



**A REPORT ON
STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE
SCHEME
(SIWES)**

UNDERTAKEN AT



**GERIN FM, ILORIN, KWARA STATE
No, 16 Ahmed Pategi Road Ahmedu Bello Way GRA, Ilorin Kwara State**

BY:

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) report to God Almighty for his grace and mercy towards the completion of the SIWES programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My acknowledgement goes to God Almighty, my parents, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, my supervisors at National Gerin FM and to my friends.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This is an industrial attachment report for the Students' Industrial Work Experience (SIWES) programme carried out at Gerin FM, Ilorin, Kwara State No, 16 Ahmed Pategi Road Ahmedu Bello way GRA, Ilorin Kwara within the period of three months from August, 2024 to November, 2024.

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

It has a total of 5 chapters with sub-chapters. 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/MEANING OF SIWES

The student Industrial work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is an appreciable skills training which is included as part of the minimum academic standard in Nigeria tertiary institution. The scheme is a participatory program involving Universities, Polytechnics and technical colleges for students of various institutions in Nigeria. It is run jointly by the Industrial Training Fund (I.T.F).

1.2 HISTORY OF SIWES.

Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme was initiated by the Industrial Training Fund (I.T.F) in 1973 so as to complement the theoretical knowledge acquired in higher institutions with practical experience. It is coordinated by I.T.F and N.U.C and is under the umbrella of the Ministry of Education. It gives a unique opportunity to student to be introduced to the industrial environment and obtain the technical knowledge while studying

It was established as a result of realization by the Federal Government in 1971, of the need to introduce a new dimension to the qualify and standard of education detained in the country in order to achieve the much needed technology advancement, because it has been shown that a correlation exist in a country level of economic, technological development and its level of investment in manpower.

It is funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria and operated by I.T.F and coordinated agency are (NUC, NCCE, NBTF) Employees of labours and the institution.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

1. To provide students with industrial skills and needed experience while the course of study.
2. To create conditions and circumstances, this can be as close as possible to the actual work flow.
3. To prepare specialists who will be ready for any working situations immediately after graduation.
4. To make student gets the experience on the equipment that may not be available within the walls of an educational institution.
5. To give students the ability to try and apply the given knowledge.

The objectives of SIWES programme are all about strengthening future employees. Such program is successful attempt to help students to understand the underlying principles of their future work. After passing the programs, the students can concentrate on the really necessary factors of his or her work.

CHAPTER TWO

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTACHMENT

LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT

The idea of establishing a radio station (GERIN fm 95.5) came from the concern and passion of some Ilorin patriots for the development of the Emirate Community. Ilorin, being the headquarters of both the Ilorin Emirate and Kwara State; has grown from a pre-colonial town into an expanding metropolis.

2.1 OBJECTIVES AND CORE VALUES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

1. Informing the Community: To provide accurate, timely, and relevant information to the residents of Ilorin and its surrounding areas, covering local news, events, and issues affecting the community.
2. Educating the Audience: To offer educational programs and content that enlighten and empower listeners on various topics, including health, education, agriculture, and civic responsibilities.
3. Entertaining the Audience: To broadcast a diverse range of music, talk shows, cultural programs, and entertainment to engage and entertain listeners, reflecting the tastes and interests of the local community.
4. Promoting Culture and Values: To celebrate the cultural heritage, traditions, and values of the Ilorin community through programming that highlights local music, folklore, festivals, and cultural events.
5. Fostering Community Engagement: To provide a platform for community members to voice their opinions, concerns, and ideas through call-in shows, interviews, and interactive programs, thereby fostering dialogue and participation.
6. Supporting Social Development: To raise awareness about social issues and contribute to positive social change by addressing important issues such as health, education, gender equality, and environmental sustainability.
7. Promoting Unity and Inclusion: To foster unity, tolerance, and inclusion among the diverse members of the Ilorin community by promoting dialogue, understanding, and respect across different cultural, religious, and social groups.

2.2 OBJECTIVES AND CORE VALUES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

1. Integrity: Upholding honesty, transparency, and ethical conduct in all aspects of operations and programming.
2. Professionalism: Demonstrating professionalism in news reporting, programming, and interactions with the audience and stakeholders.
3. Community Focus: Putting the needs and interests of the local community at the forefront of programming decisions and initiatives.

4. Innovation: Embracing innovation and creativity in content creation, delivery, and engagement to meet the evolving needs of the audience.
5. Accountability: Taking responsibility for the quality and impact of programming and actively seeking feedback from the audience and stakeholders.
6. Respect: Treating all individuals with respect and dignity, regardless of differences in background, beliefs, or opinions.

2.3 THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS

3 Management and Administration:

- 3.1 Station Manager: Oversees the overall operations of the radio station.
- 3.2 Administrative Staff: Handles day-to-day administrative tasks such as scheduling, correspondence, and record-keeping.

4 Editorial and Programming:

- 4.1 Program Director: Responsible for the station's programming schedule and content.
- 4.2 News Department: Handles news gathering, reporting, and editing.
- 4.3 Production Department: Produces pre-recorded segments, advertisements, and station promos.
- 4.4 Music Department: Selects and schedules music playlists for on-air broadcasting.
- 4.5 Talk Show Hosts and Presenters: Host various talk shows, interviews, and entertainment programs.

5 Technical Operations:

- 5.1 Chief Engineer: Oversees technical operations, including broadcast equipment, transmission, and IT infrastructure.
- 5.2 Broadcast Engineers: Maintain and operate broadcast equipment, ensure smooth transmission, and troubleshoot technical issues.
- 5.3 IT Support: Provides technical support for computer systems, software applications, and digital platforms.

6 Sales and Marketing:

- 6.1 Sales Manager: Leads the advertising sales team and revenue generation efforts.
- 6.2 Account Executives: Sell advertising airtime and sponsorships to businesses and organizations.
- 6.3 Marketing Department: Develops marketing strategies and promotional campaigns to attract listeners and advertisers.

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7 Community Engagement and Outreach:

- 7.1 Community Relations Manager: Coordinates community engagement initiatives and partnerships.
- 7.2 Events Coordinator: Plans and organizes station-sponsored events, promotions, and community outreach activities.

8 Digital Media and Online Presence:

- 8.1 Digital Media Manager: Manages the station's website, social media accounts, and online content.
- 8.2 Social Media Coordinator: Creates and posts engaging content on social media platforms to interact with listeners.

9 Legal and Compliance:

- 9.1 Legal Counsel: Provides legal advice and ensures compliance with regulatory requirements, copyright laws, and industry standards.
- 9.2 Compliance Officers: Monitor adherence to internal policies, industry regulations, and professional codes of conduct.

CHAPTER THREE

ACTUAL WORKDONE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED

During my Students Industrial Working Experience Scheme (SIWES) at the National Moonlight Newspaper, we were able to learn and gain a lot of industrial and organizational experience as goes:

3.1 GATHERING OF NEWS

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 interviews.

OBSERVATION

Observation consists of your actually seeing an event take place and then reporting what you have seen in the form of a news story. The difference between a good story and a poor one is often in the skill of the observer. Skilled observers use their eyes, ears, mind, notebooks and tape recorders. They make sure they get the concrete facts, specific figures and accurate information. They look for the colorful, the dramatic or the unusual in any situation.

Skilled observers always try to get more information than they actually need. They know it is easier to discard excess material than to retrace their steps after the story is cold. Developing your powers of observation can come only through experience. You cannot become a skilled observer by simply reading a book. The key to becoming a good observer is to look for more than you see on the surface.

TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

The telephone plays an important role in your daily work as a journalist. It saves you time, legwork and it often enables you to reach people who are ordinarily too busy to see you in person.

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 keep the following points in mind:

- Know what information you want before you dial. Keep your pencil and paper handy. Do not call someone and then ask that person to wait while you look for writing materials.
- Speak politely indistinct, well-modulated tones.
- Be cheerful and businesslike.
- Make sure you get your facts straight. Ask the other person to repeat figures or spell out names.
- Avoid three-way conversations among yourself, the person on the telephone and somebody else in your office.
- Recheck your information by reading it back to the person who has given it to you.

- Record the conversation using a "telephone pick-up" (a device that attaches to the telephone receiver and plugs into the microphone jack of the cassette tap recorder). Be sure to inform the person on the other end that you are recording the conversation for note-taking purposes only.
- Do not discuss classified information.

Although a telephone is a very useful instrument, remember it is not the only, and not necessarily the best, method of gathering 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 legwork

RESEARCH

Research is nothing more than digging out information from files and reference works. Research is used to verify or amplify facts in news stories and to give depth to feature stories and magazine articles. Very few

Navy public affairs offices have adequate reference libraries. To do any extensive research, learn to use the facilities of the nearest Navy, public or college library. Here you can find the necessary books, encyclopedias, almanacs, magazines, atlases, directories, indexes and similar References. The Naval Historical Center (OP-09BH), Washington, D.C., is a good source of additional information about the Navy.

GRANTING OF INTERVIEW

About 90 percent of everything in a news story is based on some form of interviewing - either in person, by telephone or occasionally by correspondence.

As a Navy journalist in search of information, you must learn who to get information from and how to record facts. You must learn techniques for handling different kinds of people - how to draw some out, how to keep others on the topic and how to evaluate the motives or honesty of others. In short, you must learn how to get along with people and how to treat them with tact and understanding while still accomplishing your purpose.

WRITING OF NEWS

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

1) CHOOSE A RECENT, NEWSWORTHY EVENT OR TOPIC

There are a few points that we need to discuss when it comes to this step. The first of which is, of course, knowing when something is newsworthy and when something is not.

A newsworthy story is anything happening in your community that might interest readers. It should be unique, active, and impactful. For example, covering a business (if it isn't new or offering any particular changes) isn't particularly newsworthy, especially if it's always been there. But covering a new business in the area is absolutely newsworthy, and will bring the company to the attention of your readers.

Second, we need to talk about recent events. It doesn't do a newspaper any good to cover an event that happened a week ago. The community has already moved on. They're talking about something else. You need to focus on the here and now, especially if you're writing a

news story. What stories can you break to the public before anyone else has the chance? Remember, you aren't writing a feature story. You need to do something that's happening now.

And, finally, we need to touch on the idea of "locality". If you're writing for a small, community newspaper, you need to focus your coverage on that community. Of course, you can touch on countrywide or worldwide events, but those stories need to take a backseat to what's going on in your area. If you cover statewide news, the same situation applies. You should only be covering worldwide events if they have an impact on your particular audience.

2. CONDUCT TIMELY, IN-PERSON INTERVIEWS WITH WITNESSES

The hardest part about writing a news story is getting interviews with the right people. If there was a robbery at a local grocery store, you'd need to talk to the store manager and, if possible, the cashier or employee involved. You should not ask a family that shops at the store frequently (unless they were witnesses) or a random community member. These interviews are cop-outs; gimmicks that keep you from asking for hard answers from key witnesses. And, as always, these interviews need to happen as soon as possible (all the while giving the interviewees time to deal with the problem/event that faces them).

3. ESTABLISH THE "FOUR MAIN Ws"

Within your first paragraph, you need to establish the "who", "what", "when", and "where" of your piece. The "why" and "how" can wait until the following paragraphs. Remember, a journalism piece should look like a pyramid. The most important information goes at the top. The rest is spread throughout the remaining column space.

4. CONSTRUCT YOUR PIECE

Now that you have the materials that you need to continue, start putting your piece together. Start with the necessary information, and let the rest trickle down. You'll start to get a feeling for this process as you continue to write journalistically.

5. INSERT QUOTATIONS

Some writers choose to add quotations as they write. Others decide to add their quotations at specific points in the story, after it's already been developed. Either way, place your quotes and be sure to identify key people in the story by their full name, occupation, and age.

6. RESEARCH ADDITIONAL FACTS AND FIGURES

When your story is nearly done, utilize Google and find additional interesting facts and figures that will make your piece stand out from the pack. Remember, you will nearly always be competing with another news source, and you'll both be trying to feed your information to the same audience. Add that extra touch. You're going to need it.

7. READ YOUR ARTICLE OUT LOUD BEFORE PUBLICATION

I always suggest that writers read their articles out loud before submitting to their professor or editor. It helps with sentence structure, phrasing, and the overall flow of your story.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 EXPERIENCE GAINED

During my four months program, I gained a lot especially in the news and current affairs department where I had the opportunity of learning and acquiring journalistic skills of sourcing for news, new gathering and editing fast.

4.1 INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE ORGANIZATION

My four (4) months SIWES program at KW TV Ilorin was very fantastic, because the staffs of the Station are very friendly, disciplined and they are always there for us at all time to lecture us what Advertisement is all about.

This make all SIWES student to be very close and gain more experience from the great Staff of KW TVIlorin

4.2 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROGRAM

The industrial training fund should have up and hold a committee on inspection student in their various organization that they are attached to as this will improve the level of seriousness of the student to the program. Also the federal government in collaboration with the industrial training fund (ITF) to increase the student allowance for the program as this will encourage them in active participation.

completely.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENT ACTIVITIES

This is a complete report of an industrial training program carried out during my SIWES (2020/2021) at Gerin fm, ilorin, kwara state no, 16 ahmed pategi road ahmedu bello way GRA, ilorin kwara. Activities including field worksuch as news writing and report, different types of interview, news editing, photo news and caption 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.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

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

- Every member of staff was now depending on me to carry out assignments when there were other hands. This made me work overtime sometimes & it was favorable coming back late to a family house.
- The bureaucratic system is rigid and before things are done its takes so much time. This affected the conducive working environment for themembers of staff in that whenever machines are bad and need repairs it takes so much time before it gets attended to. This system made work so tedious and cumbersome. Other problems are:
 - Lack of supervision and care
 - Limited IT spaces

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME

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

CONCLUSION

The period has contributed immensely to my academic experience. Students Industrial

Working Experience Scheme (SIWES) is an important program for all students. It helps in tackling the issue of unemployment amongst youth as it teaches us way to be independent. The exercise made me understood part of what is expected as a journalist in the practice. It helped groom my relationship skills especially in areas where team work are required and communicating with the staffs and students alike. It has exposed me to work ethics and routines.

Finally, I do hope the program will be improved so as to enhance manpower development and student's skill in their respective field of study.