

Discover India 2020



Indiana University of Pennsylvania



PES
UNIVERSITY

Dear Students,

On behalf of PES Institutions and IUP-India Management Programs, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the 2020 edition of Discover India – A short-term faculty-led international study program!



We have planned an educational, entertaining and a very 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. We have arranged corporate visits which include plant tours and meetings with company executives.



Infosys

An Indian multinational IT company



TVS

An Indian two-wheeler manufacturer



Schneider Electric

An European multinational corporation

We have organized a symposium with lectures on a variety of topics pertaining to India. You will have an opportunity to meet with the alumni of the IUP-India MBA program. There will be an evening of cultural activities which will include performances by professionals & PES-IUP MBA students. You will also be engaging in many exciting activities that have been planned to make your trip more memorable and help build cross cultural relationships with our students.

We have prepared this booklet mainly with excerpts from Wikipedia and the companies' official web sites for your reference. This booklet will help as a quick guide throughout your trip. We look forward to making your trip both an educational and a memorable experience!

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Discover India – Itinerary

Jan 4 – Jan 15

Arrive on January 4 to be received by PES staff and students

JAN 4

Saturday

Arrival at Bengaluru, India
Rest
Drive to the Hotel approximately 2.5 hours
Check in to the Hotel and rest
Dinner at the Hotel

JAN 5

Sunday

Bengaluru sight seeing
Lunch
Bengaluru Palace
Photo stops at **Vidhana Soudha** and **High Court**
Dinner

JAN 6

Monday

Company visits (2)
Infosys - An Indian multinational corporation that provides business consulting, information technology and outsourcing services.
Lunch
TVS - An Indian two-wheeler manufacturer
Dinner

JAN 7

Tuesday

Depart for Delhi (only cabin/hand bag 8kg/18lbs preferably)
11:10 AM flight from Bangalore reaching Delhi at 13:55 PM(Air Asia)
Quick Lunch on Flight
Sight seeing
Visit **Qutub Minar** – A UNESCO world heritage site
Dinner at the Hotel

JAN 8

Wednesday

Delhi— History, government and political environment of India
Visit to **Knitcraft** Apparels International Pvt. Ltd., a manufacturers and exporter of knit apparels, dyeing and finishing of fabrics.
Visit **Akshardham** - A Hindu temple complex in Delhi. The complex displays millennia of traditional Hindu and Indian culture, spirituality, and architecture.
Lunch
Visit **India Gate** - India Gate is a memorial to 70,000 soldiers of the British Indian Army who died in the period 1914–21.
Dinner at the Hotel

JAN 9

Thursday

Check out
Drive to Agra
Visit **Taj Mahal** - One of the 7 wonders of the world
Visit to **Marble Manufacturing Company**, part of a 500 years old Cottage industry
Lunch
Street shopping
Drive to Jaipur (5 hours), overnight stay in Jaipur
Dinner at the Hotel
Lecture on the bus by Dr. Prashanth Bharadwaj about India

JAN 10

Friday

Jaipur

Visit **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.

Royal Elephant ride to top of the hill

Visit **Jantar Mantar** - Is a collection of architectural astronomical instruments

Lunch

Visit **City Palace** - It includes the Chandra Mahal and Mubarak Mahal palaces and other buildings in a palace complex.

Fly back to Bangalore

07:45 PM Flight from Jaipur to reach Bangalore at 10:10 PM

(Air Asia) Meals on flight

JAN 11

Saturday

Bangalore sight-seeing

Bannerghatta National Park - A popular tourist destination comprising of a zoo, a pet corner, an animal rescue center, a butterfly enclosure, an aquarium, a snake house and a safari park.

Lunch

Commercial Street shopping

Dinner with Alumni of the IUP-India MBA program

JAN 12

Sunday

Full day team outing with IUP India students

A full day with various games and cross cultural activities planned with IUP India MBA Students

Lunch

Mehendi (Henna)

High Tea

Dinner

JAN 13

Monday

Symposium: Seminar on variety of topics about Indian economy, business and culture.

Graduation for Cohort 14 PES-IUP India Students

Lunch at Hotel

Cultural Evening: Music and dance performances by Professionals & PES-IUP MBA students.

Dinner on campus

JAN 14

Tuesday

Company Visit

Schneider - An European multinational corporation

Lunch

Time to prepare for the final group presentation

JAN 15

Wednesday

Check out from hotel at 10:00am

Reach PES Campus

Quiz

Final Group Presentation from International students about their experience and learning.

Lunch on Campus

Depart to the airport close to 3:00 PM / Norway Students to go back to Hotel

References

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The Republic of India

India is one of the oldest civilizations in the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. It has achieved an all-rounded socio-economic progress during the last 72 years of its Independence. India has become self-sufficient in agricultural production and is now one of the top industrialized countries in the world. It is one of the few nations to have gone into outer space to conquer nature for the benefit of the people. It covers an area of 32, 87,469 32,87,263 sq.kms, extending from the snow-covered (Himalayan heights) Kashmir valley to the tropical rain forests of the south. As the 7th largest country in the world, India stands apart from the rest of Asia. Marked off as it is by mountains and the sea, which give the country a distinct geographical entity. Bounded by the Great Himalayas in the north, it stretches southwards and at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west.

Indian cultural history spans more than 4,500 years. Home to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization and a region of historic trade routes and vast empires, the Indian subcontinent was identified with its commercial and cultural wealth for much of its long history. Four of the world's major religions—Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism—originated here, whereas Zoroastrianism, Christianity, and Islam arrived in the 1st millennium CE and also helped shape the region's diverse culture. Gradually annexed by and brought under the administration of the British East India Company from the early 18th century and administered directly by the United Kingdom from the mid-19th century, India became an independent nation on August 15th 1947, after a struggle for independence that was marked by non-violent resistance led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Indian economy is the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). As predicted by Goldman Sachs, the Global Investment Bank, by 2035 India would be the third largest economy of the world just after US and China. It will grow to 60% of size of the US economy. This booming economy of today has to pass through many phases before it can achieve the current milestone of 9% GDP. However; it continues to face the challenges of poverty, illiteracy, corruption, and inadequate public healthcare. As a Nuclear Weapons State and Regional Power, it has the second-largest standing army in the world and ranks fourth in military expenditure among nations. India is a federal constitutional republic governed under a parliamentary system consisting of 28 states and 9 union territories. It is one of the five BRICS nations. India is a pluralistic, multilingual, and multi ethnic society. It is also home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats.



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 spoke 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, has twenty-four spokes representing the hours in a day.



National Flower

Lotus also known as Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn is the national flower of India.





National Animal

The Royal Bengal tiger is our national animal which symbolizes power, agility and strength.



National Bird

A bird indigenous to the subcontinent, peacock represents the unity of vivid colors and finds reference in Indian culture.



INDIA



Geography Area

3,287,469 square kilometers
1,269,299 square miles



Population

1.36 billion
Year 2019



Growth Rate


7% (estimates)
Year 2019



Currency

Indian Rupee
(INR)

Itinerary


 **81°F** - **58°F**
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 4th 2020 Saturday	18:35	Arrive into Bangalore, India	
		Check in to Hotel and Rest	
		Dinner at the Hotel	

Important instructions: Please take care of your belonging while loading and unloading your luggage


 **81°F** - **58°F**
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 5th 2020 Sunday	7:30-10:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	12:00	Leave Hotel	
	13:15	Lunch	
	14:45	Stadium visit	
	16:00	Bangalore Palace	
	17:30	Drive through Vidhana Soudha and High court	
	18:00	Dinner at UB City	
	21:30	Back to Hotel	


 **81°F** - **58°F**
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 6th 2020 Monday	7:30- 8:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Smart Casuals (preferably IUP T-Shirts) Please wear a full shoe (closed toed) since you will be entering a manufacturing plant
	8:15	Leave Hotel	
	9:00	Infosys	
	12:00	Lunch	
	13:00	Drive towards TVS Motors	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	17:00	Back to Hotel	
	19:00	Dinner	
	21:00	Back to Hotel	

Important instructions: Please carry stationery for note taking


81F - 58F
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 7th 2020 Tuesday	7:00	Collect the packed breakfast and check out from the Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	10:00	Reach Airport – Flight to Delhi at 11:10	
	14:00	Reach Delhi	
	14:30	Lunch	
	15:30	Visit Qutub Minar	
		Evening leisure time	
	18:30	Hotel check in	
	19:00	Dinner at the Hotel	



70F - 45F
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 8th 2020 Wednesday	7:30	Breakfast at the Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	8:00	Leave Hotel	
	9:00	Visit Knitcraft	
	11:00	Visit Akshardham	
	13:00	Lunch	
	14:30	Visit India Gate & Rajpath	
		Delhi sightseeing. Evening leisure time	
	20:00	Dinner at the Hotel	



70F - 45F
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 9th 2020 Thursday	7:00	Check out from Hotel (collect packed breakfast)	
		Drive to Agra (Lecture by Dr. Prashanth)	
	11:00	Visit Taj Mahal	
	13:00	Lunch	
	14:00	Visit Marble Manufacturing Company	
	15:00	Street shopping	
	15:30	Drive to Jaipur (Lecture by Dr. Prashanth)	
	19:30	Check in Hotel in Jaipur	
	20:30	Dinner at the Hotel	


Important Instructions: Please carry only one piece of luggage max weight of 8 kgs / 18 pounds. (Only cabin bag and no check in bag). We will store the other piece of luggage in the hotel itself. This will make your traveling easy.

 **81F - 58F**
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 10th 2020 Friday	7:30	Breakfast at the Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	8:00	Check out from the Hotel	
	9:00	Visit Amber fort	
		Visit Jantar Mantar	
		Visit City Palace	
	13:30	Lunch	
	14:30	Shopping time	
	17:00	Drive to Airport	
	22:00	Reach Bangalore	
	1:00	Hotel check in	

 **81F - 58F**
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 11th 2020 Saturday	7:30 – 9:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	9:00	Leave Hotel	
	9:45	Bannerghatta Biological Park	
	12:00	Drive towards Commercial Street	
	13:30 – 18:30	Shopping time	
	19:00	PES IUP Alumni Meet	
	20:00	Dinner	
	21:30	Back to Hotel	

 **81F - 58F**
HIGH LOW

	Time	Activities	Dress code
Jan 12th 2020 Sunday	8:00	Leave Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	9:00	Mango Mist Resort	
	9:00 – 18:00	Entire day in Mango Mist Resort	
	18:00	Drive towards Hotel	
	19:30	Reach Hotel	
	20:30	Dinner at 46 Ounces	

Important Instructions: Please carry second pair of cloths for change, as you will have some water games.

81F - 58F
HIGH LOW
Time
Activities
Dress code

Jan 13th 2020 Monday	7:30 – 8:30	Breakfast at the Hotel	Formals Indian Attire
	8:30	Leave Hotel	
	9:00	Reach PES University Campus	
	9:00 – 13:00	Symposium: Seminar on a variety of Topics	
	14:00	Back to Hotel	
	17:30	Leave Hotel	
	18:00	Reach PES University Campus	
	18:30	Cultural Programs by PES-IUP MBA students	
	19:30	Dinner at Campus	
	21:00	Back to Hotel	

81F - 58F
HIGH LOW
Time
Activities
Dress code

Jan 14th 2020 Tuesday	7:30- 9:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Smart Casuals (preferably IUP T-Shirts) Please wear a full shoe (closed toed) since you will be entering a manufacturing plant
	10:00	Leave Hotel	
	11:00	Schneider Electric-Company visit	
	13:00	Lunch at lemon tree	
	14:30	Back to Hotel	
		Free time for preparing presentations	
	20:00	Dinner at the Hotel	

Important instructions: Please carry stationery for note taking Once you are back from the company visit, please utilize the free time for preparing presentation and packing

81F - 58F
HIGH LOW
Time
Activities
Dress code

Jan 15th 2020 Wednesday	7:30 - 9:00	Breakfast at the Hotel	Sneakers and comfortable clothing
	11:00	Check out from the Hotel	
	11:30	Leave Hotel	
	12:00	Reach PES University Campus	
	12:00 – 12:30	Quiz	
	12:30 – 13:00	Pizza Lunch	
	13:00	Presentation	
	15:30	Leave PES University Campus	
	17:30	Reach Airport – Flight to Dubai	

FUN FACTS

DELHI

Delhi has been inhabited since 6th century BC. It has been the capital of many empires, and this is the reason this city has been ransacked and built many times.

As early as in the year 1911, when India was colonized by the British, the British announced to shift their capital from the then Calcutta to Delhi and it was shifted to Delhi in 1912.

Jamma Masjid, built in 1656 by Mughal Emperor ShahJahan in Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India.

Delhi was ranked 5th among 21 cities in India for its transparent governance and administrative practices.

The Delhi Fire service runs 61 fire stations, employs 3280 firefighters and 289 mechanics. It attends over 22,000 fire and rescue calls every year.

The World's tallest brick minaret the Qutub Minar is in Delhi.

Delhi's oldest spice market Khari Baoli is one of the largest wholesale spice markets in Asia.

Delhi has the highest number of registered cars in India.

Indira Gandhi National Airport of Delhi is the city's main gateway for city's domestic as well as International civilian air traffic. Hence, it is one of the busiest in south Asia.

Delhi's Metro was the country's first modern transportation system. Delhi's metro station is the world's 8th longest metro system and 16th largest by ridership.(length is 193m) Delhi Metro operates over 2,700 trips daily, starting at around 05:00 and ending at 23:30 hrs.

Cuisine, Culture and People

People in Delhi are loving and hospitable. In India Delhi-ites come with a tagline "Dilwalon ki Delhi" which means people with a big heart. Delhi has two kinds of families. The flamboyant ones are from South Delhi and the usual the upper and lower middle class ones are from Purani Dilli (old city). Once in Delhi, make sure you do don't miss out on street food like Chole bature, Paneer tikka, soya chaap, chur chur naan, aloo tikki and tandoori dishes. There are a couple of shopping places like the Chandni Chowk, Sarojini market, Cannought Place, Khan market, Hauz Khas, Paharganj, Janpath, Lajpat Nagar, Vasant Kunj where you get the traditional or local jewelry, apparels, food, souvenirs etc.





More about Delhi

The legendary capital of the Pandavas during the times of the Mahabharata. Delhi re-emerged as a major political, cultural and commercial city along the trade routes between northwest India and the Gangetic plain after the rise of the Delhi sultanates.

(Delhi, officially the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) that includes the Indian capital New Delhi, is the second most populous metropolis in India after Mumbai, with a population of 16.3 million in 2011. The city is also the (8th)14th most populous metropolis in the world. The NCT and its urban region have been given the special status of National Capital Region (NCR) under the Constitution of India's 69th amendment act of 1991.)

Situated on the banks of the river Yamuna, and described by the famous poet Mirza Ghalib as "The Soul in the Body of the World" Delhi has constantly been inhabited since the 6th century BC and has seen the rise and fall of many dynasties.

Through most of its history, Delhi has served as a capital of kingdoms and empires. It has been invaded, ransacked and rebuilt several times, particularly during the medieval era, and therefore the modern city of Delhi is a cluster of many cities scattered across the metropolitan region. Delhi is also believed to have been the site of Indraprastha.

Delhi, officially the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT) that includes the Indian capital New Delhi, is the second most populous metropolis in India after Mumbai, with a population of 16.3 million in 2011. The city is also the (8th)14th most populous metropolis in the world. The NCT and its urban region have been given the special status of National Capital Region (NCR) under the Constitution of India's 69th amendment act of 1991.

Rajpath

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 centre of Delhi, run into Rajpath from north.

After climbing Raisina Hill, Rajpath is flanked by the North and South Blocks of the Secretariat Building. Finally it ends at the gates of Rashtrapati Bhavan. At Vijay Chowk it crosses Sansad Marg, and the Parliament House of India can be seen to the right when coming from the India Gate. Rajpath itself is the road used on the 26th of January each year for India's Republic Day Parade. The celebrations of India becoming a republic take place with a showcase of India's cultural diversity and military might.





Akshardham

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 building was inspired and developed by Pramukh Swami Maharaj, the spiritual head of the Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha, whose 3,000 volunteers helped 7,000 artisans construct Akshardham.

The main monument, at the center of the complex, is 141-foot (43 m) high, 316-foot (96 m) wide, and 370-foot (110 m) long, and is covered top to bottom with carved details of flora, fauna, dancers, musicians, and deities, designed in accordance with ancient Vedic text known as the Sthapatya Shastra. It features a blend of architectural styles from across India. It is constructed entirely from Rajasthani pink sandstone and Italian Carrara marble, and has no support from steel or concrete.

The monument also consists of 234 ornately carved pillars, nine domes, and 20,000 idols and statues of (Hinduism) sadhus, devotees, and acharyas. The monument also features the Gajendra Pith at its base, a plinth paying tribute to the elephant for its importance in Hindu culture and India’s history. It contains 148 scale sized elephants in total and weighs a total of 3000 tons. Within the monument, under the central dome, lies an idol or statue of Swaminarayan which is 11-foot (3.4 m) high. The idol is surrounded by similar statues of the gurus of the sect. Each idol is made of five metals in accordance to Hindu tradition. Also within the central monument lie the idols of other Hindu deities, including Sita Ram, Radha Krishna, Shiv Parvati, and Lakshmi Narayan.



Qutub Minar

Qutub Minar is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Delhi, India. The Qutub Minar 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 Qutub Minar is notable for being one of the earliest and most prominent examples of Indo- Islamic architecture. It is surrounded by several other ancient and medieval structures and ruins, collectively known as Qutub complex. Qutub Minar in red and buff sandstone is the second highest tower in India, after the Fateh Burj or “Victory Tower” at Chappar Chiri village in Punjab’s Mohali district.



India Gate

The India Gate (originally the All India War Memorial) is a war memorial located astride the Rajpath, on the eastern edge of the "ceremonial axis" of New Delhi, formerly called Kingsway. It stands as a memorial to 70,000 soldiers of the British Indian Army who died in between 1914–1921 in the First World War, in France, Flanders, Mesopotamia, Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the Near and the Far East, and the Second Anglo-Afghan War. 13,300 servicemen's names, including some soldiers and officers from the United Kingdom, are inscribed on the gate.

Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, the gate evokes the architectural style of the triumphal arch such as the Arch of Constantine, in Rome, and is often compared to the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, and the Gateway of India in Mumbai.

Following the Bangladesh Liberation war in 1972, a structure consisting of a black marble plinth with a reversed rifle, capped by a war helmet and bounded by four eternal flames, was built beneath the archway. This structure, called Amar Jawan Jyoti (Flame of the Immortal Soldier), has since 1971 served as India's tomb of the unknown soldier. India Gate is counted amongst the largest war memorials in India and every Republic Day, the Prime Minister visits the gate to pay their tributes to the Amar Jawan Jyoti, following which the Republic Day parade starts. The memorial-gate is also a popular spot for protests by the civil society in New Delhi.

The India Gate

FUN FACTS

AGRA

Taj Mahal appears pink in the morning, white in the day and changes its color to golden in the moon light.

Emperor Shah Jahan ordered to chop off the hands of the workers who had constructed the Taj Mahal so that no one could make build anything like it in the future.

Over 1,000 elephant were used to transport building materials during for the construction of the Taj Mahal.

The pillars surrounding Taj Mahal are slightly tilted outwards so that in the event of an earthquake they will fall away from the tomb. The name Taj Mahal, with Taj meaning Crown and Mahal meaning Palace, literally means "Crown Palace".

Fatehpur Sikhri was the first planned Mughal city.

The Agra Fort plays a key role in the Sherlock Holmes mystery, 'The Sign of the Four' by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

The main red sandstone gate of Taj Mahal is 30 feet high and stands adorned with verses from the Koran Quran, in Arabic.

Language spoken in Agra is Hindi, Urdu and English.

Agra Fort is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The fort is also known as 'Lal- Qila', Fort Rouge and Red Fort of Agra.

Culture and People

People of Agra are very similar to people in Delhi. Agra very well known for the Taj Mahal and Agra petha. Agra petha is a sweet that comes in a variety of flavors'. Agra is an old city and developing city and the people mainly rely on tourism as their source of income.

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 Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikri.

It has seen many battles since the time of Mahmud of Ghazni. It is largely recognized as a city of the Mughal 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 one of the great and beautiful cities of Medieval India. Emperor Akbar constructed many beautiful buildings such as the Fatehpur Sikri and Agra Fort.

World famous Taj Mahal was constructed by Shahjahan in the sweet memory of his beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal. Agra earned world fame because of Taj Mahal. Shah Jahan's period was remembered as a golden period as it was in this period that 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 died during the birth of their 14th child, Gauhara Begum. The court chronicles of Shah Jahan's grief illustrates 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.

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 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 the different times of the day. It is best seen in 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." Taj Mahal is the finest example of Mughal architecture, a style that combines elements from Persian, Turkish and Indian architectural styles.

The construction of Taj Mahal 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.

FUN FACTS

JAIPUR

Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II founded the city in 1727, making it the first planned city in the entire country.

Jaipur is known as the Pink City because, in 1876, the city was painted a terracotta pink color—traditionally a color of hospitality—to welcome Edward, Prince of Wales. The city residents are now mandated by law to maintain the color.

Jal Mahal, or Water Palace, is located in the middle of Man Sagar Lake. It is one of the city's most photographed monuments.

Back in the 1700s, the Maharaja built five huge observatories throughout India. One of these, the Jantar Mantar in Jaipur, is now UNESCO World Heritage Site. It houses a large collection of astronomical instruments and the world's largest sundial.

The Sawai Mansingh Stadium has a seating capacity of almost 30,000 and has been home to numerous cricket matches.

The Amber Fort—located 11 kilometers outside the city—is one of the city's most popular tourist attractions. The fort is built of red and white sandstone and is an important example of ancient Indian architecture.

Jaipur is known for its intricate handicrafts and exquisite jewelry. In other words, it's a great place to shop!



Cuisine, Cultural and People

Jaipur is one of the most culturally rich cities in India. The traditional dresses worn by the localites is known as a ghagra choli. It consists of a skirt, a blouse and a dupatta. The dress is made of cotton and is embroidered with beautiful patterns and embellished with mirrors which signify the sheesh mahal. Along with the clothes they wear beautiful silver jewellery like the necklaces, earrings, maang tikka, bangles, anklets and nose pin. With changing times people have stopped wearing the traditional attire. Major population of Jaipur compromises of marwaris and jains. The traditional dance form in Jaipur is the Ghoomar and Khandili. Typical dishes in Jaipur include Dal Baati Churma, Missi Roti, Gatte ki Sabzi, Ker Sangri, Makke ki Ghat, Bajre ki Ghat, Bajre ki Roti and Laal Maans. Jaipur is also known for its sweets which include Ghevar, Feeni, Mawa Kachori, Gajak, Meethi thuli, Chauguni ke laddu, and Moong Thal. The shopping places include Johari Bazaar (precious and semi-precious stones and jewellery), Tripolia bazaar (bandini fabrics and lac jewellery), Chandpol bazaar (marble carvings and handicrafts), Kishanpol bazaar (textiles), Babu bazaar (traditional vibrant jootis or footwear). Street shopping can be done at Nehru bazaar, Aravali bazaar, Mirza Ismail road, Sireh Deori bazaar. Chowkidani is a mini village sort of restaurant which serves authentic rajasthani food and also have dance, music, camel and elephant rides, puppet shows, etc.



More about 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.

The very structure of Jaipur resembles the taste of the Rajputs and the Royal families. 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, (Hawa Mahal), formal gardens, and a small lake. Nahargarh Fort, which was the residence of the King Sawai Jai Singh II, crowns the hill in the northwest corner of the old city. The observatory, Jantar Mantar, is one of the World Heritage Sites. Included on the Golden Triangle tourist circuit, along with Delhi and Agra, Jaipur is an extremely popular tourist destination in Rajasthan and India.

City Palace



Located in the heart of the Pink City Jaipur, the City Palace was where the Maharaja reigned from. The palace is located towards the northeast side of central Jaipur

and has many courtyards and buildings. The palace was built between 1729 and 1732 AD by Sawai Jai Singh II. The architect went on to design the City Palace in accordance with the Vaastu-shastra texts. Vaastu Shastra is an ancient Vedic science of layout planning of buildings that that has stood the test of times, influencing, well-being, prosperity and peace of the inhabitants. The City Palace reflects Rajput, Mughal and European architectural styles although the palace was designed to

Vaastu Shastra treatise. 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 term 'Jantar Mantar' is derived from the Sanskrit word - 'Yantra Mantra' meaning instruments and formulae. The Jantar Mantar was built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, 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.

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. The colossal Samrat Jantar 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 (chhatra) 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.



Amber Fort

Amber was the ancient citadel of the ruling Kachwahas of Amber, before the capital was shifted to the plains, the present day Jaipur. Holding a history as old as seven centuries, this place vibrates with its legendary past. Although many of the early structures have been ruined, those dating from 16th 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 worshipped 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. The Amber Fort set in picturesque and rugged hills is a fascinating blend of Hindu and Mughal architecture. The rugged forbidding exterior belies an inner paradise with a beautiful fusion of art and architecture. Amber is the classic and romantic fort-palace with a magnificent aura.

FUN FACTS

BENGALURU

Apart from IT, Bengaluru is also the fashion capital of the East. It has as many fashion companies.

It has highest percentage of engineers in the world.

The once Garden City is now become the Pub Capital of India as well, due to disappearing gardens and appearance of pubs.

Bengaluru became one of the first cities in India to have electricity from hydro power, powered by the hydroelectric plant situated in Shivanasamudra in 1906.

Since being founded in the 2nd century, Bengaluru has maintained the drainage & sanitary systems infrastructure that was fitted then. This makes it the oldest drainage infrastructure in the world.

40% of Bengaluru's landscape is gardens/ parks and 15% lakes/ ponds. It also has one of the highest per capita incomes in India.

It is called the Silicon Valley of India.

Bengaluru was known as Bengalval-Uru meaning 'City of guards'.

The Forbes magazine considers Bengaluru as one of "The Next Decade's Fastest-Growing Cities". It is a true cosmopolitan city with around 25% Tamilians, 14% Telugites, 10% Keralites, 8% Europeans, and 6% a mixture of all races.

Apart from more than 1000 species of flora and fauna, Lalbagh is home to The LalBagh Rock, one of the oldest rock formations on earth, dating back to 3,000 million years and many trees that are more than a century old.



Cuisine, Culture and People

Since Bengaluru is a cosmopolitan city Bangaloreans have mixed cultures. Bengaluru is one of the more developed cities in India. The local foods include dosa, idly vada eaten with sambhar, ragi mudde, seviya, poha, puliogare akki rotti, upma kesari bath and chicken biryani. The shopping places in Bengaluru include Commercial Street, Mahathma Gandhi road, Brigade road, Jayanagar 4th block. The Traditional dance of Karnataka is Yakshagana. Yakshagana is a traditional Indian theatre form that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques with a unique style and form. The traditional clothing for women in Karnataka is saree. It is made of silk and silk sarees are very famous not only in Karnataka but the entire country. Even Karnataka is known as a silk hub of India. A wide range of silks can be found in this place to choose from and design beautiful dresses. Many fashion designers visit Karnataka specially to buy high-quality silks for their designer and traditional clothing. The traditional dress for men is Lungi. It is worn under the waist below a shirt. To cover the shoulder men take over Angavastram. During festive seasons or special occasions, men wear Panche which looks like a Dhoti. Mysore Peta is a conventional headdress for men.



More about Bengaluru

The name Bengaluru represents an anglicized version of the Kannada language name, Bengaluru. Bengaluru is the capital of the Indian State of Karnataka. Located on the Deccan Plateau in the south-eastern part of Karnataka, Bengaluru is India's third most populous city and fifth-most populous urban agglomeration. Bengaluru is well known as a hub for India's

information technology sector. It is among the top 10 preferred entrepreneurial locations in the world.

Known as both the "Garden City" and "The Silicon Valley of India", Bengaluru is a techie's paradise, boasting the highest concentration of IT companies in the country. Bengaluru is home to many well-recognized colleges and research institutions in India. Numerous public sector heavy industries, technology companies, aerospace, telecommunications, and defense organizations are located in the city.

Bengaluru's IT Industry is divided into two main parts – Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) in Electronics City and International Technology Park Ltd. (ITPL) in Whitefield.

Bengaluru is the headquarters of many IT companies.

Infosys

India's second largest IT Company

Wipro

India's third largest IT Company

Bengaluru Palace

Construction of a palace building was started in April 1874 and completed by 1878. Mr. Cameron of Lalbagh did the landscaping. Many additions and improvements were carried out in subsequent years. In the later years, Maharaja Jayachamaraja Wadiyar added some portions outside of Durbar Hall e.g. the twin external staircase and platform for musicians. The palace has a floor area of 45,000 sft, and grounds of 454 acres (183 ha).

The sprawling ground surrounding the Palace is used for holding public events including music concerts. The palace was built in Tudor Revival style architecture with fortified towers, battlements and turrets. The interiors were decorated with elegant wood carvings, floral motifs, cornices and relief paintings on the ceiling. The furniture, which was neo-classical, Victorian and Edwardian in style, was bought from John Roberts and Lazarus. The upkeep of the gardens was the responsibility of the horticulturist Gustav Hermann Krumbiegel.

A total of 35 rooms were built in the palace with most of them being bedrooms and a swimming pool. The renovation included addition of stained glass and mirrors, specially imported from England, besides a manual lift and wooden fans from General Electric.



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 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 Center.

The vision of the Bannerghatta Biological Park is to create an opportunity to the citizens - specially to children of Bengaluru Metropolitan City to have a Biological Recreation Center very close to city.

With the creation of Bannerghatta Biological Park, the vision was enlarged to meet the ever growing demands of the Bangalorean's tourists from outside for recreation/ education of younger generations; and also to create awareness on the importance of conservation of flora and fauna - the biodiversity of the nature for the benefit of the future generation in addition to the conservation of the gene pool of the endangered species of wild animals of the region/country. The Rescue Centers to provide life time facilities to the rescued animals like tigers, lions and bears from circuses, madharies, etc. Nature camp facilities are provided for the people those wish to stay and study the flora and fauna in forests.

Fauna in the park include: elephants, goat, leopard, jackal, fox, wild boar, sloth bear, Indian gazelle, barking deer, spotted deer, common langur, bonnet macaque, porcupine, hare, elephants, wild boar, pangolin, Asiatic lion, Royal Bengal tiger, slender loris, monitor lizard, cobras, python, Russell's viper, krait, hippopotamus, peacock. Flora in the park include: Narcissus latifolia, Schleicheria oleosa, Terminalia tomentosa, Sandalwood, Neem, T. arjuna, Grewia tilaefolia, Santalum album, Tamarind, Bamboo, Eucalyptus, Bauhinia purpurea.

Knitcraft

Knitcraft is one of the largest vertically integrated plants in North India.

Having In house capacities in core areas such as Knitting, Dyeing and Finishing of Fabrics, Knitcraft complements this fabric base with 1,200 stitching machines spread across 5 locations, all in and around Delhi.

The company is also the largest producer of Fleece in Northern India and boasts capacities in structures like Polyesters and other blends, Jacquard, Ribs, and Stripers etc.

Being at the forefront of Polyesters in the country as well as growing steadily, they have technical expertise in Knitting, Dyeing & Finishing Infrastructure like no other.

They also have state of the art Full Jacquard Flat knitting machines for collars, ribs etc.

On the Garmentation front, they have strong SOP's in fabric checking, cutting, sewing and packing. Having in house Printing Machine (largest from M&R) and Embroidery, Knitcraft is capable of handling lead times.

The company has one of the largest fully functional Laundry in North India, having all Imported Italian Machinery. In addition to this, they also have garment-dyeing machines.



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 Motors.

Infosys



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. Shilbulal, 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 10000 or US\$250 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 a global leader in technology services and consulting. They enable clients in 45 countries to create and execute strategies for their digital transformation. From engineering to application development, knowledge management and business process management, they help their clients find the right problems to solve, and to solve these effectively. A team of 198,000+ innovators, across the globe, is differentiated by the imagination, knowledge and experience, across industries and technologies that they bring to every project they undertake.

Schneider

Schneider Electric Infrastructure Limited (SEIL) was incorporated in the year 2011. SEIL is engaged in the business of manufacturing, designing, building and servicing technologically advanced products and systems for electricity network.

The world is changing at an unprecedented rate driven by a booming digital economy. Technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence and big data analytics are making companies more efficient and innovative, and boosting their competitive advantage. SEIL's innovation helps our customers and partners make a successful digital transformation in energy management.

Our technologies, built on EcoStruxure™, harness the power of digitisation, enabling our customers to become more efficient, safe, reliable, connected and sustainable. SEIL manufactures a wide range of products that includes Transformers, Medium Voltage Primary & Secondary Switchgears, Protection Relays, electricity distribution management systems, software suite for self-healing smart grid, e-House & smart cities applications.

SEIL's key end markets include Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution, Oil & Gas, Metro, MMM and other Electro Intensive segments, etc. SEIL has 4 manufacturing facilities in India spread over 3 locations: Vadodara (2 units), Kolkata (1 unit) and Chennai (1 unit).

Vision

"SEIL will lead the new digitized energy world, offering our Customers and Partners, innovative connected products & solutions, ready for the then power distribution's elevated expectations."

"Our balanced business models, superior quality & efficient supply chain will keep our growth and profitability resilient and sustainable."

What we do at Schneider Electric

We are leading the digital transformation of energy management and automation. We make it possible for IoT-enabled solutions to seamlessly connect, collect, analyze and act on data in real-time delivering enhanced safety, efficiency, reliability, and sustainability. Discover EcoStruxure™: The next generation of active energy management and automation architecture.

We, at Schneider Electric India are building Smart Cities today

Energy: Saves up to 30% of your energy across the electricity and gas distribution systems.

Water: Achieves up to 30% energy savings and up to 15% reduction of water losses.

Buildings: Integrates power, IT room processes and security management systems.

Mobility: Reduces travel time and traffic delays by 20% and makes more time for your passion.

Public Services: Improves quality of life within the city and competitiveness in the global economy.

Integration: Improves overall efficiencies of your infrastructure with real-time interconnected data.



ACTIVITIES

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.



Team Building Activity

Resort Mango Mist

Surrounded by lush mango trees, this unique getaway situated on Bannerghatta Road about 25 kms from the heart of the cosmo city has carved a niche for itself as a place, where one can unwind in the lap of pristine nature.

The resort is the only one on the city outskirts where one can enjoy a family weekend in the lap of nature with all the modern facilities.

There is everything to engage every member of the family senior citizens can either take a lazy stroll around, soaking in the greenery or just relax on a stone bench on the cobbled pathway surrounded by bamboo trees and enjoy the peace and tranquility of the place .

The young with the adventurous streak in them, can try their hand at over 18 adventure games from rock climbing, zip line and water Zorbing to Burma bridge rope ladder, quake walk, archery or paintball.

For those who are sporty there is football, cricket, volleyball and table tennis



PES University

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.

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.

Vision

To create professionally superior and ethically strong global workforce.

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 courses as well as specialization courses in Bachelors as well as Master's Degree.



Ring Road Campus



Electronic City Campus



Hanumanthnagar Campus

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



**#1 University
in Karnataka**
(New Universities Under 5 Years) - KSURF

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 10,000 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 frame 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 1,500 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 15% of all colleges and universities worldwide hold AACSB International accreditation. This could be considered analogous to a corporation having its stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange. 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

The Department of Management Studies, PES, in collaboration with Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), offers Proficiency Courses in Management. Successful completion of all Proficiency Courses lead to an MBA degree offered by Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA.

The program will provide an excellent opportunity for students and professionals 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 also offers a choice to visit IUP main campus in the U.S. and other partner Universities worldwide.



Participating International Students



Alorah Colwell



April Murdick



Brighton Plauger



Christian Lonzoto Lokoto



Connor Browning Adrian



Emily Rose Kostelnik



Emma Gaard



John Metri



Karoline Midtbo



Karoline Sorenes



Kendall Saffin



Muhammed Burak Toprak



Rebecca Shellenbarger



Robert Kanick



Ryley Deems



Sarah Crownover



Seth Thomas



Tyra Lynn McGarvie



Yen Hoang Ngoc Dang



Zechariah Faulkner



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