**IEEE GLOBAL**

IEEE stands for the "Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers". The association is chartered under this full legal name. IEEE's membership has long been composed of engineers and scientists. Allied professionals who are members include computer scientists, software developers, information technology professionals, physicists, and medical doctors, in addition to IEEE's electrical and electronics engineering core. For this reason the organization no longer goes by the full name, except on legal business documents, and is referred to simply as IEEE.

The IEEE is dedicated to advancing technological innovation and excellence. It has about 420,000 members in about 160 countries, slightly less than half of whom reside in the United States.



The IEEE corporate office is on the 17th floor of 3 Park Avenue in New York City.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE, pronounced "I triple E")is a professional association with its corporate office in New York City and its operations center in Piscataway, New Jersey. It was formed in 1963 from the amalgamation of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Institute of Radio Engineers. Today, it is the world's largest association of technical professionals with more than 420,000 members in over 160 countries around the world. Its objectives are the educational and technical advancement of electrical and electronic engineering, telecommunications, computer engineering and allied disciplines.

**Organization**

The IEEE is incorporated under the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law of the state of New York.[5] It was formed in 1963 by the merger of the Institute of Radio Engineers (IRE, founded 1912) and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE, founded 1884).

The IEEE serves as a major publisher of scientific journals and organizer of conferences, workshops, and symposia (many of which have associated published proceedings). It is also a leading standards development organization for the development of industrial standards (having developed over 900 active industry technical standards) in a broad range of disciplines, including electric power and energy, biomedical technology and healthcare, information technology, information assurance, telecommunications, consumer electronics, transportation, aerospace, and nanotechnology. IEEE develops and participates in educational activities such as accreditation of electrical engineering programs in institutes of higher learning. The IEEE logo is a diamond-shaped design which illustrates the right hand grip rule embedded in Benjamin Franklin's kite, and it was created at the time of the 1963 merger.

IEEE has a dual complementary regional and technical structure – with organizational units based on geography (e.g., the IEEE Philadelphia Section, the IEEE Buenaventura Section, IEEE South Africa Section) and technical focus (e.g., the IEEE Computer Society). It manages a separate organizational unit (IEEE-USA) which recommends policies and implements programs specifically intended to benefit the members, the profession and the public in the United States.

The IEEE includes 39 technical Societies, organized around specialized technical fields, with more than 300 local organizations that hold regular meetings.

The IEEE Standards Association is in charge of the standardization activities of the IEEE.

The IEEE History Center became a feeder organization to the Engineering and Technology History Wiki (ETHW) in 2015. The new ETHW is a cooperative effort by various engineering societies as a formal repository of topic articles, oral histories, first-hand histories, Landmarks + Milestones and archival documents. The IEEE History Center is annexed to Stevens University Hoboken, NJ.

In 2016, the IEEE acquired GlobalSpec, adding the provision of engineering data for a profit to its organizational portfolio.

**Current Leadership**

Karen Bartleson is 2017 President and CEO of IEEE. She has over thirty-five years of experience in the semiconductor industry and retired as Senior Director of Corporate Programs and Initiatives at Synopsis, a company that specializes in electronic design automation. Bartleson was President of the IEEE Standards Association in 2013 and 2014 where she led the development of a new strategic plan, among other projects.

**Publications**

Main article: List of Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers publications

IEEE produces over 30% of the world's literature in the electrical and electronics engineering and computer science fields, publishing well over 100 peer-reviewed journals.

The published content in these journals as well as the content from several hundred annual conferences sponsored by the IEEE are available in the IEEE online digital library, IEEE Xplore, for subscription-based access and individual publication purchases.

In addition to journals and conference proceedings, the IEEE also publishes tutorials and standards that are produced by its standardization committees.

Educational activities[edit]

The IEEE provides learning opportunities within the engineering sciences, research, and technology.

IEEE offers educational opportunities such as IEEE e Learning Library, the Education Partners Program, Standards in Education and Continuing Education Units (CEUs).

IEEE eLearning Library is a collection of online educational courses designed for self-paced learning. Education Partners, exclusive for IEEE members, offers on-line degree programs, certifications and courses at a 10% discount. The Standards in Education website explains what standards are and the importance of developing and using them. The site includes tutorial modules and case illustrations to introduce the history of standards, the basic terminology, their applications and impact on products, as well as news related to standards, book reviews and links to other sites that contain information on standards. Currently, twenty-nine states in the United States require Professional Development Hours (PDH) to maintain a Professional Engineering license, encouraging engineers to seek Continuing Education Units (CEUs) for their participation in continuing education programs. CEUs readily translate into Professional Development Hours (PDHs), with 1 CEU being equivalent to 10 PDHs. Countries outside the United States, such as South Africa, similarly require continuing professional development (CPD) credits, and it is anticipated that IEEE Expert Now courses will feature in the CPD listing for South Africa.

IEEE also sponsors a website designed to help young people better understand engineering, and how an engineering career can be made part of their future. Students of age 8–18, parents, and teachers can explore the site to prepare for an engineering career, ask experts engineering-related questions, play interactive games, explore curriculum links, and review lesson plans. This website also allows students to search for accredited engineering degree programs in Canada and the United States; visitors are able to search by state/province/territory, country, degree field, tuition ranges, room and board ranges, size of student body, and location (rural, suburban, or urban).

Through the Student Activities Committee, IEEE facilitates partnership between student activities and all other IEEE entities.

**IEEE Region 10 (Asia & Pacific) History**

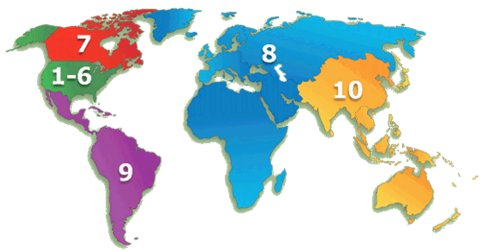
Region number 10

Geographic regions Asia, Pacific

List of Councils in this Region

List of Sections in this Region

List of Subsections in this Region



1955-67

IEEE (IRE) sections began to develop in the Asia-Pacific region prior to the formation of a Region 10 district. New Zealand started in 1968, Pakistan in 1968, India (Bombay) in 1969 and Tokyo in 1955 (as part of the IRE). The formation of Region 10 was approved by the IEEE Board of Directors at the 24 August 1966 meeting. The new Bylaw first appeared in the 3 November 1966 edition of the Bylaws noting that it would be effective 1 January 1967. The result was that, quoting from Martin Bastiaans' A short history of IRE Region 9 / IEEE Region 8 "on 1 January 1967 South America became Region 9, with Region 10 covering other parts of the world, still including a great part of Africa; finally on 1 January 1981 the remainder of Africa became part of Region 8."

1967-72

The inaugural steering director for Region 10 was Dr.Shigeo Shima of Japan who was offered this task for 1967-68 by the IEEE Assembly. Then began establishment of IEEE Sections and the gradual development of a community of interest in the Asia-Pacific region. The original definition of Region 10 was 'all remaining areas not included in the Regions 1 through 9'.

In 1971 Mr. Tatsuji Nomura of NHK Japan, the then director, took the initiative of forming a regional committee. The existing IEEE Sections in the region namely India, New Zealand, Pakistan and Tokyo were represented on that committee and the first meeting took place at the Peninsular Hotel, Hong Kong in early July 1971. That first meeting was exploratory. Section chairmen exchanged ideas and experiences and sought solutions to problems of Section administration and Section operation.

Since then the regional committee has met annually, somewhere in the region, on occasions with IEEE Headquarters officers present to assist and advise. Over these years committee evolved up to the present as the deliberating region.

1973-76

The Region 10 Student Paper Contest, introduced in 1974, was the first major exercise undertaken on a region-wide basis The drafting and approval of the rules of the contest was the outcome of considerable study and discussion by the regional committee. This was a natural development of the student activities function of the committee. Also innovated in the years leading up to 1974 were important section technical conferences in India, Japan and New Zealand.

By 1976 section formation in the countries of the region was virtually complete. Moreover, in India where just one country section had been formed initially, new independent sections were being established in the important cities.

An important parallel development was the formation of multiple technical chapters of technical groups in Tokyo Section, where formation of new chapters has continued up to the present. Several chapters were also formed elsewhere in the region, in India and New Zealand. The formation of multiple IEEE Sections in India was followed by establishment of the all India IEEE Council, the first in Region 10 with Mr. Faqir Kohli, a past regional director, as founding chairman. The regional committee gave much study to educational activities and the arranging of lecture tours by distinguished IEEE speakers. Several such tours took place in the region.

1977-80

In the period 1977-78 region 10 office bearers were apprehensive about the growing size of the regional committee and the mounting cost of staging the annual meeting. The increase in committee membership resulted in part from formation of additional sections in countries where one section existed already. As a reaction to this situation a special formula was hammered out covering reimbursement of costs to attendees from the regional treasury.

The regional committee from inception in 1971 through until the end of 1980 was in search of its identity and mission in the region and functioned by and large as a discussion group of elected section representatives without set parliamentary procedures and without an elected region 10 delegate. Preoccupation with side issues tended to inhibit the development of important objectives in the region.

In 1979, on the initiative of the serving director Dr.S.Y. King, the regional committee accepted the long overdue and task of drafting and approving a set of Region 10 Bylaws covering the election of Region 10 officers, voting procedures within the committee and the essentials of committee operation and management.

In 1979 the territory of the region was amended to exclude Africa which with the mutual agreement of other concerned was added to the territory of Region 8, namely Europe.

1981-84

Under the newly introduced and approved Region 10 Bylaws, Region 10 directors were elected by the membership of Region 10, beginning with the election held in 1980 for the 1981 year. Prior to 1980, the Region 10 director had been elected by the IEEE Assembly. The first Region 10 Delegate and Director to be elected was Dr. V. Prasad Kodali of New Delhi, who was a petition candidate, took office in 1981.



Dr V Prasad Kodali, visiting the New South Wales Section members, Sydney (1981)

In 1981-82 the regional committee, with a new sense of purpose, gave considerable attention to forward planning and to improving the organization and administration of Region 10 to give effect to these plans. New programmes were instituted.

The Region 10 bylaws were amended in respect of election of vice chairman by the region. Procedural guidelines were introduced.

A significant first in 1981-82 for the region was the inception of TENCON, an international technical conference initiated and hosted by Hong Kong Section and co-sponsored by Region 10.

In 1981 the IEEE membership in Region 10 passed the 10,000 mark, a growth rate of better than 10 per cent having been sustained for many years. The prediction for 1984, the Centennial year was 15,000 members.

It is interesting to note that in 1971 the number of regional committee members was just 5 whereas a decade later in 1981-82 this number was 27. Also there were 8 special guests at the regional committee meeting held in 1982 in New Delhi, so the attendance possible had risen to 35. Special guests at that meeting included the IEEE President, General Manager, Vice President for Regional Activities, Vice President for Technical Activities, and Presidents of the Computer, AES, CHMT and MTT Technical Societies.

Plans were laid in 1981-82 for marking the Centennial ln 1984. These plans included preparations for "Blue Book History" publication of the Region 10 and for the Region to participate in commemorative activities. These plans were carried forward in 1983 and included preparations for the Region 10 Centennial Banquet which was held in Singapore during TENCON II.

Dr Harry Green was first “elected” Region 10 Director for 1983-84. This coincided with minor Region 10 boundary adjustments. Prior to 1983, all Region 10 directors were simply appointed for a fixed 2 year term by headquarters, while Regions 1 through 9 had all elected their representatives. This procedural update brought Region 10 under the same governance nd electrion rules that had applied to the rest of the IEEE, and in some ways allowed Region 10 to progress as a formally recognised region.

Recent activity

IEEE Region 10 membership exceeded 100,000 for the first time in 2012.

Membership type No. of members % Increase

Higher grade 50,755 9.25%

Graduate students 11,788 8.9%

Undergraduate students 90,593 11.82%

Region 10 Entities

Entity - Office

Asia Pacific Operations Centre Singapore

Entity - Council Geocode Formed

Australia Council R0 05 30 May 1986

China Council R0 00 14 Jun 2007

India Council R0 01 20 May 1976

Japan Council R0 09 25 Jun 1999

New Zealand Council R0 03 22 Aug 1980

Korea Council (v1) 1997-2000

Korea Council (v2) 2009

The Korea Council was orginally disbanded in 2000 due to issues with bylaws, cooperation and misunderstandings. the R10 committee agreed to re-form the Council in 2009, with agreement from all Korean Sections.

Entity - Section Geocode Formed

Australia Capital Territory R0 0561 18 Nov 1988

Bangalore R0 0119 13 Jul 1976

Bangladesh R0 0073 20 Nov 1993

Beijing R0 0251 1 Dec 1984

Bombay (Mumbai) 13 Jul 1976

Changwon 3 Feb 1991

Chengdu 18 Nov 2006

Daejeon R0 0067 17 Jun 1991

Delhi 13 May 1976

Fukuoka 14 Nov 1998

Gujarat 15 Aug 1990

Harbin 18 Nov 2006

Hiroshima 14 Nov 1998

Hong Kong R0 0007 14 Dec 1971

Hyderabad 14 May 1984

Indonesia 16 Feb 1988

Islamabad 12 Feb 2000

Kansai 14 Nov 1998

Karachi R0 0041 17 Jul 1982

Kerala 18 Nov 1983

Kharagpur 13 May 1985

Kolkata 28 Sep 1978

Kwangiu 24 Jun 2000

Lahore (was orginally Pakistan) 19 Sep 1968

Macau R0 0097 14 Nov 2003

Madras (Chennai) 28 Apr 1978

Malaysia

Nagoya

Nanjing

New South Wales R0 0509 16 Aug 1972

New Zealand Central 25 Aug 2007

New Zealand North 4 Dec 1980

New Zealand South 4 Dec 1980

Northern Australia 29 Jan 1994

Queensland 22 Feb 1985

Republic of Philippines R0 0015 4 Dec 1974

Sapporo

Sendai

Seoul

Shanghai

Shikoku

Shin-etsu R0 0904 26 Jun 2006

Singapore 17 Jun 1977

South Australia 23 Aug 1985

Sri Lanka R0 0002 14 Nov 2003

Taegu 11 May 1992

Tainan 20 Jun 2003

Taipei 16 Oct 1974

Thailand 9 Nov 1977

Tokyo 5 Dec 1955

Uttar Pradesh 11 May 1992

Victorian R0 0543 12 Aug 1983

Vietnam R0 0016 14 Feb 2007

Western Australia R0 0547 24 May 1984

Wuhan R0 0218 14 Feb 2007

Xian R0 0212 18 Nov 2006

Membership Profile

Reghion 10 Membership History

Region Executive

Year Director Host Section / Country

1967-1968 Shigeo Shima Tokyo / Japan

1969-1970 D G Lampard Sydney/Australia

1971-1972 Tatsuji Nomura Tokyo / Japan

1973-1974 F C Kohli Bombay / India

1975-1976 Hiroshi Shinkawa Section ? / Japan

1977-1978 James J Vasseleu New South Wales / Australia

1979-1980 S Y King

1981-1982 V Prasad Kodali Hyderabad / India

1983-1984 Harry E Green South Australia / Australia

1985-1986 Irving Ho

1987-1988 Ah Choy Liew Singapore / Singapore

1989-1990 Morarji V. Chauhan Section? / India

1991-1992 Souguil J M Ann Seoul / Korea

1993-1994 Tsuneo Nakahara Tokyo / Japan

1995-1996 Paul Y S Cheung Hong Kong / Hong Kong

1997-1998 Harbans L Bajaj Delhi / India

1999-2000 Takuo Sugano Tokyo / Japan

2001-2002 Teck-Seng Low Singapore / Singapore

2003-2004 Jung U Seo Seoul / Korea

2005-2006 Seiichi Takeuchi Tokyo / Japan

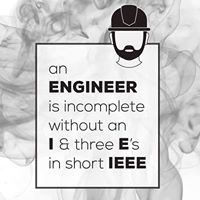
2007-2008 Janina Mazierska Northern Australia / Australia

2009-2010 Yong Jin Park Seoul (Korea)

2011-2012 Lawrence Wong Singapore / Singapore

2013-2014 Toshio Fukuda Section/ Japan

2015-2016 Ramakrishna Kappagantu Section / India

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**About IEEE Student Chapter, DIT University**:

The IEEE Student Chapter of DIT University brings under its umbrella some of the smartest, coolest and geekiest tech freaks on the campus. The chapter has its doors open to just about anybody who has the willingness to LEARN. The vision is not to mentor these individuals into technically sound individuals alone, but also to groom them into dynamic team players, who will in turn mentor their peers and juniors and keep the cycle going. Members exchange ideas and thoughts, interact, seek and extend support, and collaborate on projects. In this way, the chapter is very much a closely knit family. Keeping in line with the motto of IEEE: ‘Advancing Technology for Humanity', the chapter works to develop a sense of appreciation among students towards electronics, computer science and related fields. Going beyond the standard textbook approach, it conducts several workshops and events to let students get hands-on experience with technically relevant hardware and software, which may also be important from the industrial point of view. It works in close coordination with the Google Student Community of the university.

Activities

PCB and Embedded Workshop

Raspberry Pi + Machine Learning

Design Thinking

In-house training program( machine learning, embedded, image processing, etc)

Big O (Workshop+ Competition)

PCB Workshop

Image Processing using open CV

Projects undergoing:-

Quadcopter We’re trying to build a real time data acquisition drone which can be remotely maneuvered.

INDIA’S DIGITAL FOOTPRINT Quadcopter It’s Google Student Community’s campaign about making India Digitally Alive one city at a time. In support with Indian Government’s Digital India Campaign, it promotes Digital Marketing and Online Business Management.

DIGI CLUBS “Information should be available freely to everyone” With the Digi-Clubs project we aim to give all the clubs in a college a single platform where they can share about their inspiring projects and other works. Anything can be shared from Events and Meetings to Project Stories. We believe , every unnoticed event is a missed opportunity!

Micromouse We’re trying to build intelligent a bot solving the complex maze in less time very efficiently.

led cube The intensity of leds varies with equalizer settings of music connected to it.