



Shri Vishweshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
VISHWESHWARAYYA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Dilip Nagar, Aalmala Tq., Ausa Dist. Latur – 413556 (M.S.)

Approved by **A.I.C.T.E.**, New Delhi, **Recognized by Govt. of Maharashtra, D.TE Mumbai,**
Affiliated to **MSBTE, Mumbai** (Maharashtra)



Department of
Information Technology
&
Computer Engineering

ITCOMP

— Annual Technical Magazine —

— **2025 – 2026** —

Innovation • Technology • Future

INSTITUTE VISION MISSION

Vision of Institute

- To provide quality technical education in rural area.

Mission of the Institute

- To impart eco-friendly, advanced engineering knowledge.
- To inculcate ethical and moral values among budding engineers.
- Establishment of mentoring system for all-round personal and professional enhancement.
- To make students aware social and national responsibilities.
- To encourage students to pursue higher education and take competitive and career enhancement courses.
- To create technology based society which is the need of modern era.

Vision

- To inspire rural students of the region through quality education in information Technology

Mission

- M1: To maintain state-of-the-art facilities and resources where students can enhance their understanding of technology.
- M2: To provide students with a computational environment for continuous learning in which they can explore, apply, and transfer knowledge.
- M3: To provide continuing education programmes in Information Technology field for the benefit of stakeholders.

Vision

- To provide competent knowledge in the field of computer technology.

Mission

- M1 - To provide conceptual as well as practical knowledge to adapt changing technology in computer field.
- M2- To provide the quality education to meet needs of profession & society by arranging seminars, workshops and interactive sessions.
- M3- To prepare for interpersonal skills, leadership qualities, ethical values, lifelong learning skills, and higher education of budding engineers.

VIET, ALMALA

ESTD. 2008

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Green Computing

Green Computing – Technology for a Sustainable Future

Introduction

Green Computing, also known as **Sustainable Computing**, refers to the practice of designing, manufacturing, using, and disposing of computers and related technologies in an environmentally responsible manner. As the global demand for digital services continues to grow, the energy consumption of data centers, servers, and electronic devices has significantly increased. Green computing aims to reduce the environmental impact of information technology by improving energy efficiency, minimizing electronic waste, and promoting sustainable practices in the IT industry.

In the modern era, where millions of devices are connected to the internet, adopting eco-friendly computing practices has become essential. Green computing not only helps protect the environment but also reduces operational costs and improves system efficiency.



Core Principles of Green Computing

Green computing is built upon several fundamental principles that focus on sustainability and responsible technology use.

1. Energy Efficiency

- Reducing power consumption in computers, servers, and data centers.
- Using energy-efficient hardware and processors that consume less electricity.

2. Resource Optimization

- Efficient use of computing resources such as memory, storage, and processing power.
- Cloud computing and virtualization help reduce the need for physical hardware.

3. E-Waste Management

- Proper recycling and disposal of outdated electronic devices.
- Recovering valuable materials such as copper, aluminum, and rare metals.

4. Sustainable Manufacturing

- Designing electronic devices with eco-friendly materials.
- Reducing toxic substances like lead, mercury, and cadmium in hardware production.

5. Green Software Development

- Developing software that requires less processing power and energy.
- Optimizing algorithms to reduce computational workload.

How Green Computing Works

Green computing involves multiple strategies and technologies to minimize environmental impact.

1. Energy-Efficient Hardware

Modern processors and hardware components are designed to consume less energy while maintaining high performance.

Example:

- Intel and AMD develop processors with advanced power-saving technologies.

2. Virtualization Technology

Virtualization allows multiple virtual machines to run on a single physical server, reducing hardware requirements.

Benefits:

- Lower electricity consumption
- Reduced cooling requirements
- Efficient server utilization

3. Cloud Computing

Cloud computing reduces the need for individual organizations to maintain their own energy-consuming infrastructure.

Examples:

- AWS Green Cloud Solutions
- Google Cloud Sustainable Data Centers
- Microsoft Azure Energy-Efficient Infrastructure

4. Power Management Systems

Operating systems include power-saving modes that automatically reduce energy usage.

Examples:

- Sleep mode
- Hibernation
- Dynamic CPU frequency scaling



Applications of Green Computing

Green computing practices are widely used across various industries to promote sustainability.

1. Green Data Centers

Modern data centers use renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power to operate efficiently.

Examples:

- Google's carbon-neutral data centers
- Microsoft's underwater data center experiments

2. Smart Energy Systems

IoT devices monitor and optimize electricity consumption in buildings and industrial environments.

3. Sustainable Cloud Services

Cloud providers implement energy-efficient cooling systems and AI-based energy optimization.

4. Eco-Friendly Hardware Manufacturing

Companies design recyclable laptops, smartphones, and electronic components.

Examples:

- Apple's recyclable aluminum devices
- Dell's ocean-plastic packaging

5. Smart Cities

Green computing technologies support smart transportation, energy management, and environmental monitoring.

Benefits of Green Computing

- ✔ Green computing offers multiple advantages for both organizations and the environment.
- ✔ Reduced Energy Consumption – Efficient systems consume less electricity.
- ✔ Lower Operational Costs – Reduced power usage lowers electricity bills
- ✔ Environmental Protection – Minimizes carbon footprint and pollution.
- ✔ Sustainable Technology Development – Encourages eco-friendly innovations.

Challenges in Green Computing

Despite its advantages, green computing faces several challenges.

- 🌸 High Initial Cost – Energy-efficient hardware can be expensive.
- 🌸 Technology Adoption – Organizations may resist changing existing infrastructure.
- 🌸 Lack of Awareness – Many users are unaware of sustainable computing practices.
- 🌸 E-Waste Disposal Issues – Improper recycling of electronic devices remains a global problem.
- 🌸 Energy Demand Growth – Increasing digital services require more computing resources.

Future of Green Computing

The future of green computing focuses on building a sustainable digital ecosystem. Emerging technologies and research are driving new innovations.

- Renewable Energy Data Centers – Powered by solar, wind, and hydroelectric energy.
- AI-Driven Energy Optimization – Artificial intelligence will monitor and reduce power consumption.
- Carbon-Neutral Computing – IT companies are aiming for zero carbon emissions.
- Sustainable Semiconductor Design – Development of low-power chips and processors.
- Circular Economy in Electronics – Recycling and reusing electronic components.



Conclusion

Green computing represents a crucial step toward a more sustainable technological future. As digital technologies continue to expand, reducing the environmental impact of computing systems becomes increasingly important. By adopting energy-efficient hardware, sustainable manufacturing practices, and responsible

electronic waste management, organizations and individuals can contribute to a greener planet. The integration of green computing principles will not only help protect the environment but also create a more efficient and responsible digital world.

Green Computing is not just a technological trend—it is a necessity for a sustainable future.

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CLOUD COMPUTING

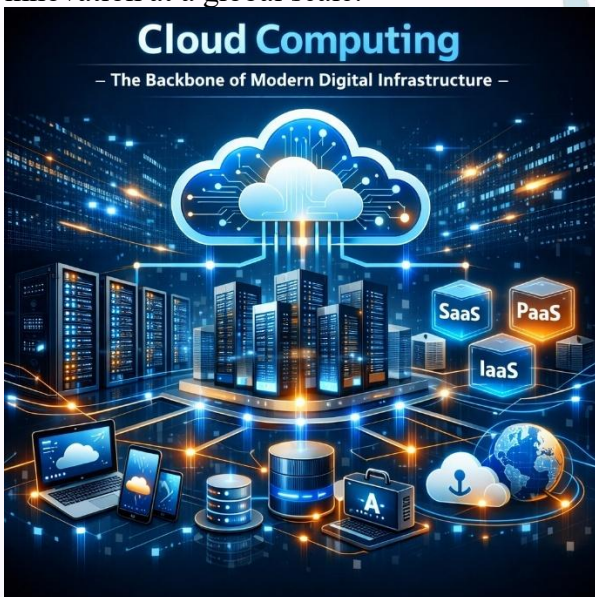
Cloud Computing – The Backbone of Modern Digital Infrastructure

Introduction

Cloud Computing is a revolutionary technology that allows users to store, manage, and process data over the internet instead of relying on local computers or physical servers. It provides on-demand access to computing resources such as servers, storage, databases, networking, software, and analytics.

In today's digital world, businesses and individuals generate enormous amounts of data. Managing this data using traditional computing systems can be expensive and inefficient. Cloud computing solves this problem by offering scalable and flexible computing resources that can be accessed from anywhere in the world.

Major technology companies like **Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform** provide cloud services that power many modern applications including online streaming, social media platforms, artificial intelligence systems, and enterprise software. Cloud computing has transformed the way organizations operate by improving efficiency, reducing infrastructure costs, and enabling innovation at a global scale.



Core Concepts of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing relies on several fundamental concepts that make it efficient and scalable.

1. On-Demand Self-Service

Users can access computing resources whenever needed without requiring human interaction with service providers.

Example:

A company can instantly create virtual servers through cloud platforms.

2. Broad Network Access

Cloud services are accessible through the internet using devices such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets.

Example:

Users can access Google Drive or Microsoft OneDrive from anywhere.

3. Resource Pooling

Cloud providers pool computing resources to serve multiple customers simultaneously.

This allows efficient use of hardware and infrastructure.

4. Rapid Elasticity

Cloud systems can scale resources up or down based on demand.

Example:

Streaming platforms increase server capacity during peak usage.

5. Measured Service

Users only pay for the resources they use, similar to utility services like electricity.

Types of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing can be categorized based on deployment models.

1. Public Cloud

Cloud infrastructure is owned and managed by third-party providers and shared among multiple users.

Examples:

- Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Google Cloud Platform
- Microsoft Azure

2. Private Cloud

The cloud infrastructure is dedicated to a single organization and offers greater control and security.

Examples:

- Corporate internal cloud systems
- Government data centers

3. Hybrid Cloud

A combination of public and private clouds that allows organizations to balance flexibility and security.

Example:

A company may store sensitive data in a private cloud and use a public cloud for application hosting.

4. Multi-Cloud

Organizations use multiple cloud service providers to avoid dependency on a single provider.



Cloud Service Models

Cloud computing services are delivered in different models depending on the level of control required.

1. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Provides virtualized computing resources such as servers, storage, and networking.

Examples:

- Amazon EC2
- Google Compute Engine

2. Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Provides development platforms where developers can build and deploy applications.

Examples:

- Google App Engine
- Microsoft Azure App Services

3. Software as a Service (SaaS)

Provides ready-to-use software applications over the internet.

Examples:

- Google Workspace
- Microsoft Office 365
- Salesforce



Applications of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is widely used across various industries and services.

1. Data Storage & Backup

Cloud storage services allow users to store data securely and access it from anywhere.

Examples:

- Google Drive
- Dropbox
- OneDrive

2. Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning

Cloud platforms provide powerful computing resources for training AI models.

Examples:

- Google AI Platform
- AWS Machine Learning Services

3. Streaming Services

Cloud infrastructure powers online streaming platforms.

Examples:

- Netflix
- Spotify
- YouTube

4. Web Hosting & Application Development

Developers use cloud platforms to host websites and applications.

Examples:

- AWS Elastic Beanstalk
- Firebase

5. Big Data Analytics

Cloud systems enable organizations to analyze large datasets efficiently.

Examples:

- Google BigQuery
- AWS Redshift

Benefits of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing provides several advantages to businesses and individuals.

- ✔ Cost Efficiency – Reduces the need for expensive hardware and infrastructure.
- ✔ Scalability – Resources can easily expand based on demand.
- ✔ Accessibility – Services can be accessed from anywhere with an internet connection.
- ✔ Data Security – Cloud providers implement advanced security protocols.
- ✔ Disaster Recovery – Data backup and recovery systems ensure business continuity.

Challenges of Cloud Computing

Despite its advantages, cloud computing also faces several challenges.

- 🌸 Data Privacy Concerns – Sensitive data stored on cloud servers may be vulnerable to breaches.
- 🌸 Internet Dependency – Cloud services require stable internet connectivity.
- 🌸 Vendor Lock-In – Switching between cloud providers can be difficult.
- 🌸 Security Risks – Cyberattacks can target cloud infrastructure.
- 🌸 Compliance Issues – Organizations must comply with data protection regulations.

Future of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing continues to evolve with emerging technologies and innovations.

- ◆ Edge Computing Integration – Processing data closer to devices to reduce latency.
- ◆ Serverless Computing – Developers run applications without managing servers.
- ◆ AI-Powered Cloud Services – Artificial intelligence enhances cloud automation.
- ◆ Green Cloud Computing – Energy-efficient data centers reduce environmental impact.
- ◆ Quantum Cloud Computing – Access to quantum computing resources via the cloud.

Conclusion

Cloud computing has become the backbone of modern digital infrastructure. By enabling scalable, flexible, and cost-effective computing resources, it has transformed how businesses operate and how individuals interact with technology.

As cloud technologies continue to advance, they will play an even greater role in shaping the future

of digital services, artificial intelligence, and global connectivity.

○ **Cloud computing is not just a technology—it is the foundation of the digital world.**

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BLOCKCHAIN

Blockchain – The Foundation of Decentralized Digital Trust

Introduction

Blockchain is a revolutionary digital technology that enables secure, transparent, and decentralized record-keeping. It is essentially a **distributed digital ledger** that stores data across a network of computers in a way that prevents modification or tampering.

Unlike traditional databases that rely on a central authority, blockchain operates on a **peer-to-peer network**, where every participant has access to the same data. Each transaction is recorded in a block and linked to the previous block, forming a chain of records known as the blockchain.

Blockchain gained global attention with the rise of cryptocurrencies such as **Bitcoin and Ethereum**, but its applications extend far beyond digital currency. Today, blockchain is transforming industries such as finance, healthcare, supply chain management, voting systems, and digital identity management.

By ensuring transparency, security, and trust without intermediaries, blockchain technology is reshaping the future of digital transactions and data management.



Core Concepts of Blockchain

Blockchain technology is built on several fundamental concepts that ensure security and decentralization.

Each block contains:

- Transaction data
 - Timestamp
 - Cryptographic hash of the previous block
- This linking of blocks creates a secure chain.

2. Distributed Ledger

Blockchain uses a distributed ledger where identical copies of data are stored across multiple computers (nodes).

This ensures:

- Transparency
- Data integrity
- Resistance to tampering

3. Cryptographic Hashing

Each block contains a unique cryptographic hash generated using algorithms like **SHA-256**.

This hash ensures:

- Data security
- Detection of unauthorized changes

If even a single piece of data is altered, the hash changes completely.

4. Decentralization

Unlike traditional systems controlled by a central authority, blockchain operates on a decentralized network.

This eliminates:

- Single points of failure
- Centralized control

5. Consensus Mechanism

Consensus mechanisms ensure that all participants agree on the validity of transactions.

Common methods include:

- Proof of Work (PoW)
- Proof of Stake (PoS)
- Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS)

How Blockchain Works

Blockchain processes transactions through a series of steps to ensure security and transparency.

1. Transaction Initiation

A user initiates a transaction, such as transferring digital currency or recording data.

2. Transaction Verification

Network nodes verify the transaction using consensus algorithms.

3. Block Creation

Verified transactions are grouped into a block.

4. Block Addition to the Chain

The block is added to the existing blockchain after validation.

5. Distributed Update

The updated blockchain is shared across all nodes in the network.

This ensures that every participant has the same version of the ledger.



Types of Blockchain

Blockchain networks can be categorized based on their accessibility and control.

1. Public Blockchain

Public blockchains are open networks where anyone can participate.

Examples:

- Bitcoin
- Ethereum

2. Private Blockchain

Private blockchains are controlled by a single organization and restrict access to authorized participants.

Examples:

- Enterprise blockchain solutions

3. Consortium Blockchain

A consortium blockchain is controlled by a group of organizations rather than a single entity.

Example:

- Banking networks sharing financial records

4. Hybrid Blockchain

Hybrid blockchain combines features of both public and private blockchains.

It allows organizations to maintain control while benefiting from public network transparency.



Applications of Blockchain

Blockchain technology is transforming various industries by providing secure and transparent solutions.

1. Cryptocurrencies

Blockchain powers digital currencies such as **Bitcoin, Ethereum, and Litecoin**, enabling secure peer-to-peer transactions.

2. Supply Chain Management

Blockchain enables real-time tracking of goods from production to delivery, improving transparency and reducing fraud.

3. Healthcare

Medical records can be securely stored on blockchain systems to ensure privacy and prevent unauthorized access.

4. Smart Contracts

Smart contracts are self-executing agreements stored on blockchain networks.

Example:

- Automatic payment release when conditions are met.

5. Digital Identity Management

Blockchain provides secure digital identity verification systems that prevent identity theft.

6. Voting Systems

Blockchain-based voting systems can improve election transparency and reduce fraud.

Benefits of Blockchain

Blockchain technology offers several advantages for digital systems.

- ✔ Transparency – All transactions are visible to network participants.
- ✔ Security – Cryptographic encryption protects data integrity.
- ✔ Decentralization – Eliminates the need for central authorities.
- ✔ Immutability – Once data is recorded, it cannot be easily altered.
- ✔ Efficiency – Automated processes reduce delays and costs.

Challenges in Blockchain

Despite its advantages, blockchain technology also faces several challenges.

- 🌸 Scalability Issues – Large blockchain networks can process transactions slowly.
- 🌸 High Energy Consumption – Some consensus methods require significant computational power.
- 🌸 Regulatory Uncertainty – Legal frameworks for blockchain technology are still evolving.
- 🌸 Data Storage Limitations – Storing large volumes of data on blockchain can be expensive.
- 🌸 Adoption Barriers – Organizations may hesitate to adopt new decentralized systems.

Future of Blockchain

Blockchain technology continues to evolve with innovations that expand its potential.

- ◆ Decentralized Finance (DeFi) – Financial services without traditional banks.
- ◆ Blockchain in Internet of Things (IoT) – Secure communication between connected devices.
- ◆ Tokenization of Assets – Converting real-world assets into digital tokens.
- ◆ Blockchain-Based Digital Identity – Secure identity verification systems.
- ◆ Integration with Artificial Intelligence – Combining blockchain with AI for secure data sharing.

Conclusion

Blockchain technology has introduced a new era of secure and decentralized digital systems. By eliminating the need for intermediaries and ensuring transparency, blockchain has the potential to revolutionize industries ranging from

finance and healthcare to supply chain management and governance.

As research and innovation continue, blockchain will play a critical role in building a **more secure, transparent, and decentralized digital future.**

🔗 **Blockchain is not just a technology—it is a new paradigm for digital trust and transparency.**

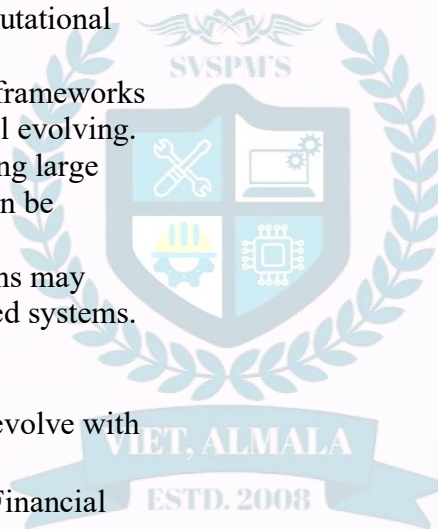
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Quantum Computing

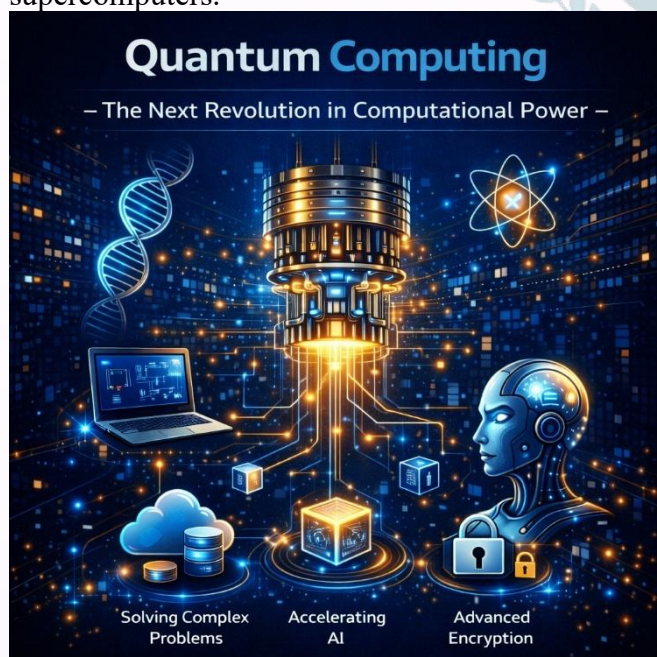
Quantum Computing – The Next Revolution in Computational Power

Introduction

Quantum computing is an advanced field of computer science that uses the principles of **quantum mechanics** to process information in ways that traditional computers cannot. Unlike classical computers, which use bits represented as **0 or 1**, quantum computers use **qubits (quantum bits)** that can exist in multiple states simultaneously.

This unique capability allows quantum computers to solve extremely complex problems much faster than classical computers. Quantum computing has the potential to revolutionize fields such as **cryptography, artificial intelligence, drug discovery, financial modeling, and climate research.**

Technology companies like **IBM, Google, Microsoft, and Intel** are actively investing in quantum computing research, aiming to build powerful quantum systems that can address challenges beyond the capabilities of today's supercomputers.



Core Concepts of Quantum Computing

Quantum computing relies on several fundamental principles of quantum mechanics.

1. Qubits (Quantum Bits)

A qubit is the basic unit of information in a quantum computer.

- Classical computers use bits (0 or 1).
- Quantum computers use qubits that can represent **0, 1, or both simultaneously.**

This property significantly increases computing power.

2. Superposition

Superposition allows qubits to exist in multiple states at the same time.

For example:

A qubit can represent **both 0 and 1 simultaneously**, enabling quantum computers to process multiple possibilities in parallel.

3. Entanglement

Entanglement is a phenomenon where two or more qubits become linked together.

When qubits are entangled:

- The state of one qubit instantly influences the state of another.
- This allows quantum computers to perform coordinated calculations at high speed.

4. Quantum Interference

Quantum interference helps quantum computers combine probabilities in a way that enhances correct results and cancels incorrect ones. This improves computational accuracy and efficiency.



How Quantum Computers Work

Quantum computers operate using specialized hardware and quantum algorithms.

1. Quantum Processor

A quantum processor contains multiple qubits that perform computations.

2. Quantum Gates

Quantum gates manipulate qubits similar to how logic gates manipulate bits in classical computers.

3. Quantum Circuits

Quantum circuits are sequences of quantum operations that process information.

4. Cryogenic Cooling Systems

Most quantum computers operate at extremely low temperatures close to **absolute zero (-273°C)** to maintain qubit stability.

Quantum Computing vs Classical Computing

Feature	Classical Computing	Quantum Computing
Data Representation	Bits (0 or 1)	Qubits (0,1, superposition)
Processing	Sequential	Parallel
Speed	Slower for complex problems	Exponentially faster
Error Rate	Low	Higher (requires correction)
Applications	General computing	Optimization, cryptography

Applications of Quantum Computing

Quantum computing is expected to impact many industries.

1. Cryptography

Quantum computers can break traditional encryption methods but also enable **quantum-safe cryptography**.

2. Drug Discovery

Quantum simulations help scientists analyze molecular structures faster, accelerating pharmaceutical research.

3. Artificial Intelligence

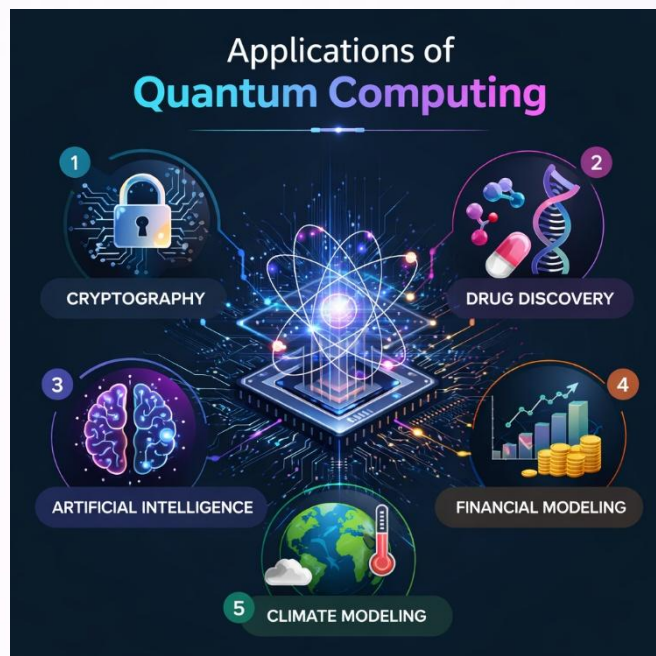
Quantum computing can enhance machine learning models and improve pattern recognition.

4. Financial Modeling

Banks and financial institutions use quantum algorithms for risk analysis and portfolio optimization.

5. Climate Modeling

Quantum simulations can help predict climate patterns and design sustainable energy systems.



Benefits of Quantum Computing

Quantum computing offers several advantages.

- ✓ Faster Problem Solving – Handles complex calculations quickly.
- ✓ Advanced Simulations – Enables accurate modeling of molecules and materials.
- ✓ Improved Optimization – Solves complex optimization problems.
- ✓ Breakthrough Scientific Research – Accelerates discoveries in physics and chemistry.
- ✓ Enhanced AI Capabilities – Improves machine learning performance.

Challenges in Quantum Computing

Despite its potential, quantum computing faces several obstacles.

- 🧩 Qubit Stability – Quantum states are fragile and easily disturbed.
- 🧩 Error Correction – Quantum systems require complex error correction methods.
- 🧩 High Cost – Building and maintaining quantum systems is expensive.
- 🧩 Scalability Issues – Developing large-scale quantum computers is difficult.
- 🧩 Limited Accessibility – Quantum computing is still in the experimental stage.

Future of Quantum Computing

The future of quantum computing is highly promising as research continues to progress.

- ◆ Quantum Supremacy – Achieving tasks impossible for classical computers.
- ◆ Hybrid Computing – Combining classical and quantum computing systems.

- ◆ Quantum Internet – Secure communication using quantum encryption.
- ◆ Quantum AI – Integrating quantum computing with artificial intelligence.
- ◆ Cloud-Based Quantum Computing – Accessing quantum processors via cloud platforms.

Conclusion

Quantum computing represents the next major breakthrough in computing technology. By harnessing the principles of quantum mechanics, it has the potential to solve problems that are currently impossible for classical computers. Although the technology is still developing, continued research and investment will likely lead to powerful quantum systems that transform industries and scientific research.

Quantum computing is not just an improvement in computing—it is a paradigm shift in how we process information.

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INDUSTRIAL VISIT 2025-26



Industrial interaction session with experts at PLATOMINDS SERVICES PVT. LTD., KOLHAPUR.

PLATOMINDS SERVICES PVT. LTD., KOLHAPUR

Platominds Services Pvt. Ltd., located in Kolhapur, is an IT company that provides services in **software development, web development, mobile application development, and digital marketing**. The company focuses on developing modern digital solutions that help businesses improve their online presence and operational efficiency. It also provides training and project-based learning opportunities for students to understand real-world industry technologies. Through innovative IT services and practical industry exposure, Platominds helps bridge the gap between academic knowledge and industry requirements.

Information Technology Applications in Platominds Services Pvt. Ltd.

Software Development:

Developing customized software solutions to automate business operations and improve efficiency.

Web Development:

Designing responsive and interactive websites using technologies like HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and modern frameworks.

Mobile Application Development:

Creating Android and cross-platform mobile applications to provide digital services and improve user accessibility.

Database Management:

Using database systems to store, manage, and analyze large amounts of organizational data securely.

Cloud Computing:

Using cloud platforms to host applications, store data, and provide scalable digital services.

Digital Marketing Technologies:

Applying tools such as SEO, social media marketing, and analytics to help businesses grow online.

INDUSTRIAL VISIT 2025-26



Group photograph of students and faculty members during the industrial visit to **TECHNOSOFT DIGITAL SPACE, LATUR**

TECHNOSOFT DIGITAL SPACE, LATUR

Technosoft Digital Space, located in Latur, is a technical training institute that provides professional courses in **programming languages and engineering design software**. The institute offers training in technologies such as **C, C++, Java**. It focuses on developing students' practical skills and industry knowledge through hands-on training and project-based learning. Technosoft Digital Space helps students improve their technical abilities and prepares them for careers in software development, design engineering, and information technology.

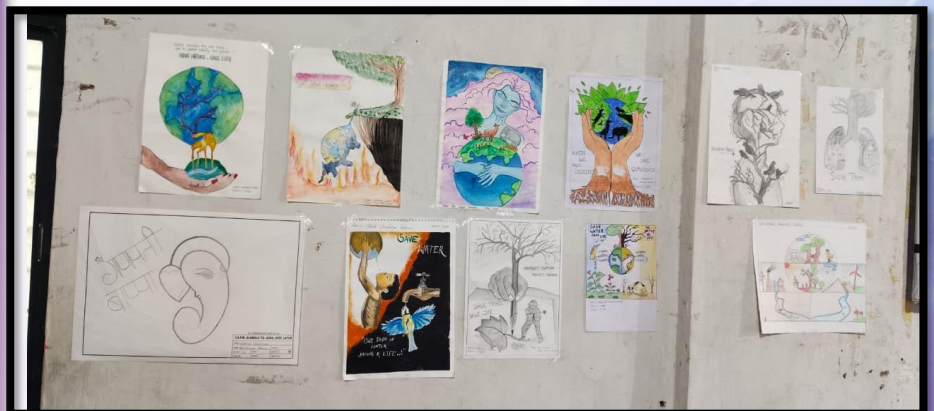
GANESH FESTIVAL SKETCH COMPETITION



Students receiving certificates during the Ganesh Festival Sketch Competition organized by the Department of Information Technology

On the occasion of **Ganesh Festival**, the **Information Technology Department** organized a sketch competition to encourage creativity and artistic expression among students. The event provided a platform for students to showcase their drawing and painting skills through sketches related to social awareness, environmental protection, and cultural themes.

Many students enthusiastically participated and displayed their artistic talents through meaningful and creative drawings. The competition created a vibrant atmosphere in the institute and helped promote creativity along with cultural celebration



Artworks created by students during the Ganesh Festival Sketch Competition

Blood Donation Camp



Students of the Information Technology Department donating blood during the Blood Donation Camp organized at Shivlingeshwar College of Pharmacy.

A **Blood Donation Camp** was organized at **Shivlingeshwar College of Pharmacy** with the aim of promoting social responsibility and helping those in need of blood during medical emergencies. Students from the **Third Year Information Technology Department** actively participated in this noble initiative by voluntarily donating blood.

The camp highlighted the importance of blood donation and encouraged students to contribute towards saving lives. With enthusiastic participation and support from faculty members, the event was successfully conducted in a disciplined and organized manner.

This initiative helped create awareness about the value of blood donation and inspired students to take part in humanitarian activities for the welfare of society.

Tree Plantation Program on the Occasion of Vishweshwarayya Foundation Day

पुण्य नगरी

‘विश्वेश्वरय्या’च्या वर्धापनदिनी वृक्षारोपण

औसा : तालुक्यातील आलमला येथील विश्वेश्वरय्या इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ इंजिनिअरिंग अँड टेक्नॉलॉजी महाविद्यालयाचा १७ वा वर्धापनदिन विश्वेश्वर संकुलात साजरा करण्यात आला. यावेळी महाविद्यालय परिसरात वृक्षारोपण करण्यात आले.

यावेळी संस्थेचे सचिव बसवराज धाराशिवे, सहसचिव महादेव खिचडे, प्राचार्य प्रशांत धाराशिवे, उपप्राचार्य गोपाळ दीडमे, विभागप्रमुख प्रवीण साबदे, रेवणसिध्द बुक्का, अंकश बिडवे. मंगेश बिडवे. संदेश माडे.



अब्दुल समद काझी, अजित लोकरे, ब्ल्यू बर्ड ज्युनिअर सायन्स कॉलेजचे प्राचार्य योगेश माशाळकर उपस्थित होते. महाविद्यालयाने स्थापनेपासूनच लातूर पॅटर्नमध्ये नाव कोरले

आहे. तंत्रशिक्षणातील सर्वोच्च एनबीए मानांकन दोनवेळा प्राप्त केले आहे. गरजू विद्यार्थ्यांना महाविद्यालयातर्फे मोफत शिक्षण दिले जाते.

Tree plantation activity organized on the occasion of the institution's foundation day with the participation of faculty members and students.

ESTD. 2008

On the occasion of the **institution's foundation day**, a **Tree Plantation Drive** was organized in the college campus to promote environmental awareness and encourage students to contribute towards a greener future. Faculty members, staff, and students actively participated in the activity by planting saplings in the campus area.

The initiative aimed to highlight the importance of protecting nature and maintaining ecological balance. Tree plantation plays a vital role in improving air quality, conserving biodiversity, and creating a healthy environment.

The event successfully motivated students to understand their responsibility toward nature and inspired them to take part in environmental conservation activities.

Campus Recruitment Drive 2026 – Connecting with Industry



Students attending the interview process during the Campus Recruitment Drive organized at VIET Almala.

A **Campus Recruitment Drive** was organized at **VIET Almala** on **16 January 2026** to provide career opportunities for final-year students. The drive was conducted by the **Training and Placement Cell** with the participation of several reputed companies from Pune.

Companies such as **Jabil Circuit India Pvt. Ltd.**, **Patil Automation**, **DAVI Engineering Pvt. Ltd.**, and **TATA** participated in the recruitment process. Students from various branches and trades attended the placement drive and appeared for the interview and selection process.

The event provided students with an excellent opportunity to interact with industry professionals and showcase their skills. Such placement drives play an important role in connecting students with industry and helping them begin their professional careers.

Guest Lecture on Body Image Awareness and Health Check-Up



Student delivering the opening address during the guest lecture on “Body Image Awareness and Health Check-up.”



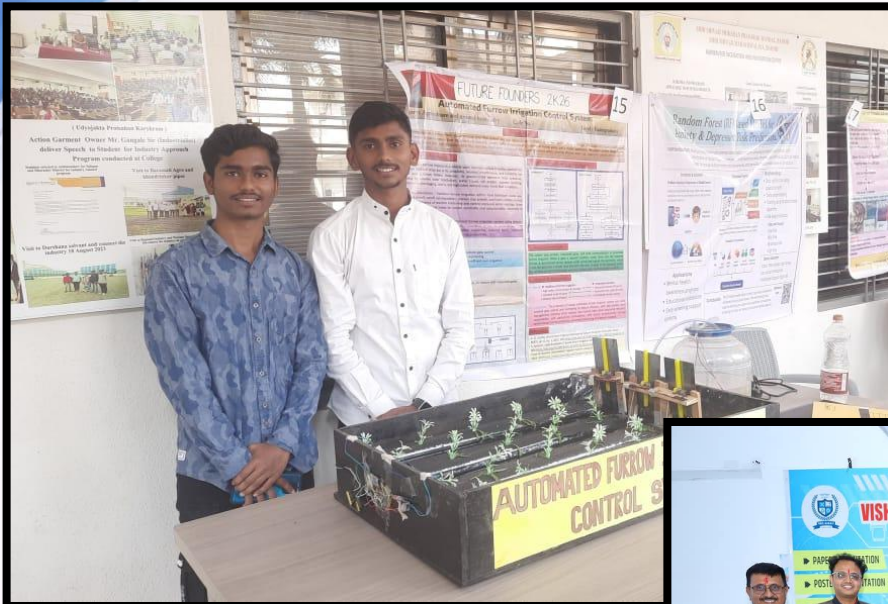
Guest speaker **Dr. Shilpa Yoganand Dadge** addressing students during the Body Image Awareness program.



Students from various departments attending the guest lecture session on Body Image

A guest lecture on “**Body Image Awareness and Health Check-Up**” was organized at Vishweshwarayya Institute of Engineering and Technology, Almala. The session was delivered by **Dr. Shilpa Yoganand Dadge from MIMSR, Latur**, who discussed the importance of positive body image, self-confidence, and mental well-being. Students from various engineering departments attended the program and gained valuable insights on maintaining a healthy lifestyle and developing self-acceptance. The session was informative and helped raise awareness about the impact of body image on overall health.

Outstanding Student Achievement



Kaustub Pawar presenting his project “Smart Irrigation System” during the project exhibition.



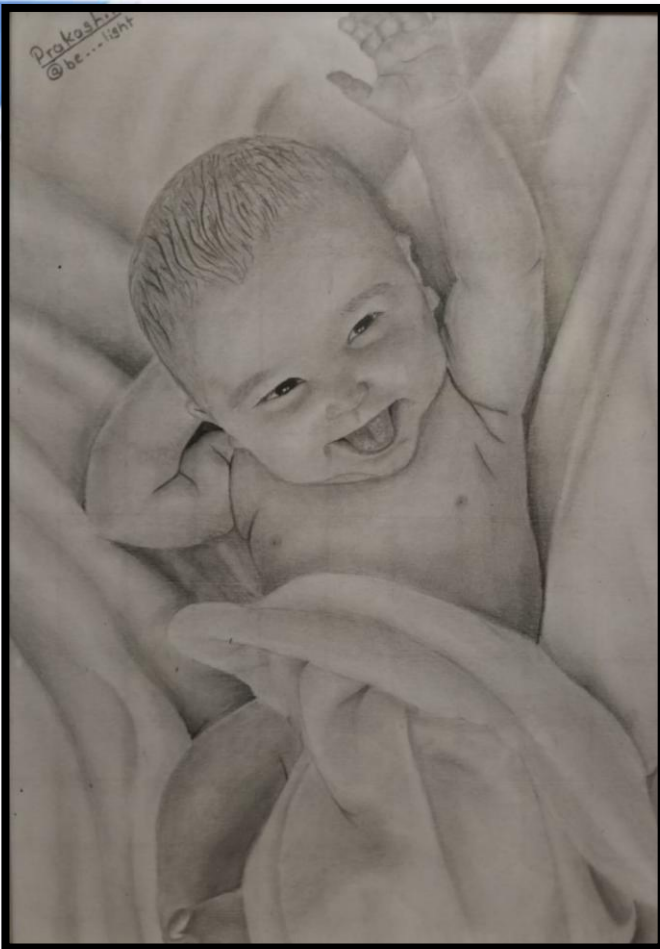
Kaustub Pawar receiving the prize for securing first place in the Vishwa Vertex competition.

Kaustub Pawar, a student of the **Department of Information Technology**, has demonstrated remarkable innovation and technical skills through his project “**Smart Irrigation System (Automated Furrow Irrigation Control System)**”. The project focuses on improving agricultural irrigation efficiency by automating water distribution using smart technology.

For this innovative project, he secured **First Prize in the Vishwa Vertex Project Competition**, bringing pride and recognition to the department and the institution. In addition to this achievement, he also **actively participated in the “AAKARSH – A Platform for New Innovations, Ideas & Solutions”**, organized by **Rx Innovators Club, Shivlingeshwar College of Pharmacy, Almala**.

His achievements reflect creativity, dedication, and a strong commitment to technological innovation.

Creative Talent of the Department



Sketch artwork created by **Prakash Kankal**, winner of 1st Prize in the Art Exhibition 2025.



The students of the **Department of Information Technology and Computer Engineering** actively showcase their creativity and artistic skills beyond academics. One such example is **Prakash Kankal**, who demonstrated exceptional artistic talent through his sketch work. His artwork was recognized and awarded **1st Prize in the Art Exhibition 2025**, highlighting his creativity, dedication, and passion for art. Achievements like these reflect the diverse talents of our students and bring pride to the department and the institution

- Prakash Kankal (IF6k)