

# Review of: "Radical Development of Engineering Institutions in The Industrial Corridors"

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**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

### Review of the Article: "In the last fifteen years, lakhs of engineering students have not gotten any employment and more than 1000 engineering colleges were closed. The reasons are insufficient qualified faculty members, nonaccredited programs, no exposure to industries, poor infrastructure, and colleges not having linkages with the industries..."

**\*\*Author:\*\*** Unspecified

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## #### Introduction

The article addresses a critical and contemporary issue in the field of engineering education, particularly focusing on the lack of employment among graduates and the closure of numerous engineering colleges. The author presents a critical analysis of the situation, highlighting key deficits in faculty qualifications, program accreditation, and industry collaboration, which significantly impact graduates' employability.

## #### Problem Analysis

The author highlights a range of structural problems that have led to a severe crisis in the engineering education sector.

The key issues include:

1. **\*\*Insufficient Qualified Faculty Members:\*\*** The lack of qualified teachers results in low-quality education, directly affecting the competencies of graduates.
2. **\*\*Nonaccredited Programs:\*\*** Many institutions offer programs that do not meet quality standards, diminishing the value of degrees in the job market.
3. **\*\*Lack of Industry Exposure:\*\*** Insufficient exposure to industry realities makes graduates unprepared for the demands of the job market.
4. **\*\*Poor Infrastructure:\*\*** Inadequate technical and laboratory facilities hinder practical education for students.

## #### Global Practices

Contrary to the situation described, the author presents global practices characterized by strong links between educational institutions and industry. Key elements of these practices include:

- **\*\*Industry-Relevant Courses:\*\*** Curricula are tailored to meet current job market needs, making graduates better

prepared for industrial employment.

- **Practical Training:** Students gain practical experience through direct collaboration with companies, increasing their employability.

#### #### Conclusions and Recommendations

The author proposes several recommendations aimed at improving the engineering education sector:

1. **Actively Creating Industry Links:** Collaboration with companies should be systematic and regular to allow for curriculum adaptation to market needs.
2. **Flexible Curricula:** Programs should be dynamic and adaptable to the rapidly changing industrial landscape.
3. **Engaging All Stakeholders:** Collaboration should involve educational institutions, businesses, professional organizations, and the students themselves.

The author also emphasizes the need for a policy framework that supports innovation in engineering education, focusing on outcome-based curricula and active employer collaboration.

#### #### Final Assessment

The article makes a valuable contribution to the discussion on improving the engineering education system. The author effectively diagnoses problems and offers specific solutions that can significantly improve graduates' job market prospects. The examples of global practices are inspiring and can serve as a model for national educational institutions.

However, the article could benefit from including more detailed case studies and specific statistical data to validate the effectiveness of the proposed solutions. Additionally, the lack of information on the research methodology and source data limits a full understanding of the conclusions presented.

In conclusion, the article provides thought-provoking material for policymakers and stakeholders in the engineering education sector. Nonetheless, it requires further analysis and elaboration to serve as a comprehensive guide in the process of educational reform.