The architectural heritage Agra, a charmed city that boasts of the most splendid monuments in the world is located on the banks of the river Yamuna in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, India. Agra is the home of three UNESCO World Heritage sites namely the TajMahal, Agra Fort and FatehpurSikri.

It is largely recognized as a city of the Mughul Empire. Although the city has been founded much before the time of Sikandar Lodi, Agra came into light during the 1504. Since then many great rulers like Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb and later the British took over Agra.



During the rule of Akbar, (1556 to 1605 A.D.) Agra earned fame all over the world and was counted as one of the greatest and beautiful cities of Medieval India. Emperor Akbar constructed many beautiful buildings such as the Fatehpur Sikri and Agra Fort.

World famous TajMahal was constructed by Shahjahan in the sweet memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz. Agra earned world fame because of TajMahal. Shah Jahan's period was remembered as a golden period as it was in this period the construction of good buildings and for their magnificent architecture was recognized.

# TAJ MAHAL

The Taj Mahal is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for reasons more than just looking magnificent. It's the history of Taj Mahal that adds a soul to its magnificence; a soul that is filled with love, loss, remorse, and love again.

The Taj Mahal that was built by Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal who died during the birth of their 14<sup>th</sup> child, Gauhara Begum. The court chronicles of Shah Jahan's grief illustrate the love story traditionally held as an inspiration for Taj Mahal. The principal mausoleum was completed in 1648 and the surrounding buildings and garden were finished five years later.



In this world this edifice has been made; to display thereby the creator's glory. It is the most graceful and extravagant monument found in India. It is built with pure white marble that takes different shades at different times of the day. It is best seen on the full moon night when the monument shines with its white silver glory. Taj Mahal is widely recognized as “the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage.” TajMahal is the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Persian, Turkish and Indian architectural styles. The construction of TajMahal started in the year 1631. Masons, stone-cutters, in-layers, carvers, painters, calligraphers, dome-builders and other artisans were requisitioned from the whole of the empire and also from Central Asia and Iran and it took approximately 22 years to build what we see today. An epitome of love, it made use of the services of 22,000 laborers and 1,000 elephants. The monument was built entirely out of white marble, which was brought in from all over India and central Asia. It was finally completed in the year 1653.

Jaipur, is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan. It was founded on 18 November 1727 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the ruler of Amber, after whom the city has been named. The city today has a population of 3.1 million. Jaipur is also known as Pink City and Paris of India.

Jaipur is called the Pink City because at that time, architecture of the town was very advanced and certainly the best in Indian Subcontinent. In 1853, when the Prince of Wales visited Jaipur, the whole city was painted pink to welcome him during the regime of Sawai Ram Singh. Today, avenues remain painted in pink, and provide a distinctive appearance to the city.

Jaipur has much to offer visitors, everything from pageants and festivals to extraordinarily clad people, a wealth of handicrafts, a royal legacy of palaces, and sightseeing that will occupy their time. All of Jaipur is an architectural gem. Should the visitors simply choose to walk around the streets of the old city they will indeed be taken back in time.

# JAIPUR



Jaipur is a major tourist destination in India, forming a part of the Golden Triangle. In the 2008 Conde Nast Traveller Readers Choice Survey, Jaipur was ranked the 7th best place to visit in Asia. The Presidential Suite at the Raj Palace Hotel, billed at USD 45,000 per night, was listed in second place on CNN's World's 15 most expensive hotel suites in 2012. Visitor attractions include the Hawa Mahal, Jal Mahal, City Palace, Amber Fort, Jantar Mantar, Nahargarh Fort, Jaigarh Fort, Galtaji etc. The Jantar Mantar observatory and Amber Fort are one of the World Heritage Sites. Hawa Mahal is a five-storey pyramidal shaped monument with 953 windows that rises 15 metres (50 ft) from its high base.

## CITY PALACE

Located in the heart of the Pink City Jaipur, the City Palace was where the King reigned from. This palace also includes the famous 'Chandra Mahal' and 'Mubarak Mahal', and other buildings which form a part of the palace complex. The palace is located towards the North-East side of central Jaipur and has many courtyards and buildings. The palace was built between 1729 and 1732 AD by Sawai Jai Singh II. He ruled in Amber, planned, built the outer walls of the palace and later rulers added to the architecture of this palace. These additions have been known to take place right up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



# AMBER FORT

Amber Fort is located in Amer (a town with an area of 4 square kilometres (1.5 sq mi), 11 kilometres (6.8 mi) from Jaipur, Rajasthan state, India. It is one of the principal tourist attractions on the area of Jaipur, located high on a hill.

Etymology – Amer or Amber Fort's name is derived from Amba, the Mother Goddess.

Holding a history as old as seven centuries this place vibrates with its legendary past. Although many of the early structures have been literally ruined, but at the same time, those dating from 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards are remarkably well preserved by sincere efforts. The palace houses a Kali Temple also called Shila Devi Temple, famous for its mysterious history and the huge silver lions. It is a gorgeous temple featuring silver doors with raised relief. According to a legend, Raja Man Singh I had worshiped the Goddess for a victory over the rulers of Bengal. The Goddess appeared in the Raja's dream and ordered him to recover her statue lying under sea near Jessore (now in Bangladesh) and install it in a befitting temple. True enough, after subjugating the enemies the Raja recovered the statute from the bed of the sea. The temple is called after Shila Devi, “shila” meaning stone slab. Like all temples this too has an image of Ganesha on the doorway, carved from a single piece of coral.



The City Palace is a landmark in Jaipur and is also a very popular tourist hotspot. Apart from the regal architecture, the palace offers a stunning view of the Pink City and also an insight into the rich heritage of a bygone era.



# *Jantar Mantar*      *“The magical device”*

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Etymology – The term 'Jantar Mantar' is derived from the Sanskrit word-'Yantra Mantra' meaning instruments and formulae. The 'Yantra Mantra' literally means 'Magical Device'. The Jantar Mantar was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur and the Rajput ruler of Amber, between 1728 and 1734. He took nearly seven years to finish the Jantar Mantar.

It features the world's largest stone sun dial and is a UNESCO World Heritage site. Located near City Palace and Hawa Mahal of Jaipur, the monument features masonry, stone and brass instruments that were built using astronomy and instrument design principles of ancient Hindu Sanskrit texts. The instruments allow the observation of astronomical positions with the naked eye.

The observatory consists of 13 different instruments of various geometrical forms for calculating the time of day, the heights of heavenly bodies, predicting eclipses and the situations of constellations. These instruments are of gigantic sizes so that accurate readings can be obtained. The instruments can make accurate measurements within a second.

Jantar Mantar contains a sun dial and an enormous hemisphere on the northern wall. The colossal Samrat Jantar is the sun dial that is 90 feet high and its shadow is carefully contrived to tell the time of the day. The small domed cupola (chhatra) at the top is used for predicting eclipses and the coming of monsoons. Till date, the instruments of Jantar Mantar are used for forecasting weather, the duration of seasons, the intensity of the monsoon, and the prospects of flood or famine.

The Jantar Mantar stands as a testimony to the wisdom of the former epoch and awaits the visit of every tourist.

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# The High Tech Hub

# KARNATAKA



# Bengaluru



**Etymology** – The name Bangalore represents an anglicized version of the Kannada language. The earliest reference to the name “Bengaluru” was found in a ninth century Western Ganga Dynasty stone inscription on a “vīragallu” literally meaning, “hero stone”, a rock edict extolling the virtues of a warrior.

Bangalore is the capital of the Indian State of Karnataka. Located on the Deccan Plateau in the south-eastern part of Karnataka, Bangalore is India's third-most populous city and fifth-most populous urban agglomeration. Bangalore is well known as a hub for India's information technology sector. It is among the top 10 preferred entrepreneurial locations in the world. A succession of South Indian dynasties ruled the region of Bangalore until 1537 AD. Kempegowda — a feudatory ruler under the Vijayanagara Empire—established a mud fort considered to be the foundation of modern Bangalore. Following transitory occupation by the Marāthās and Mughals, the city remained under the Mysore kingdom, which is now a part of the Indian state of Karnataka. Bangalore continued to be a cantonment of the British and major city of the Princely State of Mysore which existed as a nominally sovereign entity of the British Raj. Following the independence of India in 1947, Bangalore became the capital of Mysore state, and remained capital when the new Indian state of Karnataka was formed in 1956. With a GDP of \$ 83 billion, Bangalore is listed 4<sup>th</sup> among the top 15 cities contributing to India's overall GDP.

Known as both the “Garden City” and “The Silicon Valley of India”, Bangalore is a techie's paradise, boasting the highest concentration of IT companies in the country. Bangalore is home to many well-recognized colleges and research institutions in India. Numerous public sector heavy industries, technology companies, aerospace, telecommunications, and defence organizations are located in the city. Bangalore is known as the Silicon Valley of India because of its position as the nation's leading IT exporter. A demographically diverse city, Bangalore is a major economic and cultural hub and the second fastest growing major metropolis in India

## Climate

Bangalore is in the heart of the Mysore Plateau. The elevation of the city is about 913 meters above sea level. The city is situated on the south-east region of India. The highest point is Vidyaranyapura Doddabettahalli, which is 962 m. Bangalore receives 800 million litres of rainfall. Streets lined with trees and the greenery in the city makes it a scenic sight.

Bangalore usually enjoys a more moderate climate throughout the year.

Winter: November to January (with December being the coldest month). The coolest month is January.

An average low temperature: 15.1 °C.

Summer: February to May (peak temperature is during April and May). The hottest month is April.

An average high temperature: 33.6 °C.

The highest temperature recorded ever: 38.9 °C (March 1931).

Monsoon: June to October (the heaviest rains are typically between June and August).

## Culture

Bangalore is the melting pot of a number of cultures & traditions, the city's 62% population is considered as immigrants is making Bangalore as one of the most ethnically diverse cities in India. Bangalore with the advent of liberalization, the emergence IT & BPO, the culture went through a drastic change. The most celebrated traditional festivals in Bangalore are Dasara, Karaga, Deepavali, Ganesh Chaturthi, Ugadi, Sankranti, Eid ul-Fitr, and Christmas. Classical music and dance recitals are widely held throughout the year and particularly during the Ramanavami and Ganesha Chaturthi festivals.

Bangalore has a wide and varied mix of restaurant types and cuisines. Among those, Udupi restaurants are very popular and serve predominantly vegetarian, regional cuisine.

Besides Kannada, other major languages spoken in the city are English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi. 80% of Bangalore's population is Hindu. Muslims comprise 13% of the population. Christians and Jains account for 6% and 1% of the population are Anglo-Indians who form a substantial group within the city.

Bangalore is also called as the “Pub Capital of India” and is one of the premier places to hold international rock concerts.





## **Education**

The western system of education was introduced during the rule of Mumtaz Ali Krishna Rao Wodeyar, when two schools were established in Bangalore. Subsequently, Wesleyan Mission established a school in 1851 and the Bangalore High School which was started by the Government in 1858.

In post-independent India, schools for young children are mainly based on the kindergarten form of education. Primary and secondary education in Bangalore is offered by various schools which are affiliated to one of the boards of education, such as the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC), ICSE, CBSE, IB and NIOS. Schools in Bangalore are either government run or are private (both aided and non-aided by the government). After completing their secondary education, students either attend Pre University (PUC) or continue High School in one of three streams – Arts, Commerce or Science. Alternatively; students may also enrol in Diploma courses. Upon completing the required coursework, students enrol in general or professional degrees in universities. The Bangalore University, established in 1886, provides affiliation to about 500 colleges, with a total student enrolment exceeding 300,000. The university has two campuses within Bangalore – Jnanabharathi and Central College.

# BANNERGHATTA BIOLOGICAL PARK



The Bannerghatta Biological Park, popularly known as BBP, has been an integral part of Bannerghatta National Park and emerged out as an independent establishment during the year 2002. It is in order to meet the growing demand for eco-recreation, eco-tourism and conservation, an area of 545.00 Ha of forest from National park was set aside to constitute as Biological Park originally and later extended to 731.88 Ha

Bannerghatta Biological Park is located about 22 kms south of Bengaluru city. It is one among the few places in the world where wilderness is preserved so close to a big city. It is having different units such as Zoo, Safari, Butterfly Park and Rescue Centre (Conservation of captive animals)

## FLORA & FAUNA

This type of forest is the mixed deciduous forest with canopy cover upto 35%. The type of trees found here are Neem, Tamarind, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Sandalwood, Silver Oak, Mango, Babool and Teak.

The Fauna found here are:

Mammals- Elephant, Leopard, Bison, Chital, Sambar, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Wild Dog, Jackal, Mouse Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Striped Hyena, Porcupine.

Birds-Peafowl, Grey Jungle Fowl, Partridges, Quails, Flycatchers, Wood Peckers, Ibis, Storks, Sunbirds, Flower-Peckers, Thrushes, Eagles, Cuckoos, Parakeets, Orioles, Minivets, Wagtails.

## Things to do

- 1. Zoo:** This was started in a very modest way in the form of "Picnic corner" during the year 1971 in order to provide the picnic facilities to the urban population leaving in the vicinity of Bengaluru. The area of the zoo is a saddle between the hampakadham hill and Mirza hill in the Bannerghatta Sandal Reserve.
- 2. Safari:** Safari in the natural forest is expedition to observe the free range wild animals in their natural habitat. The visitors in the secured safari vehicle are allowed inside the safari, will have the thrill of wilderness by seeing them in the midst of the forest through a keen and closed observation. The Bannerghatta Biological Park is one of the pioneers in providing this facility to the visiting public.
- 3. Butterfly park:** Butterflies have a special place in the insect world. The names such as "Flying Jewels" indicate that butterflies are considered as being beautiful, elusive and fascinating. The Park was conceptualized as one integrated center that would support education, conservation and research activities with exclusive focus on butterflies as flagship ambassadors of conservation.

A study reported 48 species of butterflies in various seasons at Bannerghatta Biological Park. Thirty species of butterflies belong to five families viz., Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae, Lycaenide and Hesperidae were breeding in different seasons under captive conditions and released into the conservatory dome.

# SOMNATHPURA (ANCIENT TEMPLE)



The **Chennakesava Temple** located at Somanathapura is one of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. The temple was built by Soma, a *Dandanayaka* (lit, "commander") in 1268 C.E. under Hoysala king Narasimha III, when the Hoysala Empire was the major power in South India.

## Deity and Sculptures :

The ceiling of the *mantapa* (hall) is supported by lathe turned pillars, a standard feature in Hoysala constructions. Between pillars, the ceiling is domical and intricately decorated. These decorations could include multi-petalled lotuses, banana bud motifs based on stepped ponds and snake like (*ananta*) knots (symbolising eternity). Of the three shrines, one shrine has the image of the god Keshava, but the image is missing from the sanctum. The other two shrines house images of Janardhana and Venugopala (all three images are forms of the Hindu god Vishnu). This is strictly a Vaishnava temple and there are no depictions of any forms of the Hindu god Shiva. Other sculptures include depictions of affluence of that age including members of the royal family riding richly decorated chariots, soldiers and commoners riding horses, camel drawn vehicles, dancers, musicians, hunters armed with bows and arrows and accompanied by their dogs, all heading for a hunt. There are sculptures of royal palaces protected by armed guards, intricate carvings of jewellery, such as pendants, necklaces, waistbands and rings and of woman sporting hair styles that were in vogue. The names of many architects and sculptors are etched on stone from which it is evident that the artists were both local and from outside the region. Famous among them are the locals such as Ruvari Mallithamma, Masanithamma, Chameya, Rameya, Chaudeya and Nanjeya while Pallavachari and Cholavachari are prominent artists from Tamil country.

The temple is housed inside an impressive high-walled enclosure and the entrance to the complex is through a porch with tall lathe-turned pillars. The material used for the temple is soapstone (Green schist). The Keshava temple stands out as one of the finest, the Hoysala architects produced. Its symmetrical architecture, fine sculptures on equally prominent shrines, and panel sculptures form a cloister that speak of good taste. While there are Hoysala temples with better sculpture and others with better architecture, this temple satisfies all requirements.

# MYSURU

Mysore palace is situated in the city of Mysuru in southern India. It is the official residence of the Wodeyars – the erstwhile royal family of Mysuru, and also houses two durbar halls (ceremonial meeting hall of the royal court). When the Wodeyars took over Mysuru in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, they built a Wooden Palace inside the Old fort. This original Palace underwent renovation several times. The Wooden Palace is said to have got burnt during the time of the wedding of the Princess Jayalakshammanni. It is only in 1897 that a plan was commissioned to build a new palace. A plan for constructing an exotic palace was commissioned by the Maharaja Krishnarajendra Wodeyar IV to the British Architect Henry Irving. It took 15 long year to finish the architecture.

Finally, the grand Mysore Palace was completed in 1912.

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

The architectural style of the palace is commonly described as Indo-Saracenic and blends together Hindu, Muslim, Rajput, and Gothic styles of architecture. It is a three – storied stone structure, with marble domes and a 145ft five – storied tower. The palace is surrounded by a large garden.

The three-storied stone building of fine gray granite with deep pink marble domes was designed by Henry Irving.



The façade has seven expensive arches and two smaller ones flanking the central arch, which is supported by tall pillars. Above the central arch is an impressive sculpture of Gajalakshmi, the goddess of wealth, prosperity, good luck, and abundance with her elephants.

Every autumn, the Palace is the venue for the famous Mysore Dasara festival, during which leading artists perform on a stage setup in the palace grounds. On the tenth day of the festival Vijayadashami, a parade with caparisoned elephants and other floats from originate the palace grounds.

Dasara ia the most extravagant festival of Mysuru. The Dasara festival is celebrated in the month of September and October of each year. The festival celebrates and commemorates the victory of the great Goddess Durga, after she slew the demon, Mahishasura, and thereby, symbolizing the triumph of good over evil according to Hindu mythology. Some call her Chamundeshwari. This festival has been celebrated by the Wodeyars at Srirangapatna from 1610 and in Mysuru with great pomp from 1799 and the tradition still is carried on although the scale of the celebrations has diminished. The Dasara festivities have become an integral part of the culture and life in Mysuru. To Celebrate this festival, the Palace of Mysore is illuminated with more than 96,000 lights bulbs during that two month period.





# Infosys®

POWERED BY INTELLECT  
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Infosys is an Indian multinational corporation that provides business consulting, information technology and outsourcing services. It has its main headquarter in Bengaluru, Karnataka. Infosys was co-founded in 1981 by 7 Engineers N. R. Narayana Murthy, Nandan Nilekani, N. S. Raghavan, S. Gopalakrishnan, S. D. Shibulal, K. Dinesh and Ashok Arora after they resigned from Patni Computer Systems. The company was incorporated as "Infosys Consultants Pvt Ltd." with a capital of 10,000 or US\$250 (equivalent to about \$652 in 2015) in Model Colony, Pune as the registered office. It signed its first client, Data Basics Corporation, in New York City. In 1983, the company's corporate headquarters was relocated from Pune to Bengaluru.

Infosys is the third-largest Indian IT services company by 2016 revenues, and the fifth largest employer of H-1B visa professionals in the United States in FY 2013. On 15 February 2015, its market capitalization was ₹263,735 crores (\$42.51 billion), making it India's sixth largest publicly traded company.



TVS Motor Company is the third largest two-wheeler manufacturer in India, with a revenue of Rs.11,516 Cr (\$1.7 billion) in 2015-16. It is the flagship company of the Rs. 40,000 Cr (\$6 billion, in 2014-15) TVS Group. The company has an annual sales of 2.5 million units and an annual capacity of over 3 million vehicles. TVS Motor Company is also the 2nd largest exporter in India with exports to over 60 Countries.

TVS Motor Company Ltd (TVS Motor), member of the TVS Group, is the largest company of the group in terms of size and turnover, with more than 2.8 crore (28 million) customers riding a TVS bike. The company has four manufacturing plants, three located in India (Hosur in Tamil Nadu, Mysore in Karnataka and Nalagarh in Himachal Pradesh) and one in Indonesia at Karawang.

TVS Motor's strength lies in design and development of new products. We at TVS deliver total customer satisfaction by anticipating customer need and presenting quality vehicles at the right time and at the right price. The customer and his ever changing need is our continuous source of inspiration. We have proved time and again that this sense of responsiveness along with a penchant for quality is a winning formula. The company has many firsts to its credit including the fact that we launched seven vehicles on the same day - a rare feat in Automotive history.



Yoga is a group of physical, mental, and spiritual practices or disciplines which originated in ancient India. There is a broad variety of Yoga schools, practices, and goals in Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. Among the most well-known types of yoga are Hatha yoga and Raja yoga.



The origins of yoga have been speculated to date back to pre-Vedic Indian traditions, it is mentioned in the Rigveda, but most likely developed around the sixth and fifth centuries BCE, in ancient India's ascetic and śramaṇa movements. The chronology of earliest texts describing yoga-practices is unclear, variously credited to Hindu Upanishads and Buddhist Pali Canon, probably of third century BCE or later. The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali date from the first half of the 1st millennium CE, but only gained prominence in the West in the 20th century. Hatha yoga texts emerged around the 11th century with origins in tantra.

Yoga gurus from India later introduced yoga to the west following the success of Swami Vivekananda in the late 19th and early 20th century. In the 1980s, yoga became popular as a system of physical exercise across the Western world. Yoga in Indian traditions, however, is more than physical exercise; it has a meditative and spiritual core. One of the six major orthodox schools of Hinduism is also called Yoga, which has its own epistemology and metaphysics, and is closely related to Hindu Samkhya philosophy.

Many studies have tried to determine the effectiveness of yoga as a complementary intervention for cancer, schizophrenia, asthma, and heart disease. The results of these studies have been mixed and inconclusive, with cancer studies suggesting none to unclear effectiveness, and others suggesting yoga may reduce risk factors and aid in a patient's psychological healing process. On December 1, 2016, Yoga was listed as UNESCO's Intangible cultural heritage.



Sansera is one of the highly exclusive band of engineering companies globally that builds its own CNC-SPMs, allowing its customers to benefit from a dual advantage - cost-effectiveness and enhanced machining capabilities. Its vast machine pool and an expert engineering team with the highest level of technical and professional competence produce products that are complex and meet the high quality standard of its customers. Its product portfolio encompasses components ranging from 15 grams - 12 kgs such as to crank shaft assemblies, Rocker arms, Gear shifter forks, Common Rail, Connecting rods, etc. Sansera has 7 state-of-the-art manufacturing

and machining plants and a turnover of more than USD 100 million. Its certifications include ISO/TS 16949:2009 TUV Nord, Certified ISO 14001:2004 (EMS) & 18001:2007 (OHSAS) TUV Nord Certified, and enjoys long standing relationships with its customers.



Its forge shop has capabilities of developing new parts in the shortest possible time, Sansera consistently offers the best forging solutions to our customers. Apart from our group companies M/s Gearock Forge Pvt Ltd and M/S Fitwell Forging, Sansera has 2 in-house forging facilities at Pune plant and also at Panthnagar plant ensuring on-time manufacturing and delivery of our products to our customers. Sansera Engineering makes various automotive parts like connecting rods, shafts, crank shafts, gear shift forks, etc. for its customer list.



Robert Bosch is a German multinational engineering and electronics company headquartered in Gerlingen, near Stuttgart, Germany. It is the world's largest supplier of automotive components measured by 2011 revenues.



**BOSCH**

Invented for life

The company was founded by Robert Bosch in Stuttgart in 1886. Bosch is 92% owned by Robert Bosch Stiftung.

Bosch's core products are automotive components (including brakes, controls, electrical drives, electronics, fuel systems, generators, starter motors and steering systems), industrial products (including drives and controls, packaging technology and consumer goods) and building products (including household appliances, power tools, security systems and thermotechnology)

In India, Bosch is a leading supplier of technology and services in the areas of Mobility Solutions, Industrial Technology, Consumer Goods, and Energy and Building Technology. Additionally, Bosch has in India the largest development center outside Germany, for end to end engineering and technology solutions.

The Bosch Group operates in India through nine companies, viz, Bosch Limited, Bosch Chassis Systems India Limited, Bosch Rexroth India Limited, Bosch Engineering and Business Solutions Private Limited, Bosch Automotive Electronics India Private Limited, Bosch Electrical Drives India Private Limited, BSH Home Appliances Private Limited, ETAS Automotive India Private Ltd. and Robert Bosch Automotive Steering India Pvt. Ltd. In India, Bosch set-up its manufacturing operation in 1951, which has grown over the years to include 15 manufacturing sites, and seven development and application centers. Bosch Group in India employs over 30,000 associates and generated consolidated revenue of about Rs.17,022 crores in 2015 of which Rs. 12,100 crores from third party. The Group in India has close to 14,000 research and development associates.



# MEHNDI

Mehndi or *henna* is a paste that is bought in a cone-shaped tube and is made into designs for men and women. *Mehndi* is derived from the Sanskrit word *mendhika*. The use of mehndi and turmeric is described in the earliest Hindu Vedic ritual books

For over five thousand years, henna has served as a symbol of good luck, health and sensuality in the Arab world. The plant has been associated with positive vibes and provides a link to an ancient age full of good and bad spirits, Baraka and Jnoun. Generations of women have used a paste made primarily of dried ground henna leaves to cover their hands and feet with designs ranging from simple shapes to intricate geometric patterns designed to ward off evil, promote fertility and attract good energy.

Practiced mainly in India and the Arab world, mehndi or henna is the application of as a temporary form of skin decoration, popularized in the West by Indian cinema and entertainment industry, the people in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Maldives also use mehndi. Mehndi decorations became fashionable in the West in the late 1990s, where they are called *henna tattoos*

# DANDIYA:

Dandiya Raas is the traditional folk dance of Gujarat, India. It is associated with scenes of Holi and Raas of Radha and Krishna at Brindavan, along with, Garba. Garba is a featured dance of Navaratri evenings in Western India. During Navaratri festival, in most of the cities of Gujarat and Maharashtra people get together and perform the Garba dance.

What marks out Dandiya different from the rest is the use of colorful sticks, vibrant colored dresses, the scope it offers for improvisation, innovation, creativity and a large number of performers at any single event. As for the sticks, there are traditionally made of bamboo and come in various colors. The striking of the sticks should be in sync with the music played at the rhythmic intervals which are the markers time. These sticks are called Dandiya, plural of Dandi in Hindi, which means stick. There are many other dances in different parts of India, where sticks and bamboos are used to assist measured movements in tune with music.

For instance, the North-East states of India use bamboo and bamboo sticks for a large number of dances. Kolatam and Kolkali are the same as Dandiya, in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala respectively.



INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
OF PENNSYLVANIA

## Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP)

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA is largest of the state-owned universities in the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. It was founded in 1875 with 225 students in one building. Since then, it has grown in size and stature to today's global center of learning with over 13,000 students from every corner of the world pursuing degrees in over 100 undergraduate majors with a variety of internship and study-abroad programs, more than 40 master's degree programs, and ten programs leading to the doctoral degree. IUP's range of opportunities and quality of instruction are characteristic of any big U.S. university; yet at IUP, close/one-to-one relationships develop within the teaching framework, and a strong sense of community prevails.

### *The Eberly College of Business and Information Technology*

The Eberly College of Business and Information Technology at IUP enrolls approximately 2,200 students. The size of the student body allows the College to offer a lot of program options including Accounting, Business Education, Business Technology Support, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, Finance, General Management, Human Resource Management, International Business, Management Information System, Marketing and Supply Chain Management.

The Eberly College is accredited by AACSB International, the premier accrediting agency for collegiate business programs. **Only about 5% of all colleges and universities worldwide hold AACSB International accreditation.** Eberly College of Business and Information Technology has been included in the Princeton Review's *Best Business Schools* guidebook for the seventh consecutive year.

### **PES-IUP Partnership**

PES University and IUP have collaborated since 2005 to offer both the MBA and BBA/BBM/BS in Business degrees from Indiana University of Pennsylvania

The program provides an excellent opportunity for students to enhance their careers by helping them gain knowledge and skills in various aspects of business management. The program incorporates a unique modular design and a combination of lecture sessions and industry interactions.

The program offers the opportunity for students to start their MBA or BBA/BBM/BS in India and complete it at IUP in the U.S., combining the cost/value advantages of studying in India with the global exposure and the opportunities of studying and working in the U.S.

**Mission:**

To provide students with a sense of history, an understanding of values and ethics, a commitment to law and morality, an appreciation of human creativity and an analytical inquiring mind.

**Vision:**

To create professionally superior and ethical strong global workforce.

**Quality Policy:**

Our quality policy is to develop highly skilled human resources with the ability to adapt to an intellectually and technologically changing environment with the participative efforts of the management, staff, students and parents.

In 1972, PES was founded with just over 40 students in a rented gymnasium in Bangalore. Today, PES has more than 20,000 students spread across four different campuses in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. PES Group today runs programs ranging from Pre-University to Post Graduation. PES Instauration of Technology (PESIT) has been South Asia's first ISO 9002 certify Educational Institution.

PES has focused on four main educational areas: Engineering, Medicine, Management and Life Sciences. We have been offering both foundation courses as well as specialization courses in Bachelors as well as Master's Degree.

**The Department of Management Studies:**

Department of Management Studies has been a part of the Peoples Education Society (PES) Group of Institutions which was founded by Prof. M.R.Doreswamy in 1972 and has been under the leadership of Prof.D.Jawahar (Director – PES Group), with the objective of developing an institution offering need-based education.

The ideology at the School of Management was to develop various facets of management through education, research, training, consulting and publications. To make such an endeavor possible, the School of Management offers :

- Management Program
- Training to enhance management skills
- E-learning opportunity for corporate managers and employees
- Corporate Advisory Services on all management related issues
- Management Research & Consultancy







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