



A
REPORT OF THE
STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME {SIWES}

UNDERTAKEN AT:
OMOKOOTU RADIO STATION (87.9FM)
(252, IJOKO ROAD, LAMBE OGUN STATE)

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DEDICATION

The report is dedicated to the God Almighty and my parent **Mr. & Mrs. OJO.**

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I would like to express my sincere gratitude to invigilator/supervisor for his invaluable guidance and unwavering support throughout my SIWES program. His expertise, mentorship, and encouragement were instrumental in shaping my understanding.

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I am grateful to my institution, Kwara State Polytechnic, for facilitating this program and allowing me to apply classroom knowledge to real-world scenarios. Their support and encouragement have been instrumental in my growth and learning.

Lastly, I want to thank my family and friends for their unwavering support, understanding, and encouragement throughout this endeavor.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This is an industrial attachment report for the Students' Industrial Work Experience (SIWES) programme carried out at OMOKOOTU RADIO STATION 87.9FM; (252, IJOKO ROAD, LAMBE OGUN STATE).

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

The Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a scheme established by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 to help students of tertiary institution in Nigeria acquire technical skills and practical exposure in an industrial environment based on various course of study.

Prior to the Establishment of SIWES, science and technology education in Nigeria was marred with the problem of lack of adequate practical and industrial skills and working experience that will prepare students of tertiary institution in Nigeria for employment opportunities in industries. It was in this view that the scheme was established and students in tertiary institution of Nigeria studying sciences and technology related courses were mandated to participate in the program to enable them have technical knowledge and working experience before graduating from their prospective institution and makes it a smooth transition from the lecture room to the world of work.

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

SIWES was established by industrial training fund to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills in preparation for employment in industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institutions.

The Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was designed, established and implemented by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1974 to ensure acquisition of field practical knowledge and skills by students before graduation, mainly coordinated by the National University Commission (NUC). The NUC recognizing the importance of job specifications in the scheme did set the necessary machinery in motion soon after the resolution was taken in 1998. However, from 1989-1993, the drawing up of the minimum academic standards documents (a major statutory of commission) owe resultant accreditation exercise and the movement of the commission secretariat to Abuja did not leave sufficient time to actualize this goal.

It was not until January 1996 at a 3 days national workshop in Jos that specification was drawn for the entire program that had industrial attachment component in the minimum academic standard documents. Participants were drawn from senior academic from universities across the country, SIWES coordinators and officers in all nine panels, each headed by a senior academic officer were constituted for the entire forty-six program. Prior to drawing job specification, however, a one-day meeting was held at which a five-day meeting was presented

and the procedure content and format for presentation of the specification documents were decided.

Operators: The ITF, the coordinating agencies (NUC, NCCE, NBTE), the employers of labor and institution.

Funding: The Federal Government of Nigeria

Beneficiaries: Undergraduate students of the following; Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, Environmental, Sciences, Education, Medical sciences and Pure and applied sciences.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

1. It provides students the opportunity to test their interest in a particular career before permanent commitments are made.
2. It provides an avenue for students in tertiary institutions to acquire industrial skills and work experience in their course of study.
3. Makes the transition from school to the world of work easier and enhances students contacts for later job placement.
4. It helps students to develop skills and techniques directly applicable to their careers.
5. It provides students the opportunity to understand informal organizational interrelationships.
6. It helps students develop skills in the application of theory to practical work situations.
7. It increases a student's sense of responsibilities
8. It prepares students to enter into full time employment in their area of specialization upon graduation.
9. It provides students the opportunity to develop attitudes conducive to effective interpersonal relationships.

CHAPTER TWO

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTACHMENT

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT

Omokootu Radio Station 87.9fm offers a variety of programs, including news, current affairs, sports, music, and cultural programs. The station's news and current affairs programs provide listeners with up-to-date information on local, national, and international events, while its sports programs cover various sports events and competitions. The station's music and cultural programs showcase the rich cultural heritage of Nigeria and promote the appreciation of various music genres.

The radio station also serves as a platform for the training and development of students in the field of broadcasting. Students are given the opportunity to learn and practice various aspects of radio broadcasting, including news reporting, program production, and presentation. This helps to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to pursue careers in the broadcasting industry.

2.2 OBJECTIVES AND CORE VALUES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

The objectives and core values of the Afrika eyes is as follows:

- Impartiality means reporting, editing, and delivering the news honestly, fairly, objectively and without personal opinion or bias.
- Credibility is the greatest asset of any news medium, and impartiality is the greatest source of credibility.
- To provide the most complete report, a news organization must not just cover the news, but uncover it. It must follow the story wherever it leads, regardless of any preconceived ideas on what might be most newsworthy.

2.3 FUNCTIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

The following are functions of the establishment:

1. To Present Information
2. To give Comments on Daily Happenings
3. To Form Public Opinion
4. Platform for People Discussion
5. Truth and Reality
6. Spokesman of Society
7. Information

8. Instruction for Decisions
9. Entertainment

2.4 DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS IN

Editorial Department: The editorial department forms the backbone of any newspaper organization. As the name implies, this department is the one responsible for content creation in any newspaper establishment.

Publisher: The publisher is responsible for all of the operations of the newspaper, both editorial and business. The main job of the publisher is to see that the newspaper remains financially healthy.

Editor: The editor is responsible for all of the editorial content of the newspaper and for the budgets and money spent by the editorial side of the newspaper. Often in smaller papers, the publisher and editor is the same person.

Editorial Page Editor: The editorial page editor is responsible for the editorial page and the "op-ed" page of the newspaper.

Managing Editor: This is the person who is in charge of the day-to-day production of the newspaper.

City Editor: The city editor -sometimes called the metro editor -is in charge of the news coverage of the area in which the newspaper is located.

News Reporter: A news reporter gathers information about news stories in the local area. There are generally two kinds of reporters: i) a beat reporter, and ii) a general assignment reporter.

A Beat Reporter: covers the same subject or location all the time. The subject is generally of interest to the reporter. Various beats include legal reporting, parliamentary reporting, political reporting, etc.

Chief Copy Editor: The chief copy editor is in charge of the newspaper's copydesk. The people on the copydesk read news stories (and sometimes stories from other sections) to make sure they are written according to the newspaper's standards.

Copy Editor: A copy editor is specially trained to read the stories that others have written and make sure they conform with the rules of grammar and style. A copy editor also writes headlines and performs other duties that help produce the newspaper every day.

Administrative Department: This department is responsible for the general administration of the entire establishment.

Stores Department: This is a department that has one sole responsibility which is to

properly store newsprint and all the raw materials used for printing. They also store all other materials that are used in the establishment.

2.5 SOME ELEMENT USED IN THE BROADCAST STATION

<div data-bbox="233 423 718 537"></div> <div data-bbox="277 580 679 618" data-label="Caption"> <p>MICROPHONE PROCESSOR</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="963 423 1193 741"></div> <div data-bbox="852 784 1310 822" data-label="Caption"> <p>PROFESSIONAL HEADPHONES</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="237 896 711 1019"></div> <div data-bbox="280 1061 675 1099" data-label="Caption"> <p>HEADPHONE AMPLIFIERS</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="785 896 1375 1064"></div> <div data-bbox="879 1106 1283 1144" data-label="Caption"> <p>RDS & STEREO ENCODERS</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="212 1218 738 1361"></div> <div data-bbox="309 1404 643 1442" data-label="Caption"> <p>TELEPHONE HYBRIDS</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="967 1218 1192 1458"></div> <div data-bbox="911 1500 1251 1538" data-label="Caption"> <p>STUDIO ACCESSORIES</p> </div>
<div data-bbox="197 1612 753 1825"></div> <div data-bbox="258 1868 695 1906" data-label="Caption"> <p>BROADCAST ON-AIR LIGHTS</p> </div>	<div data-bbox="785 1612 1375 1780"></div> <div data-bbox="879 1823 1283 1861" data-label="Caption"> <p>RDS & STEREO ENCODERS</p> </div>



PROFESSIONAL FM TUNERS



STUDIO ACCESSORIES



ACTIVE MONITOR SPEAKERS



AUDIO MIXER CONSOLES



PROFESSIONAL HEADPHONES



STUDIO MICROPHONES



RADIO AUTOMATION SOFTWARE

CHAPTER THREE

ACTUAL WORKDONE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED

During my Students Industrial Working Experience Scheme (SIWES) at the Afrika eyes, 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 presenter are observation, telephone conversations, research and interviews.

3.1.1 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.

3.1.2 TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS

The telephone plays an important role in your daily work as a presenter. 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

3.1.3 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.

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.

3.2 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 radio presenter 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.

Interviews are as varied as the people who grant them, the presenter/journalist who conduct them and the news that suggests them. Rarely are interviews so mechanical that they can be reduced to standard formulas or categories. Several types, however, deserve special attention because they are the ones that occur most frequently. They are as follows:

- **News Interview:** The news interview is based on "hard news," some event or development of current and immediate interest.
- **Telephone Interview:** The telephone interview, a modified version of the news interview, has a number of obvious advantages, and at the same time, it has several

limitations that challenge a resourceful.

- **Casual Interview:** An accidental encounter between a presenter and a news source on the street or at a social gathering can often result in a tip that arouses the curiosity of a writer.
- **Personality Interview:** In the personality interview an effort is made to let the reader see the appearance, mannerisms, background and even the character of the subject.
- **Symposium Interview:** From time to time, news developments of current interest require a presenter or a team of journalists to seek information not from one or two sources but from a dozen, or perhaps a hundred or more.
- **News Conference:** In recent years, presenting news conferences "live" on television, some presidents raised them to one of the most potent forces in the public exchange of opinion between the people and their government.

3.4 WRITING OF NEWS

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

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.

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 keeps 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 presentably.

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.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 EXPERIENCE GAINED (Cont'd)

4.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIO STATION FOR RECORDING NEWS

Setting up a radio station for recording news requires careful planning and consideration of various technical and operational requirements. Here are some key requirements to consider:

1. **Studio Space:** Allocate a dedicated studio space for recording news broadcasts. The studio should be acoustically treated to minimize external noise and echoes, ensuring clear and professional audio recordings.
2. **Microphones and Headphones:** Invest in high-quality microphones suitable for broadcasting purposes. Consider using dynamic microphones for their ability to minimize background noise. Provide headphones for the news presenters and technicians to monitor audio quality.
3. **Mixing Console:** Install a mixing console to control audio levels and mix different audio sources, such as microphones, pre-recorded segments, and sound effects. The console should have features like equalization, compression, and routing options.
4. **Audio Recording and Editing Software:** Choose professional-grade audio recording and editing software to capture and edit news segments. Software options include Audacity, Adobe Audition, or Pro Tools. Ensure the software supports multi-track recording, audio editing, and file exporting capabilities.
5. **Computer Hardware:** Equip the studio with powerful computers capable of handling audio recording and editing tasks. The computers should have sufficient processing power, memory, and storage to ensure smooth operation of the recording software.
6. **Audio Interface:** Connect the microphones and other audio sources to the computers via an audio interface. The audio interface converts analog audio signals into a digital format compatible with the recording software.
7. **Broadcast Software:** Implement broadcast automation software to manage the scheduling and playback of recorded news segments. This software allows for easy playback and management of news recordings during live broadcasts.
8. **Newsroom Management System:** Consider implementing a newsroom management system to streamline the workflow of news production. These systems help with scriptwriting, story assignment, collaboration, and tracking of news segments.
9. **Backup and Storage:** Establish a reliable backup system to ensure the safety of recorded news segments. Consider using network-attached storage (NAS) or cloud-based storage

solutions to store and backup audio files securely.

10. **Monitoring and Control:** Implement monitoring systems to ensure the quality of audio recordings. This includes audio meters, audio monitoring speakers, and a talkback system for communication between the studio and control room.
11. **Internet Connectivity:** Ensure a stable and high-speed internet connection for accessing news sources, conducting remote interviews, and streaming news content online.
12. **Compliance and Licensing:** Familiarize yourself with the legal requirements and licensing obligations for broadcasting news. Ensure compliance with copyright laws, content regulations, and licensing agreements.
13. **Staff Training:** Provide training to news presenters, technicians, and production staff on operating the recording equipment, editing software, and adhering to broadcasting standards.

It is essential to consult with industry professionals and experts in radio broadcasting to ensure compliance with local regulations and to customize the setup based on specific needs and budget constraints.

4.2 WRITING HEADLINES IN NEWS

Writing headlines for news articles requires capturing the essence of the story in a concise and engaging manner. Here are some tips for crafting effective headlines:

1. **Be Clear and Concise:** Headlines should convey the main point of the story in a few words. Avoid ambiguity and unnecessary words.
2. **Use Active Language:** Use active verbs and dynamic language to make the headline more compelling and attention-grabbing.
3. **Include Key Information:** Highlight the most important aspect of the story in the headline, such as the main event, key players, or significant outcome.
4. **Be Accurate:** Ensure that the headline accurately reflects the content of the article and does not mislead readers.
5. **Consider SEO:** If the article will be published online, consider including relevant keywords in the headline to improve search engine visibility.
6. **Create Intrigue:** Spark curiosity or interest with the headline to entice readers to click and read the full article.
7. **Keep it Short:** Aim for a headline length of around 6-10 words, if possible, to make it easier for readers to scan and understand quickly.

4.3 HOW TO CAST A NEWS IN THE STUDIO

Casting news in a studio setting in Nigeria involves several key steps to ensure a professional and engaging broadcast.

1. Preparation
2. Set Design and Setup
3. Appearance and Presentation
4. Delivery
5. Adaptability
6. Collaboration
7. Feedback and Improvement

4.4 SOURCES OF NEWS GATHERING

There are various sources of news gathering that media organizations and journalists rely on to collect and report news stories. Here are some common sources:

1. Interviews: Journalists conduct interviews with individuals who have firsthand knowledge or expertise related to a particular news story. This can include eyewitnesses, experts, government officials, community leaders, and people directly involved in the events being reported.
2. Press Releases: Organizations, including government agencies, businesses, non-profit organizations, and public figures, issue press releases to share news and information with the media. Journalists often use press releases as a starting point for their news stories and may follow up with additional research and interviews.
3. News Agencies: News agencies, such as The Associated Press (AP), Reuters, and Agency France-Presse (AFP), gather and distribute news stories to media outlets worldwide. Journalists often rely on news agency reports to stay updated on national and international news events.
4. News Wires: Similar to news agencies, news wires like Bloomberg and Dow Jones Newswires provide real-time news updates on various topics, including finance, business, and global events. Journalists monitor news wires to stay informed and incorporate relevant news into their reporting.
5. Official Statements and Briefings: Government bodies, public officials, and organizations regularly issue official statements and hold briefings to communicate important news, policies, and decisions. Journalists attend these events, listen to statements, and ask questions to gather information for their news stories.

6. **Social media and Citizen Journalism:** Social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube have become sources of news information. Journalists monitor social media for breaking news, eyewitness accounts, user-generated content, and public sentiment. However, it's essential to verify information obtained from social media before reporting it.
7. **News Tickers and Alerts:** News tickers, alerts, and notifications provided by news organizations and dedicated news apps deliver breaking news and updates directly to journalists and the public. These sources help journalists stay informed about ongoing news developments.
8. **Research and Data:** Journalists often conduct extensive research and analysis to gather data and facts related to a news story. They may consult reports, studies, statistical databases, and academic sources to provide context and substantiate their reporting.
9. **Observational Reporting:** Journalists may directly observe events or situations to gather news. This can include attending public events, rallies, protests, or visiting locations relevant to the news story. Observational reporting provides firsthand accounts and visuals to enhance news coverage.
10. **Whistleblowers and Leaks:** In some cases, individuals within organizations or institutions may leak confidential information or become whistleblowers, exposing wrongdoing or providing insider knowledge. Journalists may rely on these sources to uncover and report on significant stories.

It's important for journalists to verify information from multiple sources, cross-check facts, and maintain ethical standards while gathering news. By utilizing a combination of these sources, journalists aim to provide accurate, comprehensive, and well-rounded news coverage to the public.

4.5 PRESS CONFERENCE

A press conference or news conference is a media event in which notable individuals or organizations invite journalists to hear them speak and ask questions about a particular topic, issue, or event. Press conferences are often held by politicians, corporations, non-governmental organizations, and event organizers for newsworthy events.

During a press conference, one or more speakers may make a statement, which may be followed by questions from reporters. The purpose of a press conference is to provide information, answer questions, and address concerns related to a specific topic or event.

Press conferences can be held in various settings, ranging from formal settings such as

the White House room set aside for the purpose or as informal as the street in front of a crime scene. Hotel conference rooms and courthouses are often used for press conferences.

Press conferences can be held just about anywhere, in settings as formal as the White House room set aside for the purpose or as informal as the street in front of a crime scene. Hotel conference rooms and courthouses are often used for press conferences.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENT ACTIVITIES

- General introduction was held by Siwes Supervisor and introduction to different types of advertisement, more so introduction to some equipment used in the radio station
- Lectures on Requirements For Radio Station For Recording News
- Lecture and explanation on radio and radio station
- Writing news headlines
- How to cast a news in the studio
- Sources of news gathering
- Different between radio and television
- Press conference

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
- Limited IT spaces
- Exposure to environmental hazard due to lack of safety gears

5.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME

- 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 the placement centers

5.4 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.

The problems, if not tackled, will make it lose its usefulness and vitality notwithstanding the benefits of it.

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.