

A REPORT ON
STUDENTS INDUSTRIES WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME [SIWES]
UNDERTAKEN AT



SOBI 101.9 FM ILORIN
WALI-SUM HOUSE, SOBI HILL, OFF SHAO ROAD, SOBI ILORIN

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) report to Almighty

God for his power and grace towards the completion of the SIWES programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My acknowledgement goes to Almighty God, my parent, my friends, Kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin and my supervisor at Sobi 101.9 FM.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This is an industrial attachment report for the students' industrial work experience (SIWES) programme carried out at Sobi 101.9 FM Ilorin Kwara state within the period of three months from August – November, 2024.

The report comprises the background of SIWES, the description of the organization, its aims and objectives, the experience gained as an industrial training student and the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

It has a total of 5 chapters with sub-chapter. It also has the preliminary pages, such as the title page, report overview and table of contents and recommendations on the improvement of scheme.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme is a programme designed by many tertiary institutions to accustom students with the practical knowledge of their profession. It enhances the knowledge of students by giving the student an opportunity to witness practically what has been taught theoretically in the class. It also helps the student to acquire current knowledge of what the field is all about, getting familiar with newly invented technologies. The future aspect of it is the foreknowledge of what should be expected when he/she begins to practice the profession. The SIWES programme is very significant, going to the field brings to sight whose visualized machine part, tools etc. It makes real the processes involved in repair of various parts, maintenance and a lot more.

Also, it provides the students an opportunity to learn inter and intra-personal relationship, office organization and administration, identification of equipment and as well inculcate working discipline in students among other opportunities. This report encompasses some of the experience I was able to acquire in my period of attachment.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF SIWES

The programme (SIWES) came to existence through establishment of the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) under degree 47 of 1971 in bid to boost professionalism in the construction industry. The fund in its policy statement No. 1 published in 1973 inserted a clause dealing with the issue of practical skill. The fund will seek to look out co-operative machinery with industry, where students in institutions of higher learning may rewrite industrial training or mid-career attachment by contribution to the allowance payable to the students.

SIWES is therefore a skill training programme designed to expose and prepare students of the universities, polytechnics and colleges of education to practical work on site, this scheme is for students of engineering and technology including environmental, technical and business studies. Of recent, students in the medical field are also made to undertake this programme for higher learning in Nigeria.

However, in 1979, ITF withdrew the funding enjoyed by polytechnics and colleges of education, technical and went ahead to notify all universities that it would withdraw the funding of SIWES as from January 1980. In view of this, the National University Commission took up the responsibility of funding the programme for engineering and technology students in Nigeria Universities, while the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) assumed financial responsibilities for the programmes in the Polytechnics and Colleges of Education.

The administration of the programme was still a Herculean task and was not without a myriad of operational problem so the Federal Government agreed on the funding of the scheme in 1985. In 1985, ITF assumed the administration of SIWES programme and these are some of the parastatals of government that are involved in the management of SIWES programme; the Federal Government, Industrial Training Fund (ITF), institutions of higher learning, employers of students and coordinating agencies, the National University Commission (NUC), the National Board of Technical Education (NBTE) and the National Council for Colleges of Education (NCCE).

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

- i. To bridge the identified gap in the practice of engineering and technology in tertiary institution.
- ii. Prepare an avenue for students in institution of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.
- iii. Prepare students for post-graduation work situation iv. Expose students to work method and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in educational institution.
- v. Provide opportunity for student to apply their knowledge in real work situations thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice.

CHAPTER TWO

DISCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTACHMENT

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT.

Sobi 101.9 FM Ilorin is an indigenous radio station, based in Ilorin, the capital city of Kwara State, in the North Central region of Nigeria.

Its ownership/management structure is a purely Nigerian affair. Our contents are Pan-Nigerian, with a Corporate Content Direction (CCD) being “Engendering Social Rebirth among the Youths”.

It was established in July 2010; and between that time and now, it has won many awards, such as the Nigeria Media Nite-Out – 2019 and 2021; YOMAFI Best Radio Station of the year, 2018.

We are the most listened-to radio station in our areas of coverage, with Kwara State and its environs being our primary area. We parade some of the most captivating contents to our teeming audience, in both English and indigenous languages (Yoruba, Hausa, Fulfude, Nupe and Batonu). We are the only radio station doing that in our geopolitical region.

We have the most popular Sports programs – Sports Base and Sports Vibes (English); Lori Papa, L’agbo Soccer and Şe ó lè S’otẹ (Yoruba) among other flagship sociopolitical programs, like Ọrò-Ìlú (Multilingual); Perspectives, Home Front (English) among others. We also have youths-captivating programs like “Campus Gist”; Children Half hours and a host of other box office programs.

With all these, we believe, we are advertisers’ delight, and ideal partner that gives value for money.

2.2 OBJECTIVES AND CORE VALUE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

The core value of the establishment is to give the news impartially, without fear of favor.

The objectives and core of Sobi 101.9 FM is as follow

- impartially means reporting, editing, and delivering the news honestly, fairly, objectively, and without personal opinion or bias.
- Credibility is the greatest assets of any news medium and impartiality is the greatest source of credulity.
- To provide the cover the news organization must not just cover the news, but uncover it. It must follow the story whenever it leads, regardless of any pre-conceived ideas on what might be most news worthy.

2.4 THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT; A chief engineering is responsible for keeping the studio and transmission equipment operating large corporate owned broadcast stations have turned to sub contracted engineering services to both keep older studio operating as well as remodeling existing studios and /or building brand new state of the art studio facilities and transmit to plants.

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT; This department is responsible of keeping the station in the eyes of their target demographic audience, be it with visual advertisement on the television, in print or in modern times via social media, besides typing visual ads many situations give away premium at remote broadcast such as hats, tee shirt e.t.c in the hope that listeners will wear these and provide an avenue of free advertising for the station.

PROGRAMMING DEPARTMENT: this encompasses everything from the program, music director and “on air” personalities everything from which songs are on or aren’t played when they should appear on the air as well as special features such as motorists, traffic reports, brokered and syndicated programming. The way the station is presented on the air is often controlled by program to keep the air personalities from running among in addition to providing a uniform presentation.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT: They should provide a firmable, and result oriented media campaign in various product and services. The marketing department is into advertising broadcasting and promotional activities for and commercial items to boost acceptance patronage in the market.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT: This department is responsible for the general administration of the entire establishment. The department is in charge of certain very important duties such as planning, organization and staffing, Thus, the department basically looks after the general administrative work pertaining to news. It should supplement, but not replace all other methods whenever it is proper and convenient, use the telephone, but do not be afraid to engage in a little leg work.

RESEARCH: is nothing more than digging out information from file and reference works. Research is used to verify and amplify facts a news stories and to give deputy to feature stories and magazine articles.

INTERVIEWS: interviews are as varied as the people who grant them, the journalists who conduct them and the news that suggests them. Rarely are interview so mechanical that they can be reduced to standard formulated or categories several types however, deserve special attention because they are the one that occur most frequently. They are as follow:

New interview: The news interview is based on “hard news” some event or development of current and immediate interests suppose you are a journalist assigned to the staff of command as Naval Air Force, US Atlantic Fleet (COMMAVAT REAT), and a new super carrier will be assigned to the Atlantic fleet, and you are assigned to write the story. The original news announcement released by the ship ward or naval authorizes would most likely contain only the broad, straight facts cost size and contribution details in any interview, try to speak to the best authority available. Do not settle for the supply clerk if the information you need should come from the company.

Telephone interview: The telephone interview, a modified version of the interview has a number of obvious advantages and at the same time, it was several limitations that challenge resourceful journalist ingenuity and clear thinking and sometime needed to locate a news source when a big story break. The power of persuasion is necessary to elicit information from a regulate person who can easily hang up the receiver and a syrapathetic telephone voice is important when you are talking to a family where tragedy has struck.

WRITING OF NEWS

The following are procedures on how to write and make a good news story:

- i. Choose a recent news worthy event or topic
- ii. Conduct timely, in person interview with witness
- iii. Establish the “four main Us”
- iv. Construct your place insect quotations
- v. Research additional facts and figures

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 ACTUAL WORK DONE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED

OUTLINE OF WORK DONE DURING MY SIWES PROGRAMME AT SOBI FM

This chapter consists breakdown of work done and some theoretical aspects of my training.

News

In the context of a radio station, news refers to the information that is broadcast to listeners, typically through newscasts or other programs. This information includes local, national, or international news, as well as weather, sports, and other types of information. News is typically produced and presented by journalists and other media professionals, and it can be presented in a variety of formats, including live reports, pre-recorded segments, and interviews.

News is prepared and written in inverted pyramids style which implies that important details comes to the head/top of the news followed by less important ones. It brings key insights to the news in the first few paragraphs then leave the breakdown to the ending.

It's essential to notes that News in Broadcasts is different from News in print, at the same time News on Radio is different from News on Television, Television as medium outlet has a unique feature which combines values in print, and cheat radio to extent that it provides both audio and visual information for viewers, also Television provides headlines as written to be viewed and read by the audience.

News on Television appeals to viewers' senses of sight and hearing in that case as news content is presented it's presented along with other features.

However, pictures are selected, pictures that tells much about the topic as they say "seeing is believing" as Television News reporter or editor you must provide, select and edit pictures that will better explain the news story to the viewers.

Another thing is track-up as a reporter or journalist for Television broadcasting, you have to provide track-up. This is referred to reality which would explain and rate the credibility of the news story, in lieu of this evidence must be provided as a track-up for News stories.

News Headlines

News headlines are the short summaries of news stories that are used to grab the reader's attention and give them a quick overview of the story. Headlines are often displayed in large, bold font and are meant to be eye-catching. In print media, headlines are usually placed above the story they refer to, while in online media, they are often placed at the top of the page, with a link to the full story. Headlines are usually written by journalists or editors, and they often use clever wordplay or puns to make them more attention-grabbing.

Tips to construct a good News Headline

There are a few key elements to consider when writing a news headline:

1. It should be clear and concise, getting straight to the point of the story
2. It should be catchy and eye-catching, using wordplay or alliteration to grab the reader's attention.
3. It should be accurate and factual, reflecting the content of the story and not over-sensationalizing it.
4. It should follow the style guidelines of the publication it's being written for.

Above are few tips to help in constructing an acceptable News headline.

Cut-line

In radio, a cut line is a brief, one-sentence description that is used to introduce a news story By the presenter as the author of the story. The cut line is typically spoken by the anchor or newsreader and appears on screen in a small graphic.

News headline casting

When casting news headlines on television, the most important thing is to keep them short and to the point. Television viewers have a very short attention span, so it's important to get to the point quickly. In addition, it's important to use clear and concise language that is easy to understand. Television news headlines should also be visually appealing, using bold and eye-catching graphics. And finally, they should be relevant and timely, covering the most important stories of the day. Do you think those are the most important elements of television news headlines?

I learned how news is being written as well as how it is being presented/casted including how pictures for a story is being prepared and tuned in for inserts. And before I left I had been able to do all that.

Byline

What is a byline?

A byline is the name of the author or journalist who wrote a particular story. In print media, the byline is usually located at the top of the article, below the headline. But In broadcast media, the byline is usually spoken by the anchor or newsreader when introducing the story. It is also displayed on the screen usually at the bottom. Byline is important because it gives the reader or viewer an idea of who wrote the story and what their credentials are. It can also help build trust and credibility for the media outlet.

Through this means I took part in many programs at the media house, which includes 'OTUN

ARA' 'IMO LOLAYE' and many more.

News Commentary

In television news, commentary refers to the analysis and interpretation of current events by experts or commentators. This can take the form of interviews, panel discussions, or monologues by hosts or commentators. Commentary is used to provide context and analysis to the news, helping viewers to understand the significance of the events being reported. It can also provide a platform for different perspectives and opinions on the news. In some stations it is done after news headlines depending on the news bulletin. This will drive us to the next topic:

News bulletins

News Bulletins

A television news bulletin is a short segment that provides viewers with the latest news headlines and updates. It usually lasts for a few minutes and is broadcast throughout the day or evening. The news bulletin is typically made up of a mix of pre-recorded video clips, live video reports, and voiceovers from the news anchor. The goal of the news bulletin is to keep viewers informed about the most important stories of the day.

NTBB (NOT TO BE BROADCAST)

In television, "not to be broadcast" (NTBB) is a term used to describe content that is not suitable for airing on television. This content may be too violent, obscene, or controversial for television viewers. It may also be advertising or promotional material that does not meet the standards set by the station. Content that is marked NTBB is typically removed from the broadcast schedule and is not aired on television.

There are several words and phrases that are marked NTBB on television. Some of the most common NTBB words include: sex, nudity, violence, graphic, disturbing, explicit, commercial, illegal, and offensive. There are also certain phrases that are often marked NTBB, such as "for mature audiences only," "adult content," and "restricted content." When these words or phrases are used, they are typically accompanied by a warning message that tells viewers that the content is not suitable for all audiences.

Radio programming can be divided into several categories, including news, sports, entertainment, and educational programming. News programs provide up-to-date information on current events, while sports programs offer coverage of sporting events and related stories. Entertainment programming includes a wide range of options, from sitcoms and dramas to talk shows and reality television. Educational programming, such as documentaries and educational shows, aims to teach viewers about a variety of topics.

TYPES OF PROGRAMS IN BROADCAST MEDIA

News programs: they are typically broadcast at specific times of the day, such as morning, evening, and late-night news. News programs cover a wide range of topics, including local, national, and international events. They often include on-site reporting and interviews with experts and people involved in the news.

- Weather reports are usually part of news broadcasts, and may be presented by a meteorologist.

- Talk shows are often a part of news programming, and may cover a variety of topics.

Sports programming: is typically devoted to live or pre-recorded coverage of sporting events. This can include major sports leagues, such as the NFL, NBA, and MLB, as well as college and high school sports. Sports programming may also include analysis and commentary by experts and former athletes.

Entertainment programming: is a huge part of television, and includes many different genres. Dramas include shows such as soap operas, legal and medical dramas, and primetime dramas. Comedies include sitcoms, sketch comedy shows, and stand-up comedy specials.

Reality shows are a popular genre, and can include competition shows, makeover shows, and dating shows.

Educational programming covers a wide range of topics, from science and nature to history and cooking.

Documentary programming: Documentaries are typically factual, non-fiction programs that explore a variety of topics, such as history, science, and nature. They can be presented as feature-length films or as series, and may be created for television or theatrical release.

Documentaries often include interviews with experts and archival footage.

RADIO STUDIO

RADIO stations typically have a few different types of studios, including:

- Control rooms: Control rooms are used to direct and coordinate the various elements of a television program. They typically contain a video switcher, audio mixing console, and other equipment needed to produce and broadcast a show.

- Production studios: Production studios are used for creating a variety of different types of programming, such as News Casting, talk shows, and other entertainment programs.

RADIO MEDIA EQUIPMENT

Video Switcher: A video switcher is a device that allows the director to switch between different video sources. For example, if a television show is using three cameras to capture different angles, the director can use the video switcher to switch between those different shots. The video switcher also allows for the insertion of graphics and other effects.

The audio mixing console: This is a device that allows the audio engineer to control the levels

of different audio sources. For example, the engineer can control the levels of the microphones, background music, and other audio elements. In a television broadcast, the audio mixing console is crucial for ensuring that the audio is clear and balanced.

Masters control unit: This is the device that takes the various video and audio signals and combines them into a single broadcast signal. This signal is then sent out to viewers via cable, satellite, or other means. The master control unit also controls the timing of the broadcast, ensuring that everything is broadcast at the correct time.

Teleprompter: A teleprompter is a device that displays the script for the anchors or reporters to read from. The teleprompter is typically positioned just below the camera lens, so that it's easy for the on-air talent to read without looking away from the camera.

The video server: A video server is a device that stores video content and makes it available for broadcast. Video servers can be used to store pre-recorded content, such as news clips or commercials, or they can be used to store live video from a camera. Video servers allow for quick and easy access to content, making them an essential part of the broadcast process.

Vision mixer: The vision mixer, also called a vision switcher, is a device that allows the director to switch between different video sources. It can be used to switch between live cameras, pre-recorded content, and graphics. It also allows the director to add effects, such as wipes and fades, to the video.

The video router: The video router is a device that routes video signals from different sources to different destinations. It allows for the easy connection of different video sources, such as cameras, computers, and VTRs, to the broadcast system. The video router is a key part of the broadcast infrastructure, allowing for the distribution of video content throughout the facility.

The Camera: The camera is the device that captures the images that are used in television production. There are many different types of cameras, including studio cameras, ENG (electronic news gathering) cameras, and robotic cameras. Each type of camera has its own specific features and capabilities, and they all play a role in creating the finished product.

Antennas: are devices that receive and transmit radio frequency (RF) signals. Television stations use antennas to receive off-air signals from other stations, and to broadcast their own signals to viewers. Antennas come in many different shapes and sizes, and their design and placement are important for ensuring a strong signal.

Signal processing equipment: it includes devices that process, modify, and enhance the quality of the video and audio signals. This includes things like amplifiers, equalizers, and compressors. These devices ensure that the signals are of the highest quality possible, and that they meet the technical standards for broadcast.

Encoders convert the video and audio signals into a digital format that can be broadcast or stored on a digital video recorder (DVR). This allows for the transmission of high-quality video and audio over a variety of different networks, including cable, satellite, and over-the-air broadcast. Encoders are essential for ensuring that the video and audio signals are of the highest quality and can be received by viewers.

Some sources of information

Vox pop: vox pop is short for vox populi, which means "voice of the people" in Latin. It refers to a style of interviewing that involves asking questions to members of the general public about a particular topic. The goal of vox pop is to get a variety of perspectives and opinions on a topic, and to allow the public to share their thoughts and experiences. Vox pop is often used by television news programs and documentaries.

How to conduct Vox pop to conduct a successful vox pop, it's important to first have a clear idea of the topic you want to explore. Then, you need to choose a location where you're likely to find people who are willing to participate. Once you find a participant, it's important to ask them open-ended questions and allow them to speak freely. You should also try to be engaging and make the participant feel comfortable, so they're more likely to share their honest thoughts. It's also important to record the interview and, if possible, get the participant's permission to use their words in your work.

Interview: An interview is a conversation between a journalist and a person or group of people, in which the journalist asks questions and the interviewee answers. The goal of an interview is to gather information and insights from the interviewee, and to present them to the audience in an engaging and informative way. Interviews can be conducted in person, over the phone, or online. There are several types of interviews, including news interviews, celebrity interviews, and in-depth interviews.

Audio Elements

Jingle: A jingle is a short, catchy song or tune that is used to promote a product or brand. Jingles are often used in commercials and can be incredibly effective in getting a brand's message across. They are designed to be memorable and easy to remember, and often use repetition and rhyming to make them stick in the listener's mind.

Voice over: A voice-over is a piece of audio that is played over other footage, such as a video or a film. Voice-overs are often used to narrate the action or provide additional information. They can be used to add context, provide information that is not shown on screen, or simply to create a more immersive experience for the viewer. Voice-overs can be done by professional voice actors, but they can also be done by the people featured in the footage, such as in

documentaries or interviews.

Voice-overs are used in many different types of television programs. In documentaries, voice-overs are often used to narrate the action and provide context for the viewer. In news and sports broadcasts, voice-overs are used to provide additional information and analysis. In scripted television shows, voice-overs are sometimes used to provide the thoughts and inner monologue of the characters. In reality television, voice-overs are often used to provide commentary from the show's producers or from the participants themselves.

Types of RADIO Presenter

News caster

A news caster is a presenter who presents the news on a radio program. They may work for a local, national, or international news organization. News casters typically read from a teleprompter or script, and they may also conduct interviews and report live from the scene of breaking news.

Anchor

An anchor is a type of television presenter who hosts a news or talk show. They are typically the main host of the show and are responsible for introducing guests, leading discussions, and providing analysis. They may also have a role in reporting the news, conducting interviews, and introducing special segments.

Program Producer

A program producer is a television professional who oversees the creation and production of a television program. They are responsible for everything from the initial concept and pitch to the writing, editing, and shooting of the program. They may also be responsible for the budget, scheduling, and overall creative direction of the show.

Editor

An editor in television is a person who is responsible for assembling and cutting footage together to create a cohesive and engaging story. They work closely with the producer and director to ensure that the final product meets the creative vision for the program. They use a variety of techniques, such as cutting, splicing, and sound mixing, to create a polished and professional product.

A Stand Upper

A stand-upper is a type of television reporter who delivers their report from a specific location. They may be reporting from the scene of a breaking news story, or they may be conducting interviews on location. They are typically seen on the evening news, where they provide viewers with the latest information and analysis. Stand-uppers often have extensive journalism

experience and may have previously worked as a reporter or correspondent.

On-Air-Personality (OAP)

An on-air personality, or OAP, is a television presenter who appears on camera to host a show or present the news. They are often referred to as TV personalities or TV presenters. OAPs are typically charismatic and engaging, and they need to be able to think on their feet and keep the audience entertained.

On my first day at the radio station I was first given a random of the studio safety rules and regulations. I took time to pursue through, and understand the safety rules. I was also oriented on how important dress code corporate dress is to a communicator and also introduced to the management and various department in the company, after which I was shown some transmission and broadcasting machines.

3.2 SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

General safety rules and regulation when using the studio for broadcast or production.

- Learn the location of the nearest fire extinguisher
- Never enter a studio above which the “on air” light is illuminated. The studio is meant to accommodate three talent on mic.
- The studio doors must always be closed when broadcasting.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 ACTUAL WORKDONE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED

During my student industrial working experience scheme (SIWES) at Sobi 101.9 FM Ilorin, we were able to learn and gained a lot of industrial and organizational experience as goes:

- News gathering: recognize the most commonly used methods of gathering news. The four most commonly used methods in news gathering used by journalists are observation telephone conversations, research and interview.
- Observation: observation consists of your actually seeing an event to be place and the reporting what you have seen in from of a new story. The different between a good story and a poor one is often the skill of the observer skilled observes use this eyes, ear, mind, notebooks and tape recorders. They make sure they get the concrete facts, specific figures and accurate information.
- Telephone conversations: May range from full scale interviews to brief queries to verify or amplify information. But regardless of how often you use this method of news gathering, you should beep the following point in minds. Know what information you want before you dial. Keep your pencil and paper hand do not call someone and then ask that person to want while you look for writing material.
 - Speak politely indistinct well-modulated tones
 - Be cheerful and business likes
 - Avoid three-way conversation among yourself, the person on the telephone and somebody else in your office.
 - Rechecks your information by reading it back to the person who has given it to you.
 - Do not discuss classified information

Although telephone is a very useful instrument remember it is not the only and not necessary the best, method of gathering personal their selection, training, promotion, allotment of work, maintain in leave record, vision with governments general facilities and all such work that facilitate working of other department.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENT ACTIVITIES

This is a complete report of an industrial training program carried out during my SIWES at Sobi 101.9 FM Ilorin Kwara State. Activities including field work such as news writing and report differently type of interview, news editing, news alignment and so on.

The experience gained has given me a sound knowledge on media house in general which has helped prepare me for the future journalism work.

5.2 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The success of my training is undisputed, but it was not devoid of rough edges. I experienced some challenges, among these are:

- The issue of expensive transportation
- Long distance to my place of settlement.

5.3 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME

- Visiting of students during the program should be ensure by the ITF
- Student should be paid their allowance on time to ensure motivation
- Selection of placement should not be left to student polytechnic should make a means of allocating student to related companies.
- Students should be organized for establishments to acquaint then with their roles towards student on training.
- Government should participate fully in the provision of equipment in the placement centers.

5.4 CONCLUSION

My four-month industrial attachment with Diamond 88.7 fm 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 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 the task but also through other aspects of the training such as work observation, interaction with colleagues, superior and other people related to the field. It also exposes me on some certain things about marine environment, and from what I have undergone, I achieved and a sure that the industrial training programme has achieved its primary objective.