



**KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN  
P.M.B 1375 ILORIN KWARA STATE**

**DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION**

**FOUR MONTH REPORT ON STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL  
WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)**

**AT**

**SOBI FM  
SOBI AREA ILORIN KWARA STATE**

**BY**

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**NOVEMBER, 2024**

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**FROM  
AUGUST 2024 –NOVEMBER 2024**

**SHUAIB KARUMA RAHMAT  
ND/22/MAC/PT/1258**

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS  
FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMAN (ND) IN MASS  
COMMUNICATION THE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND  
COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY OF THE KWARA STATE  
POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN**

## **DEDICATION**

This report is dedicated foremost to God almighty for the favour, mercy and grace upon my life especially during my four (4) months SIWES programme at SOBI FM.

I would also like to dedicate it to my parents and siblings for their love and support and everyone else that contribute towards making my SIWES training a fun and successful one.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

My appreciation goes to the Industrial Training Fund for their foresight in putting this program in place.

I am grateful to SOBI FM for providing me with the necessary skills to be exposed in my field,

I also want to say big thank you to my industry based supervisor MISS AISHAT SULEIMAN IBARHIM and my able colleague for making my stay at SOBI FM an exciting and blissful one.

To my parents and siblings thank you all for your moral and financial support. I cannot wish for a better family.

I am deeply indebted to God almighty, the giver of all wisdom and understanding, without whom I would have achieved nothing at all.

Finally to my institution based supervisor for his support and to my others friends and colleagues. Thank you all I am highly grateful.

## **REPORT OVERVIEW**

This is an industrial attachment report for the students industrial work experience (SIWES) programme carried out at SOBI FM, Ilorin Kwara State. Within the period of four months from August, 2024 to 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 recommendation.

It has total of 4 chapters, it also has the preliminary pages such as the title page, report overview and table of contents and recommendation the improvement of scheme.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 PURPOSE OF TRAINING**

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) popularly called industrial training (IT) by Nigerian students is a yearly program design by the institution in collaboration with the industries to give students the opportunity to gain practical working experience in their various field of study or area of specialization. It is an effort to bridge the existing gap between classroom theories and practical's in engineering, Management and other professional programs in the Nigerian tertiary institutions,

Training is a key factor in changing expertise of a work force. The world is passing through one of the worst economic crisis in recent time. Both the developed and developing economics are experiencing serious economic downturns.

Globalization has turned the world into one big village and whatever happens in one economy will have effects in other economics, and the growing concern among our industrialist is that graduates of our institutions of higher learning, lack adequate practical background studies, so as to help in the industries led to the formation of student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) by ITF 1993/1994.

It is through this Industrial Training that the educational systems aims at helping student acquire appropriate skills, abilities and competencies, both mental and physical, as well as equip the individuals to live in the society. The focus of the Industries Training Fund (ITF) is for the industrial of our countries to succeed in the face of the current economic meltdown

No society can achieve meaningful progress without encouraging its youth to acquire necessary practical skills. Such skills enable them to harness available resources to meet the needs of the society, it was against this background that



SIWES, otherwise referred to as Industrial Training (IT), was introduced in Nigerian tertiary institution

### **1.1 SIWES: (Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme)**

Since the aim of our national policy in education is to build a strong and self-reliant nation, from the government's decree NO.47 of 8<sup>th</sup> October, 1971 as amended in 1990, which led to the establishment of industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973/1974 and through the formation of this body (ITF), in the year 1993/1974 SIWES was formed in Nigeria, the current form of Cooperative Education is known as the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES).

The students industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is a planned and supervised training intervention based on stated and specific learning and career objectives and geared towards developing the occupational competencies of the participants. The aim is make education more relevance and also to bridge the science-related disciplines in tertiary institution in Nigeria.

SIWES forms part of the approved minimum academic standard in the institutions, and is a core academic requirement carrying fifteen (15) credit units. This requirement must be met by all students in various discipline before graduation.

### **1.2 BODIES INVOLVED IN SIWES**

The main bodies involved in student industrial work experience scheme are; The tertiary institutions and the Federal Government through the industrial Training Funds (ITF).

Other supervising agencies include;

1. National University Commission (NUC)
2. National Board for Technical Education (NBTE)

3. National Council for colleges for Education (NCCE)
4. Industry/Employers (NECA, NACCIMA, MAN. Government Establishment)
5. Tertiary Institutions (Universities, Polytechnics, College of Education)
6. Students Trainees (Engineering, Science, Technology, NCE Technical)

The function of these agencies above are to:

1. Ensure adequate funding of the scheme
2. Establishment SIWES and accredited SIWES unit in the approved institution
3. Formulate politics and guideline participating bodies and institutions as well as appointing SIWES coordinators and supporting staff.
4. Supervise students at their places of attachment and sign their log book and ITF forms.
5. Vet and process student Log books and forward same to ITF area office
6. Ensure payment of all allowance for the students and supervisors.

### **1.3 NATURE AND SCOPE OF SIWES**

This is based on the number of weeks or weeks or months that student is expected to stay for its attachment. The minimum duration SIWES should normally be six months, twenty-four weeks (24) weeks for University Engineers Technologist. The cumulative total duration of attachment over the entire period of the course should be preferably be not shorter than 240hrs full time which will take place during term-time or long vacation.

Induction session which is conducted by teaching department to install the concepts key skills (Skill for learning, employment and life) Work place safety and professional expectation, legalities and ethics

#### **1.4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES:**

The specific objectives of SIWES were summarized by the Federal government as follows:

1. To provide student with an opportunity to apply their knowledge in real work and actual practice
2. To make transition from school to the world of work easier and to enhance students contact for later job placement.
3. Advanced countries, with over 100 years of sustained industrial development require technical and human infrastructure, have been able to adequately implement industrial training for their students.
4. They also include providing the structural attachment program with emphasis application, management and hand on experience for student to apply knowledge acquire.
5. It also aids student to acquire practical skill in other of strengthen their work value.
6. Moreover it helps them to gain interpersonal and entrepreneurial skills and also instil in them the right kind of work attitude and professionalism through interaction with peoples in the organizations and observations of their future role in the tertiary.

#### **1.5 BENEFITS OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING:**

Experts identified industrial experience as necessity for proper job preparation. This is because productivity is enhanced by experience graduate or new entrance into the world of work really needs and early exposure to the value and skills of the industry. Therefore, without appropriate skills, and experiences young

graduates are not properly trained on work, norms and role behavior among others, these components will ensure success at the job place.

Today information and communication technology (ICT) is changing the way many jobs are performed, thus altering the knowledge and skills required of workers. Consequently, a new level of competency is required of our students. This cannot be sufficiently met by training facilities in our education institution hence, the need for collaborative effort between institution and industrial sector.

The major benefits accruing to students who participate conscientiously in industrial training is the skills and competencies they acquire. These relevant production skills (RPSs) remain a part of the recipients of industrial training as lifelong assets which cannot be taken away from them. This is because the knowledge and skills acquired through training are internalized and become relevant when required to perform jobs or functions. Several other benefits can accrue to students who participate in industrial training.

Provision of an enabling environment where students can develop and enhance personal attributes such as critical thinking creativity, initiative, resourcefulness, leadership, time management, presentation skills and interpersonal skills, amongst others.

## **1.6 DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ATTACHMENT**

The establishment is called SOBI FM, it is an information and communication technology company with broad expertise in New casting SOBI FM (RC6559348) is a Nigerian based telecommunications and technology conglomerate in co-operated in 2020 and offering a wide range of automated and integrated solution in broad spectrum of radio work and telecommunication technology. This large

technology-oriented corporation is on record to be the cheapest source for high quality goods and services and has a high reputation for performance in customization.

### **1.7 OBJECTIVES AND VISION OF SOBI FM**

1. To serve as a catalyst for both individual and collective development through the provision of cutting edge technological server's solution, resources and guidance.
2. To produce professionals in this era of global technologies
3. To offer a wide range of automated and integral solution in broad spectrum of computer and telecommunication
4. To build bridges between needs and solution
5. SOBI FM is position to offer unique and innovative solutions to client in terms of technologies.
6. Our vision is to become the leading full-service information and communication technology

### **1.8 COMPANY AREA OF SPECIALIZATION**

With a team of seasoned computer engineers and programmers with proven track records in computer and communication business, the company offers the following wide areas of specialization.

- ❖ Journalism
- ❖ (Print, broadcast, online)
- ❖ Public relations
- ❖ Advertising
- ❖ Broadcasting
- ❖ Digital media

- ❖ Media production
- ❖ Social media marketing
- ❖ Health communication
- ❖ Political communication
- ❖ Communication research)

## **1.9 DEPARTMENTS IN THE COMPANY**

- ❖ Broadcasting.
- ❖ Public Relations.
- ❖ Online and New Media.
- ❖ Print Journalism.
- ❖ Advertising.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE**

#### **2.0 PLACE OF ASSIGNMENT**

This department was where my Industrial Training took place where I was grounded and exposed to the broadcasting world especially the creation of video and editing script taking me step by step with practical all through the process.

#### **2.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS**

The following are terms were made use of, in this department

##### **NEWS ROOM:**

This is where most of the post production activities take place, from writing of script to editing e.t.c. Also the news room is where the production (Desk Production ) take place . This involves gathering of stories and rearranging of script in all these I was involved in.

##### **OR**

A newsroom is the central place where journalists—reporters, editors, and producers, associate producers, news anchors, news designers, photojournalists, video journalists, associate editor, residence editor, visual text editor, Desk Head, stringers along with other staffers—work to gather news to be published.

## Structure of a Newsroom

A newspaper office has three structural parts:

Editorial

Works

Establishment.

The editorial side consists of two wings- views and news, the views wing coming directly under the editor and the news wing under the bureau chief and the news editor.

## Structure of a Newsroom



## FOUR STRUCTURES OF NEWS

What's the structure of a news report? There are four possible types of structures for a news report:

Inverted Pyramid

The Narrative

The hourglass

Chronological Order Pattern.



The most commonly used is the inverted pyramid

## **EDITING:**

News editing involves reviewing, refining, and ensuring the accuracy, clarity, and coherence of news content to maintain credibility and present information effectively and ethically.

Editors verify that all information presented is correct and supported by credible sources.

- ❖ Here's a more detailed look at what news editing encompasses:
- ❖ Key Purposes of News Editing:
- ❖ **Ensuring Accuracy and Fact-Checking:**
- ❖ Editors verify that all information presented is correct and supported by credible sources.
- ❖ **Clarity and Conciseness:**
- ❖ They ensure news stories are easy to understand, written in a clear and straightforward manner, and avoid unnecessary jargon or complexity.
- ❖ **Eliminating Bias and Maintaining Objectivity:**
- ❖ News editors strive to present information impartially and avoid any language or phrasing that could suggest a subjective viewpoint.
- ❖ **Ethical Considerations:**
- ❖ They ensure that news stories adhere to ethical guidelines, avoiding plagiarism, maintaining confidentiality, and respecting privacy.
- ❖ **Story Selection and Structure:**
- ❖ They decide which stories to pursue, how to structure them, and how to present them
- ❖ **Meeting Publication Standards:**

- ❖ Editors ensure that stories meet the specific requirements and style guidelines of the news outlet, whether it's a newspaper, online publication, or broadcast media.
- ❖ **Multimedia Elements:**
- ❖ Editors also ensure that multimedia elements like photographs, videos and other visual elements align with the editorial vision and meet broadcast standards.
- ❖ **Adapting to Breaking News:**
- ❖ Editors are skilled at quickly updating stories with the latest information, and making sure that headlines and leads are accurate and relevant to current developments

### 2.2.1 STUDIO:

A news studio is a space where newscasters read news or conduct interviews with guests. News studios can be used for radio or television.

News studio features

- **Cameras:** Used to record newscasts and interviews
- **Lighting:** Used to create the right atmosphere for newscasts and interviews
- **Green screens:** Used to create virtual sets and chroma key effects
- **Tables:** Used by newscasters and reporters
- **Monitors:** Used by newscasters to monitor what they are saying

News studio activities

- **Newscasts:** Newscasters read news summaries on TV or radio
- **Interviews:** Newscasters interview guests in-studio to discuss topics in depth

- **Reporting:** Reporters investigate news stories and gather quotes from eyewitnesses  
News studio resources
- **Stock images:** Available on sites like iStock and Shutterstock
- **Background templates:** Available on Pinterest
- **Virtual set studios:** Available using software like 3ds Max-Vray



A COMPUTER

### 2.2.2 NEWS PAPERS:

A newspaper is a periodical publication containing written information about current events and is often typed in black ink with a white or gray background. Newspapers can cover a wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sports, art, and science.  
OR

A newspaper is a paper that is printed and distributed usually daily or weekly and that contains news, articles of opinion, features, and advertising



## NEWSPAPER

### 2.3 CATEGORIZATION OF NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers can be categorized by format, frequency, geographical scope, subject matter, and ownership.

#### Format

- ❖ **Broadsheet:** Focuses on major news updates
- ❖ **Tabloid:** Focuses on less serious content, often sensationalist
- ❖ **Berliner:** Taller and wider than tabloids but shorter and narrower than broadsheets
- ❖ **Commuter:** Features short, skimmable articles
- ❖ Frequency
- ❖ **Daily:** Most common for national and large metropolitan publications
- ❖ **Weekly:** May only be printed on weekend days
- ❖ **Semi-weekly:** May only be printed on weekend days
- ❖ Geographical scope
- ❖ **Local or regional:** Sold in a specific town or region
- ❖ **National:** Cover news of national and international interest and are sold all over a country
- ❖ Subject matter
- ❖ **Special interest:** Edited expressly for special-interest groups, such as trade, ethnic, and religious interests
- ❖ Ownership overseas commercial, political party, government, and overseas commercial /political party.

- ❖ Newspapers can also be categorized as print, microfilm, or electronic (e-newspapers).

### 2.3.1 TYPES OF NEWS PAPER

- ❖ Punch
- ❖ Daily Trust
- ❖ The Nation
- ❖ Daily Post
- ❖ The Cable
- ❖ The Sun
- ❖ Leadership
- ❖ The Guidance
- ❖ Vanguard
- ❖ Credible News

### 2.3.2 QUALITIES OF NEWS

- **PROXIMITY:** is one of the significant news values in journalism, and it refers to the area of the event where the incident takes place and the location of the news event. The closer the place is, the more interested the audience is in reading the information. Proximity considers the location of the event in relation to the target audience of the media outlet. Audiences are more likely to pay attention to stories that take place in their local communities.

- **TIMELINESS OR IMMEDIACY:** Currently, eight values are used to determine a story's **newsworthiness** (Kraft, 2015). Some of the values' names may differ slightly in other sources, but their meaning is the same. Events or stories that have recently taken place or will happen in the immediate future have **immediacy** or **timeliness**.
- **CONTENT:** News content means written information and images, other than advertisements, that are printed in a publication. (3r) "Newspaper" means a publication that is published at regular intervals and, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, at least once a week, containing, on average, [at least] 25 percent news content per issue.
- **PROMINENCE:** Prominence in news refers to persons, places, things and situations known to the public for their wealth, social position, achievement or previous publicity. Prominence can apply to anyone who's in the public eye, even if they are not famous worldwide. A well-known person, place, or event has a stronger news angle than something the audience isn't familiar with. News consumers are more likely to care about a story if they know the people in it.
- **LOCALIZING A NEW STORY:** Localizing news content is the process of adapting your stories to the needs, preferences, and expectations of different audiences based on their location, culture, language, and interests. It can help you reach more readers, increase engagement, and build trust and credibility.

### 2.3.3 CHAINS OF JOURNALIST

1. REPORTER: A news reporter is a journalist who:

- Gathers information
- Conducts interviews
- Writes articles or produces news segments for publication or broadcast
- Covers a wide range of topics, including local and national news, politics, crime, business, sports, entertainment, and human interest stories.

2. EDITOR: According to Indeed, a news editor is a journalism professional responsible for overseeing the news desk and managing content for print, broadcast, or online publications. They supervise and guide reporters to ensure news is engaging, relevant, and accurate.

3. NEWS CASTER: A newscaster, also known as a newsreader, newscaster, anchorman or anchorwoman, news anchor or simply an anchor, is a person who presents news during a news program on TV, radio or the Internet. They are responsible for delivering the day's news stories to the audience in a clear, concise, and engaging manner. Newscasters read out the reports on a television or radio news program. A newscast is a radio or television broadcast of news.

### 2.3.4 TYPES OF PROGRAM

- **SPORT:** A human activity involving physical exertion and skill as the primary focus of the activity, with elements of competition or social participation where rules and patterns of behavior governing the activity exist formally through organizations and is generally recognized as a sport.

- **EDUCATION:** Education is both the act of teaching knowledge to others and the act of receiving knowledge from someone else. Education also refers to the knowledge received through schooling or instruction and to the institution of teaching as a whole.

The origin of the word 'education' is from the Latin root educate. 'Educare' means 'to lead out or bring forth'. It implies that through organized questions knowledge, understanding and the potential of children have to be brought out.

- **ENTERTAINMENT:** Entertainment is a form of activity that holds the attention and interest of an audience or gives pleasure and delight. It can be an idea or a task, but it is more likely to be one of the activities or events that have developed over thousands of years specifically for the purpose of keeping an audience's attention.

An example of entertainment

Shows, movies, television, or other performances or activities that entertain people, or a performance of this type: There's not much in the way of entertainment in this town - just a movie theater and a couple of bars.

- **POLITICS:** Politics (from Ancient Greek πολιτικά (politiká) 'affairs of the cities') is the set of activities that are associated with making decisions in groups, or other forms of power relations among individuals, such as the distribution of status or resources.

A term of office, electoral term, or parliamentary term is the length of time a person serves in a particular elected office. In many jurisdictions there is a defined limit on how long terms of office may be before the officeholder must be subject to re-election.

- **HEALTH:** Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **SKILLS ACQUIRED AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED**

#### **3.0 TECHNICAL SKILLS ACQUIRED**

Below are list of skills I acquired during my Industrial Training at SOBI FM.

- Deep knowledge in understanding of communication.
- Ability to create script with the help of the company.
- Ability to create websites time management.
- Ability to work with team.
- Ability to do audio editing
- Ability to make public speaking
- Ability to research and technical knowledge of broadcasting equipment.
- Ability to essentially honing your ability to deliver engaging content on-air while managing production aspects effectively.
- 

#### **3.1 SOCIAL AND FUNCTIONAL SKILLS AQUIRED**

- Enhanced communication skills.
- Ability to identify and solve problems relating to script written
- Decision making, critical thinking organizing and planning.
- Ability to work with team.
- Enhanced teaching and effective learning skills.
- Good customer's services orientation skill.

### **3.2 PERSONAL INPUT TO THE COMPANY (SOBI FM)**

- Teaching and assisting students (clients) through their lessons.
- Assist students with their script writing.
- Running of errands to boost activities in the workplace.
- Check and work on colleague's system when challenge with an error codes.

-

### **3.3 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTER**

- Difficulty in seeking for SIWES attachment
- Lack of transportation fee.
- Lack of good facilities for web design
- I was not paid either by SIWES or the place of my attachment.
- The company lacks proper SIWES orientation on how to train student

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **4.0 CONCLUSION**

My four (4) months industrials training at SOBI FM was a huge success and a great time of acquisition of knowledge and skills. Through my training I was able to appreciate my chosen course of study even more, because I had the opportunity to blend the theoretical knowledge acquired from school with the practical hand-on application of knowledge gained here to perform very important tasks that contributed in a way to my productivity in the company. My training here has given me a broader view to the importance and relevance of Mass Communication (News Casting and Script written ) in the immediate society and the world as a whole, as I now look forward to impacting it positively after graduation. I have also been able to improve my communication and presentation skills and thereby developed good relationship with my fellow colleagues at work. I have also been able to appreciate the connection between my course of study and other disciplines in producing a successful result.

#### **4.1 RECOMMENDATION**

- School should provide a place of attachment for student.
- Allowance should be paid to students during their programme just like NYSC and not after. This would help them a great deal handle some financial problems during their training course

- Supervisor should always visit student monthly in their various place of attachment

## **REFERENCE**

### **PAPER**

- Student industrial work experienced scheme 2023 logbook
- News paper manual by industrial supervisor Miss.Aishat Ibrahim
- Script Written and advance manual by industrial based supervisor Miss.Aishat Ibrahim