



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

HELD AT

**AGIDIGBO FM 88.7
OJOO EXPRESSWAY IBADAN. NIGERIA**

BY

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**SUBMITTED TO
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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the bearer has successfully completed the Student Industrial Work Experience (SIWES).

Department Cordinator

Date

SIWES Director

Date

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to the almighty God, the giver and sustainer of life, for His unconditional love and mercy granted to me throughout the period of my Industrial Training.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My acknowledgement goes to Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful and also to my parents, Mr. and Mrs.NNAJI my friends and my siblings

My special thanks to my supervisor at AGIDIGBO FM IBADAN for his job well done

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 ABOUT THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FUND (I.T.F)

In October 1971, the federal government established the Industrial Training Fund (I.T.F). In its policy statement no.1 published in 1973, a clause was inserted dealing with the issue of practical skills among the locally trained professionals in the tertiary institutions especially the Universities of Technology, Monotechnics, Polytechnics, Colleges of Education and Technical Colleges. Section 15 of the policy statement states clearly that "Great emphasis will be placed on assisting certain products of the post-secondary school system to adapt or orientate easily to their possible post graduation job environments", subsequently leading to the launch of a scheme known as the Student's Industrial work Experience Scheme(SIWES).

1.1 ABOUT SIWES

The S.I.W.E.S. was launched in 1973 by the Industrial Training Fund (I.T.F) as a programme designed to impart the undergraduate of the nation's tertiary institutions studying various professional courses with the practical methods of performing professional functions to real life situations on site, in the office or even the factory and how they apply themselves mentally, intellectually and physically in relation to what they have been taught in the classrooms theoretically. It works with the following professional bodies to function effectively across the tertiary institutions

nationwide. These are the Nigeria University Commission (N.U.C), National Board for Technical Education (N.B.T.E.) and the National Commission for Colleges of Education (N.C.C.E.). Thus, equipping the students with the necessary skills and technical knowledge to make them highly competitive and professional individuals in the Labour Market

1.2 SCOPE

The scheme as conducted by the Industrial Training Fund (I.T.F) through their representative liaison units and offices situated within the various institution and in major cities or towns in Nigeria with the necessary industrial rudiments needed to corroborate, practicalize and then actualize the required technical knowledge. The Industrial Training experience not only puts them in real life situations but also exposes their practical knowledge of the course of study, consequently perfecting this knowledge thereby producing very competent and versatile professionals.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF S.I.W.E.S

The aim of S.I.W.E.S is to bridge the gap between the level of knowledge acquired in tertiary institutions and the practical application of such knowledge in the field of work.

The Objectives are:

- ✓ To provide an avenue for students in industries of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.

- ✓ To prepare students for the work situations they are to meet after graduation.
- ✓ To expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not available in the educational institution.
- ✓ To make transition from school to the world of work easier and enhance students contact for later job placements.
- ✓ To improve student's interpersonal relationship with others in their field.
- ✓ To provide students an opportunity to apply his/her knowledge in real work situation, thereby bridging the gap between college work and actual practice

CHAPTER TWO

WHAT IS NEWS?

News is the account of event been gather and written to the reading pleasure or listen pleasure of the target audience.

ELEMENT OF NEWS STORY

Proximity: We can define it as someone that is closer to you or nearer to you, for example, if a air flight crashes and there are three Nigerians involves in the crash found dead and two hundred Americans dead in the crash, the people closer to you are the Nigerians. If you are ask to report the incident in your Newspaper company. The headline will be 3 NIGERIANS, 200 **AMERICANS CRASH IN FLY EMIRATE FLIGHT.**

Prominence: This is the act of been important among other, e.g. if the president of Federal Republic of Nigeria visited the Rector Kwara State Polytechnic while commissioning the academic conference centre of the Institution. The most important at the academic conference centre is the president because he is the number 1 citizen of the country.

Timeliness or immediacy: something that is happening now. News is what is new. An afternoon raid on a rock cocaine house may warrant a live ENG report during the 6p.m News. However, tomorrow, unless there are major new developments, the same story will probably not be important enough to mention.

Oddity: Whatever that is strange or unusual.

TYPES OF NEWS STORY

- ❖ **Feature Story:** This story is all about research, for radio or television you interview someone the source of the news story.
- ❖ **Interpretative or indebt report:** It is a story whereby you explain everything in detail account with a background story.
- ❖ **Promotional Story:** It is a story that is meant for promoting a particular person, organization or body.
- ❖ **Factual Story:** It is based on what happen directly telling us what happen or occur in an event.

NEWS WRITING AND INTERVIEW ON THE EFFECT OF INDISCRIMINATE REFUSE DUMPING ON WATER WAYS

The General Manager, Finex Electronics Company, Mr. Bello Bolaji, on Tuesday warned Nigerians on the effect of indiscriminate refuse dumping on water ways.

Mr. Bolaji who gave the warning during an interview advised Nigerians to clean their gutters regularly to avoid blockages of water flow in their environment.

The General Manager noted that standard drainage is need for every community in order to avoid erosion.

He added that pure water sachets have come to form a huge part of ill-disposed wastes causing the gully erosion in most parts of the community.

CHAPTER THREE

TYPES OF HEADLINES

- **Rider Headline:** This can be bold and tiny, it has sub-headline under it.
- **Kicker Headline:** It kick start the news directly and is not allowed in newspaper, rather use comma.
- **Pan left or right Headline:** They are arranged in either left side or right side of the Newspaper.
- **Banner Headline:** A large Newspaper headline, especially one across the top of the front page.

FRONT PAGE OF A NEWSPAPER

- Most head or name plate
- Name of the Newspaper
- Date
- Amount
- Online address
- Number
- Email

The date, amount, online addresses, numbers, e-mail on the front page of newspaper are called folio.

ARRANGEMENT AND PARAGRAPH OF A NEWS STORY

- The headline
- The byline
- The lead
- The body
- The conclusion

The first paragraph is called the head, the second paragraph must entails the whole 5ws and H, the third paragraph must entails the full story of the lead and the last part of the news is the conclusion.

TERMINOLOGY USED IN JOURNALISM

Alleged

Noted

Stressed

Said

Protest

Played

Blasted

Expressed

Displeasure

Inaugurate

Commission

Debunked

CHAPTER FOUR

QUALITIES OF A GOOD NEWS STORY

Accuracy: It must be very accurate, free from error

Balance: Every part that is involved may say something

Truthful or objective: It must be factual, the story must be truthful exactly what happen

Recent or timeliness

Straight to the point

IMPORTANCE OF HEADLINE IN A NEWS STORY

It must be attract the reader

It makes readers to decide whether to move further

It makes a Newspaper better sale

GRAMMATICAL RULES IN WRITING HEADLINES

- ✓ You must make use of present simple tense. For example
STATE GOVERNMENT CONFOUNDS BURSARY AWARD
TO STUDENT
- ✓ Always do away with auxiliary verb, for example, if a new
policy has been decided by the new parliament.
- ✓ Always use infinitive for future event, for example WILL
in the headline change to- TO, and in the body it will
change to would.
- ✓ Leave out article in any news headlines, for example GUN
MEN KIDNAPS MAN ASK FOR RANSOME
- ✓ Always replace conjunction with punctuation marks, e.g.
APC OFFICE INVASION: DSS SHUNS COURT ORDER

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY

The SIWES has provided a training ground where skill relating to how information can be processed, managed, preserved, and documented. This has gone on long way in equipping me in merging what has been learn in the lecture room to what was actually learnt on the field.

CONCLUSION

For the evaluation so far, there seems to exist a wide margin in the reality and actualization of the objectives of Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES). It is disheartening to note that lack of proper coordination and supervision of the exercise is a factor limiting the full actualization of the objectives of the SIWES; this however, implies that for the Student to fully equipped with skills or knowledge required for efficiency in the place of work all hands must be on deck. The Federal Government through the Industrial training Fund and other agencies involved in the SIWES programme should wake up and address the situation to ensure that the loopholes in the system are covered.

INTERVIEW

Interview: This is an act of getting news from the source and disseminating it to the audience.

SERIES OF INTERVIEW

One on one interview

Complex interview

Event interview

**THINGS YOU HAVE IN MIND BEFORE CONDUCTING AN
INTERVIEW**

- Background information
- Bold enough to face any interviewee
- You must know what you want to ask about
- You must be very neat
- Serving the interviewee a notice
- You must allow the interviewee to explain in details

You must have a recorder (midget)