



TECHNICAL REPORT
ON
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME
(SIWES)

HELD AT

**MOVIC MULTI SYNERGY COMPANY LIMITED, 1, NEW
JEBBA ROAD, JEBBA KWARA STATE**

By

ISIAQ ABDULWASIU OPEYEMI
ND/23/BAM/PT/0765

SUBMITTED TO
THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
INSTITUTE OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES (IFMS)
KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
NATIONAL DIPLOMA (ND) IN
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

AUGUST-NOVEMBER, 2024

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the bearer has successfully completed the Student Industrial Work Experience (SIWES).

Department Coordinator

Date

SIWES Director

Date

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the **Almighty God**, the giver and sustainer of life, for **His** unconditional love and mercy granted to me throughout the period of my Industrial Training.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My acknowledgement goes to **Almighty Allah**, the most gracious, the most merciful and also to my **Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isiaq**, for their parental care over me.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Table of contents	v
Chapter One	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 History of Siwes	1
1.3 Objectives of the Programme	2
1.4 Objectives of Establishment	2
Chapter Two	
2.1 Brief History of the Organization	4
2.2 Organizational Chart of the Organization	4
2.3 Methods of Shipping Charcoal	5
2.4 Types of Charcoal	5
2.5 Differences Between Nigerian Charcoal and Export Charcoal	6
Chapter Three	
3.1 Experience Gained	7
3.2 Skills Acquired	7
Chapter Four	
4.1 Challenges Faced	8
Chapter Five	
5.1 Conclusion	9
5.1 Recommendation	9

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a Skills Training Program designed to prepare and expose Students of Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Technology, Colleges of Agriculture and Colleges of Education for the Industrial Work situation they are likely to meet after graduation. The Scheme affords Students the opportunity of familiarizing and exposing themselves handling equipment and machinery that are usually not available in their institutions.

1.2 HISTORY OF SIWES

The Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was initiated in 1973 by the Federal Government of Nigeria under the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) to bridge the gap between theory and practice among products of our tertiary Institutions. It was designed to provide practical training that will expose and prepare students of Universities, Polytechnics, and Colleges of Education for work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.

Before the establishment of the scheme, there was a growing concern among the industrialists that graduates of institutions of higher learning lacked adequate practical background studies preparatory for employment in industries. Thus the employers were of the opinion that the theoretical education going on in higher institutions was not responsive to the needs of the employers of labour.

As a result of the increasing number of students' enrolment in higher institutions of learning, the administration of this function of funding the scheme became enormous, hence ITF withdrew from the scheme in 1978 and was taken over by the Federal Government and handed to National Universities commission (NUC), National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE). In 1984, the Federal Government reverted back to ITF which took over the scheme officially in 1985 with funding provided by the Federal Government.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The specific objectives of SIWES are to:

- Provide placements in industries for students of higher institutions of learning approved by relevant regulatory authorities (NUC, NBTE, NCCE) to acquire work experience and skills relevant to their course of study
- Prepare students for real work situation they will meet after graduation.
- Expose students to work methods and techniques in the handling of equipment and machinery that may not be available in schools.
- Make transition from school to the labour market smooth and enhance students' conduct for later job placement
- Provide students with the opportunity to apply their knowledge in real life work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice
- Strengthen employer involvement in the entire educational process and prepare students for employment in industry

Promote the desired technological knowhow required for the advancement of the nation.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT

- To provide optimum and individual care to patients.
 - To develop recognition for patients needs for privacy and preservation of dignity.
 - To maintain good relationship with patients, relations and the community through health education.
 - To carry out diagnosis and intervention.
 - To provide training for students.
 - To maintain sufficient hospital supply of equipment and promote their utilization and maintenance.
- To treat and control diseases.

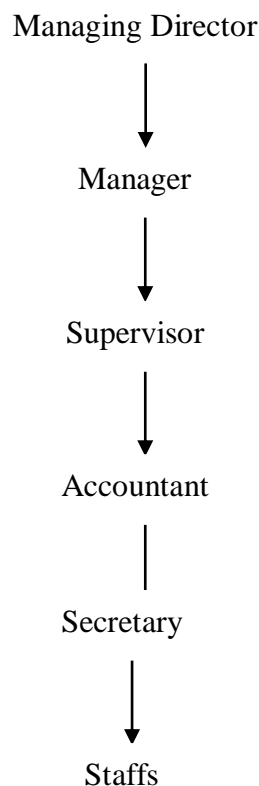
CHAPTER TWO

2.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION

Movic Multi Synergy Company Ltd is a private organization, established in the year 2018. It is owned and controlled by Mr. Adedayo Adeleke Samson.

It is a non-governmental organization in Ilorin area of Kwara State. They deals with supplying and distribution of charcoal, marketing services, commission agent, fish/poultry farming, agricultural farming, general contract and general merchandize. They situated at 1, New Jebba Road, Jebba Kwara State.

2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE COMPANY



2.3 METHODS OF SHIPPING CHARCOAL

Charcoal is exported using different shipping methods depending on the destination and volume of shipment. Common methods include:

- 1. Containerized Shipping:** Charcoal is packed into 20ft or 40ft containers and shipped via sea freight. This method is common for international exports.
- 2. Bulk Shipping:** Large quantities of charcoal are loaded directly into ships or trucks, often used for wholesale distribution.
- 3. Bagged Cargo:** Charcoal is packed into polypropylene or paper bags, which protect it from moisture and damage during transit.
- 4. Air Freight:** Used for urgent or small shipments, though it is less common due to high costs.

2.4 TYPES OF CHARCOAL

Charcoal is categorized based on its production process and intended use. The main types include:

- 1. Hardwood Charcoal:** Derived from dense wood species, burns longer, and is preferred for cooking and grilling.
- 2. Softwood Charcoal:** Made from lighter woods, burns faster, and is mainly used for industrial purposes.
- 3. Briquette Charcoal:** Compressed charcoal dust mixed with binders, often used for commercial cooking and heating.
- 4. Activated Charcoal:** Processed to have high porosity, used for purification and medical applications.

2.5 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NIGERIAN CHARCOAL AND EXPORT CHARCOAL

Nigerian charcoal is widely produced for both local and international markets. However, there are key differences between charcoal used locally and that meant for export:

- 1. Quality Standards:** Export charcoal must meet strict quality regulations, including low moisture content and high carbon purity.
- 2. Wood Source:** Export-grade charcoal is usually made from hardwood species such as Acacia and Iroko, which burn efficiently and produce less smoke.
- 3. Processing Methods:** Export charcoal often undergoes additional drying and packaging processes to ensure durability during shipping.
- 4. Packaging and Branding:** Export charcoal is typically packed in labeled bags with specified weights, whereas local charcoal may be sold in bulk without branding.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 EXPERIENCE GAINED

My SIWES experience at Movic Multi Synergy Company Limited was highly beneficial in bridging the gap between academic knowledge and real-world business practices.

I developed essential business skills and gained exposure to corporate operations, particularly in the charcoal production industry.

The experience provided me with valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities in the sector, which will significantly contribute to my future career in business administration and management.

3.2 SKILLS ACQUIRED

Throughout my SIWES training, I gained valuable skills, including:

- 1.** Business communication and report writing.
- 2.** Financial record-keeping and basic accounting.
- 3.** Customer service and interpersonal skills.
- 4.** Marketing and research analysis.
- 5.** Understanding of charcoal production processes and quality control measures.
- 6.** Problem-solving and decision-making skills.

CHAPTER FOUR

41 CHALLENGES FACED

The challenges I faced during my siwes are as follows:

- 1.** Adapting to a corporate environment within a short period.
- 2.** Balancing multiple tasks and meeting deadlines.
- 3.** Understanding complex financial records and management systems.
- 4.** Dealing with difficult customers and resolving complaints professionally.
- 5.** Challenges related to the environmental impact and sustainability of charcoal production.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CONCLUSION

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) helps students to expand their knowledge and experience in their field of study. It will also help student whenever they come across it in future career.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

I wish the government and the school authority should imbibe the following:

- Companies should provide structured training and orientation programs for SIWES students.
- Institutions should improve collaboration with industries to enhance student experiences.
- More time should be allocated for SIWES to allow students to gain deeper insights into business operations.
- Adoption of sustainable charcoal production methods to minimize environmental degradation.
- Increased investment in modern production technology to enhance efficiency and reduce waste.