Bhoj Reddy Engineering College For Women

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TECHZIG

BRECW ECE Strive Forward for the Research

2019
VOLUME I

Vinay nagar, IS Sadan Cross roads , Saidabad , Hyderabad - 500059 , Telangana

CONTENTS

VISION

To empower women by providing thorough quality technical education and transform into meritorious, self-disciplined and competent professionals with a keen sense of social responsibility and enable them to reach goals in the area of Electronics and Communication Engineering.

MISSION

The Mission of the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering is:

- To be the epitome of academic rigour, flexible to accommodate every student and faculty for basic, current and future technologies in Electronics and Communication Engineering.
- Strengthening and providing support in sustaining a healthy society by improving the quality of life through the application of technology.

About College

Bhoj Reddy Engineering College for Women is run by Sangam Laxmibai Vidyapeet, a registered voluntary social action group working since 1952 for employment of women and girls through education. The Vidyapeet has 70 years of experience in the field of education. The College was established in 1997.It is managed by an executive committee consisting of persons with long experience in the field of education. Within a short period ,it has emerged as one of the premier engineering colleges in the state.

With a focus on both academic excellence and holistic development, BRECW offers a range of programs designed to equip students with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in their chosen fields. The college boasts state-of-the-art facilities, experienced faculty members, and a vibrant campus community. Its strong emphasis on practical learning through workshops, internships, and industry collaborations ensures that graduates are well-prepared to meet the demands of the ever-evolving professional landscape. BRECW is dedicated to nurturing talent, fostering innovation, and empowering students to become future leaders in their respective industries."

College Campus

The College Timings are 9:30am to 4:30pm. There will be 6 periods of 60 minutes duration in a day, with a lunch break of 60 minutes. The College attaches great importance to attendance and rewards students having good attendance. The college is firmly convinced that good attendance helps the students to perform well in their curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.
The College is offering the following undergraduate courses:

- Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)
- Computer Science and Engineering (AI &ML)
- Electronics & Communication Engineering (ECE)
- Electrical & Electronics Engineering (EEE)
- Information Technology (IT)

Infrastructure

All Class rooms are equipped with LCD facilities for conducting lectures and presentations effectively. Tutorials are conducted regularly and, for this purpose, separate tutorial rooms are provided in every department. An open air theatre to accommodate more than 1200 is also available in the college campus. A full fledged 'Ramdev Indoor Auditorium' with a capacity of 300 will be ready for the academic year 2012-13 for conducting curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities.

Student Chapters

The College has Students Chapters, namely (i) Institution of Electrical & Electronics Engineers (IEEE), (ii) Indian Society for Technical Education (ISTE), (iii) Institution of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineers (IETE) and (iv) Instrument Society of India (ISOI).

Faculty

The College has able and committed faculty. The development of faculty is pursued vigorously on a continuous basis. The selection of faculty members is made every year by the JNTU selection committee through an open advertisement in the leading newspapers. The College encourages the faculty members to pursue higher studies and research by extending special facilities.

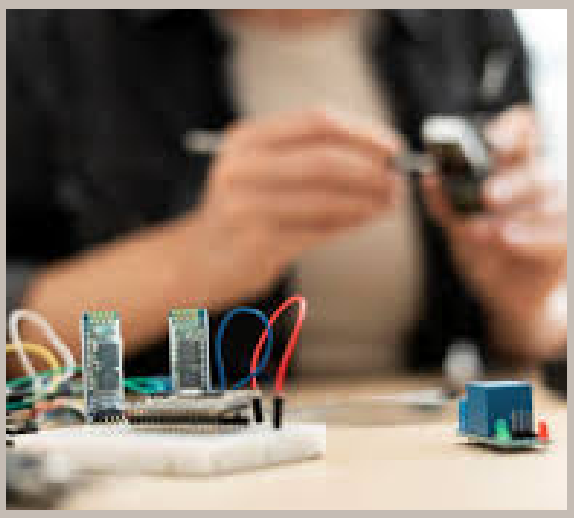
Academic Activities

The College has been in the forefront in organising various short-term courses, conferences, symposia, workshops, seminars and special lecturers.

Library

The college has spacious well-stocked modern library, available to the students and faculty, the latest information in all forms, text and competitive and reference books, periodicals and back volumes of periodicals, project reports, and CDs and News papers facility for their intellectual nourishment. The college library is fully computerized through VTLS-VIRTUA Library Management Software, networked and multimedia digital library with 65 computers.

About ECE



The Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) department is the heartbeat of technological innovation, driving advancements that shape the future. With a dynamic curriculum and state-of-the-art facilities, the ECE department at our college nurtures a culture of excellence and creativity. Students delve into a diverse range of subjects, from analog and digital electronics to signal processing and communication systems, equipping them with versatile skills applicable across various industries.

The department boasts a team of dedicated faculty members who are not only experts in their fields but also mentors who inspire and guide students towards academic and professional success. Hands-on projects, internships, and industry collaborations provide students with practical experience and real-world exposure, preparing them to tackle complex challenges in today's rapidly evolving technological landscape.

Additionally, the ECE department fosters a collaborative and innovative environment, encouraging students to explore their passions and push the boundaries of what's possible. Graduates from our ECE programme emerge as leaders and innovators, ready to make meaningful contributions to society and shape the future of technology.

It underpins the development of communication systems, such as smartphones, satellites, and the internet, facilitating global connectivity. This field also contributes to the advancement of healthcare, automation, and smart technologies, enhancing quality of life and economic growth. Moreover, it supports critical infrastructure and defence systems, ensuring security and resilience. As technology continues to evolve, expertise in electronics and communication remains crucial for sustaining progress and addressing future challenges.

Programme Outcomes of ECE

PO 1- Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.
PO 2- Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.
PO 3- Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.
PO 4- Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.
PO 5- Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.
PO 6- The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.
PO 7- Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
PO 8- Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.
PO 9- Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.
PO 10- Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.
PO 11- Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
PO 12- Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Program Education Objectives of ECE

PEO 1: Solve complex problems by using their expertise in analyzing and developing potential models using modern scientific tools.
PEO 2: Prioritize their professional development through interpersonal, leadership, and social skills, catering to the needs of society with ethics and integrity.
PEO 3: Exhibit sustained learning adapting to changing professional needs.

Program Specific Outcomes of ECE

PSO 1: Able to design, develop and analyse systems in the field of Electronics, Communications & Networking, Signal & Image processing, VLSI technology and Embedded systems.
PSO 2: Demonstrate expertise in the use of software and hardware required in real-life applications.

Principal's Words

Dr J Madhavan
M.E, Ph.D., MISTE., Principal

Dear Students, Today the country is in great need of technically sound graduates having a strong aptitude to work with zeal and fervour. Our college focuses on offering the best of the Technical Education for the overall development of the students. When you walk out of the campus, you can be competent enough in carrying out all your personal as well as social responsibilities. Thanks to the Training and placement cell of our college which intends students be aware of the various job opportunities, imparts the necessary training and skills, and conducts campus interviews to recruit themselves in the final year of their graduation. It plays a crucial role in helping students to kick-start their career in their respective fields. I am pleased that the students are well-known about all curricular, co- curricular and extra-curricular activities along with substantial emphasis on sports and cultural activities. My heartfelt Congratulations to all the contributors and faculty members of the Magazine Committee on the successful publication of this magazine!

HoD'S Words

Mrs. B Jyothsna
HOD,ECE

Dear Students and Parents,
Thank you for showing your interest in Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering. I welcome you all to the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering (ECE) at Bhoj Reddy Engineering College for Women. The Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering was established in the year 1997 with B.Tech (ECE) with an intake of 180 girl students. This discipline extends to every aspect of modern society and continues to be the cornerstone of rapid technological advancements that improve the quality of life in this millennium. It also strives to be at the forefront of engineering education to equip our girl students to be engineering leaders in industry, research, and entrepreneurship. I welcome all the aspirants to be a part of ECE family and wish them a bright future ahead!
Our department students have been selected by some of the leading software companies of the country. With the available diversity of expertise of the faculty and with the support of the management, we prepare our girl students to work in global multidisciplinary environment.

Faculty Research Paper Publications

Dr J Madhavan
M.E, Ph.D., MISTE., Principal

Dr. Bremiga Gopalan Gandhimathi
Ph.D.,VLSI

International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology, ISSN: 2395-1990 Year: 2019

A high-sensitivity computer-aided diagnosis algorithm which can detect and quantify micro□calcifications for early-stage breast cancer. The algorithm can be divided into two phases: image reconstruction and recognition on micro□calcification regions. For Phase I, the suspicious micro-calcification regions are separated from the normal tissues by wavelet layers and Renyi's information theory. The Morphology-Dilation and Majority Voting Rule are employed to reconstruct the scattered regions of suspicious micro-calcification. The efficacy of back-propagation neural network classifier exhibits its superiority in terms of high true positive rate (TP rate) and low false positive (FP rate) rate, in comparison to other classifier.

An Improved VLSI Algorithm For Modular Operation In Cryptography Indian Journal Of Science And Technology -2019

A systematic approach which increases the parallelism level when compared to the previous versions. Methods/Analysis: Two conventional methods are effectively used to find the modular multiplication output. The previous work effectively combines the first conventional and next two algorithms which are invented to overcome the disadvantages of the first two algorithms. The proposed method effectively eliminates one conventional method. Findings: This process reduces the number of iterations hence, reducing the time consumption required to synthesize the entire algorithm. Thus, the above mentioned method efficiently condenses the hardware utilization for implementing the conventional and previous algorithm so far practiced before.

Faculty Contributions

List of Workshops/FDP/Refresher Courses attended by faculty

Dr J Madhavan-Professor & Principal

- FDP on "Speech Processing" (17 to 22 June 2019)

B Jyothsna-Associate Professor & HoD

- FDP on "POC-1" (January to April 2019)
- FDP on "Fibre Optics" (January to April 2019)
- FDP on "Recent Trends in Communication Technology" (15 to 19 June 2019)

S Manjula-Associate Professor

- FDP on "Principles of Communication Systems-I" (January to April 2019)
- FDP on "Recent Trends in Communication Technology" (15 to 19 June 2019)

J Stella Mary-Assistant Professor

- FDP on "Introduction to Internet of Things" (July to October 2019)
- FDP on “Disruptive Technologies in Electronics & Communications” (22 to 27 June 2019)
- FDP on “Opportunities and Challenges in Next- Generation Semiconductor Devices” (16 to 20 June 2019)
- FDP on “Outcome Based Education-A Paradigm shift" (4 to 11 June 2019)
- FDP on "Introduction and Programming with IoT Boards” (May to June 2019)
- FDP on "Programming for Everybody (Getting Started with Python)" (May to June 2019)
- FDP on "Introduction to Machine Learning" (May to July 2019)
- FDP on "Introduction to Programming with MATLAB" (April to June 2019)

Kazi Nikhat Parvin-Assistant Professor

- FDP on “Disruptive Technologies in Electronics & Communications” (22 to 27 June 2019)
- STTP on "An emerging Paradigm of Low Power Computational VLSI Design" (16 to 20 June 2019)
- FDP on "Recent Trends and Research Areas in Applied VLSI and Advanced Communications" (08 to 12 June 2019)
- Course on "Digital Design using Verilog HDL" (26 May to 30 June 2019)
- FDP on "MATLAB & Its applications in AI & ML" (19 to 26 May 2019)
- FDP on "Internet of things (IOT) for Emerging Applications" (10 to 14 May 2019)

G Srilakshmi-Associate Professor

- FDP on "Recent Advancements in Artificial Intelligence" (23 to 27 June 2019)
- FDP on "Artificial Intelligence with Python" (18 to 19 June 2019)
- FDP on "Reskilling using ICT Tools" (15 to 21 June 2019)
- FDP on "Recent Trends in Communication Technology" (15 to 19 June 2019)

Saba Sultana-Assistant Professor

- Summer School on the topic “Digital Signal Processing and Communication with Programming (DSPC - 19)” (20 May to 15 June 2019)
- FDP on " Internet of Thing" (29 June to 10 July 2019)

SVMG Phani Kumar C-Assistant Professor

- Course on "Systems and Signal Processing” (06 to 27 March 2019)
- FDP on "Computer Vision and Image Processing" (11 to 16 June 2019)
- FDP on "Speech Processing" (17 to 22 June 2019)

K Srinidhi Reddy-Assistant Professor

- RC on "Internet of Things (IOT)" (03 to 22 December 2019)
- FDP on "Disruptive Technologies in Electronics & Communications" (22 to 27 June 2019)
- FDP on "Recent Trends in Communication Technology" (15 to 19th June 2019)
- FDP on "Advanced Materials Research" (15 to 19 June 2019)
- STTP on "IOT & It's Applications in Industry" (08 to 12 June 2019)

R Vyshnavi-Assistant Professor

- FDP on “Trends in SoC Design and its Applications” (09 to 14 December 2019)

Md Toufeeq Ahmed-Assistant Professor

- FDP on "Disruptive Technologies in Electronics & Communications" (22 to 27 June 2019)

B Eleena-Assistant Professor

- FDP on "Recent Trends in Communication Technology" (15 to 19 June 2019)

G Srilakshmi-Associate Professor

Achieved notable success in their Electrical Engineering courses:

- In Digital Signal Processing, they scored 19.31 out of 47.4, earning a Pass with Elite distinction.
- For Principles of Communication Systems - Part II, they excelled with 23.33 out of 72, achieving a 95 and a Pass with Elite + Gold distinction.
- Similarly, in Principles of Communication Systems - I, they scored 24.69 out of 73.5, resulting in a 98 and another Pass with Elite + Gold distinction.
- Lastly, in Principles of Signals and Systems, they obtained 24.06 out of 63, earning an 87 and a Pass with Elite + Silver distinction.

Student Articles

BINARY DECODER

D.Bindhu
II ECE - A

The term “Decoder” means to translate or decode coded information from one format into another, so a binary decoder transforms “n” binary input signals into an equivalent code using 2n outputs.
Binary Decoders are another type of digital logic device that has inputs of 2-bit, 3-bit or 4-bit codes depending upon the number of data input lines, so a decoder that has a set of two or more bits will be defined as having an n-bit code, and therefore it will be possible to represent 2n possible values. Thus, a decoder generally decodes a binary value into a non-binary one by setting exactly one of its n outputs to logic “1”.
If a binary decoder receives n inputs (usually grouped as a single Binary or Boolean number) it activates one and only one of its 2n outputs based on that input with all other outputs deactivated.

A common example of a binary decoder is the 3-to-8 line decoder, which takes a 3-bit binary input and activates one of the eight possible outputs. For instance, if the binary input is 101, the corresponding output line 5 (since 101 in binary equals 5 in decimal) is activated, while all other outputs remain deactivated. Binary decoders are widely used in various digital circuits and systems for tasks such as memory address decoding, where the decoder selects one memory location out of many based on the input address. They are also essential in applications requiring the selection of one output from multiple options, such as in multiplexer circuits. By converting binary inputs into a single active output, binary decoders facilitate efficient control and management of multiple data lines and signals within complex digital systems.

3-8 binary decoder
74LS138 Binary Decoder

We can say that a binary decoder is a demultiplexer with an additional data line that is used to enable the decoder. An alternative way of looking at the decoder circuit is to regard inputs A, B and C as address signals. Each combination of A, B or C defines a unique memory address.
We have seen that a 2-to-4 line binary decoder (TTL 74155) can be used for decoding any 2 bit binary code to provide four outputs, one for each possible input combination. However, sometimes it is required to have a Binary Decoder with a number of outputs greater than is available, so by adding more inputs, the decoder can potentially provide 2n more outputs.

ANALOG VS DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

M.Harshitha
I ECE- A

Analog and Digital Communication: Bridging the Gap

Communication is fundamental to modern society, enabling the exchange of information across various platforms and mediums. Two primary forms of communication technology are analog and digital communication, each with its distinct characteristics, advantages, and applications.

Analog Communication

Analog communication transmits information using continuous signals that vary in amplitude, frequency, or phase. These signals represent data in a form that closely mimics the original message. Traditional forms of communication, such as radio and telephone systems, primarily utilize analog signals.

The main advantage of analog communication is its ability to convey subtle nuances and variations in sound or light, making it suitable for audio and video transmissions where quality is paramount. However, analog signals are susceptible to noise and degradation over distance, which can distort the information being transmitted.

Digital Communication

In contrast, digital communication involves the transmission of information using discrete signals, typically represented by binary code (0s and 1s). This method translates information into a format that computers and digital devices can easily process and transmit. Digital communication has revolutionized the way we share information, offering significant benefits over analog communication. It provides higher noise immunity, meaning that signals can be transmitted over long distances without significant degradation.

The main advantage of digital communication lies in its robustness and efficiency. Digital signals, represented by discrete binary values (0s and 1s), are less susceptible to noise and degradation compared to analog signals. This resilience allows digital communication to maintain high-quality transmission over long distances without significant loss of information. Additionally, digital communication supports error detection and correction techniques, which further enhance the accuracy and reliability of the transmitted data. However, digital systems can be complex and require more bandwidth for transmission compared to analog systems, making them less efficient in some applications where bandwidth is limited.

In conclusion, analog and digital communication are foundational technologies that have shaped the modern world. By understanding their differences and applications, we can appreciate the advancements in communication technology and anticipate future innovations.

POWER AMPLIFIERS

P Vidyasri
III ECE C

Power amplifiers are indispensable devices in modern electronics, serving a critical role in boosting signals to levels suitable for various applications, from audio systems to telecommunications and beyond. These devices amplify the power of electrical signals without altering their essential characteristics, ensuring fidelity and clarity in transmission.

At its core, a power amplifier takes a low-power signal from a source, such as a microphone or antenna, and increases its strength to drive speakers, antennas, or other output devices effectively. In audio applications, they deliver robust sound output with minimal distortion, enhancing the listening experience across home entertainment systems, concert venues, and public address systems.

In telecommunications, power amplifiers play a vital role in amplifying radio frequency signals to transmit data over long distances with clarity and reliability. From cellular networks to satellite communications, these amplifiers enable seamless connectivity, supporting the ever-growing demand for wireless data transfer and communication.

The evolution of power amplifier technology has seen significant advancements in efficiency, size, and performance. Modern designs leverage semiconductor materials such as gallium nitride (GaN) and silicon carbide (SiC) to achieve higher power densities and efficiency ratings, crucial for reducing energy consumption and heat dissipation in electronic devices.

Looking ahead, ongoing research focuses on developing even more efficient and compact power amplifiers, integrating advanced digital signal processing techniques and adaptive algorithms to optimize performance in diverse operating conditions. These innovations promise to further enhance the reliability, versatility, and sustainability of power amplifiers across a broad spectrum of applications, driving forward the capabilities of modern electronics in both consumer and industrial sectors.

In conclusion, power amplifiers stand as cornerstone components in modern electronic systems, enabling the efficient transmission of signals across various domains. As technology continues to evolve, these devices will continue to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of audio reproduction, telecommunications, and beyond, ensuring seamless connectivity and enhanced user experiences worldwide.

Power amplifiers find application in a wide range of fields beyond audio and telecommunications. They are integral to medical equipment, radar systems, and scientific instruments where precise signal amplification is essential. In medical imaging, for instance, power amplifiers enable clear and accurate diagnostics by amplifying weak signals from imaging sensors.

NEUROMORPHIC COMPUTING SYSTEMS

K Shreya
I ECE C

Neuromorphic computing systems represent a paradigm shift in artificial intelligence and computing technology, drawing inspiration from the human brain's structure and function. Unlike traditional computing, which relies on binary logic and sequential processing, neuromorphic systems emulate the brain's neural networks to perform complex tasks in parallel, with remarkable efficiency and speed.

At the heart of neuromorphic computing are artificial neurons and synapses that mimic biological counterparts. These components enable the system to process and store information simultaneously, akin to the brain's ability to learn and adapt. This parallel processing capability offers significant advantages in handling large-scale data analytics, pattern recognition, and real-time decision-making tasks that traditional computers struggle to match.

Applications of neuromorphic computing span a diverse array of fields. In robotics, neuromorphic systems facilitate autonomous navigation and adaptive behavior by processing sensory data in real time, mimicking cognitive functions essential for dynamic environments. They also find use in healthcare, where they contribute to personalized medicine through rapid analysis of medical data and predictive modeling of disease progression.

The future of neuromorphic computing holds immense promise. Researchers are exploring novel architectures and materials to enhance computational efficiency and scalability. Integrating neuromorphic chips with conventional computing systems could lead to hybrid solutions that combine the strengths of both approaches, offering unprecedented capabilities in areas such as edge computing, Internet of Things (IoT), and advanced artificial intelligence applications.

Challenges remain, including developing robust algorithms that harness the full potential of neuromorphic hardware and addressing the complexities of scaling up these systems for practical deployment. Nevertheless, the ongoing advancements in neuromorphic computing are paving the way for a new era of intelligent computing systems that not only emulate but also extend the cognitive capabilities of the human brain, promising transformative impacts across industries and societal challenges.

As neuromorphic computing systems advance, ethical considerations become increasingly significant. Issues such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the ethical implications of creating systems with human-like cognitive abilities must be carefully addressed. Ensuring transparency in how these systems operate and making them accountable to human oversight are critical steps in building trust and acceptance among users and stakeholders.

EDGE COMPUTING TECHNOLOGY

G Shruthi
II ECE C

Edge computing technology represents a paradigm shift in how data is processed, stored, and managed in the era of distributed computing and IoT (Internet of Things). Here's an overview of edge computing, its principles, applications, and implications:

Definition and Principles: Edge computing refers to the practice of processing data near the source of generation, rather than relying on centralized data centers or cloud computing resources. This approach minimizes latency by reducing the distance data travels, enhances real-time processing capabilities, and reduces bandwidth usage by filtering and analyzing data locally before sending relevant information to the cloud.

Key Components and Architecture:

Edge computing architecture typically includes three main components:

1. Edge Devices
2. Edge Servers or Gateways
3. Cloud or Data Center

Applications and Use Cases:

1. IoT and Smart Devices
2. Content Delivery and Streaming
3. Autonomous Systems
4. Healthcare and Telemedicine

Advantages:

1. Reduced Latency
2. Bandwidth Efficiency
3. Enhanced Privacy and Security

Challenges and Considerations:

1. Scalability
2. Resource Constraints
3. Integration Complexity

Future Directions:

Future developments in edge computing are expected to focus on enhancing AI and machine learning capabilities at the edge, enabling more intelligent and autonomous edge devices. Additionally, advancements in edge security, standardization of protocols, and edge-to-cloud orchestration will further drive adoption across industries.

In conclusion, edge computing represents a transformative technology that complements cloud computing by enabling faster data processing, reducing latency, and supporting real-time applications across various sectors. As IoT continues to expand and demand for instant data processing grows, edge computing is poised to play a crucial role in shaping the future of decentralized computing architectures.

Placements

In 2019, the placement drive at BRECW College illuminated the corridors with a beaming sense of accomplishment and promise. With an impressive tally of 140 to 160 members finding their rightful places in renowned companies, the campus was bustling with excitement and jubilation. The success stories of these placements resonated across the campus, filling the air with an aura of triumph and optimism.

Quest Global, with its pioneering spirit in engineering solutions, welcomed talented individuals from BRECW College, recognising their potential to contribute to innovation and excellence. Similarly, Unisys, Mahindra, and Amazon, global giants in their respective domains, opened their doors to embrace the fresh perspectives and skills nurtured at BRECW.

Accenture and IBM, leaders in technology and consulting, were quick to recognise the caliber of BRECW's graduates, offering them platforms to thrive and innovate in the dynamic world of IT and consulting. Meanwhile, ICICI Bank, a stalwart in the financial sector, acknowledged the acumen and dedication of BRECW's students, inviting them to embark on a journey of growth and success within the realm of finance and banking.

The placements at BRECW College in 2019 epitomized the culmination of hard work, perseverance, and academic excellence. They were a testament to the unwavering commitment of both students and faculty to nurture talent and foster an environment conducive to learning and growth. As the graduates stepped into the professional world, they carried with them not just degrees but a sense of pride and confidence instilled by their alma mater. The placements underscored BRECW's reputation as a cradle of talent, where dreams take flight and aspirations turn into achievements.

EDITORIAL BOARD