

PES-IUP Management Programs
Bangalore, India

Dear Students:

On behalf of PES Institutions and IUP-India Management Programs, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the 2016 Discover India 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 visi

Discover India 2016 is an educational, entertaining and exciting learning experience for students. Students will be visiting the world famous TajMahal, one of the 7 wonders of the world as well as many historic sites in Agra, Jaipur, Delhi, Bangalore and Mysore. The students will be given facility tours of leading multinational companies and an opportunity to meet with company executives. ***The highlight of the visit will be a one day symposium with lectures on variety of topics pertaining to India.*** feature performances by the students of IUP India MBA program.

Itinerary

Arrive in Delhi on January 5 close to midnight to be received at the airport by Prashanth Bharadwaj and Divyashree Ravishankar.

North India: January 5 to January 8, 2016

<p>Day One- Tuesday January 5 Arrival in India</p>	<p>Arrival In India Overnight stay in Delhi</p>
<p>Day Two - Wednesday January 6 Night in Jaipur</p>	<p>Jaipur 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. JantarMantar: The JantarMantar is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments. City Palace: It includes the Chandra Mahal and Mubarak Mahal palaces and other buildings in a palace complex. Overnight stay in Jaipur</p>

South India: January 9 to January 14, 2016

<p>Day Five Saturday January 9</p>	<p>Bangalore: Bangalore sight-seeing: Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath - It is an art complex, operating in Bangalore as the leading center for visual arts. Drive around Vidhan Soudha: It is the seat of the state legislature of Karnataka</p>
<p>Day Six Sunday January 10</p>	<p>Mysore: Mysore palace: It is the official residence of the <u>Wodeyars</u> - the erstwhile royal family of Mysore, and also houses two <i>darbar halls</i> (ceremonial meeting hall of the royal court).</p>
<p>Day Seven Monday January 11</p>	<p>Bangalore: Company visits: Coca Cola – U.S .based beverage company’s bottling unit in India Visit PES University</p>
<p>Day Eight Tuesday January 12</p>	<p>Company visits: Schneider – An European energy management company TVS – An Indian two-wheeler manufacturer Friendly Cricket Match, Mehndi, Dandiya evening</p>
<p>Day Nine Wednesday January 13</p>	<p>Symposium: Seminar on variety of topics about Indian economy, business and culture Panel Discussion: Management of PES and IUP. Students can ask any question about their experiences and readings pertaining to India Cultural night: Dance performances by PES-IUP MBA students</p>
<p>Day Ten Thursday January 14</p>	<p>Presentation from IUP students about their experience and learning. Depart to the airport close to midnight flight to the U.S. on 15th January.</p>

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved all-round socio-economic progress during the last 65 years of its Independence. India has become self-sufficient in agricultural production and is now one of the top industrialized countries in the world and one

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

National Anthem: "Jana Gana Mana " is the national anthem of India. Written in Sanskrit, it is the first of five stanzas of a Brahmo hymn

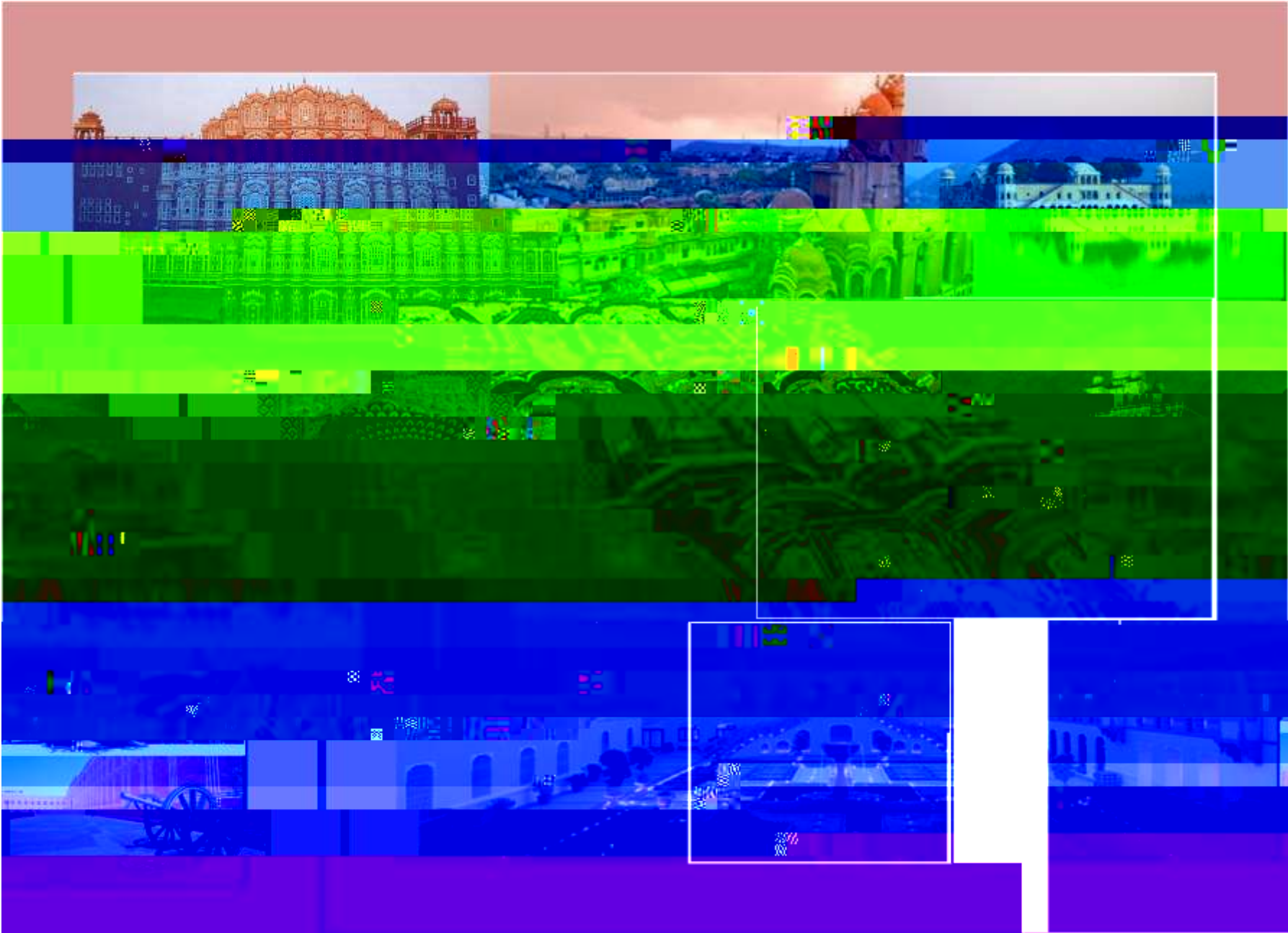


<p>Approximate Temperature Hi- 77 F, Low - 38°F Low-57 F</p>	<p>05-Jan-16 Tuesday</p>		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
	Arrive at Delhi Airport	Overnight stay at Delhi	<p>Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing</p> <p>Wear warm clothes/body warmers during travel</p>
	Check in at the hotel		
	Dinner		

Approximate Temperature	06-Jan-16
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Hi- 77 F

06-Jan-16



JAIPUR



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 the 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, provide a distinctive appearance to the city.

Jaipur is called the pink city because most of the old buildings of Jaipur are painted in pink. It was painted Pink, because the king want to show Price of Wales, the diversities of Jaipur, as if you mix all the colors it would come out to be dark brick red (Pink), with which they painted all the buildings.

India, located in the semi-desert lands of Rajasthan. The city which once had been the capital of the royalty now is the capital city of Rajasthan. The very structure of Jaipur resembles the taste of the Rajputs and the Royal families. At present, Jaipur is a major business centre with all requisites of a metropolitan city.

The city is remarkable among pre-modern Indian cities for the width and regularity of its streets which are laid out into six sectors separated by broad streets 34 m (111 ft) wide. The urban quarters are further divided by networks of gridded streets. Five quarters wrap around the east, south, and west sides of a central palace quarter, with a sixth quarter immediately to the east. The Palace quarter encloses a sprawling palace complex, (HawaMahal), formal gardens, and a small lake. Naharequisis00.49 46.261 31requisis00.494, esides o

AMBER FORT

Amber (pronounced Amber) is situated about 11 kilometers from Jaipur and was the ancient citadel of the ruling Kachwahas of Amber, before the capital was shifted to the plains, the present day Jaipur.

Etymology

JANTAR MANTAR

JANTAR MANTAR- The magical device

Etymology word-

. The JantarMantar was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of Jaipur and the Rajput ruler of Amber, between 1728 and 1734. For being a reputed astronomer, Jai Singh was commissioned by Emperor Muhammad Shah, to correct the astronomical tables and to confirm the data that was available on the planetary positions. He took nearly seven years to finish the JantarMantar. It was restored in 1901 and in 1948 the famous observatory was declared a national monument.

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 one second. JantarMantar consists of the JaiprakashYantra, SamratYantra, Ram Yantra and the Composite instrument which contains a sundial and an enormous hemisphere on the northern wall.

The colossal SamratJantar is the sun dial that is 90 feet high and its shadow is carefully contrived to tell the time of a day. The small domed cupola (chhatri) at the top is used for predicting eclipses and the coming of monsoons. Till dated , the instruments of JantarMantar are used for forecasting weather, the duration of seasons, the intensity of the monsoon, and the prospects of flood or famine. The JantarMantar stands as a testimony to the wisdom of the former epoch and awaits the visit of every tourist.

CITY PALACE

Located in the heart of the Pink City Jaipur, the City Palace was where the

High 69.8° F
Low 39.2°F

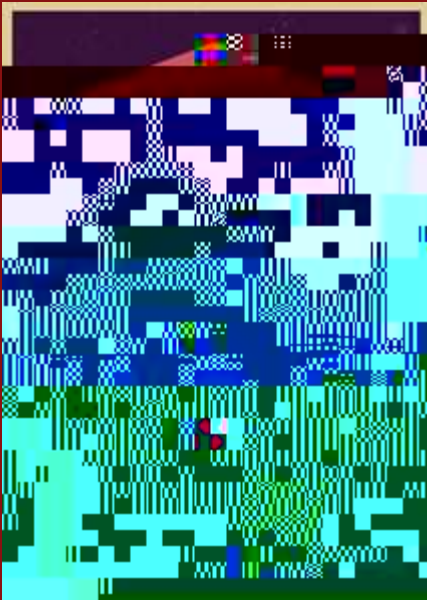
Time

07-Jan-16
Thursday



The architectural heritage Agra, also known as Agraban, as it was called during Mahabharata times, a charmed city boasts of the most splendid monuments in the world. Agra is the home of three UNESCO World Heritage sites namely the TajMahal, Agra Fort and F

AGRA



TajMahal

The TajMahal is one of the Seven Wonders of the World, for reasons more than its magnificence: a soul that is filled with love, loss, remorse, and love again.

The TajMahal that was built by Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife, MumtazMahal died during the birth of their 14th child, Gauhara Begum. The monument is held as an inspiration for TajMahal. The principal mausoleum was completed in 1648 and the surrounding buildings and garden were finished five years later.

Emperor Shah Jahan himself described the Taj in these words:

Should guilty seek asylum here, like one pardoned, he becomes free from sin
Should a sinner make his way to this mansion, all his past sins are to be washed away?
The sight of this mansion creates sorrowing sighs; and the sun and the moon shed tears from their eyes.

In this world this edifice has been made; to dispel the gloom of the world. It is the most graceful and extravagant monument found in India. It is built with pure white marble that takes different shades at the different times of the day. It is best seen in the full moon night when the monument shines like a mired masterpiece of the world. The style that combines elements from Persian, Turkish and Indian architectural styles. The construction of TajMahal started in the year 1631. Masons, stonecutters, inlayers, 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.



Approximate Temperature High 64.4° F Low 42.8° F	08-Jan-16 Friday		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
07:30	Breakfast at the hotel	<i>Please assemble at 8:15</i>	
08:30	Checkout from the hotel		
10:30	Visit Akshardham		
12:00	Visit to QutubMinar (if time permits)		

14:00

Lunch

Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing

WELCOME TO



DELHI



Etymology

AKSHARDHAM

Akshardham is a Hindu temple

QUTUB MINAR

QutubMinar also QutbMinar, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Delhi, India. The QutubMinar was constructed with red sandstone and marble, and is the tallest minaret in India, with a height of 72.5 meters(237.8 ft). It contains 379 stairs to reach the top, and the diameter of the base is 14.3 meters whereas the last store is of 2.7 meters. The construction was commenced by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1192 and completed by Iltutmish. The QutubMinar is notable for being one of the earliest and most prominent examples of Indo-Islamic architecture. It is architecture. It is surrounded by several other ancient and medieval structures and ruins, collectively known as Qutub complex.

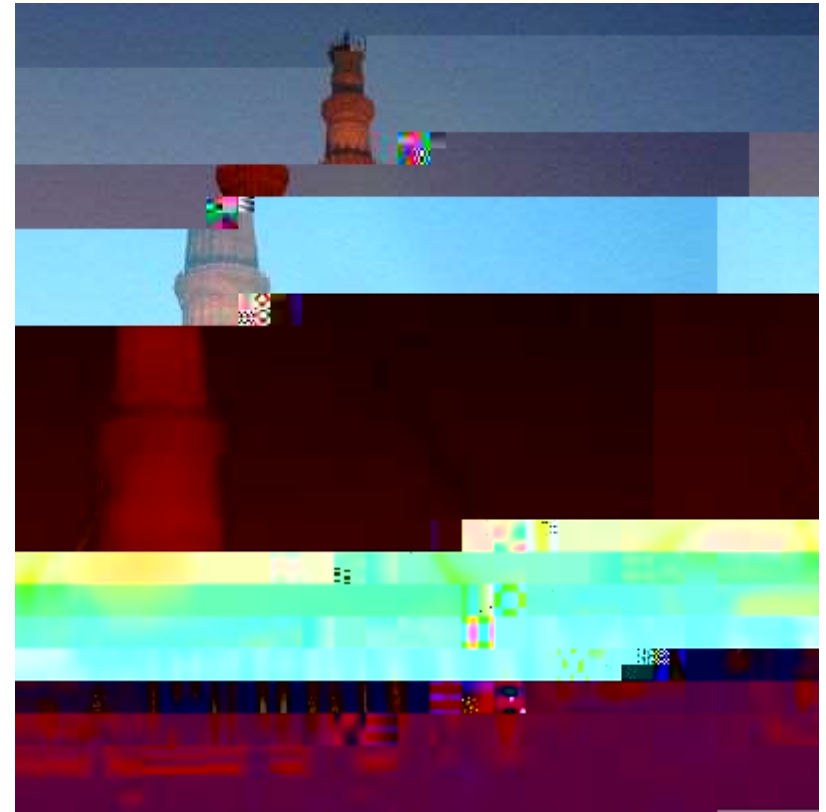
QutubMinar in red and buff sandstone is the second highest tower

the Minar is supported by stone brackets which are decorated with honeycomb designs, more conspicuously so in the first story.

Inspired by the Minaret of Jam in Afghanistan and wishing to surpass it, Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced construction of the QutubMinar in 1193; but conical shafts, separated by balconies carried on Muqarnas corbels. The minaret is made of fluted red sandstone covered with intricate

Arabic and Nagari characters in different places of the Minar reveal the history of Qutb. According to the inscriptions on its surface it was repaired by Firoz Shah Tughlaq (AD 1351-88) and Sikander Lodi (AD 1459-1517)

The QutubMinar comprises several superposed flanged and cylindrical shafts, separated by balconies carried on Muqarnas corbels. The minaret is made of red sandstone and marble. It has been variously speculated upon. Some say the minaret was used to calling people for prayer in the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque but it is so tall that one cannot hear the person standing on the top. The earliest extent mosque was built by the Delhi Sultans. Many historians believe that the Qutubminar was named after the first Turkish sultan(whose desendent- Wajid Ali Shah repaired it) Qutub-ud-din Aibak, but others contend that it was named in honor of Qutub-ud-din Bakhtiat Kaki, a saint from Transoxiana who came to live in India and was greatly venerated by Iltutmish.



Structure of QutubMinar

RAJ PATH

Rajpath is the ceremonial boulevard in New Delhi, Republic of India that runs from the Rashtrapati Bhavan to the India Gate.



Raj path-“King’s Way”

WELCOME TO THE SILICON CITY



BANGALORE

Etymology The name Bangalore represents an anglicized version of the Kannada language name, **Western Ganga Dynasty stone hero stone**

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 third most populous city and fifth-most populous urban agglomeration

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 in 1537 AD, a feudatory ruler under the Vijayanagara Empire established a mud fort considered to be the foundation of modern

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 a 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 4th among the top 15 cities contributing to IndiaBangalore

BANGALORE

On 11 December 2005, the Government of Karnataka announced that it had accepted a proposal by Jnanpith Award winner U. R. Ananthamurthy to rename Bangalore to *Bengaluru*. On 27 September 2006, the Bruhat Bengaluru MahanagaraPalike (BBMP – State Government Body) passed a resolution to implement the proposed name change, which was accepted by the Government of Karnataka and it was decided to officially implement the name change from 1 November 2006. However, this process has been currently stalled due to delays in getting clearances from the Union Home Ministry.

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 VidyaranyapuraDoddabettahalli, which is 962 m. Bangalore receives 800 million and the greener

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).

Economy:

Bangalore is the largest metropolitan area in India with a population of approximately 11 million. It is the third largest hub for high net worth individuals with a per capita income of 1.6K US dollars. It is the home to over 10,000 dollar millionaires.

Bangalore is the headquarters of many public sector undertakings such as

- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
- Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
- National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL)
- Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
- Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)
- Hindustan Machine Tools(HMT)
- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

CHITRAKALA PARISHATH



Chitrakala Parishath is an art institution and cultural organisation located in the city of Bangalore, in the state of Karnataka, India. Its main aim is the promotion of art and culture and it is well known for the various art exhibitions that it conducts both at the state and the National levels.

Parishath also has been successfully running the College of Fine Arts, affiliated to Bangalore University and is currently an Autonomous body with a NAAC accreditation of B++. Strategically located at the heart of the city (surrounded by Gandhi Bhavan, Khadi Bhandar, Hotel Ashoka, Golf ground and Sindhi school) KCP is already a tourist spot, a center for visual discourse and space for visiting artists from all over the globe. With a clear vision and ideology of its own, intending to inculcate, endorse and encourage contemporaryness in the practice and theory in (2003), art tutor, Principal and General Secretary was

the main heart and soul behind KCP.

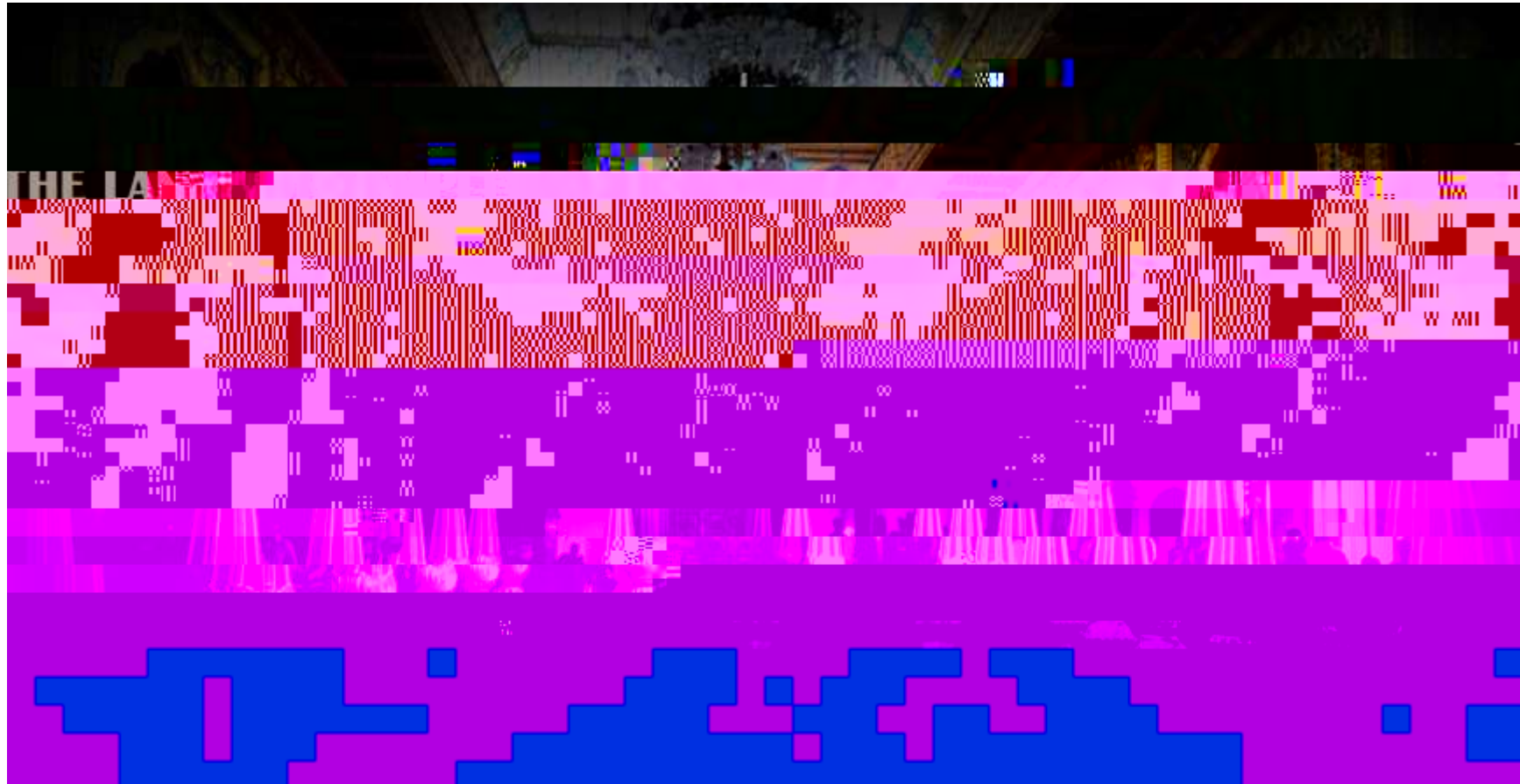
Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, has been operating from past five decades (since mid-1960s) as an 'Art Complex' that has been hosting exhibitions, organizing camps, workshops and conducting national level art exhibitions.

ChitraSanthe is an annual event organised by the Parishath that attracts artists from all over India who showcase their artwork for sale to the public. It is held along the footpaths of the Kumara Krupa Road which gets occupied by artists selling items like paintings, porcelain, sculptures and other art objects. Some artists even offer on-the-spot portrait sketches of people interested in them.

Approximate Temperature High 81° F Low 57° F	10-Jan-16 Sunday		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
07:00	Breakfast at the Hotel		

08:30

Sneakers and comfortable clothing recommended for all sight-seeing



MYSORE



Mysore is the second-largest city in the state of Karnataka, India. Located at the base of the Chamundi Hills about 146 km (91 mi) southwest of the state capital Bangalore, it is spread across an area of 50 sq miles. According to the provisional results of the 2011 national census of India, the population of Mysore is 887,446 and Hinduism is its major religion. Mysore City Corporation is responsible for the civic administration of the city, which is also the headquarters of the Mysore district and the Mysore division.

Until 1947, Mysore served as the capital of the Kingdom of Mysore. The kingdom was ruled by the Wodeyar dynasty, except for a brief period in the late 18th century when Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan usurped power. Patrons of art and culture, the Wodeyars contributed significantly to the cultural growth of the city. The cultural ambience and achievements of Mysore earned it the sobriquet Cultural capital of Karnataka.

Mysore is noted for its palaces, including the Mysore Palace, and for the festivities that take place during the Dasara festival when the city receives a large number of tourists.

Business and Economy:

While tourism is the major industry in Mysore, the growth of information technology related industry in the first decade of the 21st century has resulted in the city emerging as the Second largest software exporter in the state of Karnataka, next to Bangalore. Mysore is also the location of Mysore Unive

MYSORE

Mysore Palace. The Palace of Mysore (also known as the *Amba Vilas Palace*) is a palace situated in the city of Mysore in southern India which is also the largest palace in India. It is the official residence of the Wodeyars the erstwhile royal family of Mysore, and also houses two *darbar halls* (ceremonial meeting hall of the royal court).

Mysore is commonly described as the *City of Palaces*; however,

The Wodeyar kings first built a palace in Mysore in the 14th century; it was demolished and constructed multiple times. The current palace construction was commissioned in 1897, and it was completed in 1912 and expanded later around 1940.

Mysore palace is now one of the most famous tourist attractions in India after TajMahal with more than 2.7 million visitors. Although tourists are

Approximate Temperature High 81° F Low 57° F	11-Jan-16 Monday		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
08:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Please carry stationery for note-taking!	
09:00	Leave Hotel		
10:30	Company visit - Coca-Cola		
12:30	Packed Lunch from Keys Hotel		
13:30	Campus Visit PES University		<i>Smart casuals collared t-shirts preferred</i>
14:30	Visit Bull Temple		
15:00	Visit to Ramakrishna Ashrama		
16:00	Back to Keys Hotel Fresh N up		
18:00	Leave Keys hotel for Dinner		

19:30

Dinner at the Raj Pavilion

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

The Coca-Cola Company re-entered India through its wholly owned subsidiary, Coca-Cola India Private Limited and re-launched Coca-Cola in 1993 after the opening up of the Indian economy to foreign investments in 1991. Since then its operations have grown rapidly through a model that supports bottling operations, both company owned as well as locally owned and includes over 7,000 Indian distributors and more than 2.2 million retailers. Today, our brands are the leading brands in most beverage segments. The Coca-Cola Company's brands in India include Coca-Cola, Fanta Orange, Limca, Sprite, Thums Up, Burn, Kinley, Maaza, Minute Maid Pulpy Orange, Minute Maid Nimbu Fresh and the Georgia Gold range of teas and coffees and Vitingo (a beverage fortified with micro-nutrients).

In India, the Coca-Cola system comprises of a wholly owned subsidiary of The Coca-Cola Company namely Coca-Cola India Pvt Ltd which manufactures and sells concentrate and beverage bases and powdered beverage mixes, a Company-owned bottling entity, namely, Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd; thirteen licensed bottling partners of The Coca-Cola Company, who are authorized to prepare, package, sell and distribute beverages under certain specified trademarks of The Coca-Cola Company; and an extensive distribution system comprising of our customers, distributors and retailers. Coca-Cola India Private Limited sells concentrate and beverage bases to authorized bottlers who are authorized to use these to produce our portfolio of beverages. These authorized bottlers independently develop local markets and distribute beverages to grocers, small retailers, supermarkets, restaurants and numerous other businesses. In turn, these customers make our beverages available to consumers across India.

Our Mission

Our Road map starts with our mission, which is enduring. It declares our purpose as a Company

**Approximate
Temperature**

High 82°F

Low 57°F

12-Jan-16

Tuesday

SCHNEIDER

Schneider Electric SE is a European multinational corporation that specializes in electricity distribution, automation management and produces installation components for energy management. It is headquartered in Rueil-Malmaison, France and is also based at the World Trade Center of Grenoble.

Schneider Electric is the global specialist in energy management and automation.

Schneider Electric develops technologies and solutions to make energy safe, reliable, efficient, productive and green. The Group invests in R&D in order to sustain innovation and differentiation, with a strong commitment to sustainable develop-220(a14 plf)-9(4(no[(-) TJETBT1 0 0i)] TJ2

Our presence worldwide and in India

Schneider Electric worldwide

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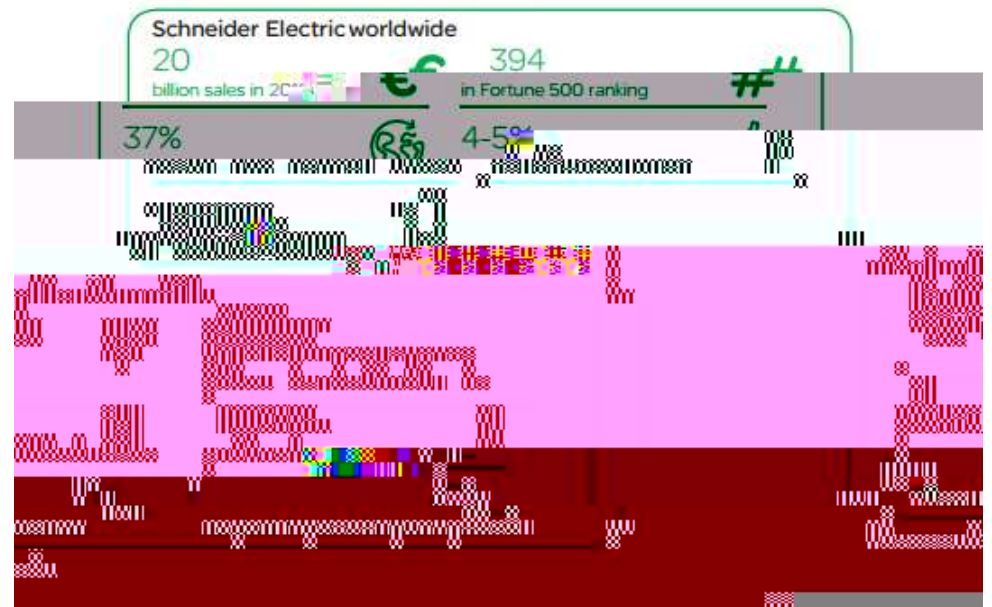
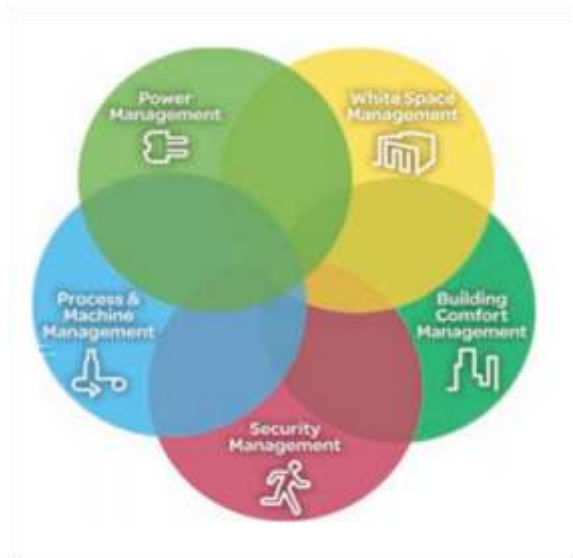
billion sales in 2021

394

in Fortune 500 ranking

37%

4-5%



TVS MOTORS

TVS Motor Company was incorporated in 1982. It is third largest two-wheeler manufacturer in India and one among the top ten in the world. TVS Motor is the flagship company of the \$4 billion TVS Group employing 40,000 people with an estimated 15 million customers.



The company manufactures a wide range of two wheelers such as mopeds, scooters and motorcycles. It has four manufacturing facilities located at Hosur, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Indonesia and a production capacity of 300 thousand units a year.

In the motorcycles segment company it has created brands like TVS Apache, TVS Star and TVS Flame. In automatic scooters segment TVS Motor manufactures brands like TVS Scooty Pep + and TVS Scooty teen. In mopeds segment it has brands like TVS XL Super and TVS XL Heavy. In the premium segment TVS motors launched Apache RTR motorcycle which has high demand in the Indian market.

In the year 1982 TVS Motor launched India's first two-seater 50cc moped TVS 50. In 1984, the two-wheeler major became the first man company to introduce 100cc Indo-Japanese motorcycles. In 1994 it launched man's first indigenous scooter. TVS and Suzuki shared a 19 year long relationship that was aimed at technology transfer to enable design and manufacture of two-wheelers specifically for the Indian market. Rechristened TVS-Suzuki, the company brought out several models such as the Suzu, Samurai, Suzuki Shogun and Suzuki Fiero. Differences in opinion on how to run the joint venture eventually led to the partners going their separate ways in 2001 with the company being renamed TVS Motor.

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 form of Gujarat, India, and is associated with scenes of Holi, and Lila of Krishna and Radha at Vrindavan. Along with Garba, it is the featured dance of Navratri evenings in Western India. During Navratri festival, in most of the cities of Gujarat and in Mumbai people gather and perform Garba dance.



Approximate Temperature High 81°F Low 57°F	13-Jan-16 Wednesday		
Time	Activities	Important Instructions (if any)	Dress Code
7:00 to 7:45	Breakfast at Hotel		Formals
08:30	Leave Hotel		
09:00	Graduation for Cohort 10		
09:30 10:30	Panel Discussion with the top management of PES University and Eberly College <i>Panel will answer questions by students</i>	<i>Stationery will be provided for note-taking!</i>	
10:30 11:00	Tea Break with Snacks		
11:00 14:00	Symposium on various topics pertaining to India activity based		

14:30

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 ethically strong global manpower.

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 Institution of Technology (PESIT) has been South Asia's first ISO 9002 certified Educational Institution.

PES has focused on four main educational areas: Engineering, Medicine, Management and Life Sciences. We have been offering both foundation

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA is largest of

Approximate Temperature	14-Jan-16
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References:

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