

# **INDO-GLOBAL EDUCATION SUMMIT 2010**

*Educational Excellence without Borders*

## **Academic Collaborations & Student Enrollment**

**Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre, Hyderabad, India**

**December 3 to 7, 2010**



**THE INDUS FOUNDATION INC.**

23 Koster Blvd., Suite 8B, Edison, NJ 08837, USA

Tel: (732)205-9810; Fax: (732)205-9811

E-mail: [indus@indus.org](mailto:indus@indus.org) ; Web: <http://www.indus.org/>

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# INDO-GLOBAL EDUCATION SUMMIT 2010

## Invocation

### *Where The Mind is Without Fear*

WHERE the mind is without fear and the head is held high  
Where knowledge is free  
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments  
By narrow domestic walls  
Where words come out from the depth of truth  
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection  
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way  
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit  
Where the mind is led forward by thee  
Into ever-widening thought and action  
Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

*Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore*

## Highlights

- **Most comprehensive educational event of its kind ever held in India**
- **Biggest networking event for leaders in education from around the World**
- **Convergence of who's who of the huge Indian educational system**
- **Participation by an estimated 200 top universities from around the World**
- **Participation by an estimated 1000 Indian educational institutions**
- **Attendance of an estimated 10000 Indian students interested to study abroad**
- **Major sessions on academic collaborations in several academic disciplines**
- **Recruitment sessions involving one-on-one meetings with Indian students**
- **Extensive media coverage for the Summit 2010 during and after the event**
- **Visits to Indian institutions for academic collaborations and recruitment**
- **Sight-seeing, shopping, and cultural events in Hyderabad**
- **Special programs for spouses of participants of the Summit**

## Introduction

Indian educational system has been undergoing a paradigm shift in the recent past. India has the world's second largest post-secondary student population of around 13 million. It is expected that this number will double over the next 12 to 15 years. Faced with a growing demand for post secondary education and limited resources, India is looking towards private sector and Foreign universities to bridge the projected gap. The private sector has been given the opportunity to take initiative in developing infrastructure for higher education in the country. India is a member of the WTO and has now become a signatory to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), thereby enabling high quality educational services to be offered in India from around the world. Further, the Indian economy is transforming into an international powerhouse requiring India to have the best possible educational opportunities for its citizens. Indian students are interested in degrees, diplomas, and certificates offered by Foreign universities at the undergraduate and graduate levels because of the excellent career prospects they offer. This demand is reflected by the tens of thousands of students going to the USA, Canada, the UK, Australia, New Zealand and other countries every year for higher education.

Academic collaborations promote universal and equitable access to education, and develop in students the knowledge, confidence, and requisite skills to become lifelong learners and economic competitors in a dynamic global marketplace. Today, success is determined by access to knowledge. Education is no longer an option – it is a mandate for survival. An important mission of the Indus Foundation is to galvanize high-impact academic collaborations between educational entities in Foreign countries on the one hand and those in India on the other. The Foundation acts as an internationally recognized support system for 21st Century education for bridging the education divide. The Foundation recognizes that collaborative research programs, undergraduate and graduate programs, twinning / transfer programs, professional development programs, distance education programs, faculty exchange programs, partnership programs, study abroad in India programs, study tours of India, and academic partnerships between Foreign universities and Indian institutions are extremely useful in meeting the rapidly growing Indian educational needs. These programs contribute to the goal of preparing students to compete in the global economy.

The staff of the Foundation has significant knowledge of the Indian and Foreign educational systems. Over the years, the staff has developed extensive contacts with a wide array of accredited Indian institutions and Foreign universities.

With the globalization of the Indian economy and growing affluence of the large middle class, study abroad is no longer just a dream for many Indian students. It is indeed a very viable option. Indian students are interested in enrolling in programs of Foreign universities to pursue their higher education goals and thereby tap international career opportunities. The Indus Foundation assists Indian students in meeting their educational objectives. The Indus Foundation is an educational organization dedicated to the promotion of higher education for the growing student population of India. The Foundation is well established in India for over 14 years, with its own extensive network of offices spread across the country for recruiting students for study abroad. It is committed to assisting Foreign universities for recruiting and enrolling well-qualified and financially able students from India.

The Foundation has a network of offices in India covering the major cities including Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Eluru, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Kakinada, Kanpur, Kochi, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Lucknow, Meerut, Mehsana, Nagpur, Nashik, New Delhi, Noida, Panchkula, Pilibhit, Pune, Sambalpur, Surat, Thane, Trivandrum, Udaipur, Vadodara, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Vijayawada, and Visakhapatnam. The Foundation is in a position to offer to Foreign universities, not only recruiting services but also academic collaboration and other services in the whole of India or any part of India.

The Foundation offers an efficient and cost-effective means of presenting the Foreign universities to Indian institutions and to prospective Indian students through the Indo-Global Education Summit. Activities during the Summit include presentations by representatives of Foreign universities, interactions with Indian institutions for academic collaborations, and interactions with Indian students for recruitment and enrollment. The visiting representatives will also have opportunities for sightseeing and witnessing cultural events to get a feel of the country. The Summit will be a fast-paced, well designed program, providing representatives of

Foreign universities with valuable exposure. The Summit will bring significant visibility to the participating Foreign universities in India. The

Summit will help the participants to achieve good results in terms of academic collaborations as well as student recruitment and enrollment.

## ***Indo-American Education Summit 2009***

*The Indus Foundation has been privileged to organize the first-ever Indo-American Education Summit on academic collaborations and study in America recently in New Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore from November 8 to 13, 2009. The objective of the Summit was to explore opportunities for academic collaborations between Indian institutions and American universities. The Summit also guided Indian students about opportunities for higher education in American universities. By all accounts, the Summit was a phenomenal success. The*

*Indo-American Education Summit was a unique event which was held in India for the first time. The Summit was attended by university provosts, deans, and enrollment / recruitment officers of accredited American universities. Several hundred Indian institutions and organizations interested in academic collaborations participated in the Summit. Several thousand Indian students interested in exploring opportunities for study in America attended the Summit.*

### ***LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF SUMMIT 2009***

- Case Western Reserve University, Ohio
- Clarkson University, New York
- Concordia University, Canada
- Duke University, North Carolina
- D'Youville College, New York
- Drexel University, Pennsylvania
- Florida International University, Florida
- Florida State University, Florida
- Governors State University, Illinois
- John Carroll University, Ohio
- Longwood University, Virginia
- Pacific Graduate School of Psychology, California
- Roosevelt University, Illinois
- Saint Louis University, Missouri
- Sacred Heart University, Connecticut
- South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, South Dakota
- Southern Illinois University-Carbondale, Illinois
- Southern University and A&M College, Louisiana
- Temple University, Pennsylvania
- Texas Christian University, Texas
- Tufts University, Massachusetts
- U3 Ventures, Pennsylvania
- University of Alaska, Fair Banks
- University of Bridgeport, Connecticut
- University of Central Arkansas, Arkansas

- University of Massachusetts-Boston, Massachusetts
- University of Oregon, Oregon
- University of Rochester, New York
- University of Wisconsin-La Crosse
- WVU Institute of Technology, West Virginia
- Widener University School of Law, Delaware

## **WHAT PARTICIPANTS HAVE SAID ABOUT SUMMIT 2009**

*Thank you for organizing this wonderful trip. Peggy (vice-provost) and I both found it to be most instructive. Exciting things are happening in India, and it is imperative that we have opportunities such as this, to get to know each other. Thank you also for the magnificent dinner at your home. Please don't hesitate to contact me if I can be of service to you in your efforts to bridge Indian and American higher education.*

***Dr. Jamshed Bharucha***  
***Provost & Senior Vice President, Tufts University***

*I want to thank you for the wonderful summit and all your hospitality. I feel it was a great success for our college and I hope that we can develop one or two collaborations in 2010*

***Dr. Arup K. Sen***  
***Chair, Business Department Director of Graduate Business and Advance Programs, D'Youville College***

*Thank you for the truly enlightening experience of the recent Indo-American Education Summit. It was an extremely enriching and fruitful collaboration in terms of bringing us together with our colleagues from across the world in the Indian education sector. I also appreciated the opportunity to spend time with a wonderful group of American universities. The attention to detail and seamless transition during the summit and between cities was a mark of a highly skilled planning team and was indicative of the care and thought your committee put into this summit and your efforts are genuinely appreciated.*

***Vanessa Vardon***  
***Graduate, Research and International Programs Manager***  
***Dean's Office, College of Engineering, Drexel University***

*It was a great pleasure meeting you and attending the summit. I would like to thank you for the excellent arrangements and for providing the opportunity to meet with personnel from Indian higher education institutions. Also, I enjoyed talking to your wife and sons at the dinner reception at your home. Dr. Tadisina and I will be following through with some of the contacts we had established at the summit. If you get an opportunity to visit US in the near future, I would like to extend an invitation for you to visit our University.*

***Dr. Ramanarayanan "Vish" Viswanathan, Interim Dean and Professor***  
***College of Engineering, Southern Illinois University Carbondale***

*Thank you for organizing the outstanding Indo-American Summit. You and everyone else from the Indus Foundation have much to be proud of. The event was a phenomenal success, thanks to the dedication and hard work of everyone involved*

***Dr. Bert Barry***  
***Director of International Services, Saint Louis University***

*First of all, I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to you and your organization for the excellent job you did with the Summit. Both my wife and I enjoyed our participation immensely. I am now in the process of going through the various proposals I have received from institutions in India and will be trying to evaluate these with the help of our staff here to see which of these we may wish to pursue. I will be back in touch with you once we have decided what our next steps should be.*

***Stephen Durrant, Vice Provost International Affairs, University of Oregon***

*Please know how much we at the West Virginia University Institute of Technology appreciated the opportunity to be represented at the Indo-American Education Summit last November. To those of you responsible for the logistical matters, please accept my heartfelt thanks for the very smoothly managed event and the overall very fine experience. I have so many vivid memories it is hard to select the most meaningful; however, among the top of my recollections - as of this moment - are the highly accomplished chief guests, the sincerity of everyone with whom I worked, and the opportunities for future relationships with Indian professionals and students alike. Please express my thank you, as well, to Mrs. Anomolu for her very thoughtful hospitality. The participation by Indian delegates and students was quite inspirational*

*Pamela S. Cutright, D.Ed.*

*Special Assistant to the Campus Provost  
WVU Institute of Technology*

*It has been a while since we have returned to the US and I wanted to drop you a note. We enjoyed our trip enormously and are grateful for your hospitality. While the meetings were intense we were impressed by the level of enthusiasm of the participants and the number of opportunities. Since then we have established communications with a number of institutions and are considering a number of collaboration opportunities. Please convey our thanks to your staff but in particular to your family who hosted us in Hyderabad.*

*Dr. Keya Sadeghipour  
Dean, Temple University College of Engineering*

## **Coverage of Summit 2010**

The Indo-Global Education Summit will be organized in centrally located air-conditioned conference halls which are well known and easily accessible to principals and managements of Indian institutions, and to students interested to study abroad. The publicity and promotional campaign will be aimed at attracting the principals and

managements of a large number of Indian institutions and several thousands of students. The Summit will have presentations by officials of Foreign universities, apart from one-on-one meetings with principals, managements, and students. Visits to prominent educational institutions will also be arranged.

### **The Summit covers the following:**

- ❖ Participation in the academic collaboration events.
- ❖ Participation in the student recruitment events.
- ❖ One-on-one meetings with principals and managements of Indian institutions.
- ❖ One-on-one meetings with Indian students.
- ❖ Visits to Indian educational institutions.
- ❖ Advance publicity in the Indian print and other media.
- ❖ Press releases during the promotional build-up of the Summit.
- ❖ Distribution of promotional materials of participating institutions.
- ❖ Experienced Indus personnel for guiding the participants.
- ❖ Single room accommodations in first class hotels (lodging only).
- ❖ Double room accommodations for participants with spouses (lodging only).
- ❖ Visa Assistance and government approvals.
- ❖ Sight-seeing in and around Hyderabad.

- ❖ Complimentary breakfast for participants.
- ❖ Special programs for spouses of participants.

## Summit Program Details

Summit program comprises of inaugural session on the evening of December 3, 2010 at the famous Sri Sathya Sai Nigamagamam, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad. An important part of the inaugural function would be presentation of awards to Indian institutions in recognition of their educational excellence in the fields of Arts, Commerce, Science, Law, Engineering, and Medicine.

Following the inauguration, Summit deliberations will take place on December 4 and 5, 2010, at the Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre. There will be sessions in the morning on Engineering & IT, Business & Management, and Miscellaneous Fields (Life Sciences & Biomedicine, Natural Sciences, Arts & Humanities, and Social Sciences). These sessions involve presentations by selected foreign universities and Indian sponsors. There will be open-house discussions at the end of the sessions.

The pre-lunch sessions of the Summit are meant for representatives of foreign universities, foreign

educational organizations, Indian institutions, Indian corporations and organizations. In the afternoons, one-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities & foreign educational organizations and those of Indian institutions, Indian corporations and organizations will take place.

Indian students interested in studying abroad and in India will participate in the one-on-one meetings with representatives of foreign universities and Indian institutions in the mornings and afternoons during the Summit. Indian students would have the benefit of referring to the profiles of participating foreign universities and Indian institutions (sponsors only) on the website of the Indus Foundation at <http://www.indus.org/> before meeting with their representatives. Entry is free for Indian students.

On the fourth day of the Summit, visits will be arranged for representatives of foreign universities to select Indian institutions in Hyderabad for academic collaborations and for recruitment of students.

## Program Details

### December 3

**10.00 am:** Registration of Participants starts at Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre, Hyderabad

**12.00 pm onwards:** Arrival of Foreign Participants at Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre

**Inaugural Function at Sri Sathya Sai Nigamagamam, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad**  
(Transportation arrangements made between the Marriott Hotel and venue of inaugural function)

**4.00 pm:** High Tea and Networking Reception

**4.45 pm:** Invocation

**4.50 pm:** Inauguration of the Summit

**4.55 pm:** Welcome Address

**5.00 pm:** Introduction of the Summit

**5.20 pm:** Address by Summit Partner

**5.30 pm:** Keynote Address

**5.50 pm:** Address by Guests of Honour

**6.40 pm:** Presentation of Awards for Educational Excellence

**7.00 pm:** Address by the Chief Guest

**7.20 pm:** Vote of Thanks

**7.25 pm:** National Anthem

## **December 4**

**7.00 am:** Registration of Participants continues at Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre, Hyderabad

**9.00 am to 1.00 pm** (with Coffee/Tea break from 11.00 am to 11.30 am):

### **Summit Session 1: Convention Centre**

Engineering & IT Panel – Presentations by foreign universities and Indian sponsors (5 min. each) and Discussion (15 min.)

### **Recruitment of Students: Sapphire Ballrooms**

One-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities / Indian sponsors and Indian students & parents

**1.00 pm to 2.00 pm:** Lunch

**2.00 pm to 6.00 pm** (with Coffee / Tea break from 4.00 pm to 4.30 pm):

### **Concurrent One-on-One Meetings:**

#### **Academic Collaborations: Convention Centre**

One-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities and those of Indian institutions

#### **Recruitment of Students: Sapphire Ballrooms**

One-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities / Indian sponsors and Indian students & parents

## **December 5**

**9.00 am to 11.00 am:**

### **Summit Session 2: Convention Center**

Business & Management Panel - Presentations by foreign universities and Indian sponsors (5 min. each) and Discussion (15 min.)

### **Recruitment of Students: Sapphire Ballrooms**

One-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities / Indian sponsors and Indian students & parents

**11.00 am:** Coffee / Tea Break

**11.30 am to 1.00 pm:**

### **Summit Session 3: Convention Centre**

Miscellaneous Panel (Life Sciences & Biomedicine, Natural Sciences, Arts & Humanities, Social Sciences) - Presentations by foreign universities and Indian Sponsors (5 min. each) and Discussion (15 min.)

### **Recruitment of Students: Sapphire Ballrooms**

One-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities / Indian sponsors and Indian students & parents

**2.00 pm to 6.00 pm** (with Coffee / Tea break from 4.00 pm to 4.30 pm):

### **Concurrent One-on-One Meetings:**

#### **Academic Collaborations: Convention Centre**

One-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities and those of Indian institutions

### **Recruitment of Students: Sapphire Ballrooms**

One-on-one meetings between representatives of foreign universities / Indian sponsors and Indian students & parents

### **December 6**

**9.00 am to 6.00 pm:** Visits to select Indian Institutions in Hyderabad by foreign universities for Academic Collaborations and Student Recruitment

### **December 7**

**Morning:** Depart Hyderabad

## **Benefits of Summit 2010**

In a nutshell, following are some of the benefits of the Summit for Foreign universities:

### **ACADEMIC COLLABORATIONS**

1. Establishing research collaboration programs with Indian institutions.
2. Extending the international reach of their degree, diploma and certificate programs.
3. Opportunity for developing twinning / transfer programs with Indian institutions.
4. Opportunity for setting up partnership programs with Indian institutions.
5. Establishing long-term visibility and presence in major cities of India.
6. International exposure to their faculty and opportunity for faculty exchange.
7. Opportunity for their students to study abroad and experience India's rich culture.
8. Opportunity for developing consulting projects with Indian organizations.
9. Faculty travel, boarding, lodging, and honoraria paid for by Indian institutions.
10. Sharing tuition revenues of Indian institutions and organizations.

### **RECRUITMENT OF STUDENTS**

1. Generation of income and saving of money on recruiting activities.
2. Enlargement of the marketplace for enrolling better-qualified students.
3. Substantial reduction of time and costs for recruiting Indian students.
4. Recruitment of financially able and better-prepared students.

5. **Enrollment of larger proportion of admitted students for different programs.**
6. **Attracting a continuing stream of students to their institutions from India.**
7. **Opportunity to participate in the periodic Summits of India for recruiting students.**
8. **Database of 10,000 students attending the Summit with their contact details.**

## **Who should attend?**

Indo-Global Education Summit 2010 is a must for anyone involved in international academic collaborations, as well as those interested in student enrollment. The Summit attracts high-level decision makers who are shaping the education field. Senior professionals from education, business and government sectors who come together once a year in India.

- Chancellors and Vice Chancellors of Universities
- Presidents and Provosts of Universities
- Deans, Directors, and Researchers from Universities
- Enrollment / Recruitment Officers of Universities
- Corporate Training & Development Executives
- Corporate University Managers
- Human Resources Executives
- Program Managers and Education Administrators
- Professors and Trainers
- Officials from International, National, and Regional Agencies
- Senior Officials of Government Departments
- Leaders of Professional Associations and Expertise Centers
- Technology and Service Providers
- Multimedia and Software Designers
- Training Consultants and Company Representatives

## **Registration & Visa Requirement**

The Indo-Global Education Summit 2010 is expected to have more applicants for participation than it can accommodate. The Indus Foundation welcomes participation by experienced university professionals. Participation is limited to accredited universities and colleges, though others connected with higher education may participate with the prior approval of the Foundation. The Foundation reserves the right to select participants and speakers of the Summit.

Registration forms are available from the Indus Foundation. Please contact the Foundation through e-mail at [indus@indus.org](mailto:indus@indus.org) or by fax at (732) 205-9811. Participants are advised to register immediately because of the expected demand.

Business Visas are required for all foreign citizens to enter into India. The details of visa fees, visa application forms, etc. can be found at the websites of the Indian embassy, Indian high commission, or Indian consulate in the concerned foreign countries. The Indus Foundation will issue Sponsorship letters for enabling registered participants to travel to India. Participants are advised to obtain their Business Visas at least two months prior to their date of travel to India.

Last date for registration is August 31, 2010.

## Venue of Summit 2010

### Hyderabad Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre

Opp Hussain Sagar Lake, Tank Bund Road, Hyderabad, 500080

Phone: 91-40-27522999; Fax: 91-40-27522888

Web: <http://www.hyderabadmarriott.com/>

### Hotel Highlights

- \* Well equipped Convention Centre with options of large indoor & outdoor meeting spaces
- \* The Executive Lounge, an ultra modern business lounge offering extensive business services and dining options.
- \* The hotel is centrally located in between the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
- \* Estimated taxi fare from Airport to Marriott Hotel: Rupees 1000 (one way)

## Flights to Hyderabad

Almost all international airlines operate in India. International and domestic flights connect Hyderabad to all cities in India and other countries. Arrival and departure timings are available at the website of the Hyderabad international airport for international and domestic flights: <http://www.hyderabad.aero/>.

Air Arabia  
[www.airarabia.com](http://www.airarabia.com)

Air India  
[www.airindia.com](http://www.airindia.com)

Air-India Express  
[www.airindiaexpress.in](http://www.airindiaexpress.in)

British Airways  
[www.britishairways.com](http://www.britishairways.com)

Emirates  
[www.emirates.com](http://www.emirates.com)

Etihad Airways  
[www.etihadairways.com](http://www.etihadairways.com)

Indian Airlines + Alliance Air  
[www.indian-airlines.nic.in](http://www.indian-airlines.nic.in)

Indigo  
[www.goindigo.in](http://www.goindigo.in)

Jet Airways  
[www.jetairways.com](http://www.jetairways.com)

Jet Lite  
[www.jetlite.com](http://www.jetlite.com)

Kingfisher Airlines  
[www.flykingfisher.com](http://www.flykingfisher.com)

KLM royal Dutch  
[www.klm.com](http://www.klm.com)

Kuwait Airways  
[www.kuwaitairways.com](http://www.kuwaitairways.com)

Lufthansa  
[www.lufthansa.com](http://www.lufthansa.com)

Malaysia Airlines  
[www.malaysiaairlines.com](http://www.malaysiaairlines.com)

Oman Air  
[www.oman-air.com](http://www.oman-air.com)

Paramount Airways  
[www.paramountairways.com](http://www.paramountairways.com)

Qatar Airways  
[www.qatarairways.com](http://www.qatarairways.com)

Saudi Arabian Airlines  
[www.saudiairlines.com](http://www.saudiairlines.com)

Silk Air  
[www.silkair.com](http://www.silkair.com)

Singapore Airlines  
[www.singaporeair.com](http://www.singaporeair.com)

SpiceJet  
[www.spicejet.com](http://www.spicejet.com)

## Academic Collaborations

### Higher Education System in India

Higher Education in India has evolved in distinct and divergent streams with each stream monitored by an apex body, indirectly controlled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. The state governments mostly fund the universities. However, there are 20 important universities called Central universities, which are maintained by the Union Government and because of relatively large funding, they have an edge over the others. The engineering and business schools are monitored and accredited by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) while medical education is monitored and accredited by the Medical Council of India (MCI). Like-wise, the Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR) monitors agriculture education and research. Apart from these, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) controls all teacher-training institutions in the country.

As of now, there are 400 Universities including 22 Central Universities, 211 State Universities, 127 Deemed Universities and 5 institutions established under State Legislation and 13 Institutes of National Importance. There are over 18,000 colleges affiliated to various universities in India. An estimated 12 million students are enrolled in institutions of higher education in India.

The higher education system is principally divided into three levels, namely:

- Undergraduate or Bachelor's Level (e.g. B.Sc., B.A., B.E., M.B.B.S., LL.B., etc.)
- Graduate or Master's Level (e.g. M.Sc., M.A., M.Tech., M.S., LL.M., etc.)
- Doctoral (Ph.D.)

Bachelor's degrees in science, arts, and commerce take three years of study but in vocational subjects like pharmacy, dentistry, architecture, medicine, engineering, and technology the duration may vary between four to five and a half years. Many universities and colleges offer 'honors' courses at undergraduate level, which may not be longer in duration but indicate greater depth of study. Diploma courses are also available at the undergraduate level and the duration of their study may vary from one to three years.

Master's degree is normally of two-year duration. Admission to graduate programs in engineering and technology is done on the basis of a test called GATE. Diploma programs are also available at the Master's level and the duration of their study may vary from one to two years.

Indian students interested in pursuing further studies may either directly register for Ph.D. or do a pre-doctoral program called Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) which is either completely research based or may also include some course work. It takes lesser time to complete Ph.D. for those who have already done M.Phil.

#### Accreditation

Accreditation for universities in India is required by law unless a specific university was created through an act of Parliament. Without accreditation, institutions have no legal right to call themselves as University / Vishwvidyalaya and to award 'degrees' which are not treated as valid for academic/employment purposes. The University Grants Commission Act 1956 explains,

"the right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised only by a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, or a State Act, or an Institution deemed to be University or an institution specially empowered by an Act of the Parliament to confer or grant degrees. Thus, any institution which has not been created by an enactment of Parliament or a State Legislature or has not been granted the status of a Deemed to be University is not entitled to award a degree."

Accreditation for higher learning is overseen by autonomous institutions established by the University Grants Commission:

- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
- Distance Education Council (DEC)
- Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
- Bar Council of India (BCI)

- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)
- Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)
- Medical Council of India (MCI)
- Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)
- Indian Nursing Council (INC)
- Dental Council of India (DCI)
- Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH)
- Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM)
- Veterinary Council of India (VCI)

### Criticism of Indian Education System

Modern education in India is often criticized for being based on rote learning. Emphasis is laid on passing examinations with high percentage of marks. Very few institutions give importance to developing personality and creativity among students. Recently, India has seen a rise in instances of student suicides due to low marks and failures, especially in metropolitan cities, even though such cases are not common.

The presence of a number of boards for higher secondary education (SSLC, ICSE, CBSE, IBIGCSE ) leads to non-uniformity. ICSE and CBSE boards are sometimes favorably considered at the time of admission, although it cannot be said with certainty that their syllabuses are harder. A large number of SSLC (State board) students therefore complain that their ICSE and CBSE counterparts are given an advantage during college admissions, which are extremely competitive. The syllabi prescribed by the various boards are accused of being archaic and some textbooks (mostly ones written for the SSC) contain many errors.

The boards have been recently trying to improve quality of education by increasing percentage of marks for practicals and projects. However, critics say even this is memorized by students (or even plagiarized). This is attributed to pressure from parents who are eager to see high scores more than overall development.

Many people also criticize the caste, language and religion-based reservations in the Indian education system. Many allege that very few of the weaker castes get the benefit of reservations and that forged caste certificates abound. Educational institutions also can seek religious minority (non-Hindu) or linguistic minority status. In such institutions, 50% of the seats are reserved for students belonging to a particular religion or having particular mother-tongue(s). For example, many colleges run by the Jesuits and Salesians have 50% seats reserved for Roman Catholics. In case of languages, an institution can declare itself linguistic minority only in states in which the language is not official language. For example, an engineering college can declare itself as linguistic-minority (Hindi) institution in the state of Maharashtra (where official state language is Marathi), but not in Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh (where the official state language is Hindi). These reservations are said to be a cause of heartbreak among many. Many students with poor marks manage to get admissions, while meritorious students are left out. Critics say that such reservations may eventually create rifts in the society.

The general corruption prevalent in India is also an issue in the Education system. Engineering, medical and other lucrative seats are sometimes sold for high prices and ridden with nepotism and power-play. Student politics is also a major issue, as many institutions are run by politicians. Ragging is a major problem in colleges, with many students dying due to ragging every year. Some state governments have made ragging a criminal offence.

## Rationale for Academic Collaborations

India is rushing headlong toward economic success and modernization, counting on high-tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to propel the nation to prosperity. Unfortunately, its weak higher education sector constitutes the Achilles' Heel of this strategy. Its systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded neither world-class research nor very many highly trained scholars, scientists, or managers to sustain high-tech development.

India's main competitor — especially China — is investing in large and differentiated higher education systems. China is providing access to large numbers of students at the bottom of the academic system while at the same time building some research-based universities that are able to compete with the world's best institutions. The recent London Times Higher Education Supplement ranking of the world's top 200 universities included three in China, three in Hong Kong, three in South Korea, one in Taiwan, and one in India (an Indian Institute of Technology at number 41— the specific

campus was not specified). These countries are positioning themselves for leadership in the knowledge-based economies of the coming era.

There was a time when countries like India could achieve economic success with cheap labor and low-tech manufacturing. Low wages still help, but contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge-based economy. India has chosen that path, but finds a major stumbling block in its university system. India has significant advantages in the 21st century knowledge race. It has a large higher education sector — the second largest in the world in student numbers, after China. It uses English as a primary language of higher education and research. It has a long academic tradition. Academic freedom is respected. There are a small number of high quality institutions, departments, and centers that can form the basis of quality sector in higher education.

Yet the weaknesses far outweigh the strengths. India educates approximately 10 per cent of its young people in higher education compared with more than 50 percent in the major industrialized countries and 15 per cent in China. Almost all of the world's academic systems resemble a pyramid, with a small high quality tier at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. At present, the world-class institutions are mainly limited to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and perhaps a few others such as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. These institutions, combined, enroll well under 0.5 per cent of the student population.

Even the small top tier of higher education faces serious problems. Many IIT graduates, well trained in technology, have chosen not to contribute their skills to the burgeoning technology sector in India. Perhaps half leave the country immediately upon graduation to pursue advanced study abroad — and most do not return. A stunning 86 per cent of students in science and

technology fields from India who obtain degrees in the United States do not return home immediately following their study. A corps of dedicated and able teachers work at the IITs and IIMs, but the lure of jobs abroad and in the private sector makes it increasingly difficult to lure the best and brightest to the academic profession.

India has survived with an increasingly mediocre higher education system for decades. Now as India strives to compete in a globalized economy in areas that require highly trained professionals, the quality of higher education becomes increasingly important. So far, India's large educated population base and its reservoir of at least moderately well trained university graduates have permitted the country to move ahead. But the competition is fierce. China in particular is heavily investing in improving its best universities with the aim of making a small group of them world class in the coming decade, and building them as internationally competitive research universities. Other Asian countries are also upgrading higher education with the aim of building world class-universities.

To compete successfully in the knowledge-based economy of the 21st century, India needs enough colleges and universities that not only produce bright graduates for export but can also support sophisticated research in a number of scientific and scholarly fields and produce at least some of the knowledge and technology needed for an expanding economy. How can India build a higher education system that will permit it to join developed economies?

Academic collaboration programs between the Foreign universities and Indian institutions and organizations are aimed at meeting the rapidly growing Indian educational needs by leveraging mutual capabilities. A part of the core mission of all educational institutions is to prepare their students to compete in the global economy. These collaboration programs contribute to that goal by giving students and faculty members international experience and global perspectives.

## **Fields for Academic Collaborations**

Academic collaboration is possible with Indian institutions in several fields of study. Following are some of the major fields of study for research programs, distance education programs, degree and

diploma programs, certificate programs, professional development programs, twinning / transfer programs, study abroad in India programs, and partnership programs.

**Accounting**  
**Actuarial Science / Insurance**  
**Advertising and Public Relations**  
**Aeronautical Engineering**  
**Agricultural Sciences**  
**Analytical Chemistry**  
**Animation and Computer Graphics**

**Architecture**  
**Arts / Fine Arts**  
**Audio-Visual Media**  
**Aviation Management**  
**Biochemistry**  
**Bioinformatics**  
**Biological Sciences**

**Biomedical Sciences**  
**Biomedical Engineering**  
**Biotechnology**  
**Business Administration / Management**  
**Cell Biology**  
**Chemical Engineering**  
**Chemistry**  
**Civil Engineering**  
**Clinical Laboratory Sciences**  
**Clinical Psychology**  
**Communications**  
**Computer Engineering**  
**Computer Science**  
**Construction Management**  
**Counseling Psychology**  
**Dentistry**  
**Economics**  
**Education**  
**Educational Media / Instructional Technology**  
**Electrical and Electronics Engineering**  
**Electronic Commerce**  
**Engineering Management**  
**Environmental Sciences**  
**Epidemiology / Public Health**  
**Exercise / Sports Science**  
**Fashion Design**  
**Film, TV, and Video Studies**  
**Finance and Banking**  
**Fisheries and Marine Studies**  
**Food Science and Technology**  
**Foreign Languages**  
**Genetics**  
**Geographic Information Systems**  
**Geology / Geosciences**  
**Graphic Design**  
**Health Physics / Radiology**  
**Health Services Management**  
**Hospital Administration**  
**Hospitality Management**  
**Human Resources Management**  
**Immunology**  
**Industrial Engineering / Management**  
**Information Technology**

**Interior Design**  
**International Business**  
**Internet Technologies**  
**Journalism and Mass Communications**  
**Landscape Architecture**  
**Law and Legal Studies**  
**Library Science**  
**Management Information Systems**  
**Management of Technology**  
**Marketing**  
**Mathematics**  
**Mechanical Engineering**  
**Medical Laboratory Technology**  
**Medicine**  
**Microbiology**  
**Molecular Biology**  
**Music**  
**Networking**  
**Neurosciences**  
**Nursing**  
**Nutrition / Dietetics**  
**Occupational Therapy**  
**Organizational Management**  
**Petroleum Engineering**  
**Pharmaceutical Sciences**  
**Pharmacology and Toxicology**  
**Physical Sciences**  
**Physical Therapy**  
**Physician Assistant Studies**  
**Physiology**  
**Pilot Training**  
**Project Management**  
**Psychology**  
**Public Health**  
**Software Engineering**  
**Statistics**  
**Systems Engineering**  
**Telecommunications Engineering**  
**Transportation and Highway Engineering**  
**Travel and Tourism**  
**Urban and Regional Planning**  
**Veterinary Sciences**

## **Research Collaborations**

International research collaboration has always helped scientists to keep abreast of international science and to share expertise and resources. Today, one-fifth of the world's scientific papers are coauthored internationally — a result of increasingly easy communication and cross-border travel. However, a new character of international collaboration is emerging, as scientific research has become an integral part of economic and innovation policy. International collaboration has also become a key element in globalization strategy. Research collaboration supports research, training and

knowledge transfer in everything from architecture to zoology, apart from supporting world-class research facilities. It also promotes public engagement in science, engineering and technology. The knowledge and expertise gained through investment in people and innovation allows the world to maintain a technological leading edge, build strong global economy and improve quality of life for people. International research collaboration requires work in partnership with other research investors including government departments and agencies, universities and colleges, and industry. Research collaboration

extends across disciplines and organizational boundaries. Some of the main fields for research collaboration are:

- ❖ **ARTS AND HUMANITIES**
- ❖ **BIOTECHNOLOGY & BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES**
- ❖ **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**
- ❖ **ENGINEERING AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES**
- ❖ **MEDICAL SCIENCES**
- ❖ **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**
- ❖ **SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

Today global networks are known to have contributed significantly to the success of Silicon Valley, USA. It has been possible for USA to benefit directly from the information technology boom in India by being connected. The success of India is not only from cheap labor but also from attracting global R&D activities. Recent trends indicate that Foreign countries are keen to establish connections with the new powerhouse economy of India — not only in downstream industries but also in upstream science. The world as a whole is increasingly united on the need for research and innovation to tackle global challenges such as poverty and climate change. The growing international concern regarding greenhouse gases, crises in Africa, or diseases in developing countries are leading to new hopes about international research collaboration to address these issues.

The United States was one of the first nations to establish an approach to attract "the best and the brightest" in the world to their institutions. This policy placed the United States at the heart of international research collaboration, with US researchers co-authoring with researchers from over 170 countries. The unique US position was based first, on the openness of financial aid and fellowships to support any deserving graduate student. This system grew through generous federal research funding and also by means of institutional competition to attract the best graduate students. Second, the tradition of openness in hiring academics dated back to World War II, during which many prominent European scientists moved to the United States. Third, the US labor market has been open to immigrants — particularly for highly skilled ones who could get companies to sponsor them.

Today, more countries are taking comparable approaches to attract "the best and the brightest" through similar policies to open up. There is stepped-up competition for international students undertaken

by several countries — most notably Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan, and China. India is on the threshold of joining this competition. Another approach to international collaboration is to invest in world-class research centers of excellence. Singapore was one of the first countries to use public money for attracting world-class institutions. Singapore has become a major Asian education and research center, by creating high-profile international partnerships (with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford, Berkeley, and Wharton—to name but a few), inviting world-class Foreign universities to open campuses (e.g., INSEAD, University of Chicago Business School, and Waseda), and by its ambitious biomedical science park, Biopolis. India has a great opportunity to enter into similar partnerships with Foreign universities.

For a developing country such as India, these steps are likely to lead to increases in scholarship and research collaboration opportunities. International research collaboration has entered an era in which networking has a direct economic significance. Some governments are already beginning to pay a premium to become hubs in global excellence networks. These developments will produce significant changes in the world's research capacity and yield new centers of excellence. The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) is the premier industrial research and development organization in India. Its chain of 39 R&D laboratories with 80 field stations spread across India are manned by 10,000 highly qualified scientists and engineers and 13,000 auxiliary and other staff, covering almost the entire spectrum of industrial R&D, ranging from aerospace to mining, microelectronics to metallurgy. CSIR can play an important role in promoting international research collaboration. There are a good number of universities and colleges in India that have research programs and these trends indicate opportunities for capacity building for research in India.

With several billion dollars in annual research funded by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, corporate partners, and other Federal and Private Foundations, Foreign universities are major research centers in the world. Award-winning faculty members provide undergraduate and graduate students with research opportunities in a multitude of disciplines. Foreign universities work with faculty and outside partners to capitalize on opportunities to expand research and scholarship across all intellectual fields. This includes developing new programs, making strategic investments to seed new research initiatives and assisting faculty in

obtaining funding from sponsors. Research collaboration between Foreign universities and Indian

institutions will be a “win, win” for all.

## Degree and Diploma Programs

The on-campus programs to be offered in India by Foreign universities in collaboration with Indian institutions would be undergraduate and graduate degree and diploma programs. The duration of undergraduate degree programs would be three to four years while graduate degree programs would be two years. The duration of diploma programs would be one or more years. Students will receive degrees and diplomas of the Foreign universities after successful completion of the programs in India. The Foreign universities and Indian institutions will administer the degree and diploma programs jointly. Indian institutions collaborating with the Foreign universities will have world-class facilities such as modern classrooms, state-of-the-art laboratories, audiovisual centers, computerized libraries, video conferencing halls, software development centers, and administrative blocks.

In collaborative undergraduate programs, students who complete 12 (10+2) years of formal education will be eligible for admission. Students with undergraduate degrees (10+2+4) or (10+2+3+1) will be eligible for admission to collaborative graduate programs.

## Certificate Programs

There has been a remarkable growth in the numbers and kinds of certificate programs that are sought by students and working professionals throughout India. Certificate programs include corporate training programs, executive development programs, and management development programs. Certificate programs that consist of for-credit courses are of particular interest, because credits carry over to degree and diploma programs in Foreign universities. Undergraduate and Graduate certificate programs are sought after in virtually every discipline, including in business, education, health sciences, information technology, humanities, and the arts. Certificate programs are of interest because of their short duration. Some of the Indian students who take up certificate programs offered by Foreign universities in India may be interested in transferring to the

**Dual Degree Programs:** Collaborative programs are also sometimes known as Dual Degree programs or Joint Degree programs in India. In these programs, Indian institutions will continue to offer their regular undergraduate and graduate programs as per the Indian curricula and give Indian degrees and diplomas after successful completion. Simultaneously, Indian institutions will supplement their existing curricula with the additional curricula of Foreign universities. Students who successfully complete the existing curricula and the additional curricula will be given degrees by Foreign universities.

**AICTE:** Collaborative degree and diploma programs which are technical in nature, namely, Engineering, Architecture, Computer Science, Business, Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Pharmacy, etc., may require the approval of statutory bodies such as the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi. *No Objection Certificate* (NOC) will be required from the Foreign embassy or High Commission for offering collaborative programs in India.

Foreign universities and complete the remainder of credits in residence for earning a degree or diploma.

Certificate programs usually comprise of five or six courses and students earn a maximum of 18 to 24 credits. Certificate programs may be of two-semester duration (one year), though a few select programs of one semester duration may also be offered. Undergraduate and graduate certificate programs of Foreign universities may be offered in their entirety through Indian institutions. In addition to their existing certificate programs, Foreign universities may suitably tailor their undergraduate and graduate degree or diploma programs and offer them as certificate programs in India. Students completing the certificate programs offered through Indian

institutions will be given certificates by Foreign universities

### **CORPORATE EDUCATION**

As providers of comprehensive continuing education, Foreign universities can serve as a partners to companies and organizations in India. Foreign universities can draw on their resources as world-renowned universities to understand Indian organizations' needs, offer expert consultation, and develop custom educational programs which would be primarily delivered by Indian instructors who are experts in their fields. Foreign universities' reputation as valuable partners and resources, and the breadth of their programs could enable them to build an impressive roster of clients and facilitate the growth

## **Twinning / Transfer Programs**

Twinning / Transfer programs allow Indian institutions to offer undergraduate and graduate programs which will have their regular curricula. The existing curricula may be supplemented by additional curricula of the Foreign universities if desired by Indian institutions. Through twinning / transfer programs, Indian students will be able to earn several credits during the course of their normal study in Indian institutions. Students will have the opportunity either to complete their studies in India or to transfer their credits to the Foreign universities at any time after completing at least one year of their studies in Indian institutions. Students, who opt for transfer, can then finish their degree or diploma programs by completing the remainder of credits in residence at the Foreign universities.

Twinning / Transfer programs are "win-win" situations for all concerned parties. The Foreign universities will receive well-prepared students who have been instructed entirely in English and are ready to begin their major sequences. Indian institutions are strengthened by access to the latest in Foreign / Canadian curricular developments. Foreign-bound Indian students save substantial cost of studying abroad. Further, students will have wide range of subjects to choose from in the Foreign universities, apart from the opportunity to learn in two different cultural environments, and thus becoming well-rounded learners.

Under twinning / transfer programs, students who complete at least one year of undergraduate program (10+2+1) in Indian institutions will be eligible for

of leading corporations, public agencies, and non-profit organizations in India.

In undergraduate certificate programs, students who have completed 12<sup>th</sup> standard will be eligible for admission. In graduate certificate programs, students who have completed undergraduate degree or equivalent diploma program in any field of study will be eligible for admission. Students, who complete the certificate programs in India, will be eligible for seeking admission to undergraduate and graduate degree and diploma programs in Foreign universities. Relevant tests such as IELTS, TOEFL and SAT / GMAT / GRE will be required for admission. The number of credits waived for such students will be at the discretion of Foreign universities based on individual student's academic background.

admission as transfer students to undergraduate programs in the Foreign universities. Students who complete second year (10+2+2) or third year (10+2+3) of undergraduate program may also transfer to undergraduate programs in the Foreign universities and complete the remainder of the program. IELTS / TOEFL (and SAT) will be required for admission to the Foreign universities. Students who complete the first year of graduate program in Indian institutions will be eligible for admission to graduate degree and diploma programs of the Foreign universities. IELTS / TOEFL (and GRE / GMAT) will be required for admission to graduate programs in the Foreign universities. The number of credits to be waived for students admitted on transfer basis will be at the discretion of the Foreign universities. In case, any Foreign university does not have its own credential evaluation mechanism, the credential evaluation report of an established evaluation agency will form the basis for waiver of credits.

Students enrolling in the undergraduate and graduate programs in the Foreign universities will be given degrees and diplomas by the Foreign universities after successful completion of study. Transfer students will be charged the prevailing tuition by the Foreign universities. Students who do not plan to go to the Foreign universities, and students who have been unable to get Foreign visas will complete their program of study in India and they would be awarded Indian degrees and diplomas by the Indian institutions concerned.

For twinning/transfer programs, the Indian institutions would incur expenditure towards faculty of the Foreign universities. The Foreign universities

will admit students on transfer from Indian institutions.

## **Distance Education Programs**

Distance education is an emerging global phenomenon that promises to alter fundamentally the nature of traditional education and training. The increasingly pervasive nature of the Net and the Web, and the collaborative infrastructure provided by net-centric computing have led to the growth of distance education. The phenomenal growth of distance education is explained by the fact that over 90% of college students access the Internet, with 50% accessing the Web daily. Also, Indian companies and organizations are spending huge amounts on in-house training and education programs through distance and blended mode. The popularity of distance education programs has further increased with the availability of on-line discussion forums.

classroom, and then proceed to follow-up materials online. Blended Learning can also be applied to the integration of e-learning with a Learning Management System using computers in a physical classroom, along with face-to-face instruction.

With today's prevalence of high technology in India, blended learning refers specifically to the provision or use of resources which combine e-learning (electronic) with other educational resources. Some of the advantages of blended learning include: cost effectiveness for both the Indian institutions and the students, accessibility to a post secondary education for students, and flexibility in scheduling and timetabling of course work.

The growth of distance education is fast and furious world-wide including in India. The future of distance education has been aptly summed up by Mr. David Gray, Vice President, University of Massachusetts: "Over the next five years, it would not surprise me at all to see the term "distance education" fade or morph into "distributed education" or perhaps simply "education." As the technologies that support distance education mature and become more widely embraced which is happening as we speak, the focus on the tools and the geographic distance at which they are utilized is likely to decrease. Our fascination with the web as an exciting new medium for learning and collaboration will most likely give way to seeing it as a common utility that people make use of routinely. Education and learning will happen, of course, and it will be a rare course indeed that does not take advantage of the tools of technology and high speed networks to aid and abet the learning process."

The Foreign universities have already been recognized as the largest online educational resources for students seeking quality learning experience. Now Foreign universities are in a position to offer "Blended Learning" programs in India through Indian institutions by combining a vigorous classroom experience, along with comprehensive online learning. Some of the benefits are:

- Blended learning won't interfere with student's current job
- Student will cut down on commuting time and costs – save money on gas, parking, and tolls
- Student can meet and connect with classmates online and in person
- Student can enjoy learning in a hands-on environment
- Taking classes at an Indian institution closest to student's work or home means more convenience and flexibility.

### **BLENDED LEARNING**

Blended Learning is the process of incorporating many different learning styles that can be accomplished through the use of 'blended' virtual and physical resources. The instructor can also combine two or more methods of delivery of instruction. A typical example of the delivery method of blended learning would be a combination of technology-based materials and face-to-face sessions used together to present content. An instructor can begin a course with a well-structured introductory lesson in the

Indian institutions including companies and organizations, in academic collaboration with Foreign universities, will be able to offer an array of degree, diploma, and certificate programs at Bachelor's and Master's levels in a wide range of fields. Distance education can be offered as a dynamic, interactive distance learning method using a diverse array of personal computers, video devices, CD and DVD ROMs, online courses over the Internet, interactive devices, and other modern technological innovations. When each lesson or segment is completed, the student makes available

the assigned work for correction, grading, comment, and subject matter guidance by qualified Indian instructors. Corrected assignments are returned to the student. This exchange fosters a personalized student-instructor relationship, which is the hallmark of distance education instruction. Students will be required to take examinations in proctored settings. Assignments will be larger, longer, and more thorough so as to test for knowledge by forcing the students to research the subject and prove that they have done the work. Midterms and Final examinations will be held at common locations so that professors can supervise directly.

The distance education programs to be offered in India by Foreign universities in collaboration with Indian institutions would be undergraduate and graduate degree, diploma, and certificate programs. Students will receive degrees, diplomas, and certificates from the concerned Foreign universities after successful completion of the programs in India. Foreign universities and the Indian institutions will

## Faculty Exchange Programs

The faculty exchange programs would provide participants with the opportunity to teach or conduct research for one semester or an academic year at an overseas university. Faculty members would benefit from exposure to a culturally varied and diverse faculty make-up, with an opportunity to exchange ideas and observe a variety of styles. The faculty exchange program is one way to take advantage of the benefits of diverse faculty. Ultimate goal of educational institutions is to develop a vibrant and diverse faculty. This process, however cannot take place overnight. It occurs slowly, one or two faculty members at a time. The need for rich variety of ideas, cultures, thoughts, and styles, however, is immediate. In order to facilitate the process, Foreign universities and Indian institutions can develop plans for a faculty exchange programs. These plans will benefit faculty members from both Foreign universities and Indian institutions by exposing them to new ideas, other cultures and different methods of teaching. The

### HOST INSTITUTION

Three basic schemes may define the nature of the faculty exchange and the responsibilities of the visiting faculty member. Combinations of all three are possible as arranged in each individual case.

administer the programs jointly.

### Following are some of the benefits for Indian students:

- Students will have access to a wide range of undergraduate (Bachelor's) and graduate (Master's ) programs of Foreign universities in India.
- Tuition and fees will be in tune with the low cost of living in India. Students get valuable degrees, diplomas, and certificates of Foreign universities at low cost.
- Students get first-hand knowledge of latest global developments, trends and techniques.
- Students will have better opportunities for employment and international careers by having degrees, diplomas, or certificates from Foreign universities.
- Students will have opportunity to transfer with credits to Foreign universities for further education.

benefit will be immediate, and students will have the opportunity to learn concepts and ideas presented in an entirely new and different manner. The faculty exchange programs will be viable if they are flexible. They could also agree to team teach and work out a schedule based on the individual needs of the concerned institutions and the faculty members. The faculty exchange programs present a unique opportunity for interaction between Foreign universities and Indian institutions. They will create a greater bond among the concerned institutions and will be a powerful recruitment and retention tool.

The Indus Foundation is prepared to act as a facilitator in the exchange, matching faculty members with campuses that can accommodate their interests. To ensure that the exchange runs properly, it is important to understand the responsibilities of Foreign universities and Indian institutions as outlined below.

#### 1) RESEARCH ONLY

- Host institution will arrange housing and visiting faculty member will pay for the cost

- Host institution will arrange for pick-up and departure at the airport
- Host institution will find a host faculty member to liaise with the visitor and make her/him feel welcome on campus and in the community
- Host institution will assign the visiting professor with an office or equivalent work space

## 2) TEACHING

- Visiting scholar will be provided with a salary commensurate with teaching load asked for by the host institution and agreed upon by the visitor
- Such salary may include the provision of free housing and/or board at no cost to the individual but in any case, host institution will help visitor find housing
- The host institution will assign the visiting professor an agreed upon number of courses to teach throughout the semester
- Host institution will arrange for pick-up and departure at the airport
- Host institution will assign the visiting professor an office or equivalent work space

## VISITING FACULTY

- The visiting faculty will be on sabbatical or equivalent leave during the proposed semester of overseas exchange
- The exchange will last one semester or one academic year as arranged in advance
- No family members or relatives may accompany the participant on this exchange unless arranged and paid for privately by the visiting faculty.
- The visiting faculty pays the fees and costs associated with obtaining the visa

- Host institution will find a host faculty member to liaise with the visitor and make her/him feel welcome on campus and in the community
- If course evaluations are issued, the host institution will forward them to the faculty visitor upon completion of the exchange semester

## 3) GUEST LECTURER

- Visiting scholar will be provided with lecture fees commensurate with the number of lectures asked for by the host institution and agreed upon by the visitor
- Such fees may include the provision of free housing and/or board at no cost to the individual but in any case, host institution will help visitor find housing
- Host institution will arrange for pick-up and departure at the airport
- Host institution will find a host faculty member to liaise with the visitor and make her/him feel welcome on campus and in the community
- Host institution will assign the visiting professor an office or equivalent work space

## Collaboration Methodology

**Curricula of Programs:** The curricula of degree, diploma, and certificate programs will be in tune with the guidelines established by the relevant accrediting agencies of the Foreign universities. The course exercises, along with home-works, assignments and examinations will be provided by the Foreign universities to ensure that the courses of study in India for obtaining degrees, diplomas, and certificates meet their academic standards. In the case of twinning/transfer programs, the curricula will be the regular existing curricula of the Indian institutions, though it may be supplemented by additional

curricula of the Foreign universities, if desired by Indian institutions.

**Teaching:** The course materials and teaching methods will be the same as the ones offered in the Foreign universities. Indian institutions will follow the same study guidelines as the Foreign universities. A faculty member may be deputed by the Foreign universities, for short duration of two weeks every semester for presenting parts of each program. Carefully selected Indian faculty will present remainder of the programs. Round-trip travel to India of visiting faculty members will be borne by Indian

institutions. Room and board of international standards will be provided to visiting faculty members in India. In addition, Indian institutions will pay honoraria to the visiting faculty members.

**Testing:** The course exercises, along with homeworks, assignments and examinations will be provided, administered, and graded by the faculty of Indian Institutions and Foreign universities for the courses taught by them.

**Faculty Support:** Teaching in India will be done by the faculty of Indian institutions, though the Foreign universities may depute a faculty each semester for short periods of two weeks to teach courses. Indian faculty members will be carefully selected and appointed to conduct the programs. Indian faculty will have academic and other qualifications as per the standards of the accrediting agencies of Foreign universities. State-of-the-art computing facilities and fast Internet connections will be provided by Indian institutions to enable students to access educational resources of the Foreign universities such as faculty, libraries and computer centers.

**Internships:** Indian students will be encouraged to take up project works in corporate houses in India and abroad with the help of the Indian institutions and the Foreign universities. However, the cost of such internships will be borne by students themselves. Both Indian institutions and the Foreign universities will actively help the students to get internship opportunities in India and abroad.

**Placement Support:** Students who have successfully completed their degree, diploma, and certificate

programs will be listed by Indian institutions and the Foreign universities for tapping suitable placement opportunities with companies in India and the USA. Indian institutions and Foreign universities will actively assist in placing successful candidates in India and abroad with the help of on-site and video / telephone interviews.

**Collaboration responsibility:** The administration of the programs would be split between Indian institutions and Foreign universities. The responsibility of the Foreign universities will include developing innovative curricula, sharing faculty, and joint projects. Foreign universities would be in-charge of programs, and course definition, whereas Indian institutions would handle local advertising and promotion, appointment of Indian faculty members, screening of students, admission of students, provision of infrastructure, and conducting of the programs.

**Revenue Sharing:** Currently, the cost of tuition for programs offered by premier educational institutions in India is around US \$ 3,000 to \$ 6,000 per year. Careful consideration will be given to current market trends by Indian institutions while setting competitive price of the programs in order to attract talented students across the country. The pricing of the programs will be fixed based on the expected demand for specific programs. The class size for each program will be around 60 students. Foreign universities will be paid a certain percent of tuition revenue of programs by Indian institutions. The percentage of the share of tuition revenue will depend on reputation, accreditation, and quality of the programs of Foreign universities.

## Partnership Programs

Academic partnership programs are established for the purpose of developing cooperative efforts to improve the academic quality of Indian secondary schools, junior colleges, and undergraduate colleges with the objective of improving the preparation of students for entry into Foreign universities. Academic partnerships are aimed at:

- Transforming the relationships between educational institutions to directly benefit students;
- Improving curriculum in subject areas required for admission to Foreign universities;

- Strengthening teachers' capacities to enable all students to learn the curriculum;
- Enhancing the ability of students to benefit from these changes; and
- Improving Foreign universities understanding of Indian students' unique needs.

The Foundation will arrange partnerships between English-medium Indian institutions and the Foreign universities, so that Indian students who complete 12th standard may be admitted as freshmen in undergraduate programs of the Foreign universities. Similar partnerships will be arranged with undergraduate Indian institutions and Foreign

universities so that student may be admitted to graduate programs after completion of undergraduate programs in India. Partnership programs with Indian institutions are important mechanisms that enhance access to undergraduate and graduate programs of the Foreign universities. These programs support educational mobility and facilitate seamless acceptance of academic credit of Indian students. These programs enable Indian students to transition smoothly to Foreign educational systems and help in students' course selection, eliminate curriculum redundancies, and streamline the application review process. Indian students will not have to go through the cumbersome process of credential evaluation by Foreign agencies. These programs promote understanding among educators across India and the Foreign universities.

## Study Abroad in India Programs

The mission of the Indus Foundation is to provide students of Foreign universities with high-quality academic study abroad programs that foster intercultural development. Our vision for the future is a world filled with inter-culturally competent leaders who have both the understanding and skills to effectively, humanely, and positively navigate across different cultures, in politics, education, and business.

India is a country in South Asia. It is the 7th largest country in the world and second most populous. Four major world religions, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism originated there, while Islam, Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism arrived in the first millennium C.E. and have shaped India's varied culture. India finally became a modern nation state in 1947 after a long struggle for independence. Although India has the second fastest growing economy in the world, it still battles poverty, illiteracy, and persistent malnutrition.

India's regions range from the Himalayan peaks of Ladakh to the desert kingdoms of Rajasthan to the bustling energy of Delhi and Mumbai to equatorial tropics of Kerala. India has tremendous biodiversity and is home to 6.7% of all mammals, 12% of apes, 6% of reptiles and 6% of all flowering plants on Earth.

On the societal side, India is the largest democracy in the world and has the world's largest Hindu population as well as the world's second largest Muslim population. Altogether, several hundred languages are spoken in India including twenty-five

These programs provide a measure of certainty to students in Indian institutions that they will be accepted in good Foreign universities. Students will be spared the stress of having to prepare for the highly competitive entrance examinations in India with the knowledge that their admission in the Foreign universities is assured. Further, students will have the option to change their field of study when they enter the Foreign universities. This option for changing the field of study is not available in India. Tests such as IELTS, TOEFL and/or SAT will be required for admission to the Foreign universities. Through partnership programs, the Foreign universities will be able to establish long-term visibility and presence in India apart from attracting a continuing stream of Indian students.

with over one million speakers. India is home to many World Heritage sites, including the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Humayun's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri, Konark Sun Temple, Qutub Minar, Sanchi Stupa as well as countless castles, temples and pilgrimage points.

Over the last fifteen years, India has brought itself to the center stage of the world economy. India's engineering and technical strengths are legendary. India has become a powerhouse in software development and business process outsourcing and is making great strides in manufacturing and other high technology fields. There is no doubt that India will be a major economic force in the 21st century, though it will face significant challenges in developing infrastructure and spreading these economic gains to its still overwhelmingly rural population.

Today's competitive job market requires applicants to distinguish themselves, and international education experience is the perfect way to do so. Having international education experience is an incredible resume booster, as it shows prospective employers that the applicants are motivated, independent, and generally more qualified. Additionally, obtaining Foreign language skills can make applicants eligible for a variety of jobs that they may have otherwise been unqualified for.

Students of the Foreign universities are welcome to India. Studying abroad in India for a semester or year will give students a fresh perspective on themselves, India, and the world. By living in a Foreign country such as India, students will constantly challenge

themselves in many new and exciting ways and gain a level of independence they never knew they had. Studying abroad in India will expose them to diverse people and viewpoints, and they will get to experience a different way of life apart from their own in their country. They will be immersed in the language, culture, and people of the host country and will get to experience life as residents, not as mere Summitists. While studying in India, they will also earn credit towards their current degree. The Foundation will arrange study abroad programs at undergraduate and graduate levels in high quality

Indian institutions, which have facilities of international standards. Students of the Foreign universities will get the most memorable study abroad experience possible.

Students will pay the regular tuition and fees, room and board expenses, to their parent institution. The Foreign universities will pay an agreed amount to Indian institutions for providing tuition, room and board. International travel costs will be borne by the students.

## Study Tour of India Programs

Welcome to India. A country where history, culture, colors, cuisine and nature exhibit more diversity than nearly anywhere else in the world. A country of amazing paradoxes, where bullock carts and jets co-exist in perfect harmony. Modern India is a shining example of robust economic growth in a democratic setting.

The only way to begin to understand Asia's and India's influence in the global economy is to visit the region, meet its corporate executives and business leaders, and experience its long history and rich culture first-hand. Students will gain international experience in India and develop an appreciation of the cultural dimensions of doing business in India. Study Tour of India may also enable students to earn credit towards their current degree.

The Indus Foundation is willing to partner with the Foreign universities in the creation of custom designed Study Tour of India programs that promote global awareness and understanding. The Foundation's goal is to support administrators and faculty in the complex task of developing, operating, and managing faculty-led study tours of India. The Foundation provides the Foreign universities with comprehensive program management that includes: program development assistance, Tour itinerary, logistical arrangements, transportation in India, academic coordination in India, and on-site management in India. A representative of the Foundation will accompany the group and faculty.

The customized study tour program will be based on the information provided by the Foreign universities to the Foundation. The duration of the study tour may range from 10 to 21 days. The size of the tour may be 20 to 30 participants. The tour will cover major cities of India such as New Delhi, Mumbai (Bombay), Bengaluru (Bangalore), Chennai (Madras), Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kolkata (Calcutta), and other cities. Students will have the opportunity to visit key corporate offices, industrial parks, and historic sites, in addition to meeting with leading academicians and entrepreneurs. The study tour of India will expose participants to the global cultural and business

environment, so that they can see first-hand how fast-growing economies in developing countries provide opportunities for international businesses.

### Coverage of the Study Tour

The tour covers the following:

1. Visits to key corporate offices, industrial parks, and historic sites.
2. One-on-one meetings with leading academicians and entrepreneurs.
3. Visits to places of cultural interest for experiencing rich Indian culture.
4. An experienced tour leader for guiding the participants.
5. Air travel within India to various cities.
6. Accommodations at first class hotels on twin sharing basis.
7. Visa Assistance and government approvals.
8. Ground transportation in the Indian sub-continent.
9. The cost of food is not covered (around \$ 40 per day person).
10. Round trip to India (costs around \$ 1400 per person) is not covered.
11. Entry fee of monuments is not covered.

### On-Site Coordinator

The program includes the services of an English-speaking On-Site Coordinator. This person or his representative will meet the group flight upon arrival and will be available to assist the faculty leader throughout the program. Services include:

- Confirmation and coordination of all program activities and arrangements
- Assistance with transfers
- Facilitation of hotel check-in and check-out
- Interpretation
- Handling of all appointments
- Assistance with local information and suggestions

- for free time

- Liaison with Indian officials, leaders, etc.

## Launch of Foreign Programs in India

Though the potential for launching collaborative programs in India by Foreign universities is great, it has to be done in a thoughtful and methodical manner. The most important consideration is that the programs should be launched in India in collaboration with very well-established and reputed Indian institutions, companies, or organizations. A careful assessment has to be made about their commitment and financial resources. It is absolutely essential that the programs are run properly with highest quality standards. Ability to provide infrastructure of international standards for running the programs will be an important criterion in the selection of Indian institutions, companies, or organizations. Careful scrutiny is to be made in the initial stages for ensuring commercial success of the programs in India, apart from creating a good brand image for the Foreign universities. The Indus Foundation is willing to represent Foreign universities in India for identification of suitable institutions, companies and organizations for launching the programs. Further, the Foundation is prepared to monitor the programs and keep Foreign

universities apprised of the situation from to time with periodic reports.

For the purpose of identification and selection of suitable Indian institutions, companies, or organizations, it may be advisable to give advertisements in the main print media in India. The objective would be to elicit a substantial response so that a careful selection could be made. It would be necessary for the officials of the Indus Foundation to visit the responding Indian institutions, companies, or organizations and hold discussions with their decision makers. The Foundation will of course be in constant communication with Foreign universities at every stage of this process. The Indus Foundation is willing to act as the representative of Foreign universities in India for academic collaboration with Indian institutions, companies, or organizations. Foreign universities that are interested in utilizing the services of the Foundation may contact through email at [indus@indus.org](mailto:indus@indus.org) or by fax at (732) 205-9811.

## Student Recruitment & Enrollment

### Indian Students

A large number of well qualified and financially able Indian students are interested in opportunities for higher education in good Foreign universities. The Indus Foundation assists Foreign universities to recruit students from India. Its staff is in a unique position to offer current and relevant advice to Indian students on the one hand and to the Foreign universities on the other. During the past 14 years, the Foundation has emerged as the leading recruiter of students from India. It has secured admission for several thousand students in accredited Foreign universities.

The Foundation offers a comprehensive package of services directed towards assessing and matching students with the philosophy, requirements, academic offerings, and resources of Foreign universities. The Foundation assists the students through the entire application process from the

identification of the programs of study to the actual enrollment. The Foundation strongly believes in providing honest, up-to-date and accurate information with friendly and courteous service through its trained educational counselors. The Foundation and its experts are thoroughly familiar with the educational systems of India and those of other countries. They are ideally equipped to assist students to go through the entire gamut of the admission process. The Foundation provides test preparation training to Indian students who plan to take tests such as IELTS, TOEFL, SAT, GMAT, GRE, etc. The Foundation provides expert guidance to students for obtaining visa from the Foreign consulates. Pre-departure orientation and counseling is also provided to all students before they leave for Foreign countries.

### Recruiting Events in India - Benefits

The Foundation has been organizing periodic recruiting events in Indian cities for the past 14 years. The events have become increasingly popular with the representatives of the Foreign universities. The events offer an efficient

and cost-effective means of presenting the Foreign universities to prospective students in India. Several dozens of Foreign universities have participated in the events over the years. Apart from recruiting events, the Foundation also

organizes visits to colleges in different cities, and interview sessions with students and parents. These events provide university representatives with valuable exposure and yield good recruiting results. Some of the benefits are:

- Generation of income and saving of money on recruiting activities.
- Expanding the marketplace for enrolling better-qualified students.

## **Recruitment during the Summit**

1. Activities during the Summit include recruiting sessions and one-on-one meetings with students and parents. Summit will provide an excellent opportunity to recruit and enroll substantial number of qualified students.

2. The Indus Foundation concentrates on India, which has the largest number of prospective international students in the World. India is already the top region sending students to Foreign universities.

3. Attendance of students at the recruitment sessions and one-on-one meetings will be large because of intensive

- Establishment of long-term visibility and presence in India.
- Substantial reduction of time and costs for recruiting Indian students.
- Recruitment of financially able and better-prepared students.
- Enrollment of larger proportion of admitted students for different programs.

advertising and promotional campaign before the Summit commences.

4. The Summit will have several thousand students interested in studying abroad in Foreign Universities.

5. Foreign universities will have the opportunity to recruit well-qualified students for a wide range of academic disciplines at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

6. The Foundation will follow-up with students who attend the recruiting sessions until they actually enroll in Foreign universities.

## **Recruitment & Enrollment Services**

1. The Indus Foundation recruits well-qualified and financially able students from India for admission to the programs of Foreign universities throughout the year. The Foundation will be responsible until the students actually enroll.

2. The Foundation organizes periodic recruiting events in India for Foreign universities. The Foundation will plan and design the most relevant procedures for Indian students to be recruited and enrolled.

3. The Foundation remains in constant communication with the Foreign universities with regard to all aspects of application process until the students get admission and actually enroll.

4. The Foundation provides test preparation training to the Indian students who plan to take tests such as IELTS, TOEFL, SAT, GMAT, GRE, etc. Indian students are recruited for all undergraduate, graduate, doctoral, and professional programs. The Foundation also recruits students for distance education programs.

5. The Foundation is responsible for publicity and other means of promotion, in order to get the maximum number of well-qualified students for admission. The Foundation gives accurate and up-to-date information about programs to Indian students and helps them interpret that information. The Foundation advises the students and parents about the admission criteria.

6. The Foundation distributes application forms, catalogs, test forms, etc., to Indian students in a prompt manner. The Foundation provides Indian students with proper estimates of tuition, and other expenses. The Foundation pre-processes all applications before being sent to Foreign universities for further scrutiny. The Foundation ensures the authenticity of all documents from students.

7. The Foundation ensures that: a) the students are serious students; b) the students could reasonably fund their studies in the Foreign country c) the students have a definite plan for themselves after studies; d) the students have a high level of awareness of the institution they are going to attend.

8. The Foundation ensures complete documentation including declaration of finances, when applications are sent to Foreign universities. In cases where students are in need of funds, the Foundation arranges bridge finance through Indian banks.

9. The Foundation brings about the following benefits to the Foreign universities: 1) Provide permanent presence and visibility in India. 2) Increased student enrollment, 3) Reduced processing costs and effort in recruitment, 4) Better qualified and prepared pool of students to choose from, 5) Prevention of unauthorized representation of the universities.

10. The Foundation provides expert guidance to students for obtaining visa from the Foreign consulates. Pre-departure orientation and counseling is also provided to all students before they leave for study abroad.

11. The Indus Foundation is willing to act as the

## Mr. S.B.Anumolu

Mr. S.B.Anumolu, 64, is the President of the Indus Foundation, New Jersey, which was founded in 1995. Mr. Anumolu obtained his Master's degree from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore (IIM-B). Mr. Anumolu joined the Indian Police Service (IPS) in 1969 and was trained at Mussorie and Mt. Abu in India. He worked for 18 years in various senior level positions including that of Deputy Inspector General of Police before leaving

representative of Foreign universities in India for recruiting and enrolling Indian students. Foreign universities that are interested in utilizing the services of the Foundation on a long term basis, may please contact by e-mail at [indus@indus.org](mailto:indus@indus.org) or by fax at (732) 205-9811.

Government service. He received letters of commendation from the Government for the good work done. He worked as Managing Director of an industry for six years and later as Managing Director of a management consulting company for six years and led several business delegations to the United States of America, Canada, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, and other Gulf countries.

# Select List of Indian Invitees

## Andhra Pradesh

Acharya N G Ranga Agricultural University, Hyderabad  
Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur  
Adikavi Nannaya University (ANU), East Godavari  
Andhra University (AU), Visakhapatnam  
Dr B R Ambedkar Open University (BROU), Hyderabad  
Dr BR Ambedkar University, Srikulam  
Dravidian University, Chittoor  
English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad  
GITAM University, Visakhapatnam  
International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad  
J. Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Hyderabad  
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Anantapur  
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad  
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Kakinada  
Kakatiya University (KU), Warangal  
Krishna University, Machilipatnam  
Mahathma Gandhi University (MGU), Nalgonda  
Maulana Azad National Urdu University  
NALSAR University of Law, Ranga Reddy  
National Institute of Technology (NIT) Warangal  
Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad  
NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada  
Osmania University (OU), Hyderabad  
Palamuru University, Mahaboobnagar  
Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University (PSTU), Hyderabad  
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupathi  
Rayalaseema University, Kurnool  
Satavahana University, Karimnagar  
Sri Krishnadevaraya University (SKU) Anantapur  
Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam (SPMVV), Tirupati  
Sri Sathya Sai University, Prasanthinilayam, Anantapur  
Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupathi  
Sri Venkateswara University (SVU), Tirupathi

Sri Venkateswara Vedic University, Tirupathi  
Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University (SVVU), Tirupati  
Telangana University, Nizamabad  
University of Hyderabad (UoH), Hyderabad  
Vikram Simhapuri University, Nellore  
Yogi Vemana University, Cuddapah

## Arunachal Pradesh

N. E. Regional Institute of Science & Technology, Itanagar  
Rajiv Gandhi University (Arunachal University), Itanagar

## Assam

Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat  
Assam University, Silchar  
Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh  
Gauhati University, Gauhati  
Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati (IIT-G)  
K K Handique State University, Guwahati  
Kokrajhar University, Kokrajhar  
National Institute of Technology Silchar (NIT-S)  
Tezpur University, Sonitpur

## Bihar

B N Mandal University, Madhepura  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur  
Bihar Yoga Bharati, Munger  
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi  
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad  
Jai Prakash University, Chapra  
Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sankrit University, Darbhanga  
L N Mithila University, Darbhanga  
Magadh University, Bodh Gaya

Maulana Mazharul Haque Arabic & Persian University, Patna  
Nalanda Open University, Patna  
Patna University, Patna  
Rajendra Agricultural University, Samastipur  
Tilka Manjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur  
Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah

### Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh Swami Vivekanand Technical University, Bhilai  
Guru Ghasidas University (GGU), Bilaspur  
Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur  
Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur  
Indira Kala Sangeet University, Khairagarh  
K. T. P. Avam Jansanchar Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur  
Pandit Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur  
Pandit Sundarlal Sharma (Open) University, Bilaspur

### Chandigarh

Punjab University, Chandigarh

### Delhi

All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi  
Amity University, Delhi  
Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha Vishwavidyalaya  
Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), New Delhi  
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi  
Indian Law Institute, New Delhi  
Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi  
Jamia Hamdard, Delhi  
Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI), New Delhi  
Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi  
K. M.School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi  
Shri L.B. Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi  
S. M.University of Health, Medical and Tech. Studies  
TERI University, Delhi  
University of Delhi, Delhi

### Goa

Goa University, Goa

### Gujarat

Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar  
Centre for Env.Plng. & Technology University, Ahmedabad  
Dharmsinh Desai University, Bhavnagar  
D. A. Institute of Info. & Commn. Technology, Gandhinagar  
Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University, Ahmedabad  
Ganapat University, Mehsana  
Gujarat Agricultural University, Banaskantha  
Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar  
Gujarat National Law University, Gujarat  
Gujarat University, Ahmedabad  
Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmadabad  
Hemchandracharya North Gujarat University, Patan  
Indian Insitute of Management, Ahmedabad  
Institute of Rural Management, Anand  
Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh  
Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda, Vadodara  
Nirma University of Science & Technology, Ahmedabad  
Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar  
Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat  
Saurashtra University, Rajkot

Shree Somnath Sanskrit University, Junagadh  
South Gujarat University, Surat

### Haryana

Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Sonapat  
Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa  
C.C.Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar  
D.C.R. University of Science & Technology, Sonapat  
Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar  
Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra  
Maharashi Dayanand University, Rohtak  
Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Maulana, Ambala  
National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon  
National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal  
National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra

### Himachal Pradesh

C.S.K.Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur  
Dr. Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Nauni  
Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla

### Jammu and Kashmir

Baba Ghulam Shah Badshah University, Rajouri  
Islamic University of Science & Technology, Pulwama  
National Institute of Technology, Srinagar  
Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agri. Sciences & Tech., Jammu  
Sher-e-Kashmir Univ. of Agri. Sciences & Tech., Srinagar  
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, Katra  
University of Jammu, Jammu  
University of Kashmir, Srinagar

### Jharkhand

Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi  
Birsra Agricultural University, Ranchi  
Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad  
National Institute of Technology - Jamshedpur (NIT-J)  
Ranchi University, Ranchi  
Sidhhu Kanhu University, Dumka  
Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag

### Karnataka

Bangalore University, Bangalore  
BLDE University, Bijapur  
Christ University, Bangalore  
Gulbarga University, Gulbarga  
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore  
J.N. Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore  
JSS University, Mysore  
Kannada University, Hampi  
Karnatak University, Dharward  
Karnataka State Open University (KSOU), Mysore  
Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur  
KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research, Belgaum  
Kuvempu University, Shimoga  
Mangalore University, Mangalore  
Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Udupi  
Mysore University, Mysore  
NIMHANS, Bangalore  
National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NIT-K)  
National Law School of Indian University, Bangalore

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore  
Swami Vivekananda Yog Anusandhana Samsthana, Bangalore  
Tumkur University, Tumkur  
University of Agricultural Science, Bangalore  
University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad  
Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU), Belgaum

#### **Kerala**

Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amritapuri Campus, Kollam  
Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Cochin Campus  
Calicut University, Calicut  
Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUST), Cochin  
Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode (IIM-K)  
I.I. of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram  
Kannur University, Kannur  
Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur  
Kerala Kalamandalam, Thrissur  
Kerala University, Trivandrum  
Mahatma Gandhi University (MGU), Kottayam  
National Institute of Technology - Calicut (NIT-C)  
S.C.T. Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology  
Sree Shankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Ernakulam  
University of Calicut, Kozhikode (Calicut)  
University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

A.B.V. Indian Institute of Info. Technology & Management  
Awadhesh Pratap Singh University, Rewa  
Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal  
BR Nahata College of Pharmacy, Mandsaur  
Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore  
Dr Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar  
Indian Institute of Management, Indore  
Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh  
Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur  
Jiwaji University, Gwalior  
Lakshmbai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior  
Madhya Pradesh Bhoj Open University, Bhopal  
Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Vedic Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur  
Maharshi Panini Sanskrit University, Ujjain  
M.G. Chitrakoot Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya, Satna  
M.C. National University of Journalism and Commn, Bhopal  
Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal  
National Law Institute University, Bhopal  
Rajiv Gandhi Proudhyogiki Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal  
Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur  
Vikram University, Ujjain

#### **Maharashtra**

Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune  
Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai  
Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences University, Nagpur  
Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune  
Dnyaneshwar Vidyapeeth, Pune  
Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad  
Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Raigad  
Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Ratnagiri  
Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola  
Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune  
Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai (IIT-M)  
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai  
Institute of Armament Technology, Pune  
International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai

Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Ramtek  
Konkan Agriculture University, Dapoli  
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences University, Satara  
Maharashtra Animal & Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur  
Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik  
M.G. Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha  
Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Ahmednagar  
Marathwada Agricultural University, Parbhani  
National Institute of Fashion Technology, Mumbai  
NIMIS University School of Distance Learning, Mumbai  
NMIMS University, Mumbai  
North Maharashtra University, Jalgoan  
Padmashree Dr DY Patil Vidyapeeth, Mumbai  
Panjabrao Deshmukh Agriculture University, Akola  
Pravara Institute of Medical Sciences, Ahmednagar  
Pravara Rural University, Pravaranagar  
Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur  
Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati  
Shivaji University, Kolhapur  
Shri Gurudeo Ayurved College, Amaravati  
SNDT Womens University, Mumbai  
Solapur University, Solapur  
Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded  
Symbiosis International Education Centre, Pune  
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai  
Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai  
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune  
University of Mumbai, Mumbai  
University of Pune, Pune  
Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur  
Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Nashik

#### **Manipur**

Central Agricultural University, Imphal  
Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology  
Manipur University, Imphal

#### **Meghalaya**

North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

#### **Mizoram**

Mizoram University, Aizawal

#### **Nagaland**

Nagaland University, Kohima

#### **Orissa**

Berhampur University, Berhampur  
Biju Patnaik University of Technology, Rourkela  
Fakir Mohan University (FMU), Balasore, Orissa  
Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar  
KIIT University, Bhubaneswar  
National Institute of Technology, Rourkela  
North Orissa University, Baripada  
Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology, Bhubaneswar  
Ravenshaw University, Cuttack  
Sambalpur University, Sambalpur  
Siksha O Anusandhan University, Bhubaneswar  
Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri  
Utkal University of Culture, Bhubaneswar  
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

Vedanta University, Konark

### **Pondicherry**

Pondicherry University, Puducherry  
Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth University

### **Punjab**

Amritsar College of Engineering and Technology, Amritsar  
Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot  
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology  
Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University  
Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar  
Lovely Professional University, Jalandhar  
National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research  
Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana  
Punjab Technical University, Jalandhar  
Punjabi University, Patiala  
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology  
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala

### **Rajasthan**

Amity University, Jaipur  
Banastali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali  
Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS), Pilani  
Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Sardarshahr  
Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur  
Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Nagaur  
Jaipur National University, Jaipur  
Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur  
Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology  
Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Ajmer  
Malviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur  
Mody Institute of Technology and Science, Sikar  
Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur  
National Law University, Jodhpur  
Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner  
Rajasthan Ayurveda University, Paota  
Rajasthan Sanskrit University, Jaipur  
Rajasthan Technical University, Kota  
Rajasthan Vidyapeeth University, Udaipur  
Singhania University, Jhunjhunu  
Sir Padampat Singhania University, Udaipur  
Suresh Gyanvihar University Jaipur  
The LNM Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur  
University of Bikaner, Bikaner  
University of Kota, Kota  
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur  
Vardhaman Mahaveer Open University, Kota

### **Sikkim**

Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok  
S M University of Health, Medical & Technological Sciences

### **Tamil Nadu**

Alagappa University, Sivanagar  
AMET University Chennai  
Amrita Vishva Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore  
Anna University Chennai  
Anna University Coimbatore  
Anna University Trichy, Tiruchi  
Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar

Avinashilingam University for Women, Coimbatore  
Bharath University, Chennai  
Bharathiar University, Coimbatore  
Bharathidasan University, Tiruchi  
Chettinad University, Kancheepuram  
Dakshina Bharti Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai  
Dr Ambedkar Law University, Chennai  
Dr MGR Educational and Research Institute, Chennai  
Gandhigram Rural University, Dindigul  
Hindustan Institute of Technology & Science (HITE), Chennai  
Kalasalingam University, Virudhunagar  
Karunya University  
Madurai Kamraj University (MKU), Madurai  
Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU), Tirunelveli  
Meenakshi University, Chennai  
Mother Theresa Women's University, Kodaikanal  
National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli (NITT)  
Periyar Maniammai University, Thanjavur  
Periyar University  
PRIST University Centre for Distance Education, Thanjavur  
SASTRA University, Thanjavur  
Sathyabama University, Chennai  
Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya  
Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute  
SRM University, Kancheepuram  
St Peter's University, Chennai  
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore  
Tamil Nadu Dr Ambedkar Law University, Chennai  
Tamil Nadu Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai  
Tamil Nadu Open University (TNOU), Chennai  
Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University  
Tamil University, Thanjavur  
Tamilnadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Chennai  
Thiruvalluvar University, Vellore  
University of Madras, Chennai  
Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore  
VELs University, Chennai  
Vinayaka Missions University, Salem

### **Tripura**

National Institute of Technology, Agartala  
Tripura University, Tripura

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh  
Allahabad Agricultural Institute Deemed University  
Allahabad University, Allahabad  
Amity University, Noida  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow  
Banaras Hindu University (BHU) Varanasi  
Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow  
Bundelkhand University, Jhansi  
Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi  
C.S. Azad University of Agriculture and Technology  
Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut  
Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur  
Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra  
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur  
Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar University (DBRAU), Agra  
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad  
Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad  
Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow  
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur (IIT-K)  
Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly

Integral University, Lucknow  
Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Dham  
Jaypee Institute of Information Technology (JIIT), Noida  
King George's Medical University, Lucknow  
Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi  
Mangalayatan University, Aligarh  
MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly  
Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology, Allahabad  
Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology  
Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi  
Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences  
Sardar V.B.Patel University of Agriculture & Technology  
Shobhit University, Meerut  
University of Allahabad, Allahabad  
University of Lucknow, Lucknow  
Uttar Pradesh Rajarshi Tandon Open University, Allahabad  
Uttar Pradesh Technical University (UPTU), Lucknow  
V B S Purvanchal University, Jaunpur

#### Uttarakhand

Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar  
Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, Uttaranchal  
G.B.Pant University of Agriculture & Technology  
Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar  
H.N.Bahuguna Garhwal University, Pauri Garhwal  
HIHT University, Dehradun  
ICFAI University, Dehradun  
Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee (IITR)  
Kumaun University, Nainital  
Teerthankar Mahaveer University, Moradabad  
University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun

Uttarakhand Technical University, Dehradun  
Uttaranchal Open University, Haldwani  
Uttaranchal Sanskrit University, Haridwar

#### West Bengal

Aliah University  
Bengal Engineering & Science University, Howrah  
Bengal Engineering College, Howrah  
Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Nadia  
Burdwan University, Burdwan  
Gour Banga University, Malda  
Indian Institute of Management (IIMC), Calcutta  
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (IIT-K)  
Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata  
Jadavpur University, Kolkata  
National Institute of Fashion Technology, Kolkata  
National Institute of Technology, Durgapur (NIT-D)  
Netaji Subhas Open University (NSOU), Kolkata  
Rabindra Bharati University (RBU), Kolkata  
Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University, Belur  
Senate of Serampore College (University), Serampore  
University of Calcutta, Kolkata  
University of Kalyani, Kolkata  
University of North Bengal, Darjeeling  
Vidyasagar University, Kolkata  
Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan  
West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences  
West Bengal State University, Barasat  
West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Science, Kolkata  
West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata  
West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata

## SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

#### Research Institutions/Laboratories

Atomic Minerals Directorate (AMD)  
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)  
Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany  
Bose Institute, Kolkata  
Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)  
Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS)  
Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)  
Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT)  
Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET)  
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)  
India Meteorological Department (IMD)  
Heavy Water Board (HWB)  
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)  
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS)  
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM)  
Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Bangalore  
Indian Rare Earths Limited  
Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi  
Institute for Plasma Research (IPR)  
Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)  
Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Calcutta  
Institute of Mathematical Sciences

Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)  
Institute of Physics (IOP)  
Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development (IBSD)  
Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research  
Inter University Consortium for DAE Facilities  
National Academy of Agricultural Research Management  
Mehta Research Institute of Physics and Mathematical Physics  
National Centre for Biological Sciences (NCBS)  
National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAOR)  
National Design Centre (NDC)  
National Centre For Plant Genome Research (NCPGR)  
National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee  
National Institute of Design (NID)  
National Institute of Ocean Technology  
National Institute of Immunology (NII)  
National Test House  
Nuclear Fuel Complex  
National Research Lab.for Conservation of Cultural Property  
Physical Research Laboratory (PRL)  
Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)  
Regional Testing Centre (Eastern Region), Kolkata  
Regional Testing Center (Southern Region), Chennai  
Rural Technology Institute, Gujarat (RTIG)  
Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO)

Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences  
Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics  
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR)  
South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)  
Tata Memorial Centre (TMC)  
Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association  
Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC)

#### R&D Facilities – CSIR

CDRI- Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow  
CBRI - Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee  
CCMB - Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad  
CEERI-Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute  
CFTRI - Central Food Technological Research Institute  
CFRI - Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad  
CIMAP - Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants  
CGCRI - Central Glass & Ceramic research Institute, Calcutta  
CMERI - Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute  
CLRI - Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai  
CSIO - Central Scientific Instruments Organization  
CMRI - Central Mining Research Institute, Dhanbad  
CRRI - Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi  
CSMCRI- Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute  
IICT - Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad  
IIP - Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun  
INSDOC - Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre,  
ITRC - Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow  
IHBT - Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology  
IMT - Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh  
NAL - National Aerospace laboratories, Bangalore  
NBRI - National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow  
C-MMACS-CSIR Centre for Mathematical Modelling and  
Computer Simulation, Bangalore  
NEERI - National Environmental Engineering Research  
Institute, Nagpur  
NCL - National Chemical Laboratory, Pune  
NIO - National Institute of Oceanography, Goa  
NGRI - National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad  
NISTADS - National Institute of Science, Technology &  
Development Studies, New Delhi  
RRL,BHO- Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal  
RRL, JM - Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu  
NML - National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur  
NPL - National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi  
SERC, M - Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras  
IMMT, BHU - The Institute of Minerals and Materials  
Technology, Bhubaneswar  
NIST, TVM -National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science &  
Technology  
RRL, JT - Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat

#### Other Research Institutes

Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT)  
Bio-Technology Information System  
Botanical Survey of India (BSI)  
College of Engineering, Chengannur  
College of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar  
Dept. of Electronics, Cochin Univ.of Science and Technology  
Department of Bio-Technology (DBT)  
Department of Science and Technology (DST)  
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR)  
Geological Survey of India (GSI)  
Farm Net Asia  
Govind Ballabh Pant Engineering College  
Information Technology Department, Chandigarh  
Information Technology Department, Himachal Pradesh  
Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Mission Reach  
National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE)  
National Institute of Science Commn. & Info. Resources  
Patent Information Services  
National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli  
Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology  
Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology  
State Institute of Education Technology, Uttar Pradesh  
Science and Technology Department, Rajasthan  
Technology Innovation Management and Entrepreneurship  
Information Service (TIMEIS)  
UNESCO, New Delhi  
Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)  
West Bengal University of Technology (WBUTech)  
Visveswaraya Technological University (VTU)

#### Scientific Bodies

Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)  
Chhattisgarh Infotech Promotional Society (CHIPS)  
Coconut Development Board  
National Horticulture Board (NHB)  
Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC)  
Society for Promotion of IT in Chandigarh (SPIC)  
State Council for Science, Technology and Environment  
Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council

#### Science Centres

Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics  
Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)  
National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting  
Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)  
Nuclear Science Centre  
Visveswaraya Industrial and Technological Museum

## INDIA

India is a sovereign country in South Asia. It is the seventh-largest country by geographical area, the second most populous country, and the most populous liberal democracy in the world. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east, India has a coastline of over 7500 kilometers. It borders Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to

the northeast; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. In the Indian Ocean, India is in the vicinity of Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Indonesia.

Home to the Indus Valley civilization and a region of historic trade routes and vast empires, the Indian subcontinent was recognized for its commercial and

cultural wealth for much of its long history. Four major world religions, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism originated here, while Islam, Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism arrived in the first millennium CE and shaped the region's variegated culture. Gradually annexed by the British East India Company from the early eighteenth century and colonized by the United Kingdom from the mid-nineteenth century, India became a modern nation-state in 1947 after a struggle for independence that was marked by widespread use of nonviolent resistance as a means of social and political protest.

With the world's twelfth largest economy by market exchange rates and the fourth largest in purchasing power, India has made rapid economic progress in the last decade. Although the country's standard of living is projected to rise sharply in the next half-century, it currently battles high levels of poverty, illiteracy, persistent malnutrition, and environmental degradation. In addition to being a pluralistic, multi-lingual, and multi-ethnic society, India is also home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats and national parks.

## HYDERABAD

It is rare to come across a place that welcomes the 21st century with an 'adaab'. Hyderabad is one such place. There is so much here to awe the senses. From the magnificent food to the majestic monuments, from its terrific landscapes to a populace steeped in respect and tradition. Consisting of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Hyderabad is also the capital of the state of Andhra Pradesh. Once the largest princely state in India, Hyderabad had its own flag, currency, railway, and postal system, before being incorporated into the Indian nation. With a rich history, Hyderabad boasts of some fine examples of Qutab Shahi architecture - the Jami Masjid, the Mecca Masjid, Toli Masjid and of course, the impressive symbol of Hyderabad, the Charminar. A unique feature of the city is that it is the only city in the south, where the major language spoken is Urdu. Home to the Nizams, reportedly, the world's richest royals, Hyderabad is also home to famous folk arts like shadow puppetry and kuchipudi dance. Population of Hyderabad is around 8 million.

Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) along with DRDL and DERL has research centres in Hyderabad to develop communication and radar systems and for the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP). Nuclear energy sector has a large presence with three organisations under Department of Atomic Energy (India) including the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL).

Many notable educational institutions are based in Hyderabad. The city is home to three central universities, two deemed universities, and six state universities. Among them is the Osmania University, established in 1917, which is the seventh oldest university in India and the third oldest in South India. Hyderabad Central University, National Academy of Legal Studies & Research, National Institute Of Pharmaceutical Education And Research (NIPER), Potti Sreeramulu Telugu University, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, English and Foreign Languages University, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Dr. BR Ambedkar Open University are other famous universities which are present in the city. Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University, a well known educational institution in the field of Agriculture is located on the outskirts of the city. The Indian School of Business, a top ranking business school which attracts students from all over the world is present at Gachibowli, Hyderabad.

There are many engineering colleges in and around Hyderabad. Among the pre-eminent engineering colleges located in the city are the Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, GITAM University Hyderabad Campus, a campus of BITS Pilani, Vasavi College of Engineering, International Institute of Information Technology, OUCE, OUCT, CBIT, VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, JNTU, MVSR Engineering college, Muffakham Jah College of Engineering and Technology, Scient Institute of Technology, Deccan college of engineering and technology and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University are located in this city. Important medical institutions include Gandhi Medical College, Osmania Medical College and several other private medical colleges, such as Deccan College of Medical Sciences and Shadan medical college. Fly-Tech Aviation Academy and Rajiv Gandhi Aviation Academy are those amongst the best institutes in the aviation field.

Hyderabad is home to numerous research institutes, including the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB), National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) (NGRI), IRISAT for railway signal engineering and ICRISAT. Defence

The swanky new Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, located at a 40-minute drive from Hyderabad, is now open. India's geographic positioning is 8-10 hours from the heart of Europe and is only about 4-5 hrs away from the heart of Asia / Middle East from airlines. This effectively means one can travel and arrive same day from most destinations across the world, bringing down the opportunity cost. Some of the international airlines connecting Hyderabad are: Lufthansa, British Airways, Emirates, Qatar Airways, Oman Air, Air Arabia, Saudi Arabian Airways, Silk Air, Malaysian Airlines, Thai Airways, Air India, and Eithad Airways

## TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF HYDERABAD

- **Birla Mandir** - It is Lord Venkateswara temple in the center of the city and built entirely in white marble.
- **Mecca Masjid** - It is one of the oldest masjids and the biggest masjid in Hyderabad.
- **Charminar** - the major landmark in Hyderabad with four graceful minarets located in the south of the city. It was built in gratitude by the founder of Hyderabad Muhammed Quli Qutb Shah to mark the end of the plague epidemic and as a tribute to Hussain. It is in the midst of Charkaman which are four archways leading to roads in all four directions of the Charminar monument.
- **Chowmahalla Palace**- It was the seat of Asaf Jahi dynasty, where the Nizam entertained his official guests and royal visitors. Initiated in 1750 by Nizam Salabat Jung and designed along the lines of the Shah's palace in Isfahan, this actually consists of a group of palaces each used as a Durbar Hall. It has now been aesthetically renovated and is also venue for conferences.
- **Falaknuma Palace** - Built by an Italian architect through one of the Paigah nobles, Nawab Viqar al-Umra', complete in Italian marble. It is a beautiful and stunning piece of architecture with Louis XIV-style decor, a lavish Mughal ambience, Italian marble staircases and ornate fountains. It has now been undertaken by Taj group to develop this as Heritage Hotel.
- **Golkonda Fort** - Golkonda Fort is one of the most magnificent fortress complexes in India. Seated on a hill on one side and spiraling fort on the other, its location and internal design made it one of the strongest forts in the world.
- **Hussain Sagar** - It is a man-made lake built by Hazrat Hussain Shah Wali situated in the heart of the city and has a 19-metre tall Buddha statue on a platform island called *Rock of Gibraltar* present in the middle of the lake. Located on its banks is Tank Bund which consists of beautiful gardens and statues of famous personalities.
- **Hyderabad Pearls** - Hyderabad has always been referred to as the "city of pearls" even though it is far away from the sea. The most famous pearl market in Hyderabad is at Pathergatti.
- **Qutb Shahi Tombs** - Home to various Tombs dedicated to Rulers of Qutub Shahi dynasty, located at Shaikpet, near Golkonda Fort. These are an example of Deccan architecture with large minarets, huge domes, delicate marble designs and multiple inner passages.
- **Ramoji Film City (RFC)** - It is the world's largest integrated film studio cum theme park, at nearly 3,000 acres (8 km<sup>2</sup>). It is also one of Asia's most popular tourism and recreation centres. Recently, it has made its way to the Guinness Book of World Records for being the largest film studio in the world. Opened in 1996, it is about 20 min. drive from Hyderabad on Vijayawada Highway.
- **Salar Jung Museum** - The museum houses the largest one-man collection of antiques in the world. Collections include *The Veiled Rebecca* and other huge collection of artifacts dating back to a few centuries. A mere day is not enough to cover the whole museum.

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### 1. What is the current currency exchange rate?

The currency of India is the Rupee, which is divided into 100 paise. The Rupee comes in denominations of Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.20, Rs.50, Rs.100, Rs.500 and Rs.1000. The printing of notes in the denominations of Re.1 and Rs.2 has been discontinued as these denominations have been coined. However, such notes issued earlier are still in circulation. The current exchange rate is US\$1 = INR 48.

### 2. What is the population and main language used?

There are over 1.1 billion Indians today and the number is growing every year. English is commonly used in all

business transactions. Ten years ago, the United States was the country with the largest English-speaking population. Today, India has taken over that status. With roughly a third of its population – or more than 330 million – possessing English language capability, India has more people speaking the language than the US and UK combined. However, the main spoken languages are Hindi and Urdu. India also has 25 other major regional languages!

### 3. What is the climate like?

India has a tropical climate with three main seasons:  
Summer season: April to Mid-June

Monsoon season: Late June to September  
Winter season: October to March

**4. What is the proper clothing to wear in India's climate? I also hear that Indians are a more conservative lot especially compared to people in Western countries. What kind of clothes would be acceptable?**

During the winter months of October to March, light woolen clothes would be preferred. For the rest of the year, it can be very hot, so light, tropical clothing is advised. Shorts, minis and tank tops are unadvisable unless you're on a beach. In small towns and cities especially, people may tend to stare if you expose too much skin. Safe clothing would be trousers, peddle pushers, capris, skirts, tops and shirts. India has great cottons, which are trendy and affordable. Buy yourself some. Women could try wearing a salwar kameez, which is very cool and comfortable and could even improve the attitude of people towards them – salwar kameez are quite acceptable in Business meetings. Business attire is appropriate for business visits. We suggest that you plan to wear the same suit more than once to conserve suitcase space. Bring at least one pair of comfortable shoes!

**5. What are the usual business hours in India?**

Offices: 0930-1700 Mon-Fri, 0930-1300 Sat  
Shops: 0930-2000 Mon-Sat

**6. How safe is drinking water in India?**

If you are from a Foreign country, you may not be used to drinking the water here. Hence, we advise that you pick up a bottle of mineral water, which is cheap and widely available and usually provided in hotel rooms. Order the same when you are at a restaurant. As far as possible, avoid drinking any kind of water or juices from roadside carts and vendors; and, avoid ice outside Summitist places!

**7. How should I tip waiters at restaurants / hotels?**

In Summitist restaurants or hotels a 10% service charge is often added to bills, in which case there is no need to tip. In smaller places, where tipping is optional, you need only tip a maximum of 10 percentage of your bill. It is customary to tip waiters, porters, guides and drivers.

**8. How safe is it to eat non-vegetarian food in India?**

Food is safe if eaten in a good hotel or restaurant.  
Available: wonderful chicken and lamb dishes are offered.  
Unavailable: India, being a primarily Hindu country, beef and pork are not easily available.

**9. What is the economy of India like?**

The economy of India is the fourth largest in the world as measured by purchasing power parity, with a gross domestic product (GDP) of around US \$4 trillion. When measured in USD exchange-rate terms, it is the twelfth largest in the world, with a GDP of US \$800 billion. India is the second fastest growing major economy in the world, with a GDP growth rate of 8.9% at the end of the first quarter of 2006-07.

Although two-thirds of the Indian workforce still earns their livelihood directly or indirectly through agriculture, services are a growing sector and are playing an increasingly important role in India's economy. The advent of the digital age, and the large number of young and educated populace fluent in English, is gradually transforming India as an important 'back office' destination for global companies for the outsourcing of their customer services and technical support.

India faces a burgeoning population and the challenge of economic and social inequality. Poverty remains a serious problem, although it has declined significantly since independence, mainly due to the green revolution and economic reforms.

**10. How much money should I budget for meals?**

\$40 US per day should be sufficient to cover both lunch and dinner

## SPOUSES PROGRAM

**Spouses of participants of the Summit will have daily program for sight-seeing and shopping from December 4 to 6, 2010. Spouses of participants will be accompanied by expert guides arranged by the Indus Foundation. Participants may also join the spouses whenever they wish to.**

### HYDERABAD

The city of smiles, of lights, of a thousand faces. Endearingly called the Pearl City, Hyderabad offers a variety of tourist attractions ranging from Heritage

monuments, Lakes and Parks, Gardens and Resorts, Museums to delectable cuisine and a delightful shopping experience. Some of the tourist attractions include...

Hyderabad, the capital city of Andhra Pradesh is also a hot destination for travel and tourism. It offers a fascinating panorama of the past and enthralling modernity of the present. It is unique in being one of the most beautiful cities of India owing to the presence of awe inspiring prehistoric rocks and natural lakes, along with a variety of flora and fauna.

Located in the heart of Deccan Plateau, 1760 ft. above the sea level, Hyderabad has a very salubrious climate with hills, tanks, and forests. The city is studded with architectural monuments, museums, gardens and other hot spots. The landmark is the Charminar which is located in the heart of the city. Among other attractions are the Falaknuma Palace and Ramoji Film City.

## PLACES OF INTEREST

### Charminar

Charminar – the principal landmark of the city is among the wonders of India. It was built by the ruler Quli Qutab Shah in honour of his Hindu wife Bhagmati. According to legends, this is the place where the king first saw his lover and was attracted by her beauty. The monument is surrounded by a very busy market place and is located in a prominent area of the old city.

This magnificent edifice has four huge minars or pillars, hence called Charminar. Built to a height of 56.7 meters (186 feet) and on a square base of 31.5 meters (100 feet), Charminar is said to be a prototype of Tazia, a representation of the tomb of Imam Husain. The monument has the same importance as that of Statue of Liberty in USA and the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Charminar is one of the most famous buildings representing the historical remains of not only Hyderabad and Deccan region but the whole India.

### Falaknuma Palace

Situated on a hillock 2000 ft above the ground level, Falaknuma palace is one among the most opulent palaces in Hyderabad. It was built in the year 1872 by

Nawab Vikarul-Umra Bahadur, a baron of Paigah and the Prime Minister of Hyderabad. A huge amount of money was spent for the interior decoration, with tooled leather ceilings created by Florentine craftsman, furniture brought from France and marble imported from Italy.

The palace offers a panoramic view of the city and boasts a well laid garden in front of it. The imperial building is built in a classical style with a two-storeyed deep and colonnaded verandah carrying a pediment. The facade elements are notably European as the main palace was designed by English architects. The palace is now

The “Nawabi” atmosphere of the city speaks of the 400 year old history of Qutb Shahi and Asaf Jahi dynasties who had given a new shape to the city by establishing awe inspiring monuments of architectural ambience.

Hyderabad has emerged as an educational destination of the country. One of India’s oldest universities, the Osmania University is located here which was established in the year 1891. In contemporary days, the city has reached the utmost level of progress in the field of Computers and IT. The entertainment industry has also grown to a considerable level and it has become the heart of Telugu film industry. The largest Film city – Ramoji Film city is located here which attracts millions of visitors from India and abroad to engulf the natural beauty designed in an artificial mode.

converted into a luxurious hotel. The palace is just 4 km south of Charminar.

### Salar Jung Museum

The museum has one of the biggest collections of over 40,000 objects which once belonged to Mir Yousuf Ali Khan Salar Jung III, Prime Minister of Hyderabad between 1899 and 1949.

The most precious objects in the museum include Mughal jade collection, miniature paintings, bronze sculpture, inlaid ivory objects and medieval Islamic manuscripts. Famous sculptures including the Veiled Rebecca and Marguerite and Mephistopheles, a superb collection of daggers belonging to Queen Noor Jahan and the Emperors Jahangir and Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb’s sword and many other fabulous items are also included in the museum for display.

### Mecca Masjid

Mecca Masjid is one of the world’s largest mosques and can accommodate 10,000 people at a time. The mosque was constructed in 1617 by Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutub Shah and completed by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1693. This huge mosque has bricks from Mecca embedded in its central arch. Several Nizams were buried here.

This mosque got its name from the Grand Mosque at Mecca on which it is patterned. The hall measures 67 mt. by 54 mt. and is 23 mt. in height. Fifteen arches, five on each of the three sides, support the roof. A high wall to provide the Mehrab blocks the western side. Each of the two octagonal columns on either side is made out of a single piece of granite. It took about 8000 Masons and laborers and 77 years to complete its construction. At each end you will find two huge octagonal columns made out of a single piece of granite each topped by an arched gallery that is crowned by a dome.

### **Laad Bazaar**

This is a colorful bazaar located on one of the four main roads that branch out from the Charminar; it is located in a very old area of the city. The place offers bangles, tinsel, embroidery, brocade turbans for bride grooms, henna, herbal potions and everything else needed for a bride's trousseau. All stores present in the bazaar are well furnished with a clean and softly-padded floor. The customer sits down on the soft floor having removed his/her shoes, leans against a wall against a pillow and the employee presents different items on the floor.

### **Golconda Fort**

Golconda is one of the famous forts of India. The name originates from the Telugu words "Golla Konda" meaning "Shepherd's Hill". The origins of the fort can be traced back to the Yadava dynasty of Deogiri and the Kakatiyas of Warangal. Golconda was originally a mud fort, which passed to the Bahmani dynasty and later to the Qutb Shahis, who held it from 1518 to 1687 A.D. The first three Qutb Shahi kings rebuilt Golconda, over a span of 62 years. The fort is famous for its acoustics, palaces, ingenious water supply system and the famous Fateh Rahben gun, one of the cannons used in the last siege of Golconda by Aurangzeb, to whom the fort ultimately fell. Sound & Light Show at Golconda Fort: The glorious past of Golconda Fort is narrated effectively with matchless Sound and Light effects. The unique Sound & Light Show takes you right back in time, when Golconda was full of life, glory and grandeur.

### **Qutb Shahi Tombs**

The tombs of the legendary Qutb Shahi kings lie about a kilometre away from Banjara Darwaza of the Golconda Fort. Planned and built by the Qutb Shahis themselves, these tombs are said to be the oldest historical monuments in Hyderabad. They form a large group and stand on a raised platform. The tombs are built in Persian, Pathan and Hindu architectural styles using grey granite, with stucco ornamentation, the only one of its kind in the world where an entire dynasty has been buried at one place. [Click here to see the virtual tour of Qutb Shahi Tombs](#)

### **Taramati Baradaru**

Taramati Baradari is an amalgamation of the romance and the grace of the middle ages. The 7th Sultan of Golconda Abdullah Qutub Shah ode to his favorite courtesan Taramati through the Baradari the open pavilion with 12 doorways. The Taramati Baradari is a popular tourists attraction. It also houses hotel and an ultra modern convention and culture complex. The wide range of services at Taramati Baradari include Air Cooled Theatre with capacity of 500 people, Open Air Auditorium with capacity of 1600 people capacity, Banquet Hall with capacity of 250 people, Accommodation Unit, Board Rooms, Multi-Cuisine Restaurant, Bar, Swimming Pool /

Billiards / Fitness Center, Two Green Rooms, and Food Courts.

### **Birla Mandir**

This white marble temple of Lord Venkateshwara floats on the city skyline, on Kala Pahad. The idol in the temple is a replica of the one at Tirupati.

### **Andhra Pradesh State Archaeological Museum**

A visit to the Andhra Pradesh State Archaeological Museum is a delight for art lovers. Located in the picturesque Public Gardens, the museum boasts of one of the richest repositories of antiques and art objects in the country. Built in 1920 by the Nizam VII, the museum building itself is a fine example of Indo-Saracenic architecture. The museum contains a Buddhist gallery, Brahmanical & Jain gallery, Bronze gallery, Arms & Armour gallery, Numismatics gallery, Ajanta gallery and more. Adjacent to the State Museum is the Contemporary Art Museum.

### **The Nizam's Silver Jubilee Museum**

The stately Purani Haveli, the palace acquired around the year 1750 by the second Nizam, is now converted into a museum with a fascinating collection. The museum exhibits the gifts and mementos presented to the last Nizam on the occasion of the silver jubilee celebrations in 1937. A 1930 Rolls Royce, Packard and a Mark V Jaguar are among the vintage cars displayed. There is an interesting collection of models made in silver of all the prominent buildings of the city and citations in Urdu about H.E.H. Mir Osman Ali Khan, gold burnished wooden throne used for the silver jubilee celebrations, gold tiffin box inlaid with diamonds, and a gold model of Jubilee Pavilion.

### **Birla Planetarium/Birla Science Museum**

Birla Planetarium is India's most modern planetarium and first of its kind in the country. It is equipped with advanced technology from Japan and is built on Naubat Pahad adjacent to Kala Pahad. And the Science Museum stands tribute to the advancement achieved by Science and Technology.

### **Chow Mohalla Complex**

Built in several phases by the Nizams between 1857-1869, this is now one of the heritage buildings. The complex comprises four palaces in Moghal and European styles, of which the main palace is double storeyed with the others being single-storeyed blocks.

### **Nehru Zoological Park**

Spanning 300 lush green acres, the Nehru Zoological Park is a must for nature lovers. It has over 250 species of animals and birds, most of which are kept in conditions as close to their natural habitats as possible. This is the first

zoo to create moated enclosures for animals. The Lion Safari Park, Natural History Museum and Children's Train are the added attractions. APTDC runs an ice-cream parlour and restaurant here.

### **Shilparamam - The Arts & Crafts village**

Another attraction at Madhapur beyond Jubilee Hills in Hyderabad is the 30-acre village, which showcases arts and crafts of the country. India is an ocean of various arts and crafts but the talent of most of the artisans and artists goes unrecognized. To encourage them and give the necessary boost to their art, the crafts village hosts annual bazaars, where artists and artisans from all over the country exhibit their talent.

### **Ramoji Film City**

A dream world created for the celluloid on a sprawling 1000 acres, with every imaginable set and location, Ramoji Film City on the outskirts of Hyderabad offers facilities to produce any kind of movie. Apart from sets, there are hotels where artistes and technicians can stay. Visitors too can go round in conducted tours that the management organizes.

### **Hussainsagar Lake**

Excavated in 1562 A.D. by Hussain Shah Wali during the time of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah, the lake has a promenade that is a busy thoroughfare today. Boating and water sports are a regular feature in the Hussainsagar. One of the World's tallest monolithic statues of the Buddha stands on the 'Rock of Gibraltar', in the middle of the lake. Added to all these, AP Tourism has additional boating facilities like speed boats, motor boats, 48 seater launch etc. Starlit dinner on-board and private parties also can be arranged on the Launch.

## **SHOPPING**

The historic city of Hyderabad is a shopper's delight! From the world famous pearls to traditional arts & crafts, from textiles of all modern brand names to ethnic wear, the city offers an astounding variety of shopping. And what's more unlike many other cities, shopping is not confined to a particular area in Hyderabad. If you want to take home the delights of Hyderabad, take a stroll in many markets in the evening... the city is bound to charm you with its warm touch and hearty glitter.

The main shopping areas include Basheerbagh, Abids and Nampally. You can find everything in the biggest showrooms from jewellery, textiles, handicrafts to footwear, ready-mades and general goods in the markets. Other favoured places are Begum Bazaar (brassware), Laad Bazaar (diamonds, pearls and precious metals) and Mahatma Gandhi Road.

The other areas in the City, which are turning into hubs for shoppers include Ameerpet, Himayatnagar, Begumpet,

### **Osmansagar Lake**

Osmansagar, better known as Gandipet, on the outskirts of Hyderabad is an excellent picnic spot. Osmansagar is one of the two lakes on the city's periphery that supplies drinking water to the great metropolis. The lake is a reservoir created by a dam across the Isa, a tributary of the River Musi. Abutting the lake and the bund are lush gardens that provide the ideal ambience for an outing. Overlooking the lake is the heritage building, Sagar Mahal, built as a resort by the Nizam of Hyderabad and converted now into a lake resort managed by AP Tourism.

### **Ocean Park**

Ocean Park is located at Gandipet, 15 km from Hyderabad, in 20 acres of landscaped gardens. It provides a number of amusement rides, water rides and is equipped with facilities like multi-cuisine restaurant.

### **Treasure Island**

A picturesque holiday spot, the Treasure Island, located on 60 acres of landscape at Gandipet, offers a variety of leisure and fun oriented activities - horse riding, billiards, disco, go-karting, swimming pool and so on. Night stay facilities are available for Members

### **Dhola-ri-Dhani**

This is a typical setting recreated with the entire rustic ambience and charm of an ethnic Rajasthani village, situated at Kompally on Medchal Road. Camel rides, puppet shows, folk dances and authentic Rajasthani cuisine give you the taste of the desert State. A large swimming pool, a lake to go boating, an amphitheatre for plays and entertainment programmes add to the ambience. Conferencing and night stay facilities available.

Somajiguda and Punjagutta. The City also offers mega malls, these malls bring everything under one roof from shopping to entertainment and food, giving the shoppers a unique experience.

### **Pearls & Jewellery**

Carrying on the ancient prosperous pearl trade, of the expensive, the exclusive, and the rarest in the world, Hyderabad still remains the pearl capital. Artisans have over the centuries become experts in segregating, categorizing and polishing pearls to give them various attractive hues. Hyderabad is today a world leader in the pearl trade.

Hyderabad itself is known for its bangles made of glass and lacquer and studded with stones. In recent times, manufacturers have started giving varieties fancy names akin to those of popular Hindi movies. The place to shop for bangles of the largest variety and at reasonable prices is

the Laad Bazaar adjacent to the historic Charminar. The markets around the Charminar are as old as the city itself, 400 years and more.

### **Laad Bazaar**

(Near Charminar) World famous for artificial stone bangles. Adorn yourself with the most scintillating melange of Lac bangles, richly studded with precious and semi-precious stones, pearls and glass beads in different colours and shades.

### **Handlooms & Sarees**

Hyderabad has innumerable showrooms that showcase the most distinctive heritages of the city - Handlooms. Dharmavaram silk saris, with their broad borders & woven brocaded gold patterns. Narayanpet saris blend the native tradition with the art of the classical weavers of Varanasi, Venkatagiri saris, with graceful strains of gold. Pochampalli saris, woven using the exclusive Ikat technique, Gorgeous Gadwal that typifies Andhra traditional style.

### **Handicrafts - the magic of the hands**

Handicrafts and toys are among the most sought-after pieces for the shopper in Hyderabad. There is the Bidriware or inlaying of silver on black metalware that makes lovely decorative pieces. The art is a Persian one that became popular in Hyderabad.

Another art that was also influenced by Persian culture was 'Kalamkari' where a quill is used to paint on fabric. There are two types of Kalamkari in Andhra Pradesh. One is the

decorative and wall-hanging pieces of Srikalahasti in Chittoor district while the other is block printing on fabrics for dress material and furnishing at Machilipatnam.

Paintings from Cheriya and brass metalware from Pembarti, both in Warangal district, are the legacy of the benign Kakatiya rulers. The paintings in Cheriya are done on scrolls to depict scenes from mythology while the sheet metalware is for decorative pieces.

Shilparamam: An ethnic art and craft village. Try some of the spectacular objects of art, crafts, beautiful and decorative knick-knacks of all kinds, traditional handloom textiles, carpets, durries and bed linen made here.

Kondapalli toys: Colourful representations of mythological figures from Hindu epics, birds, animals and occupations of daily life, these toys have a distinct and unique style, making it one of the most popular souvenirs for tourists.

Bidriware: Bidri, an ancient art, has been aptly made to suit contemporary taste such as cufflinks, vases, ashtrays, ornaments, knick-knacks, nameplates and more. Famed for the stunning contrasts provided by the shining silver and brass inlay work, the unique charm of Bidriware cannot be claimed by any other metalware.

Nirmal Art: Working with plain embossed designs, Nirmal paintings and exquisite in style and theme with softwood as the prime media with indigenous colours.

Brass ware: You can get marvelous brassware, from the famous master craftsmen of Pembarti. Painstakingly created, these breathtakingly beautiful statuettes, figurines, and decorative panels make wonderful gifts

## **Participation in the Summit 2010**

The Indo-Global Education Summit will be organized at Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre, Hyderabad, a centrally located air-conditioned

convention facility which is well known and easily accessible

### **PARTICIPATION FEE**

The fee for participating in the Indo-Global Education Summit is US \$ 1,500 per participant. Participation in the Summit includes:

- \* Participation in the academic collaboration events.
- \* Participation in the student recruitment events.
- \* One-on-one meetings with officials of Indian institutions.
- \* One-on-one meetings with Indian students and parents.

- \* Visits to Indian institutions for collaborations / recruitment.
- \* Advance publicity in India through the print and other media.
- \* Press releases during the promotional build-up of the Summit.
- \* Distribution of promotional materials of participating institutions.
- \* Experienced Indus personnel for guiding the participants.

- \* Single room accommodations in the Summit hotel (lodging only).
- \* Double room accommodations for those with spouses (lodging only).
- \* Business Visa Assistance for participating in the Summit
- \* Sight-seeing in and around Hyderabad. Entry fee not included.

- \* Complimentary breakfasts and luncheons during the Summit.
- \* Participants with spouses pay an additional amount of US \$ 500.
- \* Cost of food (approx. \$ 40 per day per person) not included.

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