



A TECHNICAL REPORT ON
STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME[SIWES]

UNDERTAKEN AT
RCCG WORLD DOVE MEDIA

REDEMPTION CAMP, OGUN STATE

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this report of SIWES program for the 2023/2024 session is written and submitted by **BAYEMO SAMUEL MAYOWA** with matriculation number **ND/23/MAC/FT/0089** to the department of Mass Communication, kwara state Polytechnic, Ilorin.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Industrial Training fund established by decree 43 was introduced in 1971, vis-à-vis the birth of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) the same year by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN). It is against this background that the industrial training fund (ITF) initiated, designed and introduced SIWES Scheme in 1973 to acquaint students with the skills of handling employers' equipment and machinery.

The Industrial Training Fund (ITF) solely funded the scheme during its formative years. However, due to financial constraints, the fund withdrew from the scheme in 1978. The Federal Government, noting the significance of the skills training, handed the management of the scheme to both the National Universities Commission (NUC), and the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) in 1979. The management and implementation of the scheme was however, reverted to the ITF by the Federal Government in November, 1984 and the administration was effectively taken over by the industrial training fund in July 1985, with the funding solely boned by the Federal Government. It is an integral part of the requirements for the award of Certificates, Diplomas and Degrees in institutions of higher learning, e.g. Colleges of Education, Polytechnics, Universities, etc.

Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) exposes students to industry based skills necessary for a smooth transition from the classroom to work environments. It accords students of tertiary institutions the opportunity of being familiarized, exposed, and prepare students of universities, polytechnics, college of technology, college of agricultures and college of education for the industrial work situation they are likely to meet after graduation and to the needed experience in handling machinery and equipment which are not found in such an educational institution.

1.2 Objectives of SIWES

- To provide students with relevant practical experience.
- To satisfy accreditation requirements set by the Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC).

- To familiarize students with typical environments in which they are likely to function professionally after graduation.
- To provide student an opportunity to see the real world of their discipline and consequently bridge the gap between the University work and actual practice.
- To change the orientation of students towards labour market when seeking for job.
- To help students access area of interest and suitability for their chosen profession.
- To enhance students, contact for future employment
- To provide access to equipment and other facilities that would not normally be available in the University workshop
- To enlist and enhance industry involvement in university education.
- Summarily the objective of the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme.
- To solve, the problem of inadequate practical skills, preparatory for employment in industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institution.
- To promote and encourage the acquisition of skills in industry and commerce, with a view of generating a pool of indigenous trained manpower sufficient to meet the needs of the economy.

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORY OF RCCG WORD DOVE MEDIA

History of Dove Media (RCCG Dove Television)

Dove Media, the official media arm of the Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG), was established to provide a platform for spreading the Gospel through television and digital media. Its vision is aligned with the mission of RCCG: evangelism, discipleship, and preparing the world for the second coming of Jesus Christ.

Origin and Vision

Dove Media was birthed out of the vision of Pastor Enoch Adejare Adeboye, the General Overseer of RCCG, to use modern technology and media to reach a global audience with the message of salvation, hope, and holiness. As the church grew rapidly across Nigeria and internationally, there was a need for a dedicated media outlet to broadcast sermons, events, music, and Christian lifestyle content.

Establishment

The media organization was officially launched in the early 2000s under the name Dove Media Group, and its operations include Dove Television, Dove Studios, and Dove Publishing. It started with broadcasting key RCCG programs, such as the Holy Ghost Services, Holy Congress, and Divine Encounter, live to millions of viewers.

Dove Television

Dove Television is the flagship channel of Dove Media. It broadcasts Christian programs 24/7 via satellite, cable, and online platforms. It is widely viewed across Africa, Europe, North America, and beyond. The channel features:

- Sermons and teachings by Pastor E.A. Adeboye and other ministers
- Praise and worship sessions
- Youth and children's programs
- Documentaries and Christian talk shows
- Live coverage of RCCG events

Growth and Impact

Over the years, Dove Media has expanded its reach through online streaming, mobile apps, and social media, allowing millions of viewers worldwide to access uplifting Christian content. It plays a key role in RCCG's evangelistic mission, media outreach, and public image.

Digital Presence

Dove Television is available on various platforms including:

DSTV (Channel 349)

GOtv

YouTube (Dove Television)

Mobile apps (for iOS and Android)

Through these channels, Dove Media continues to touch lives with the Gospel, inspire hope, and promote godly living.

DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT: This is a department that is in charge of keeping proper records of the staffs of the organization, supervises the running of the affairs and maintenance of discipline in the entire station.

NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: It is the department that is incharge of news production and current affairs in various languages for the station.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT: It is in charge of keeping the financial details and transactions of the station for both the money coming in and out.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: It is a department that is in charge of engines and allelectronic equipment in the television station. It has various unit such as outside broadcasting, maintenance, V.T.R, transmitter, power plant. It is the heart of the station.

PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT: This is the department that is in charge of the programproduction, ithas various units such as production, presentation and film.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT: is a department that handles the marketing strategiesof the station.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT: is a department that ensures prudent management of available resources

AUDIT DEPARTMENT: is a department that moderate financial regulations based on the principles of transparency and accountability.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE/ WORK DONE

This include all my experience gained at RCCG WORLD DOVE MEDIA .

WEEK 1: I was taught how to make use of the design. Hardware for lower third (chest carphon) for guest during a live programme.

WEEK 2. Went to studio to see how the studio is been set before the commencement of a liveprogramme.

WEEK 3: I was taught how to make use of the Graphic design. Hardware for lower third (chestcarphon) for guest during a live programme.

WEEK 4: I were the mas out for Christian function for the organization and I followed my supervisorto conduct an interview for weekend deal a network programme.

WEEK 5: Studio Production Assistance: I assisted in the setup of camera gear, lighting, and microphones before live or recorded studio sessions. This helped me understand studio arrangement and technical requirements for a successful recording.

WEEK 6: Camera Handling and Shot Framing: I was allowed to operate the camera under supervision during live services and talk shows. I learned about different camera angles, shot composition, and tracking movement.

Week 7: Video Editing: I was exposed to editing software such as Adobe Premiere Pro and Final Cut Pro. I edited sermons, praise sessions, and interviews. I also learned how to apply transitions, audio syncing, and text overlays.

WEEK 8: Live Broadcasting Techniques: I observed and participated in the live streaming of RCCG Sunday services and special events. I learned how to use tools like vMix and OBS for real-time broadcasting.

WEEK 9: Script Writing for Television: I was taught how to write scripts for short features, announcements, and program introductions. This helped improve my writing and storytelling skills for broadcast media.

WEEK 10: News Reporting and Presentation: I was assigned to cover some church events and prepare short news reports. I also practiced reading news scripts in the studio to improve my diction, confidence, and delivery.

WEEK 11: Sound Mixing and Audio Control: During production, I assisted the sound engineer with adjusting sound levels, checking microphones, and managing background noise.

WEEK 12: Teleprompter Operation: I was trained on how to control the teleprompter for presenters during live shows and sermon recordings, which requires accuracy and timing.

WEEK 13: Program Scheduling: I was part of the team that arranged the daily lineup of shows, which exposed me to the importance of program timing, target audience, and broadcast flow.

WEEK 14: Team Collaboration: I worked closely with producers, presenters, editors, and engineers, which helped me understand how teamwork is essential in a media environment.

WEEK 15: Social Media Content Creation: I helped manage content for RCCG TV's Facebook, YouTube, and Instagram platforms. I created captions, scheduled posts, and monitored audience engagement.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Difficulties Encountered During the Programme

Life they say is not a bed of roses and whatsoever that has advantages also have its disadvantages. In as much as the SIWES Programme is a wonderful programme which has been designed to help the students have a practical knowledge of their various courses of study, it is note-worthy to also mention some of the problems encountered during the programme.

1. Problems of Securing a Place of Attachment

Securing a place of attachment for industrial training programme was a very big challenge to me. This is due to the fact that there are very limited establishment that accepts students undergoing industrial training. While I was searching for a place of attachments, I got to find out most of the establishments that accepts students had already taken the maximum number of students needed, while others would just reject the request giving one reason or the other.

2. Working Time

As an IT student working in FRCN, I was meant to work for twelve (12) hours in a day, five days in a week (i.e. Mondays to Friday). I barely had time to attend to my personal needs. Not just that IT students had to work all day, but also, the work load was quite much. Most times IT students would be asked to work overtime even without any incentive attached to it and students have no option but to comply every given instruction.

3. Finance

Stipends given to me during my industrial training programme is nothing to write home about. The stipend was so little that it could not even cover up for my daily transportation fair not to even mention my feeding fee; therefore, making me spent more from my personal savings. Despite the fact that the stipend was little, it was delayed. Most students ended their programme without receiving their complete stipend due to late payment from firm and we are also asked to pay for the practical we are going to conduct which makes student loose interest in participating.

4. Inaccessible Machines

In FRCN, industrial training students were not opportune to access most of the automated analyzers because they are not available. Instead, we were being told to make research of such machine which does not assist us in learning better going with the saying “practice makes

perfect” and not “plain research makes one perfect”. One of the objectives of SIWES is to expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment’s and machineries that may not be available in their universities, thus, the above stated objective of SIWES is not been fulfilled completely.

The difficulties encountered during the programme among others include;

- Inadequate monitoring of students on industrial training;
- Lack of cooperation and support from organization;
- Delay in release of fund for supervision and student’s industrial training allowances;
- Student’s reports were not corrected.

4.2 Summary of Attachment Activities

The gains of this exercise are immense; that it was worth the while is grossly an understatement. Being accorded another opportunity in life to be exposed to the rudiments of work places outside the class room teaching is an experience of a life time.

Furthermore, the exposure to practical tools, and working features had engendered better understanding of lessons thought in the class room and charted a course for career development in food science.

4.3.0 General Appraisal

4.3.1 Suggestion for Improvement & Recommendations of the Scheme ways of Improving the Programme

SIWES programme can be improved by the various actors in the programme which include the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN), Industrial Training Fund (ITF), Supervisory Agencies (NUC, NCCE, and NBTE), the Institutions, and the Employers.

A. The Federal Government of Nigeria

- The Federal Government should make it mandatory to all ministries, companies, and other organization to offer placement and as well as accept students for industrial attachment.
- The Federal Government should increase the fund being provided for the SIWES programme and other educational programmes in general for effective and productive implementation of the scheme.

B. The Industrial Training Fund (ITF)

- The Industrial Training Fund should provide a strong insurance policy covered for students on SIWES programme.
- The ITF should provide logistic and material necessary for the effective administration of the scheme.
- The ITF should formulate policies and guidelines for SIWES programme for enhancement to all SIWES participating bodies, institutions and companies involved in the scheme.
- The ITF should provide information on companies for the attachment and help in the placement of students.

C. The Supervisory Agency

- The supervisory agency should liaise with the Industrial Training Fund to ensure the implementation of all federal government policies on the scheme.
- The supervisory agency should ensure adequate funding of the SIWES unit in all the institutions for effective administration of the scheme.
- The supervisory agency should research into the development of the scheme in line with advances in technological development.
- The supervisory agency should develop, monitor and review job specification in collaboration with the institution toward the maintenance of the National Minimum Academic Standard for the entire programme approved for SIWES.

D. The Institution

- The Institution should help identify placement opportunities for student attachment with employers.
- The Institution should ensure regular visitation of their students on industrial training to monitor their welfare and improvement status.
- The Institution should have adequate information on some of the challenges facing the firm and the student; it should be noted and treated immediately.

- The Institution should ensure payment of student's allowances and other outstanding financial challenges.

E. The Employer

- The Employers should accept students for industrial training attachment.
- The Employer should allow the students to have access to some of their useful equipment and other useful facilities.
- The Employer should provide welfare services like drugs and other medication and show good hospitality to students.

4.4 Advice for Future Participants

I strongly recommend that future participants should bear the following in mind;

- The student should be focused to avoid disputing the reputation of the institution in their place of industrial attachment and they should also bear in mind the objective of the scheme and show commitment, diligence and honesty.
- The student should obey and adhere strictly to all rules and regulations of the company; they should respect the industrial based supervisors as well as other staffs of the company because the moral standard of the student is also evaluated.
- The student should avoid change of placement without seeking permission from the institutional based supervisor, the employer and the industrial training fund.
- The student should handle the equipment if the firm with great care and they should take pride in protecting the interest of the company throughout the period of industrial attachment.

4.5 Advice for the SIWES managers

- The SIWES managers should give attention to student welfare on industrial training and the students allowance should be increased as a result as high cost of living in our society.
- Technologists from various departments or program should be involved in the drafting of time table for students on IT to ensure that students are always sent into areas where activities that will result in learning experience are taking place.

CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Recommendation

- Tertiary institutions need to comply with the standards set for proper implementations of SIWES to enable students derive the greatest benefits from participation in the scheme.
- Tertiary institutions need to provide adequate logistics (mobility, internet service etc.) and adequate funding to make their SIWES units functional.
- Students should be well prepared through meaningful orientation programmes by institutions before embarking on SIWES. A book, such as the “Guide to successful participation in SIWES” would be useful in achieving the purpose if read before, during and after SIWES by participants.
- Quality assurance of SIWES, through adequate supervision of participants by the relevant stakeholders (institutions, employers and ITF) would ensure that the scheme meets its objectives vis-à-vis the principles of cooperative education or work-integrated learning.

5.2 Conclusion

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) plays a significant role in human resource development, it helps students develop new skills and enlightens them of what the present society holds for them after graduation and helps them adapt accordingly. As a result of the programme, I am now more confident to build my future. My four (4) months industrial attachment with Federal Radio Cooperation of Nigeria (FRCN) has been one of the most interesting, productive and instructive experience in my life. Through this training, I have gained new insight and more comprehensive understanding about the real industrial working condition and practice; it has also improved my soft and functional skills. All these valuable experience and knowledge that I have gained were not only acquired through the direct involvement in task but also through other aspect of training such as work observation, interaction with colleges, superior and other people related to the field.