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Developing a Cloud-Native Internship Management Platform: Enhanced Efficiency and Integration through Object-Oriented Architecture

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Abstract

The Internship Program Fieldwork Practice plays a crucial role in bridging academic learning and industry experience. However, traditional internship management faces challenges such as inefficient supervision, inconsistent attendance tracking, and lack of standardized performance evaluations. This study proposes a cloud-native internship management platform utilizing Object-Oriented Design (OOD) to enhance efficiency and accuracy in administrative processes. Developed using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology, the system provides real-time monitoring, automated attendance tracking, and centralized performance assessment. User acceptance testing involving 35 participants, including students, lecturers, and industry supervisors, revealed significant improvements in administrative efficiency, student engagement, and data security. The platform ensures scalability, role-based access control, and secure data encryption. Findings highlight the need for standardized, technology-driven internship management solutions. Future research should explore AI-driven analytics and machine learning for optimizing internship experiences.

Keywords: Internship Program, Cloud System, Object-Oriented Design, Attendance Management, Digital Transformation

1. INTRODUCTION

The Internship Program Fieldwork Practice is a short-term practical experience in the world of work that provides students with the opportunity to enter the job market during and after completing their undergraduate study program. This program is considered very effective in improving work skills and shaping students' professional attitudes towards future careers [1][2]. A study by [2] highlighted the crucial role of industry stakeholders, including academic supervisors and companies, in the entire Fieldwork Practice process, as well as the primary responsibility of universities in improving students' experiences during Fieldwork Practice [3]. Fieldwork Practice is a bridge between theory and practice by involving students in structured and suspicious work [4], [5]. This program not only improves students' skills and teamwork abilities but also develops their

professional growth and experience. In addition, Fieldwork Practice allows students to get hands-on training in the industry, resulting in a more skilled and competitive workforce [6][7].

In the context of curriculum-based education, internships help students clarify their career interests and develop skills that can be applied in the workplace, which ultimately increases the competitiveness of university graduates in the labor market [8], [9]. Internship programs are essential for equipping students with practical industry skills. However, ineffective supervision, fragmented data management, and lack of standardization create challenges that reduce program efficiency. Studies indicate that poorly managed internships lead to misalignment between academic expectations and industry needs, affecting student career readiness.

A study by the National Association of Colleges and Employers [10], [11] found that students who completed structured internship programs had a 60% higher likelihood of securing full-time employment within six months of graduation compared to those who did not. Additionally, research by [12] indicates that 78% of employers prioritize candidates with relevant internship experience, highlighting the crucial role of well-managed programs in shaping career outcomes. On the other hand, organizations that implement structured internship programs report a 45% increase in employee retention among former interns who transition into full-time roles. This research identifies key challenges and proposes a cloud-native solution based on Object-Oriented Design (OOD). By integrating cloud computing, the system enhances efficiency, minimizes errors, and provides a standardized internship tracking mechanism.

This research identifies key challenges and proposes a cloud-native solution based on Object-Oriented Design (OOD) [13]. By integrating cloud computing, the system enhances efficiency, minimizes errors, and provides a standardized internship tracking mechanism. However, in practice, internship students often face less structured programs with inadequate supervision. This can lead to unclear expectations, less meaningful assignments, and inadequate feedback, thereby reducing the quality of learning and professional growth of students [13][14]. Guidance and support from supervisors have a significant positive impact on internship outcomes. Supervisors play an important role in providing direction, motivation, and resources related to students' career plans [15]. Poverty rates among graduates can be reduced if universities work closely with partner companies in organizing internships [16]. Companies can recommend appropriate training areas and assign specific tasks that can be evaluated by academic and industrial supervisors [17].

One of the main challenges in managing internships is recording student attendance during the program at partner companies. Each company has different

policies, which may not be in line with university policies. Integrating these policies is a challenge in itself. Some common methods used by companies to record internship student attendance include manual recording systems, electronic work hours, biometric attendance systems, and RFID technology [18]. Unfortunately, differences in systems and lack of standardization often make it difficult to accurately integrate student attendance. As a result, universities cannot ensure that students meet industry requirements and academics. In addition, students often experience difficulties in recording their attendance accurately, which has the potential to cause data discrepancies and problems in granting academic credit. In facing these challenges, an integrated internship management system is needed to integrate student attendance and performance in real-time. By utilizing Cloud System technology and the Object-Oriented Design (OOD) approach, this system can accommodate the needs of universities and companies in managing internship data efficiently.

Cloud-based systems allow flexible and concise data access, making it easier to monitor and evaluate students. In addition, the OOD approach will provide a modular and scalable system structure, allowing the system to be adjusted to evolving needs. By implementing this system, universities can improve the efficiency of Fieldwork Practice administration, minimize recording errors, and strengthen collaboration with partner companies. The integration of this system is also expected to improve the student experience during Fieldwork Practice, ensure the fulfillment of academic and industry policies, and support the improvement of the quality of graduates who are better prepared to face the world of work.

2. METHODS

his study employs the Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology due to its iterative nature, allowing continuous user feedback and rapid prototyping. Compared to traditional methodologies like Waterfall and Agile, RAD offers faster development cycles, early detection and resolution of issues, and improved alignment with user requirements. The methodology consists of four phases [19] [20].

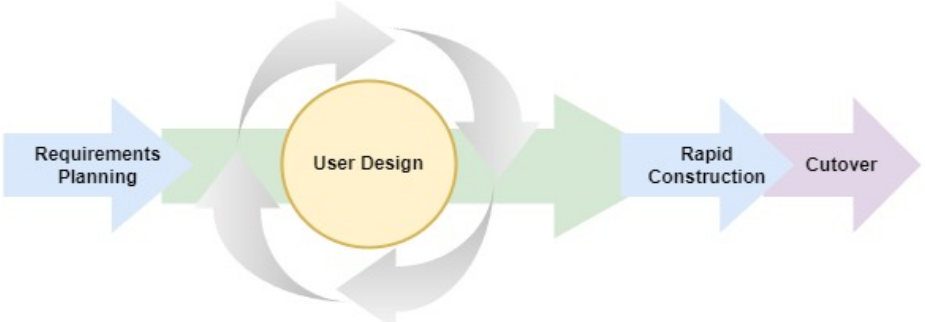

Figure 1. RAD Process for Cloud-Based Internship Management System

2.1. Requirement Planning

This study uses the Rapid Application Development (RAD) approach as a system development method for integrated system management of cloud-based field work practices. RAD was chosen because of its flexibility in software development that allows rapid iteration based on user feedback [21], [22]. The main stages in the RAD method consist of Requirements Planning, User Design, Rapid Construction, and Cutover. In the Requirements Planning phase, stakeholder input was gathered through interviews and surveys with students, lecturers, and industry supervisors.

The objective was to identify key pain points in the existing internship management process, such as difficulties in attendance tracking, lack of real-time progress monitoring, and inefficiencies in evaluation mechanisms. The feedback collected in this phase played a crucial role in defining the system requirements and setting the foundation for development [23] [24]. Prior to system development, a needs analysis was conducted to identify functional and non-functional needs from various stakeholders, namely universities, internship companies, and students participating in field work practices Fieldwork Practice. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and questionnaires to academic supervisors, partner companies, and students.
Functional Requirements:

1) User Management – The system should enable authentication and authorization for students, academic supervisors, and industrial supervisors.
2) Attendance Recording – Students can check-in and check-out in real-time through a web-based or mobile application.
3) Monitoring and Evaluation – Supervisors can monitor student activities and provide immediate feedback.
4) Automated Reporting – The system should be able to generate attendance reports and performance evaluations of students automatically.

Non-Functional Requirements:

1) Data Security – The system must have secure encryption and user authentication.
2) Accessibility – The cloud-based system must be accessible from multiple devices and locations.
3) High Performance – The system must be able to handle a large number of transactions efficiently.

This stage involves identifying stakeholder needs and documenting system specifications. Data is collected through interviews with academic and industry supervisors, as well as student surveys. System requirements are then designed in the form of use case diagrams to illustrate user interactions with the system.

2.2. User Design

This stage focuses on developing an initial prototype of the system with an Object-Oriented Design (OOD) approach to ensure the modularity and scalability of the system. UML diagrams such as Class Diagrams, Sequence Diagrams, and Activity Diagrams are created to describe the interactions between components in the system. The User Design phase involved creating prototypes and user interface mockups based on the gathered requirements. UML diagrams such as Use Case, Class, and Sequence Diagrams were developed to visualize system interactions. Specific feedback mechanisms included structured interviews, usability testing sessions, and real-time surveys. Based on this feedback, significant refinements were made to improve system navigation, simplify attendance logging, and enhance reporting accuracy. Research by [25] emphasizes the importance of iterative user feedback in system design, ensuring that functionalities align with user needs.

2.3. Rapid Construction

During the Rapid Construction phase, the system's core features were implemented, including cloud-based attendance tracking, automated performance reporting, and secure authentication. Real-time feedback from early adopters, including students and lecturers, led to several enhancements, such as an improved dashboard layout, clearer system notifications, and a more user-friendly data export function. Studies indicate that real-time user feedback significantly improves system adoption rates and overall usability [20][8]. At this stage, the system is developed iteratively by building core modules such as user authentication, cloud-based attendance recording, and supervisor monitoring dashboards. Technologies used in development include: (1) backend: Node.js with Express.js framework and (2) database: Firebase Realtime Database.

2.4. Cutover

The final Cutover phase encompassed system deployment, user training, and performance evaluation. This stage ensured that the platform met both functional requirements and user expectations. Comprehensive testing, including Unit Testing, Integration Testing, and User Acceptance Testing (UAT), was conducted with 35 respondents. Results demonstrated high usability and effectiveness, validating the system's design choices and iterative refinements. The iterative nature of RAD ensured that user feedback was continuously integrated throughout the development lifecycle, leading to a more efficient, user-friendly, and scalable internship management platform. During the Rapid Construction phase, the system's core features were implemented, including cloud-based attendance tracking, automated performance reporting, and secure authentication. Real-time

feedback from early adopters, including students and lecturers, led to several enhancements, such as an improved dashboard layout, clearer system notifications, and a more user-friendly data export function. Studies indicate that real-time user feedback significantly improves system adoption rates and overall usability [8].
This stage includes system testing and full implementation in an operational environment. Testing is done in several stages as follow.

1) Unit Testing – Ensure that each module functions according to its specifications.
2) Integration Testing – Test the interaction between various modules in the system.
3) User Acceptance Testing (UAT) – Testing is done with students and supervisors to ensure that the system meets user needs.

After testing is complete, the system is implemented in stages and training is given to end users to ensure optimal system adoption.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Proposed System Design

System design includes the development of use case diagrams and data flow diagrams. The use case diagram shown in Figure 2 shows three main types of users in this attendance system, namely Super Admin, Supervisor, and Students (Interns). This diagram illustrates the interaction between users and various functions in the system. The three main actors identified are Super Admin, Supervisor, and Students. Super Admin has a role in registering students and supervisors, as well as managing access to the system. Both Super Admin and Supervisor can log in to the system, view and update profiles, manage attendance data (add, view, update, and delete), and manage logbooks with similar functions. In addition, Supervisors have additional access to view student information.

This diagram clearly illustrates the tasks that can be performed by each actor, showing that this system is designed to manage attendance and logbooks in an integrated and efficient manner. The Use Case Diagram was developed based on an in-depth analysis of system requirements, user roles, and key functionalities essential for managing the internship program efficiently. The selection of use cases was guided by stakeholder feedback and best practices in internship management systems. The primary considerations included ensuring accessibility, security, and automation to minimize manual errors. Key use cases such as student attendance tracking, performance monitoring, and report generation were prioritized due to their direct impact on improving administrative efficiency. Additionally, the use case diagram was designed to provide a seamless interaction flow among Super Admins, Supervisors, and Students, allowing clear role-based access to system functionalities. The inclusion of real-time data synchronization

and role-based permissions ensures compliance with institutional requirements while optimizing workflow. By structuring the system based on these use cases, the platform effectively addresses existing inefficiencies in internship management and enhances collaboration between academic institutions and industry partners.

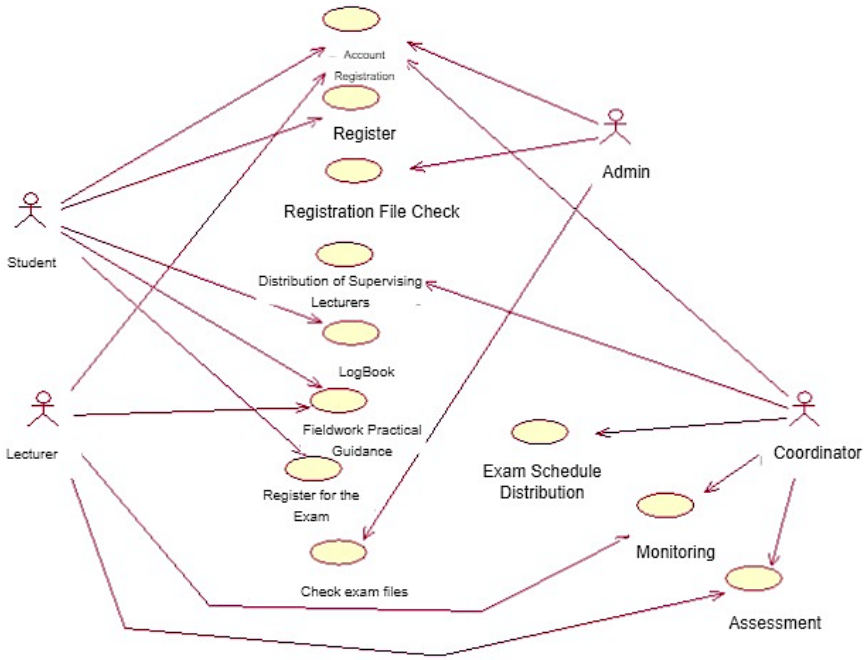

Figure 2. Use Case Diagram of Internship Information System

Figure 3 is a class diagram that illustrates the structure of the Cloud-based Field Work Practice Management Fieldwork Practice system, which consists of various main entities and relationships between classes to support the Fieldwork Practice administration and monitoring process. The Operator class is responsible for verifying Fieldwork Practice and seminar registration files with the main function of checking files, and has login and logout access. The Fieldwork Practice Coordinator class has a role in managing the entire Fieldwork Practice process, including debugging, monitoring, and assessment, and has attributes such as ID, NIDN, email, and password for authentication. The Lecturer class plays a role in guiding students, providing assessments, and monitoring Fieldwork Practice, with the main function of managing guidance and assessment. The student class includes attributes such as NIM, name, and password, as well as a method for uploading guidance documents and logbooks as part of Fieldwork Practice reporting. In addition, the Guidance and Logbook classes function to record student activities in guidance and record the progress of the Fieldwork Practice carried out. The Monitoring and Assessment class ensures that the entire

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Fieldwork Practice process can be properly monitored and assessed by the authorities. The Fieldwork Practice Registration and Fieldwork Practice Seminar Registration classes handle student registration at each stage, including the status and files uploaded. This diagram shows how entities are interconnected to create an integrated system for managing street vendors efficiently and well-documented.

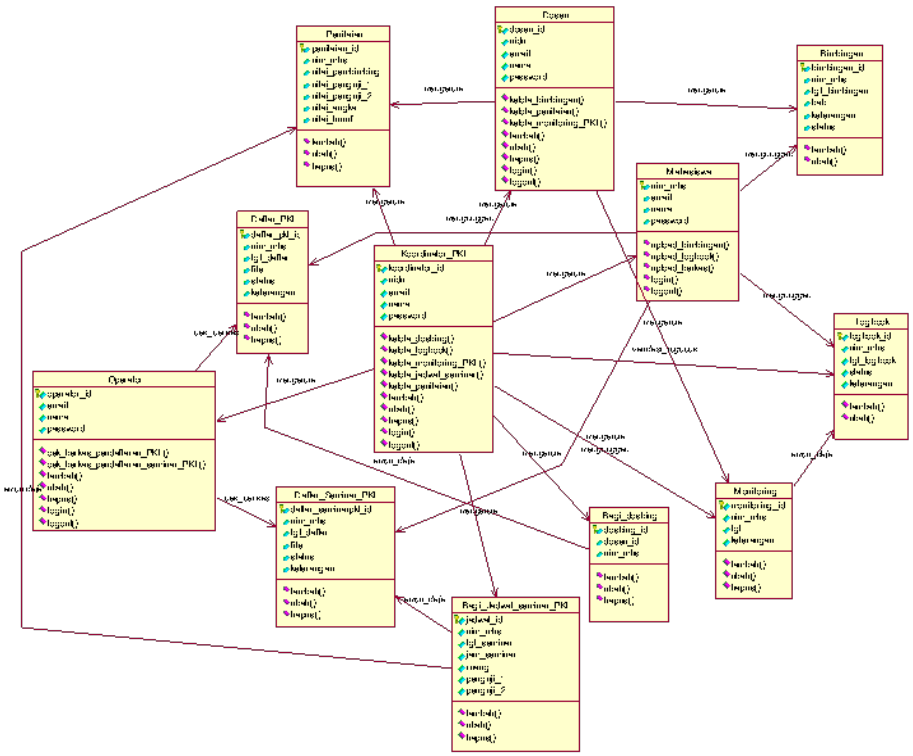

Figure 3. Class Diagram for Internship Management System

3.2. Interface Design

Figure 4 presented illustrates the Fieldwork Practice Registration Form, a key component of the system that streamlines the student registration process for the Fieldwork Practice program. This form includes several essential input fields that must be completed by users, such as the registration date, student ID number (NIM), full name, email address, and a password for system access. To support documentation requirements, the form also features a file upload option, allowing students to submit the necessary documents directly.

An additional dropdown menu is provided, enabling users to select their registration status. Once all fields are accurately filled out, students can complete

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the process by clicking the "Register for Fieldwork Practice" button. The form is embedded in a user-friendly interface characterized by a clean and minimalist design. The layout is intuitive, making it easy for users to navigate and complete the form efficiently. The subtle background and neatly arranged navigation icons at the bottom of the screen suggest that this system operates within a Windows-based desktop environment, accessible through a web browser.

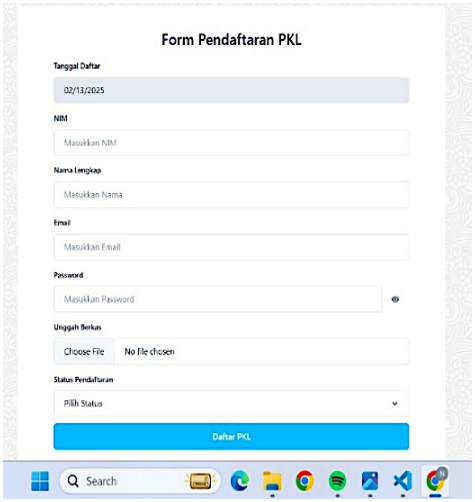

Figure 4. Registration form for Internship Management System

Moving on to Figure 5, the display showcases the dashboard interface of the Fieldwork Practice Information System. This dashboard is crafted to support monitoring and managing student guidance sessions and logbooks effectively. With a straightforward yet functional layout, it features a vertical navigation bar on the left, giving users access to several core menu options: Dashboard, Guidance, Logbook, Assessment, Fieldwork Practice Registration, Fieldwork Practice Seminar, and Logout. The central area of the dashboard highlights two primary information cards: Total Guidance and Total Logbook, each showing numerical data—in this case, both showing 2 completed activities. This provides students and supervisors with a quick overview of the student's engagement and progress.

Beneath these summaries, the interface includes a Logbook List Table, displaying detailed records of logbook entries. Each row in the table contains fields such as the entry number, logbook date, status (e.g., "revised" or "approved"), and additional notes. In this example, two entries have been uploaded—one marked as revised and the other approved—providing clear visibility into the current standing of submitted work. The dashboard maintains a clean and modern appearance, using a blue and white color scheme that enhances readability and visual appeal. The thoughtful integration of icons and responsive elements improves overall

usability. With this setup, students can efficiently track their Fieldwork Practice progress—monitoring the number of guidance sessions held and checking the status of each logbook submission in real-time.

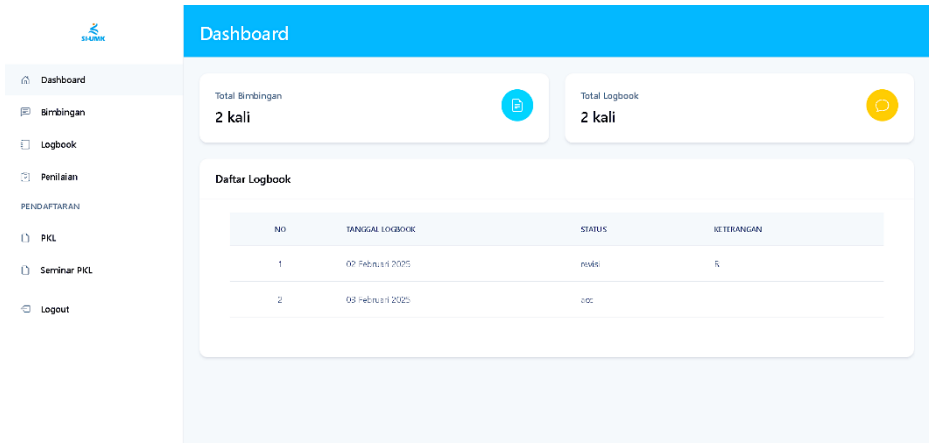

Figure 5. Dashboard for Internship Management System

3.3. Logbook Submission

The Logbook Submission module in the Internship Management System plays a crucial role in recording and managing student guidance activities during the Fieldwork Practice. Designed with a web-based interface, this system allows users primarily students and supervisors to digitally view, add, edit, and delete logbook entries with ease, as shown in Figure 6. Upon accessing the logbook section, users are presented with a comprehensive table view listing all submitted logbook entries. Each entry in the table includes vital information such as the logbook submission date, current status (e.g., revised, approved), and any additional remarks or notes relevant to the guidance process. Each row is accompanied by action buttons that enable students to either edit or delete the respective entry, offering flexibility and control over the data.

To enhance usability, the interface is equipped with search functionality and pagination controls. This allows users to quickly locate specific entries or navigate through multiple pages if a large number of records exist. Furthermore, an "Add Logbook" button is prominently displayed, enabling students to create new entries as their guidance sessions progress. This encourages regular updates and ensures that all interactions and developments are recorded in a timely manner. The implementation of this logbook system significantly improves the structure and accessibility of guidance documentation. Both students and supervisors benefit from the centralized digital format, which promotes better tracking, transparency,

and accountability throughout the Fieldwork Practice period. Whether it's reviewing past activities, updating current progress, or planning future sessions, the system ensures that every step is well-documented and readily available at any time.

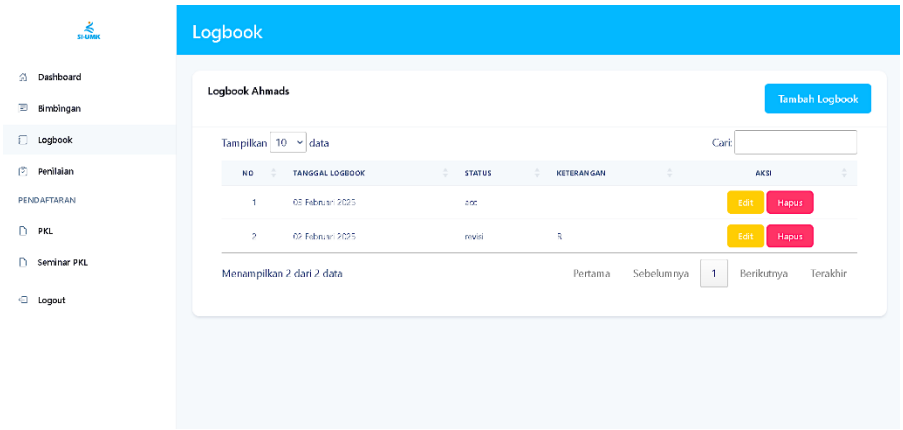

Figure 6. Logbook in Internship Management System

3.4. Manage Assessment Module

The Manage Assessment module is an integral part of the Fieldwork Practice Information System, developed to facilitate the structured input, tracking, and management of student performance evaluations. This module is specifically intended for use by Fieldwork Practice coordinators, supervising lecturers, and examiners, ensuring that every aspect of the student assessment process is systematic, accurate, and well-documented, as shown in Figure 7. The interface presents a clean and organized layout where users can easily access and input key student data. At the top of the form, essential information such as the student's NIM (Student Identification Number) and Full Name is clearly displayed. This ensures that all evaluations are correctly attributed to the respective student.

Beneath the student information section, users are provided with input fields for both Letter Grades and Numerical Grades. This dual-format input allows flexibility in grading methods, accommodating institutions that use either or both grading systems. A standout feature of this module is the dedicated assessment section for inputting scores from multiple assessors. This includes fields for: (2) Supervising Lecturer's Grade, (2) Examiner 1's Grade, and (3) Examiner 2's Grade. Each assessor has their own designated input field, ensuring clear separation and accountability for each evaluation. This structure not only helps prevent confusion but also promotes transparency in how final grades are calculated.

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Once all relevant grades have been filled in, the user can finalize the process by clicking the "Save" button, which securely stores the data within the system. This ensures that every evaluation is recorded accurately and can be retrieved later for reporting or review. This module greatly enhances the efficiency and integrity of the Fieldwork Practice assessment process. It simplifies the task of grade entry, reduces the likelihood of human error, and ensures that assessments are both traceable and transparent. As a result, educational institutions can more confidently report on student performance and maintain consistent academic standards.

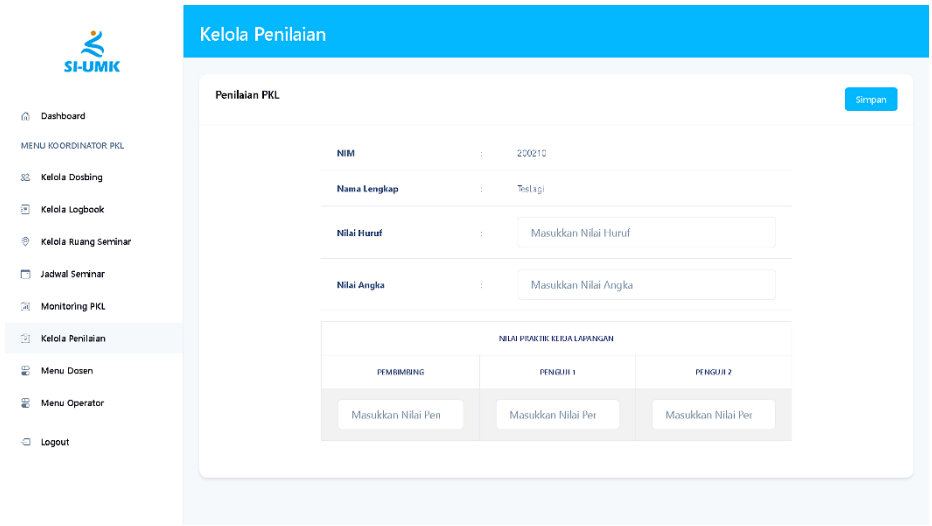

Figure 7. Field Work Practical Assessment System

3.5. User Acceptance Test

The User Acceptance Test (UAT) was conducted to evaluate the overall usability and effectiveness of the Fieldwork Practice Information System. This assessment involved 35 respondents, including students from the Computer Science program, academic supervisors, and industrial supervisors, all of whom actively engage with the system during the Fieldwork Practice process. The evaluation method employed was the System Usability Scale (SUS)—a globally recognized tool for measuring the quality of user experience in interactive systems. Respondents rated various system attributes using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from Strongly Disagree (1) to Strongly Agree (5).

The feedback collected was highly positive. As depicted in Figure 8, a significant number of respondents expressed strong approval of the system's integration and functional capabilities. Specifically, 23 out of 35 respondents selected "Strongly Agree", while 10 chose "Agree", demonstrating a clear consensus on the system's ability to meet its objectives effectively. Remarkably, no participants selected

"Strongly Disagree" or "Disagree", indicating that there were no major usability concerns from the users' perspectives.

In terms of ease of use, the system received equally impressive feedback. According to the survey, 21 respondents rated the system as "Very Easy to Use" (Strongly Agree), while 11 others responded positively with "Agree". These results highlight the system's user-centered design, which prioritizes simplicity and accessibility for all user groups—whether students, lecturers, or supervisors. The intuitive interface design allows users to navigate system features and complete tasks with minimal effort or prior training.

Additionally, the system's effectiveness in enhancing the efficiency of internship management was strongly affirmed. A total of 25 out of 35 respondents selected "Strongly Agree" when asked if the system improved administrative efficiency, especially in managing student guidance, logbooks, and evaluations. The remaining respondents also provided favorable feedback by selecting "Agree". This outcome clearly shows that the system plays a vital role in reducing manual administrative burdens, minimizing delays, and fostering better coordination between academic and industrial mentors.

Based on the comprehensive results of this user acceptance test, conducted via the SUS evaluation method, it is evident that the Fieldwork Practice Information System has achieved a high level of user satisfaction and functional success. The feedback indicates that the system not only meets technical requirements but also aligns with the practical needs of its diverse user base. By increasing transparency, accessibility, and operational efficiency, the system proves to be a highly valuable tool in supporting and streamlining the internship process across institutions.

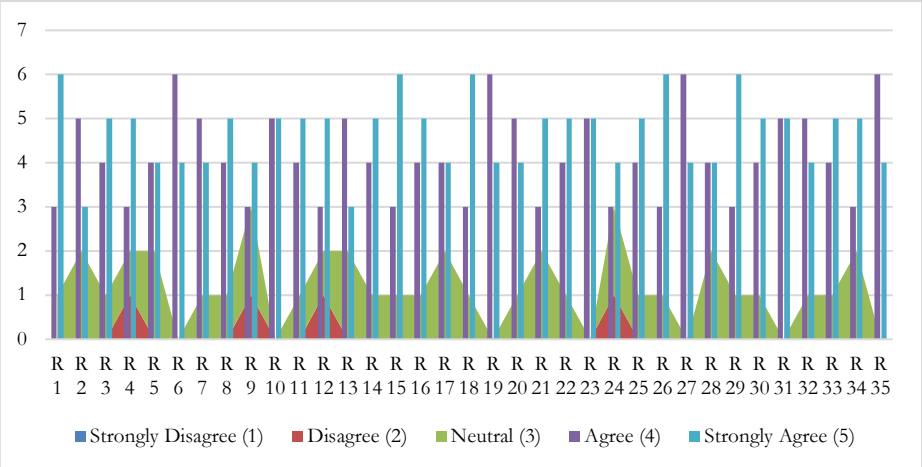

Figure 8. User Acceptance Assessment Level Graph

3.6. Discussion

The evaluation of the Fieldwork Practice Information System across its core modules reveals not only a technically sound architecture but also a well synchronized ecosystem designed to support all stakeholders involved in internship management. Through a structured exploration of its components including registration, dashboard, logbook, assessment, and user feedback a cohesive narrative emerges that highlights the system's effectiveness in addressing long-standing inefficiencies.

From the outset, the registration module demonstrates an understanding of the user's need for a straightforward, digital entry point into the internship process. The system incorporates essential fields like NIM, email, and password, along with a file upload feature and status selection. This design choice reflects a key pattern: the system favors data completeness and validation from the beginning. By requiring all crucial details upfront, it minimizes errors downstream and prepares the data for seamless use in other modules like assessment and reporting.

The dashboard, acting as the central monitoring hub, synthesizes real-time data from other modules into a digestible format. With a clear separation between guidance and logbook metrics, the system empowers users particularly students and supervisors to track progress at a glance. This visual feedback loop likely plays a psychological role in encouraging more consistent participation and submission, as users can immediately see the outcomes of their actions. The sidebar navigation also suggests prioritized user journeys, where core actions like logbook submission, seminar registration, and evaluation are just a click away an intelligent design that reinforces habitual system use.

The logbook module, arguably one of the most critical tools, reflects thoughtful planning in user workflow. Allowing users to add, revise, or delete entries aligns with real-world academic guidance, where feedback cycles are frequent. The inclusion of status tags such as "revised" or "approved" adds a layer of transparency and asynchronous communication, reducing the need for back-and-forth emails or offline check-ins. The system's search and pagination features suggest scalability a design that anticipates future growth in user base or data volume.

In the assessment module, the separation of input fields for multiple evaluators (supervisor and two examiners) shows an understanding of multi-party evaluation logic. Each assessor's input remains independent, ensuring accountability and enabling traceability. This structural decision enhances the credibility of the final grades and supports auditability, which is often a compliance requirement in educational settings. Crucially, these components are not just well-designed in

isolation—they work synergistically. The data captured during registration feeds directly into assessment. The logbook entries update the dashboard in real time. And ultimately, every function is traceable back to the user's actions, creating a closed-loop system that promotes clarity and consistency.

The synthesis of all this is confirmed through the User Acceptance Test (UAT). The SUS-based feedback from 35 respondents provides quantitative backing for the earlier qualitative observations. The absence of negative responses (i.e., no "Disagree" or "Strongly Disagree" ratings) and the dominance of "Agree" and "Strongly Agree" responses point to a high degree of usability and satisfaction. Importantly, the highest ratings clustered around functionality, ease of use, and efficiency, reinforcing that the system not only works technically but also resonates with users.

Analyzing the user feedback deeper, we can infer that the success of this system lies in its simplicity paired with relevance. Rather than overloading users with features, it focuses on core academic tasks registration, tracking, feedback, and evaluation and executes them well. The consistent user satisfaction across both student and academic roles also signals that the system has bridged the gap between administrative needs and end-user experience, which is often where many educational platforms fail.

The integrated feedback loop between modules, the modular yet cohesive design, and the positive perception from users indicate that the Fieldwork Practice Information System does not merely digitize a paper process, it enhances it. It transforms internship management from a fragmented, manual effort into a streamlined, data-driven experience that supports productivity, transparency, and institutional accountability.

4. CONCLUSION

Internship Management Platform or Fieldwork Practice Information System has proven to be a well-structured, user-cantered platform that effectively addresses the core challenges in internship management. From simplifying registration and logbook tracking to streamlining supervision and assessment processes, the system delivers a seamless and transparent experience for students, academic staff, and industrial partners. The overwhelmingly positive results from the User Acceptance Test underscore its high usability, functional integrity, and impact on administrative efficiency. However, the journey toward excellence does not end here. To further elevate its value, the platform should aim to expand its integration with broader academic and corporate ecosystems. Connecting the system with Learning Management Systems (LMS) and Human Resource Information Systems

(HRIS) would enable more dynamic, real-time data exchange between universities and industry, closing the gap between education and employment.

Moreover, the incorporation of AI-driven analytics represents the next frontier in intelligent internship management. By leveraging machine learning, the system could predict student performance, personalize internship placements based on skills and career goals, and deliver data-informed recommendations that benefit both learners and organizations. Advanced analytics could track key performance indicators (KPIs) such as student engagement levels, task completion rates, and supervisor feedback providing institutions with powerful insights to continuously improve internship outcomes. With these forward-looking enhancements, the Fieldwork Practice Information System is poised to evolve into a fully adaptive, intelligent platform not just managing internships, but actively shaping and enriching them. It has laid a strong foundation; the future now lies in transforming it into a strategic tool that empowers students, enhances institutional oversight, and deepens collaboration with industry. This vision ensures that internship programs are not only efficient but also impactful, personalized, and future-ready.

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