

OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An Investigation into the Efficiency of Work Integrated Learning for the Bachelor of Communication at the Namibia University of Science and Technology

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Overview

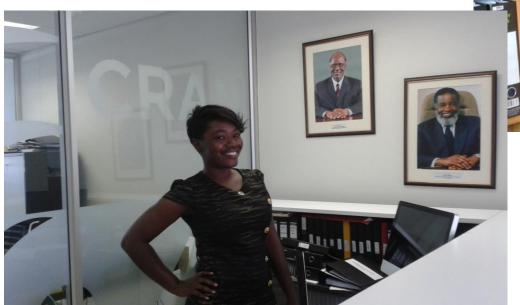
- Introduction and background
- Limitations
- Literature Review
- Overview of Investigation
- Organization of WIL
- Stakeholders
- Industry visits
- Analysis and discussion (quantitative, qualitative)
- Conclusion



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Keywords

- Work integrated learning
- Cooperative education
- Internship
- Applied learning (learning by doing)





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Introduction and background

- ▶ Bachelor of Communication was developed 17 years after independence from 2007 to 2008 and implemented in 2009 (Polytechnic of Namibia).
- Evaluation sharing knowledge
- One-semester Work Integrated Learning course (final year)
- ▶ 2011 Implementation
- 2011 2016: 258 enrollments for WIL
- ► Challenges (introductory sessions, finding placement, student commitment)
- ► The study intends to take toll and investigate the efficiency and success of this course.



Limitations

- ▶ Bachelor of Communication programme at PoN, 2001 2016.
- ► Total research population: 258
- Organisation of WIL for BACO students, Course documents, provided by the institution, stakeholder roles and workload of the academic supervisor.
- Industry supervisor feedback
- enrolment numbers
- pass/failure rates,
- male/female ratio,
- enrolment modes and
- age groups of the enrolled students.

- **Exclusion** of this study:
- Investigation into whether the students were employed at the same organisation at the time of the internship
- Employment after completing WIL or the BACO programme.
- Reasons why students did not successfully complete the course.





WIL documents



Students and supervisors roles



Organization of the course (WIL Guide)

Investigation



WIL schedule



Observation during visits



Quantitative data: enrolment, pass/failure rates, male/female ratio, etc.



Literature review

- ▶ Work integrated learning, experiential learning, co-operative education
- ► Terminology: WIL includes **increasing diversity in methodologies** and approaches to vocational education, used globally (Reeders, 2000)
- Literature review includes studies from South Africa, U.K., Australia, Canada, U.S., Germany
- ➤ Canadian study showed that WIL boosts students' confidence regarding problem-solving skills, positive views regarding future employment, specific skills, influence on self-esteem and self-efficacy, higher levels of confidence; but lower levels of procrastination (Drysdalea & McBeath, 2012).



Literature review cont'd

- ▶ Undergraduate curricula, part of a holistic strategy in education in order to produce graduate ready for the working world.
- Importance of **involvement of all stakeholders** educational institution, industry supervisor and student (Barkhuizen and Schutte, 2014; Edgar, 2012; Groenewald 2004)
- Workplace assessment not done in all countries; Germany and other central European countries - organizations take WIL up as their social responsibility (Nicolaides, 2014)
- **Southern African context** educational institutions have the responsibility to prepare student for work readiness (Nicolaides, 2014)



Literature review cont'd

- ► WIL/co-operative learning should be **structured educational strategy**; should **encourage scaffolding of learning** in an environment that fosters creative work experience in the field related to a student's career (Cates and Jones, 1999)
- Concept of excellence should be applied student 'not to be regarded as cheap, free labour'; emphasis to be on skills and knowledge relating to the industry; integration of competence building to gain competitive advantage (Nicolaides, 2014)
- Widely assumed to boost employability skill outcomes in undergraduate programmes (Wilton, 2012)
- Skills include: teamwork, communication, self-management, critical thinking and problem-solving (Australian Association of Graduate Employers, 2013; Confederation of British Industry, 2011; Coll and Zedwaard, 2006); as well as time-management, multi-tasking, and working autonomously (Jackson, 2010)



Literature review cont'd

- Recurring themes in the literature:
- Skills and competencies, realistic experiences
- Drivers of WIL, structured approach
- Stakeholder involvement and communication

(Nicolaides, 2014; Barkhuisen and Schutte, 2014; Purdie et al., 2013)



Analysis and Discussion Overview

Organization of Work-integrated learning

- Course documents
- Stakeholders and industry visits
- Engagement of academic supervisor
- Enrolment and pass rates
- Enrolment male/female ratio
- Enrolment according to study mode
- Pass rates according to study mode
- Age groups and enrollment
- Age groups and pass rates







How is WIL For Bachelor of Communication organized?



1ST FEBRUARY OF EACH YEAR(FLEXIBLE STARTING TIME)



600 HOURS (40-HOUR WEEK, TOTAL NUMBER OF 15 WEEKS,



80% ATTENDANCE RULE APPLIES



ATTENDANCE AND ACTIVITY RECORD



WEEKLY REFLECTIONS



2 REFLECTION ESSAYS



COLLECT WORK DOCUMENTS



PORTFOLIO







Challenges

- Finding placements
- Understanding the need for communication practitioners
- Lack of Communication/PR departments/sections in certain organizations
- ► Transition classroom to workplace
- Administration
- Geographical distances
- Availability of transport for visits



Course documents

- ► WIL Guide
- guidelines for student and industry supervisor,
- templates of attendance sheet
- activity sheet,
- supervisor's reports,
- marking scheme
- ► WIL Schedule

list of requirements and due dates for the semester

Contract



WIL Guide

- Description
- Syllabus and learning outcomes
- Internship placement
- The role of NUST
- The role of the host organization
- The role of the ac.
 Supervisor

- Assessment
- Attendance sheets, Activity and Reflection sheets (10%)
- 2 reflective essays (10%)
- 2 supervisor's reports (30%)
- Portfolio (50%)
- Forms



WIL Schedule and Contract

WIL Schedule

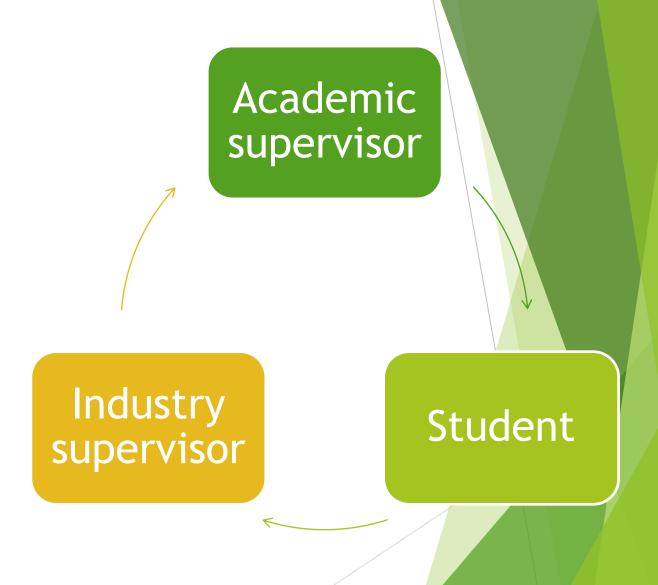
- Preparation and approval dates (year before)
- Orientation session (November)
- Due dates and Visits during the semester
- Submissions/visits are signed by academic supervisor for record purposes

Contract

- between organization and NUST



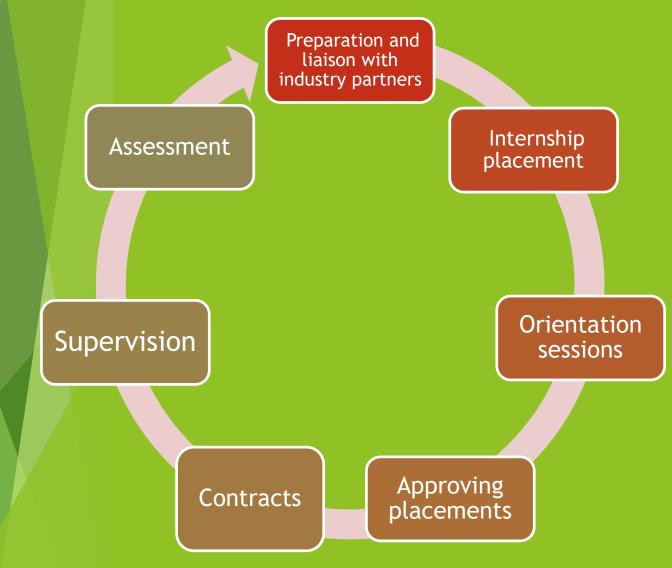
Stakeholder roles and communication



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Engagement of academic supervisor - ALL YEAR ROUND





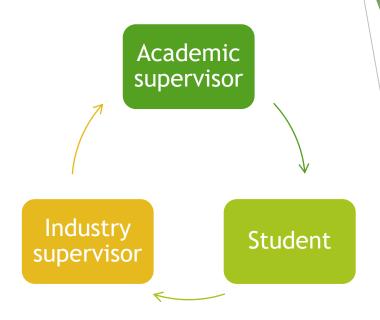
Industry visits

Purpose

- encourage successful completion,
- deal with challenges,
- Intervention

Nature

- industry supervisor, student and academic supervisor
- monitor the progress of the student
- student to present work done evidence
- opportunity for questions, clarifications and concerns
- Should challenges and difficulties arise they can be dealt with during such visits to ensure smooth and successful continuation of the internship, or, if inevitable/unavoidable, a new internship place be recommended.





Feedback from industry supervisors

- Positive comments
- positive attitude of students
- willingness to learn
- preparedness
- Organization
- Punctuality

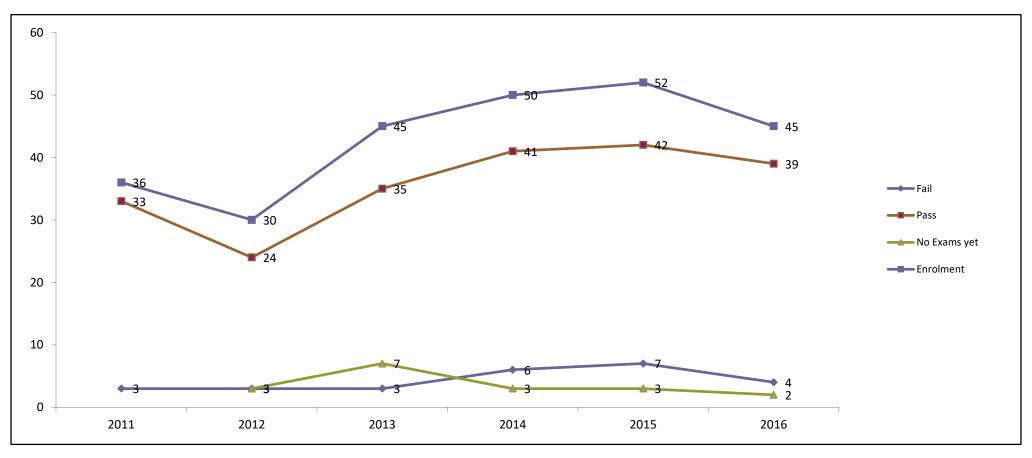
- Areas of improvement
- Language skills
- Taking initiative
- Suggestions
- Communication and management of websites and social media



Enrolment and pass rates

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Total
								%
Enrolment	36	30	45	50	52	45	258	100%
numbers								
Pass	33	24	35	41	42	39	214	83%
Fail	3	3	3	6	7	4	26	10%
No exam	-	3	7	3	3	2	18	7 %
yet								

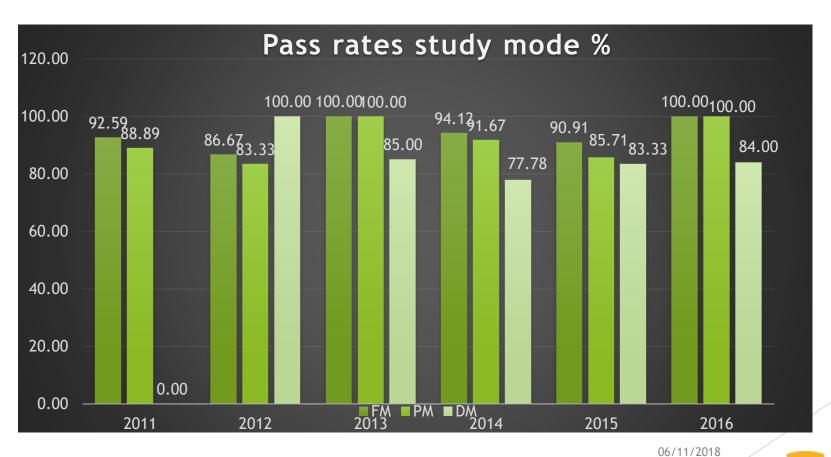
Enrollment and pass rates



Enrolment male/female ratio

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total	Total %	
Male/female	12:24	12:18	17:28	17:33	16:36	16:29	90:168	35%:65%	100%
ratio									
Pass	12:21	10:14	9:26	13:28	11:31	14:25	69:145	83%	
Fail/no	0:3	-	8:2	4:5	5:5	2:4	19:16	17%	
exam									

Study mode and pass rates



Age groups and pass rates

Age groups	2011 P:F	2012 P:F	2013 P:F	2014 P:F	2015 P:F	2016 P:F	Total per age group	
18 - 20	-	-	3:2	4:0	10:3	-	17:5	
21 - 25	<mark>16:1</mark>	<mark>8:2</mark>	<mark>17:2</mark>	<mark>16:5</mark>	<mark>12:1</mark>	<mark>22<u>:0</u></mark>	<mark>91:11</mark>	
26 - 30	8:0	4:2	9:2	6:1	8:3	6 <u>:</u> 2	41:10	
31 - 35	4:0	7:0	3:1	8:3	7:0	6:2	35:6	
36 - 40	3:0	3:2	2:1	6:0	3:3	2:1	19:7	
41 - 45	0:1	1:0	1:1	-	1:0	2:1	5:3	
46 +	2:1	1:0	-	1:0	1:0	1:0	6:1	
Total P:F	33:3	24:6	35:9	41:9	42:10	<u>39:6</u>	214:43	
Total	36	30	44	50	52	45	257	

Learning outcomes

- Planning and organizing
- Sharpen speaking and writing skills
- Gaining confidence in spoken and written communication in the working environment
- ► Time management, punctuality
- Meeting deadlines
- ► Taking improvement comments
- Reflecting on one's own learning
- Monitoring one's learning progress
- Exposure to a variety of workplace scenarios



Conclusion and recommendation

It can be concluded that WIL for Bachelor of Communication is successful as it ensures the following:

- ▶ **WIL preparation** (orientation session, industry partner list, documents).
- Guidance in writing (for the student and industry supervisor).
- ► **Guidance and advice** are provided throughout the semester by the university (academic supervisor).
- Activities pertaining to the Communication Degree in the organization as well as the academic programme.
- High pass rates
- Students obtain adequate exposure to the work place environment.
- Students feel they have the optimum learning experience possible (sometimes beyond their expectations).
- Industry supervisors appreciation of the Bachelor of Communication programme and prefer to provide internships to NUST students.
- It can further be stated that the minimal failure rate can be attributed to **the continuous improvement** of the WIL course and **excellent relationships with the industry partners**.





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