



VIVA-TECH INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

ANNUAL RESEARCH JOURNAL

ISSN(ONLINE): 2581-7280

Mechanical Engineers in Corporate world

Rajkumar Devkar

¹(Department of Mechanical Engineering, VIVA Institute of Technology, India)

Abstract : In today's Digitization, every business is trying to become digital in terms of operations. After the COVID-19 breakdown, about 60 percent of businesses have transformed into digital form. In the case of the manufacturing world, this digitization is nothing but industry 5.0. Now a days many of the mechanical engineers are recruited in Corporate because of the integrity they possess. Having said that it's also a bitter truth that many mechanical engineers lack the skills that are needed in the corporate world. Due to which they tend to miss the targets. This study investigates the problems faced by fresh mechanical graduates in the corporate world and how to overcome them. This study is significant because, after COVID -19 outbreak, HR wants a personality that can be best at the factory shop floor as well as in-office with desired skills.

Keywords - Digitization, Corporate World, COVID-19 Outbreak, Factory Shop floor, industry 5.0

I. INTRODUCTION

Mechanical Engineering is perhaps the most diverse and versatile of the engineering disciplines. In addition to physics and mathematics, it encompasses key elements of aerospace, electrical, civil, chemical and even materials science and bio-engineering. Mechanical engineering touches virtually every aspect of modern life, from mobile phones and biomedical devices, to aircrafts and power plants. Not only engineering, mechanical engineers deal with economic issues, from the cost of a single component, to the economic impact of a manufacturing plant. Besides this, mechanical engineers can also be found in sales, engineering management, and corporate management.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Versatility is another unique advantage in a world that is undergoing constant economic, political, industrial, and social change. Mechanical engineers are educated and positioned, not only to adapt, but to define and direct change. Our students build upon their knowledge of science and maths gained in school to learn about materials, solid and fluid mechanics, thermodynamics, heat transfer, control, product design and manufacturing processes.

III. CAREER PROSPECTS

Courses on communication, business and other social-sciences along with the technical subjects are designed to groom students with well-rounded perspectives, as well as the ability and flexibility to work in a variety of settings. Practical learning is integrated into the curriculum through B.Tech projects and by providing an opportunity for summer internship with national and international University and industry to solve engineering and scientific problems

IV. CONCLUSION

The broadness of the Mechanical Engineering degree offers a wide array of career possibilities. The key characteristics of the profession are its breadth, flexibility, and individuality. The career paths of mechanical engineers are largely determined by individual choices, a unique advantage in a dynamic world. Mechanical engineers are capable of working in a wide variety of industry sectors, and new technologies will create industries that don't exist today. Mechanical engineers are no longer confined to the traditional industries of aerospace, automotive, and manufacturing, but are also employed extensively in important emerging areas, such as nuclear technology, robotics, biomedical technology and energy systems. Furthermore, our students acquire valuable skills in creative thinking, critical analysis and teamwork, which are highly sought after in any engineering industry, consulting and management. The rapidly-evolving technologies and economies of today

require graduates with an adaptable and broad skill set, which the Mechanical Engineering degree at IITK offers. So come join us and turn your ideas into reality!

REFERENCES

- [1.] A. Osterwalder, Y. Pigneur, Business model generation: a handbook for visionaries, game changers, and challengers (Wiley, Hoboken, New Jersey, 2010)
- [2]. M. Voigt, M. Fordey, A. Malsbender, K. Ortbach, R. Plattfaut, B. Niehaves, Proceedings of the 24th Australasian Conference on Information Systems (2013) 8 MATEC Web of Conferences 297, 06003 (2019)
- [3]. D. Ghelase, L. Daschievici, A. Epureanu, Proceedings of the World Congress on Engineering (WCE 2011), 1, 611 (2011)
- [4]. T. Mezher, M.A. Abdul-Malak, I. Ghosn, M. Ajam, J. Manag. Eng., 21:3, 138 (2005)
- [5]. M.E. Porter, M.R. Kramer, HBR, 1:2, 62 (2011) 6. K. North, G. Kumta, Knowledge management: value creation through organizational learning (Springer, Cham, 2014)
- [6]. K. North, R. Maier, O. Haas, Knowledge management in digital change: new findings and practical cases (Springer, Cham, 2018)
- [7]. E.F. Codd, S.B. Codd, C.T. Salley, Providing OLAP (On-line analytical processing) to user-analysts: an IT mandate (Codd & Associates, Ann Arbor, 1993)
- [8]. R.S. Kaplan, D.P. Norton, The balanced scorecard: translating strategy into action (Harvard Business Review Press, Boston, 1996)
- [9]. A. A. Thompson jr., A. J. Strickland III, Crafting and implementing strategy: what every manager should know (Irwin, Burr Ridge, 1995)
- [10]. S. Wan, J. Gao, D. Li, R. Evans, Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Manufacturing Research (ICMR2014), 65 (2014)
- [14. F.J. Lerch, D.E. Harter, Inf. Syst. Res., 12:1, 63 (2001) 15. S. Kim, E. Suh, H. Hwang, J. Knowl. Manag., 7:2, 34 (2003)