



A TECHNICAL REPORT  
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORKING EXPERIENCE SCHEME  
(SIWES)

**Held at**  
**KWARA STATE HOSIPITALITY AND TOURISM BOARD**

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this technical report to the Almighty God, the giver of knowledge, wisdom and who is rich in mercy.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep regards to the creator of heaven and earth, the one who knows the beginning and the end, the alpha and the omega, the Almighty Allah and also to my guides (MR & MRS MAJEOGBARE, and to all those who has helped me during my SIWES programme. The blessings, help and guidance given by them, time to time has carry me so this far and shall carry on the journey of life on which I am about to embark. I also take this opportunity to express a deep sense of gratitude to compliment my mentor for his cordial support valuable information and guidance which helped me in completing my SIWES through various stages.

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# **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.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.1 A BRIEF HISTORY OF OUR STATE**

Kwara State was created in May 1967, as one of the first of 12 states to replace the nation's four regions. Formerly the State was known as West Central State, but the name was changed to Kwara, a local name for the Niger River. The size of the State has been reduced over the years, as new states have been created within the federation. The total landmass of Kwara State today is 32 500 square kilometers.

Kwara State is one of the 36 states that make up the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Africa's most populous country. Kwara State shares her boundaries with the Republic of Benin at her West and the Niger River at her North.

At its peak, the iron industry employed some 300 men. In 1890, production reached 12,305 tons of pig iron. Oswego was booming. It boasted a growing population, four general stores, a bank, two barber shops, two hotels, three churches, nine saloons, and Davidson's drugstore. An opera house proved to be a profitable investment.

With the demise of the iron industry, Oregon Iron & Steel turned its attention to land development. It built a power plant on Oswego Creek from 1905 to 1909, and following the incorporation of the City of Oswego in 1910, sought permission to erect power poles to provide electricity to the community.

Paul Murphy developed the Oswego Lake Country Club to promote Oswego as a place to "live where you play." By the 1930s, its growth as a year-round living environment was well underway. Murphy built the first water system to serve the west end of the city, and encouraged noted architects to design fine homes during the 1930s and 1940s.

Residential development around the perimeter of Oswego Lake accelerated in the 1940s and 1950s. With the annexation of part of Lake Grove to the west in 1960, the name of the city was changed to Lake Oswego. Today, Lake Oswego is considered one of the finest residential communities in Oregon.



## **2.2 RESIDENTS OF THE STATE ARE REFERRED TO AS KWARANS**

Cultural tourism is the exploration and experiencing of cultural manifestations such as indigenous cultural practices rooted in the peoples' cultural festivals, carnivals, arts centres, arts exhibitions, museums, theatre and so on. Cultural tourism serves as an alternative to the dwindling revenues from oil and gas sector in Nigeria. Despite the huge potential inherent in cultural tourism, its development has not been given adequate attention by both the private sector and the state government. The Nigeria cultural policy states that the federal government of Nigeria shall promote domestic tourism and provide facilities for its promotion. However, this is not the reality in cultural tourism development and promotion in Kwara State. The position of the cultural policy on cultural tourism promotion is not the current reality as the state government failed to set up attractions for various available cultural sites to aid the promotion of cultural tourism in Kwara State. Given this, the paper examines issues relating to the development of cultural sites and effective cultural tourism promotion in Kwara State, Nigeria. The paper employs the descriptive method and interview instrument to interrogate reasons for low patronage of cultural sites in Kwara State. The paper reveals that low patronage of cultural sites is due to the non-availability of attractions with a beautiful ambience which can attract the local and international tourist, inadequate infrastructural facilities and lack of private sector involvement in the running of tourist sites. The paper concludes that cultural tourism relies on provision of infrastructures, effective promotion and efficient management of both human and material resources to promote cultural diplomacy and national development.

## **2.3 TOURISM BOARD TO SYNERGIZE WITH EDUCATION MINISTRY TO BOOST TOURISM**

The Kwara State Commissioner of Communications, Hon. Olabode George Towoju, has indicated that a harmonious synergy will be built between the Kwara State Hospitality and Tourism Development Board and the State Ministry of Education to increase the patronage of tourist sites and boost revenue for the state.

Towoju gave the indication during a working visit to the Kwara State Hospitality and Tourism Development Board with his management team.

He reiterated that Governor AbdulRahman AbdulRazaq is keen on the development of the state, hence the need to attract investors and tourists to the state through the creation of the Ilorin Visual

Arts Centre, an international tourist centre; a project that will be the first of its kind in the state, the country, as well as in West Africa.

The Commissioner added that the government of the day believes that students in various schools of the state should know about the natural endowments, arts and history of Kwara State and that a proper synergy between the Kwara State Ministry of Education and the Tourism Board will yield fruitful results.

He assured the Management and staff of the Board that the governor is committed to easing the affairs of the workers and he urged them to take their duties seriously.

Earlier in her remarks, the General Manager of the Kwara State Hospitality and Tourism Board, Mrs. Esther Bolaji Onietan, said that the Tourism Board is in charge of Tourism in the state and that it documents tourism potentials.

These potentials, according to her, are marketed and promoted to the public.

The team was taken on a facility tour and the General Manager explained the arts, crafts and indigenous technology available in Kwara State.

On the team were the Director of Personnel, Finance and Supply, Alhaji Hassan Taiye Afodun; Director of Information Services, Alhaji Ayobami Akanbi; Director of Public Orientation, Alh. Fatai Kazeem; Director of Culture and Tourism, Alhaja Aishat Buhari, among others.

## **2.4 TOUR OPERATORS VISIT HISTORIC EMIR'S PALACE IN ILORIN**

Alhaji Mohammed Salman, the designated tour guide for the palace, provided a detailed account of how the ancient town of Ilorin derived its name.

He explained that the city's name comes from an iconic historical site called "Okuta ilo irin," meaning stone used for sharpening metals, located in the Idi-Ape quarters.

He further explained that this was the stone "Ojo Isekuse", one of the founders of the city, used to sharpen his metal tools then.

The Tour Guide pointed out that earlier the stone was an object of worship and sacrificial offerings but now converted to a tourist attraction.

"Also, the four pillars in front of the palace speaks more about the history of the city, it is synonymous with the people of Ilorin, they stand as a sign of conquest by the town.

"One of the emirs who reigned in Ilorin long ago fought and won four wars against the traditional worshippers.

"After each of the wars, the emir would put up a pillar to indicate that he conquered those he fought," he said.

Alhaji Salman, said within the palace premises is the royal lodge, with capacity to host eleven emirs at a time, furnished with facilities to observe their prayers and carry out every activity of their choice.

He said the palace was also known to house smaller palaces meant for other emirs from the northern part of the country because of the cordial relationship among them.

"The palace mosque here is older than this palace, it was built since 1351 and currently, it is used to crown the emirs in the city, as well as traditional chiefs. The palace was reconstructed by the fifth Emir of Ilorin.

"Ilorin is home to everyone, it belongs to nobody. The people are liberal, accommodating and peaceful, in spite of their religious differences. It is a place to be for tourists.

### **Local events**

"We have the warlords' office here, they are assigned to control different parts of the town and they serve as local intermediary between the emir and the people.

"There are three gates within this palace, the first gate was named after the father of the first Emir, Shehu Alimi; the second gate was named after the first emir, Sheik Abdulsalam Alimi, while the third gate was named after the second Emir, Shita dan Salih Alimi.

“The place where Alimi performed ablutions is still preserved for historical record and religious significance,” he said.

Salman spoke about how important announcements were made from the Emir’s palace with the use of the ancient “Tambari” drum.

He said that the drum which is as old as the ancient city of Ilorin, was brought from Sokoto and used for praise singing of important personalities.

“We also use the tambari with the Kakaki trumpet and bembe drums and Alegeta to announce the birth of any heir apparent that is newly born.

“The wooden part of the drum still remains the same, we have only changed the leather on it when it was worn-out.

“The drums and trumpet are usually sounded every Thursday night and Friday morning.

“They are also played at the sight of the fasting crescent to announce the beginning and end of Ramadan respectively.

“They also announce the celebration of big Sallah and the arrival of a ruling emir’s new baby boy and other such occasions,” he said.

The tour operators were taken to the Sultans’ lodge, horse stable, palace arabic school and other iconic places within the emir’s palace.

## **2.5 EXPLORING THE POTENTIALS OF CLAY IN DADA POTTERY VILLAGE, ILORIN**

I visited Dada pottery to understand and push the boundaries of this material, and Alhaja Raliat Asaka, the head of the community gave me the privilege of her time and her knowledge. None of the other women would speak to you, all questions must go through her which I think is a tidy way of vetting who gets access. They keep their cards quite close to their chest and I think that is important for ownership rights.

The process begins by finding the clay, a lot of which is sourced in and around the community. The clay is allowed to dry and then it is pounded and sieved to remove impurities. It is important for high quality earthenware to be free of impurities because they form air pockets, which gives a higher chance of cracking during the firing process. The now homogenous clay is allowed to soak in water for a few days and eventually a paste of the correct consistency is formed.

## **CLAY SOIL, THE RAW MATERIAL OF THIS CRAFT, FREELY SOURCED AND READILY AVAILABLE**

The women of the Dada community use their hands and a mold (an already made pot) to form the round shapes of the pots, while smoothing tools are used to achieve a uniform outer texture. I found this interesting as many cultures around the world opt for potters wheels and other tools to achieve their desired effects. After the shape has been formed, they are left to bake in a crude kiln and then left in the sun to further strengthen the material. Broken pots are not wasted, they can be pounded back into clay powder and used again, so nothing is wasted. Everything from cookware, plates and pitchers, traditional money safes, water storage containers, dye pots, fermentation pots are created here but I believe they are just scratching the surface of their creativity.

## **FRESHLY MADE POTTERY FIRED FROM THE DAY BEFORE, CRUDE AND HARD TO SCALE**

She mentioned that many of them are able to sustain themselves with this trade and have even been able to send their children to school from the industry. Some have bought houses and cars through it, and this was achieved at the grassroot level. She mentioned that they would like to acquire an industrial kiln, an infrastructural investment to enable them scale their business. Publicity about the community and their business would also be a massive help to increase patronage and business growth/opportunity, so please share this article with 3 people who will appreciate it. I also think a knowledge exchange program would elevate the industry as well, especially when all parties involved get value. They could gain new techniques on how to decorate, how to glaze, learn to make new shapes and use new tools, etc.

I patronized them a bit, bought a few flowerpots and some dining plates for my newly married friends and exchanged contact information. I was very thankful for the grace I was granted to be allowed into their humble community and learn about the age-old craft. Who would have ever thought, that an acre of dust and terracotta would be responsible for molding so many inspiring objects and stories.

The Kwara State Government has again demonstrated its commitment to preserving cultural heritage, promoting entrepreneurship and job creation through handing-over of a site for the construction of a modern pottery at Dada Pottery, along Alagbado area of Ilorin to further boost the economy.

Dada Pottery, renowned for its traditional pottery techniques, has been a vital part of Ilorin's cultural identity. The key features of the Modern Pottery are: the state-of-the-art facilities for clay pot production, training centres for artisans to develop new skills, exhibition areas to showcase local pottery and enhanced working conditions for artisans.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.1 EDUCATIONAL TOURISM**

Educational tourism is a type of tourism that involves travelling to a destination with the primary purpose of learning something new. It is an excellent way for individuals to gain knowledge and skills while experiencing new cultures and environments.

#### **STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAMS**

Student exchange programs are a popular form of educational tourism. These programs allow students to study abroad for a semester or a year while attending a foreign university. Students can learn a new language, experience a new culture, and gain valuable academic experience. Some universities offer exchange programs with partner institutions, while others offer independent study options.

#### **RESEARCH TRIPS**

Research trips are another form of educational tourism. These trips are designed for individuals who want to conduct research in a particular field or area. They can be organised by academic institutions, research organisations, or individuals. Research trips can be a great way to gain first-hand experience, collect data, and develop new skills.

Overall, educational tourism is an excellent way for individuals to gain knowledge and skills while experiencing new cultures and environments. Whether it's through student exchange programs or research trips, educational tourism can provide a valuable learning experience for individuals of all ages.

### **3.2 CULTURAL TOURISM**

Cultural tourism is one of different types of tourism that involves travelling to experience the culture and heritage of a destination. It is a way to explore the customs, traditions, history, and art of a place. Cultural tourism is a popular form of tourism that attracts millions of visitors each year.

#### **HISTORICAL VISITS**

Historical visits are a popular form of cultural tourism. Many people travel to historical sites to learn about the past and experience the culture of a destination. Historical sites can include ancient ruins, castles, and museums. These sites offer a glimpse into the history and culture of a place and can be a great way to learn about the past.

### **3.3 CRUISE & RAIL TOURISM**

Cruise tourism is a type of travel focused on leisure, offering an all-inclusive experience on luxurious cruise ships for at least 24 hours. Passengers enjoy a range of amenities and activities,

such as swimming pools, casinos, and theaters, making cruising a popular choice for those seeking both relaxation and excitement.

While cruise tourism is most popular in the Caribbean, Mediterranean, and Arctic regions, luxury rail tours are an equally enticing alternative. Travelers can explore a range of luxury packages on the renowned Rovos Rail, traveling iconic routes to destinations like Victoria Falls, Cape Town, and Pretoria. For those interested, options offer an exquisite, high-end travel experience with stops at historic cities and breathtaking landscapes.

Both cruising and luxury train travel allow passengers to follow a set itinerary, immersing them in diverse cultures and multiple destinations, all within a single, unforgettable journey.

There are different types of cruise ships available for passengers to choose from, depending on their preferences and budget. Some of the major types of cruise ships include:

- **Luxury cruise:** These are high-end cruise ships that offer luxurious amenities and services to passengers.
- **Expedition cruise:** These are small ships that are designed for adventure and exploration. They are ideal for passengers who want to explore remote and exotic destinations.
- **Mega cruise:** These are large cruise ships that can accommodate thousands of passengers. They offer a wide range of amenities and services, including multiple restaurants, bars, and entertainment options.
- **Themed cruise:** These are cruise ships that are designed for specific interests, such as music, food, or sports.
- **Adventure cruise:** These are cruise ships that are designed for adventure activities, such as hiking, kayaking, and snorkelling.
- **Single cruise:** These are cruise ships that are designed for solo travellers. They offer a range of activities and social events to help solo travellers meet other passengers.

### 3.4 BUSINESS TOURISM

Business tourism, also known as corporate travel, refers to travel that is done for work-related purposes. It is a subset of regular tourism and involves individuals who are still working and being paid while away from both their workplace and home.

We have different types of business travel and accommodation. Business tourism can take many forms, including attending conferences, meetings, trade shows, and exhibitions.



**Business tourism can be divided into four main categories, which are:**

- **Meetings:** A meeting is an event where people come together to discuss a specific topic or issue. Meetings can be held for various purposes, such as to share information, make decisions, or solve problems. They can be held in a variety of venues, such as hotels, conference centers, or offices.
- **Incentives:** An incentive in corporate travel is a reward given to employees or customers for achieving a specific goal or target. Incentive travel is a form of business tourism that involves rewarding employees or customers with a trip or holiday.
- **Conventions:** A convention is a large meeting or conference that is usually held over several days. Conventions are often held by professional associations or trade organisations and can attract thousands of attendees.
- **Exhibitions:** An exhibition is an event where companies or organisations showcase their products or services. Exhibitions can be industry-specific or open to the general public.

Business tourism is an important part of international tourism, and it is expected to continue to grow in the future. It provides opportunities for individuals and companies to network, learn, and do business with others from around the world.

### **3.5 ADVENTURE TOURISM**

Adventure tourism is a type of tourism that involves travelling to remote and exotic locations outside of one's comfort zone. It is characterised by activities that are physically and mentally challenging, and often involve an element of risk. There are many different types of adventure tourism, each with its own unique experiences and challenges.

#### **MOUNTAIN CLIMBING**

Mountain climbing is a popular form of adventure tourism that involves climbing to the summit of a mountain. This activity requires a high level of fitness, as well as technical skills and equipment. Some of the most popular mountain climbing destinations include Mount Everest in Nepal, Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, and the Matterhorn in Switzerland.

#### **3.6 SCUBA DIVING**

Scuba diving is another popular form of adventure tourism that involves exploring the underwater world. This activity requires specialised equipment and training and can be done in a variety of locations, including coral reefs, shipwrecks, and underwater caves. Some of the most popular scuba diving destinations include the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, the Red Sea in Egypt, and the Galapagos Islands in Ecuador.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4.1 HEALTH TOURISM**

Health tourism is a growing industry that involves travelling to another country to receive medical treatment or improve one's health and well-being. This type of tourism is divided into two main categories: spa and wellness retreats and medical treatments abroad.

#### **SPA AND WELLNESS RETREATS**

Spa and wellness retreats are a popular form of health tourism that involves staying at a resort or hotel that offers a range of wellness services, such as massages, yoga classes, and healthy meals. These retreats are designed to help individuals relax, rejuvenate, and improve their overall health and well-being.

Some of the most popular spa and wellness retreat destinations include Bali, Thailand, and India. These countries offer a range of wellness services at affordable prices, making them attractive destinations for those looking to improve their health and well-being.

#### **MEDICAL TREATMENTS ABROAD**

Medical treatments abroad are another form of health tourism that involves travelling to another country to receive medical treatment. This type of tourism is particularly popular among those who live in countries with limited medical resources or high healthcare costs.

Some of the most common medical treatments received abroad include dental work, cosmetic surgery, and fertility treatments. Countries such as Thailand, India, and Mexico are popular destinations for medical tourism due to their lower medical costs and high-quality medical facilities.

It is important to note that medical treatments abroad carry certain risks, such as language barriers, differences in medical practices, and lack of follow-up care. Therefore, it is important to thoroughly research the medical facility and treatment before making any travel arrangements.

### **4.2 SAFARI EXPEDITIONS**

Safari expeditions are a type of adventure tourism that involves exploring wildlife reserves and national parks in search of exotic animals. This activity can be done on foot, by vehicle, or even by hot air balloon. Some of the most popular safari destinations include the Serengeti in Tanzania, Kruger National Park in South Africa, and the Masai Mara in Kenya.

Adventure tourism is a great way to explore the world and push oneself to new limits. However, it is important to remember that these activities can be dangerous and should only be undertaken with proper training and equipment.

### **4.3 ECO-TOURISM**

Eco-tourism is a type of tourism that focuses on responsible travel to natural areas while conserving the environment and improving the well-being of local people. It involves activities that are designed to minimize the negative impact on the environment and promote conservation efforts.

#### **WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES**

Wildlife sanctuaries are an important part of eco-tourism. They provide a safe haven for endangered species and help to preserve their natural habitat. Visitors can observe wildlife in their natural environment while learning about conservation efforts. Wildlife sanctuaries also offer opportunities for research and education.

#### **CONSERVATION PROJECTS**

Conservation projects are another important aspect of eco-tourism. These projects are designed to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. Visitors can participate in activities such as tree planting, beach clean-ups, and wildlife monitoring. These projects not only help to protect the environment but also provide economic benefits to local communities.

### **4.4 ECO VILLAGES**

Eco-villages are communities that are designed to be environmentally sustainable. They use renewable energy sources, organic farming, and other eco-friendly travel tips & practices. Visitors can learn about these practices while experiencing the local culture and way of life. Eco-villages also provide opportunities for visitors to participate in community projects and learn about sustainable living.

Overall, eco-tourism is a great way to promote conservation efforts while providing economic benefits to local communities. By choosing eco-tourism, visitors can have a positive impact on the environment and support sustainable development.

### **4.5 SPORTS TOURISM**

Sports tourism is a type of tourism that involves travel to participate in or observe sporting events. It is a fast-growing sector of the global travel industry, with a wide range of activities and events available to tourists.

#### **INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS**

One of the most popular forms of sports tourism is attending international sporting events. These events can include the Olympics, the World Cup, and other major tournaments. Tourists can travel to different countries to watch their favourite teams and athletes compete against each other. These events can also be a great way to experience the local culture and cuisine of the host country.

## **GOLF VACATIONS**

Golf vacations are another popular form of sports tourism. Golfers can travel to different destinations around the world to play on some of the best golf courses. These vacations can include all-inclusive packages that provide accommodation, meals, and access to the golf course. Some of the most popular golf destinations include Scotland, Ireland, and the United States.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY**

Student industrial work experience scheme programme has exposed me to the basic knowledge of the activities carried out in Hotels and guest house such as welcoming of guests as well as creating a serene, accommodating and conducive environment for the guests during their stay, staff satisfaction, good staffs and customer relationship while maximizing profit and maintaining an establishment goals and objective and also maintaining standard and these has gone a long way to give me relevant knowledge of hospitality and tourism as a course of study.

#### **5.2 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the SIWES programe has bridged the gap between theory and practice among student of tertiary institution, as it provides on-the-job practical experience for students as they are exposed different work methods and techniques.

#### **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

It is therefore recommended that,

- (i) SIWES should be properly presented to potential sponsors, such as banks, multinational companies, and other corporate institutions for support in creating placement opportunities, training, equipment, facilities as well as direct funding from SIWES.
- (ii) Policies guiding the overall operation of this scheme should be formulated and heeded to.
- (iii) SIWES program should kick start with a transportation allowance given to students to enable them transport themselves to their place of attachment.
- (iv) Proper awareness should be created on the relevance of SIWES in the various institutions around the nation.
- (v) Students' performances during the industrial attachment should be rewarded in order to motivate them to do more.