



A

TECHNICAL REPORT

**A TECHNICAL REPORT ON SIWES (STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK
EXPERIENCE SCHEME)**

BY

YUSUF ABDULBASHIT OLAITAN

ND/23/BFN/FT/0082

SUBMITTED TO

**THE DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION,
INSTITUTE OF FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
(IFMS), KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN**

2024/2025 SESSION

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the Almighty God and my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs. YUSUF for their supports and unconditional love.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the work during the three months industrial training was carried out at **Balogun gambari microfinance bank KWARA STATE** under the **SUPERVISION OF MR. ISRAEL IREM**, with the report presented to the department of Mass Communication, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Kwara State Nigeria, during the 2024/2025 Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES).

MRS. ADEBAYO A.O

Supervisor

Signature and date.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title page -----	1
Dedication -----	2
Certification -----	3
Table of content -----	4
CHAPTER ONE	
1.1 About SIWES -----	5
1.2 History and background of the Nigeria Micro Finance bank-----	6-7
CHAPTER TWO	
2.1 Introduction to the Micro finance bank-----	8-10
2.2 Instrument use in the Micro finance bank----	10-13
CHAPTER THREE	
3.1 My experience -----	14
3.2 Live programme and News Bulleting -----	14
3.3 Translation of News (English to Yoruba) -----	14
3.4 Computer System and Component -----	15
CHAPTER 4	
4.1 Challenges encountered -----	16
4.2 Conclusion -----	16
4.3 Recommendation -----	16-17

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 ABOUT SIWES

This was introduced in Nigeria by the decree No.46 of 1971 for students in institutions of Higher Learning. The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was conceived as a tool to expose the students to the practical aspect of their various disciplines which the academic environment is not in a position to offer. It is aimed at exposing the students to the outside world to experience and appreciate the deference inherent in professional practice and the theory that is imparted to them in their various institutions. The scheme is an important tool in creating a well-rounded education as it not only improves academic knowledge. It equips the students with the necessary skills and technical know-how along with human relationship and the professional ethics in his or her chosen career which in turn generates manpower development in the nation as a whole.

BACKGROUND

The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a technical programme required in partial fulfillment of the Award of National Diploma to Student in the department of Communication Technology, Mass Communication.

The Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin actively engages eligible Students on the scheme for a period of 3 months preparatory to the final session. This is the period students are expected to have full Industrial Training Experience.

SCOPE OF SIWES

SIWES as conducted by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) and their representative unit in the various institutions is designed to acquaint students in tertiary institutions in Nigeria with the necessary practical/industrial rudiments needed to corroborate their required theoretical knowledge.

The student industrial experience not only exposes students to practical knowledge of the course of study but also perfects their knowledge thereby making them competent professionals

1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NIGERIA RADIO STATION

Nigeria was introduced to radio broadcasting in 1933 with the presentation of the first Radio Distribution System (the short term was RDS) in Nigeria. The country was a British colony at the time. RDS was transmitting the signal from BBC to Lagos state. It took 6 years to increase the number of receivers to approximately two thousand. The number of RDS receivers reached about a thousand people in 1939, however, it grew to 74 thousand by 1960.

The first radio station in Nigeria was established in Ibadan in 1939.

The next station was created in Kano in 1944. This means that Ibadan station was the only one in colonial Nigeria for 5 years. And five years later, in 1949, it was suggested to create Nigerian National

Broadcasting Service (NBS) instead of RDS. This idea came to life in 1951. The NBS operated in Lagos.

The new National Broadcasting Service was a useful organization. It gave a start to several regional radio stations. They were launched in different states, including Kaduna, Jos, Enugu, Ilorin, Jos, and Maiduguri.

The Parliament decided to reorganize NBS into NBC (the new three letters meant Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation) in 1957, three years before the independence.

HISTORY OF NIGERIA MICRO FINANCE BANK

Microfinance Banks (MFBs) sector and aims to identify and address the challenges of its effective regulation and supervision. Ensuring the financial soundness of the MFB sector is regarded as a prerequisite for its further development. This report was prepared at the request of Other Financial Institutions Supervision Department (OFISD) of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to inform OFISD's efforts to develop a strategy for regulation of the MFB sector with emphasis on its consolidation. The report does not attempt to address in depth other systemic issues related to microfinance market development, such as funding constraints or gaps in financial infrastructure. While important these factors are secondary to the report's central focus on reforming and recalibrating the regulatory framework and ensuring effective supervision, which is regarded as necessary precursors to the growth of the sector. Only once these

regulatory and supervisory reforms are implemented will the MFB sector be better positioned to start to make a more significant and sustainable contribution to financial inclusion. The findings of the report are complemented with fifteen case-studies based on a representative sample of different MFB business models and origins, drawing lessons regarding the challenges faced by the sector about factors such as their business model, governance, funding, and client base. The Microfinance Policy, Regulatory and Supervisory Framework for Nigeria of 2005 established MFBs as a means of formalizing microfinance institutions (MFIs) in order to promote financial discipline and sustainability, while also providing access to financial services to the unbanked population. The framework was designed to attract new capital as well as to regularize Community Banks (CBs), which had been established since the early 1990s, mainly as conduits for directed lending. Licensed by the CBN, MFBs are allowed to solicit deposits, which are guaranteed by the Nigeria Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC).

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO NIGERIA MICRO FINANCE BANK

Microfinance Bank (MFB) is any company licensed by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) to carry on the business of providing financial services such as savings and deposits, loans, domestic funds transfer and non-financial services to microfinance clients.

What are the specific objectives of the new microfinance policy?

The specific objectives of the microfinance policy are to:

Make financial services accessible to a large segment of the potentially productive Nigerian population which would otherwise have little or no access to financial services.

Provide synergy and mainstreaming of the informal sub-sector into the national financial system.

Enhance service delivery by microfinance institutions to micro, small and medium entrepreneurs (MSMEs).

Contribute to rural transformation by mobilizing savings.

Promote linkage programme between microfinance institutions (MFIs), Deposit Money Banks (DMBs), Development Finance Institutions (DFIs), specialized Funding institutions.

Create employment opportunities and increase the productivity and household income of the economically active poor in the country, thus enhancing their standard of living.

Promote a platform for microfinance service providers to network, exchange view and share experience.

Who can establish a Microfinance Bank?

Microfinance bank can be established by individuals, groups of individuals, community development associations, private corporate entities or foreign investors.

What are the regulatory and operational framework for microfinance banks?

Microfinance banks are among the specialised banks and other financial institutions governed by the CBN's supervisory guidelines outlined in Sections 61-63 of the Banks and Other Financial Institutions Act, 2020 (BOFIA) (as amended) and Section 33(1)(b) of the CBN Act 7 of 2007. The following regulations govern the operation of Microfinance Banks in Nigeria.

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Act 2007;

Bank and Other Financial Institutions Act 2020;

Central Bank of Nigeria Guidelines for the Regulation and Supervision of Microfinance Banks in Nigeria, January 2020.

How many categories of MFB licences are available?

There are four (4) categories available to promoters based on geographical spread:

Tier 1 Unit Micro Finance Bank (with urban authorization): They are licensed to operate in banked and high-density regions, with a maximum of four (4) branches outside the main office within five (5) contiguous Local Government Areas recognized by the CBN. The minimum share capital for this type of licensing is N200,000,000 (Two Hundred Million Naira).

Tier 2 Unit Micro Finance Bank (with rural authorization): They are licensed to operate solely in rural, unbanked, or underbanked areas and may open one (1) branch outside the main headquarters within the same Local Government Area. A Tier 2 Unit Micro Finance Bank has a minimum share capital of N50,000,000 (fifty million naira).

State Microfinance Bank: This type of Microfinance Bank is permitted to operate in a single state or the Federal Capital Territory. It is permitted to open branches within the same state or FCT, subject to prior written approval from the CBN for each new branch or cash center. It may not open more than two branches in the same Local Government Area (LGA) unless it has established at least one branch or cash center in each

LGA in the State. A newly licensed State Microfinance Bank cannot begin operations with more than ten (10) branches. State microfinance banks must maintain a minimum capital of one billion naira (₦1,000,000,000).

National Microfinance Bank: This Microfinance Bank is authorized to operate in multiple states, including the Federal Capital Territory. A newly licensed National Microfinance Bank is prohibited from commencing operations with more than ten (10) branches. National microfinance banks must have a capital barrier of five billion naira (₦5,000,000,000).

What are the permissible business activities of the Microfinance Bank?

A Microfinance bank is allowed to offer the following services to its clients:

Acceptance of various types of deposits including savings, time, target and demand deposits from individuals, groups and association;

Provision of credit to its customers;

Provision of housing micro loans;

Provision of ancillary services such as capacity building on record keeping and small business management and safe custody;

Issuance of debentures to interested parties to raise funds from members of the public with the prior approval of the CBN;

Collection of money or proceeds of banking instruments on behalf of its customers including clearing of cheques through correspondent banks;

Act as agent for the provision of mobile banking, microinsurance and any other services as may be determined by the CBN from time to time, within the geographic coverage of its licence;

Appoint agents to provide financial services on its behalf in line with the CBN Agent Banking Guidelines, within the geographic coverage of its licence;

Provision of payment services such as salary, gratuity, pension for employees of the various tiers of government;

Provision of loan disbursement services for the delivery of the credit programme of government, agencies, groups and individual for poverty alleviation on non-recourse basis;

Provision of banking services to its customers such as domestic remittance of funds;

Maintenance and operation of various types of account with other banks in Nigeria;

Investment of its surplus funds in suitable money market instruments approved by the CBN;

Operation of micro leasing facilities, microfinance related hire purchase and arrangement of consortium lending;

Participate in CBN Intervention Fund and funds other sources;

Provision of microfinance related guarantees for its customers;

Financing agricultural inputs, livestock, machinery and industrial raw materials to low- income persons;

Investment in cottage industries and income generating projects for low-income persons as may be prescribed by the CBN from time to time;

Provision of professional advice to low-income persons regarding investments in small businesses;

Issuance of domestic commercial paper subject to the approval of the CBN;

Provide financial and technical assistance and training to microenterprises; and

Any other permissible activity as may be approved by the CBN from time to time.

What are the non-permissible business activities of the Microfinance Bank?

Microfinance banks are forbidden from providing the following financial services:

Foreign currency transactions, except foreign currency borrowings;

International commercial papers;

International corporate finance;

International electronic funds transfer;

Clearing house activities;

Collection of third-party cheques and other instruments for the purpose of clearing through correspondent banks;

Dealing in land for speculative purposes;

Dealing in real estate except for its use as office accommodation;

Provision of any facility for speculative purposes;

Leasing, renting, and sale/purchase of assets of any kind with related parties and/or significant shareholders (five per cent or more of the equity) of the MFB, without the prior written approval of the CBN;

Financing of any illegal activities; and

Any activity other than those permitted as stated above or as may be prescribed by the Central Bank of Nigeria from time to time.

What are the procedures and requirements for obtaining a Microfinance Bank Licence?

The application for a Micro-Finance Bank license will be made in three (3) phases, as follows:

Pre-licensing Presentation

Approval-in-Principle

Final License

Requirements for Pre-licensing Presentation

Prior to submitting a formal application for a license, promoters and investors must provide the CBN with a pre-licensing presentation on the proposed microfinance bank's business case.

Requirements for Approval-in-Principle

Before submitting an Approval-In-Principle ("AIP") application to the CBN, promoters and investors must first reserve the name of their prospective MFB with the Corporate Affairs Commission ("CAC").

A formal application for the grant of Approval-in-Principle shall be made to the Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria. The following documents must be submitted alongside the application:

Evidence of payment of non-refundable application fee to the Central Bank of Nigeria;

Evidence of capital contribution made by each shareholder;

Evidence of minimum capital deposit in line with Section 4.2.7 of this Guidelines, to be verified by the CBN;

Evidence of name reservation with the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC);

Detailed business plan or feasibility report which shall, at a minimum, include:

Objectives of the Microfinance Bank;

Justification for the application;

Ownership structure in a tabular form indicating the name of proposed investor(s), profession/business and percentage shareholdings;

Sources of funding of the proposed equity contribution for each investor;

Where the source of funding the equity contribution is a loan, such shall be a long-term facility of at least 7-year tenor and shall not be taken from the Nigerian banking system;

Organizational structure, showing functional units, responsibilities, reporting relationships and grade of heads of departments/units;

Schedule of services to be rendered;

Five-year financial projection of the proposed bank indicating expected growth, profitability and the underlying assumptions; and

Details of information technology requirements and facilities.

CHAPTER THREE

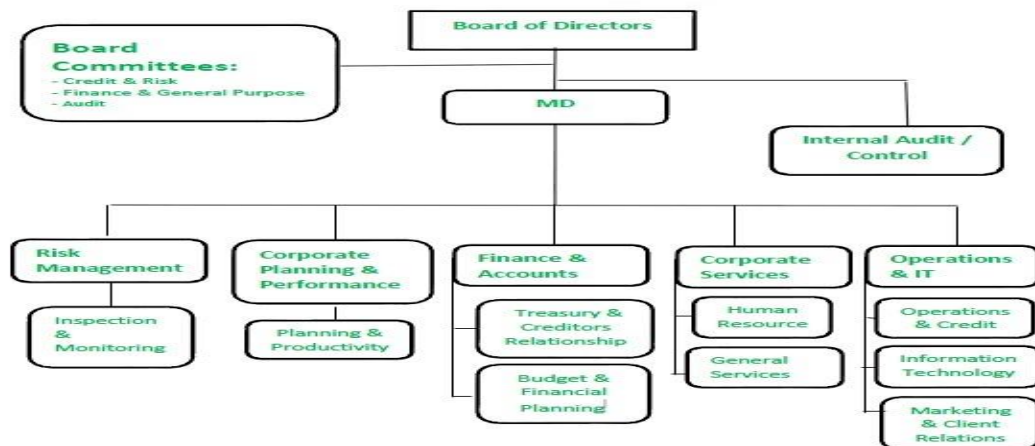
3.1 MY EXPERIENCE

Microfinance provides banking services to low-income individuals or groups who otherwise wouldn't have access to financial services with the intent to help impoverished people become self-sufficient.

Microfinance offers numerous benefits to small businesses, including access to finance, flexible repayment terms, and lower interest rates. Unlike traditional financing institutions, microfinance institutions provide loans to small businesses that would otherwise be considered too risky. They also offer financial education and business training to help small businesses manage their finances and grow.

In developing countries, Microfinance has been instrumental in alleviating poverty, providing access to finance to small businesses, and empowering women entrepreneurs. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) stimulate economic growth by providing capital to small businesses, which, in turn, create jobs and contribute to the growth of the economy.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BALOGUN FULANI MICRO FINANCE BANK IPATA MARKET ILORIN NIGERIA



CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Difficulty in finding a place for industrial training is a big problem for students on the SIWES program. There are situations whereby you will write a company's aptitude test, but because you do not know anybody within the company or that no one can speak on your behalf then you lose the placement.

Nigerian government in collaboration with SIWES should help students when it comes to securing a place for the training; or provide a policy that gives a Nigerian student right to be taken in any company he/she applied for the training. By so doing, the time wasted at home while searching for a place by the student will be minimized.

CONCLUSION

First and foremost, appreciation to the effort of any industrial base Supervisor I would also say, one of the objectives of SIWES stated earlier has a very good effect in any career as well.

The exposure under this scheme has really widened my horizon with wide exposure of experience in this field.

RECOMMENDATION

This student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) programme should be made compulsory and mandatory for all students. The student involved should be orient about benefit and essence of SIWES.

Student should be made aware of and get corrected that SIWES is not for money acquisition rather it is for knowledge, experience and practical exposure to his/her course of study for future benefits proper welfare of student should be catered for (in terms of treatment)