



**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE STUDENTS' INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCING SCHEME
(SIWES)**

HELD AT



LAGOS TELEVISION (LTV)

Lateef Jakande Road, Agidingbi, Ikeja Lagos..

BY

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this to Almighty Allah for seeing me through; also to my lovely parent Mr and Mrs. Abdulrafiu their support both morally and financially, May God reward you abundantly with long life and good health.

Also to my lovely siblings Mrs. Adeoye Aishat, Nafisat, Naheemat, Habibat, Mistural And Adul Salam. I love you all.

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- ❖ Miss. Naheemat
- ❖ Miss. Habibat
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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) can be defined as a technical skill and acquisition of knowledge from the organization, industrial sector. It also serves as a motive that compliments the learning which student have acquired in the classroom or theoretically.

The student industrial work experience scheme is in practical fulfillment of TCS 210 of becoming a competent student in the field. It is a major work which is to expose student to the practical aspect of what they are been thought in class. During the course of study, I was posted to the programs department of the establishment.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF SIWES

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) was established by ITF in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skill preparatory for employment in various industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institution.

The purpose of the scheme is to expose student to different kinds of industrial based skills necessary for a smooth transition from classroom to the world of labor. It afford the student of tertiary institution the opportunity of being engaged, familiarized and expose to the needed experience in handling various kinds of equipment and machine which are usually not available in the educational environment or institution.

However, participation in SIWES has become a necessary pre-condition for the award of diploma in most institutions of higher learning in the country, in accordance with the education policy of the government.

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

The objectives of the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) are as follows:

- It improves student's knowledge about the industrial sector or organization.
- It enables the student to practicalise different tasks from what they have learnt theoretically in the classroom.
- It relates the student to the labor market and how it's being operated.
- It also enlightens student to various divisions of industries or organizations of work in which their course of study can be practicalised.
- It enables student to know more about technological innovation in course of study, and some equipment which are or involved.
- It enables student to know the practical aspect of chosen field of study.

1.3 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF LTV

In October 1980, the administration of Alhaji Lateef Kayode Jakande established its own Television Station to oil its information dissemination machinery on November 9, 1980, Lagos Television commenced transmission on a Very High Frequency (VHF) Channel 5.

The formal review of the Nigerian Communication Laws as well as the return of military rule in 1983 engendered a new dawn in broadcasting as there was a firm directive that all Television stations, apart from LTV be restricted to the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band. In compliance, Lagos Television moved to UHF Channel 35.

Lagos Television was the first TV station in Nigeria to operate on two frequencies – VHF and UHF simultaneously. This explains the Station's former payoff; The Power of Television x2. Apart from being the first Television Station outside the LTV family, the Station took the Nigerian Television industry by storm in the early 80s with the introduction of a 60- hour non-stop weekend transmission from 7pm on Friday till 7am on Mondays. The then Lagos Weekend Television was the first marathon Television station in Africa. It's unprecedented public approval transformed TV viewership especially with the Lagos precinct and brought a change in the call sign to LTV/LWT.

During those years, the operations of Lagos Television were not without its challenges. In September, 1985, a mysterious midnight inferno consumed the entire legacy of the station. It destroyed the studios, the library, offices and equipment even official records; personal effects of the staff were not spared.

For about one and half year, Lagos Television remained in the doldrums merely surviving but in 1995 Col. Buba Marwa, the then sole administrator of the State set up a re-organization committee to assess the position of the Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation (LSBC) and determine her need to survive.

In 1998, the administration of the former Governor of Lagos State, Asiwaju Bola Ahmed Tinubu saw the need to implement the recommendation of the committee set up to look into the re-organization of the Lagos State Broadcasting

Corporation (LSBC) (Lagos Television and Radio Services under the management) and this led to the split of the two organizations for effective management, better performance, autonomy and to create career prospect for members of staff.

Thereafter, Asiwaju Bola Tinubu called for a blue print on the re- engineering and re-positioning of Lagos Television. Satisfied with what was presented and undaunted by the enormity of the capital outlay, in the midst of competing demands, he took the bull by the horn and gave a fresh breadth of life to the Station. Impact

In June 2008, Lagos Television scored another first when it became the first and the only state-owned Television Station on DSTV Channel 129 and the formal switch-over ceremony was performed by the Governor of Lagos State, Mr. Babatunde Fashola (SAN). The Channel was later changed to 256.

The Station did not stop there because of the introduction of various “Direct to Homes (DHT) platforms” she also secured platforms on Startimes channel 113, GOTV Channel 90, Play TV Channel 950; which increased the Station’s visibility beyond the shores of Nigeria. The live streaming facility (on TV now and Lagos Television apps) was another plus.

In the area of extra broadcasting activities, LTV has carved a niche as a truly people-oriented TV station with the annual Lagos Television Christmas Fair and the ultra-modern event facilities nicknamed De-Blue Roof and Combo Hall.

1.4 ORGANIZATION CHART OF LAGOS TELEVISION (LTV)



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 ITEMS IN THE STUDIO WITH THEIR FUNCTIONS

The television studio is a treasure trove of equipment, tools, and props that collectively contribute to the seamless execution of broadcast productions. From state-of-the-art cameras to intricate set designs, each item plays a vital role in bringing stories to life on screen. Let's delve into the diverse array of items found within the studio:

Cameras: Cameras are the eyes of the production, capturing visuals that transport audiences into the heart of the action. From traditional studio cameras mounted on pedestals to handheld and robotic cameras, each serves a unique purpose in capturing dynamic shots and angles.



Lighting Equipment: Lighting equipment is essential for setting the mood, atmosphere, and tone of a production. This includes various types of lights such

as key lights, fill lights, and backlights, as well as accessories like diffusers, gels, and barn doors to control and manipulate light intensity and direction.



Audio Equipment:

Audio equipment ensures crystal-clear sound quality, immersing viewers in the auditory world of the production. Microphones, mixers, amplifiers, and monitors are among the essential components used to capture, process, and monitor audio signals during recording and broadcasting.



Set Design Elements:

Set design elements encompass a wide range of props, furniture, and scenic elements that transform a soundstage into a vibrant and immersive environment. From furniture and decor to backdrops and set pieces, each element is carefully selected and arranged to enhance the visual storytelling experience.

Teleprompters:

Teleprompters are invaluable tools for presenters and actors, providing them with a script or cue cards displayed on a screen in front of the camera lens. This allows performers to deliver lines and dialogue confidently while maintaining eye contact with the audience.



Graphics and Visual Effects:

Graphics and visual effects add depth, context, and visual interest to broadcast productions. This includes on-screen graphics, animations, virtual sets, and augmented reality elements that enhance storytelling and engage viewers in new and exciting ways.

TRICASTER

A tricaster is a digital video production system that allow user to capture switch and stream lives video source.

A tricaster is a mutual dimensional broadcast system it's set on the chroma keys on how it is wanted. device that switches between SDI (*Serial Digital Interface*),



HD (High Definition) or Ultra HD video standards so that one can form exciting live production with a wide range of video sources such as cameras, disk recorders and slide shows or animation from computers.

Powerful features such as chroma key, creative transitions, audio mixer, multi-view and more, can be gotten. The more advanced models include features such as up to 20 SDI inputs, Super Source multi-layer engine, full motion DVE (*Digital Video Effect*), larger media pool with full motion clips and up to an incredible 6 auxiliary outputs.

Control Room Equipment:

The control room is the nerve center of the studio, housing equipment such as video switchers, audio mixers, and computer systems that facilitate real-time monitoring, editing, and broadcasting of live and recorded content.

Props and Costumes:

Props and costumes add authenticity and flair to productions, helping to bring characters and settings to life. From period-specific props to elaborate costumes, each detail contributes to the overall visual impact and narrative coherence of the production.

2.1 LVT Rules and Safety Procedures

- i. Report any injuries to the staff immediately
- ii. Always dress cooperately
- iii. Learn the location of the nearest fire extinguisher
- iv. Never move anything heavy by yourself. Some of the equipment in the station is very large and heavy. Avoid back strain or other bodily harm by working with partner.
- v. Keep all food and drink out of all studios and control room.
- vi. Turn off (or airplane mode) all cell phone and other electronic communication device before entering the production studio and control.

- vii. Clean up and straighten all areas after use.
- viii. Do not touch anything without explicit instruction

2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

An organizational structure is the typically hierarchical arrangement of lines of authority, communications, rights and duties of an organization. It determines how the roles, power and responsibilities are assigned, controlled, and coordinated, and how information flows between the different levels of management.

It provides for explicit and implicit institutional rules and policies designed to provide a structure where various work roles and responsibilities are delegated, controlled and coordinated. Organizational structure also determines how information flows from level to level within the company. In a centralized structure, decisions flow from the top down. In a decentralized structure, the decisions are made at various different levels.

In most organizations, the organizational structure is often referred to as organogram. The head of LTV is the General Manager. The explanation below is how KWTv structure is being arranged.

i. GENERAL MANAGER

A general manager or GM is the chief executive officer of a television station. This person manages the budget for the station, set human resources policies, hires and fires staff and also oversees all programming and sales initiatives. This or these individuals create a strategic plan for organization and set benchmarks for achieving goals. They often have a high profile in the community and form strategic partnership with local organization to raise the visibility of the station within the market.

ii. SALES MANAGER

Most television stations rely on advertising to generate revenue. The station sales manager works with the ad sales staff on lead generation, sales techniques and client relations to sell station's available commercial time. The best sales opportunities are searched for. This individual works closely with the general manager to determine the Station's revenue needs and the best methods to meet those needs.

iii. PRODUCTION MANAGER

The production manager supervises each live local newscast and assigns news stories to anchor. The tasks of the production manager includes, setting the order of stories for each newscast and selecting when and where any live remote reports occur. The production manager works in the operations booth, alongside the director and technical staff to ensure that the lights, camera angle and sound cues all work together to present a professional and informative program.

However, the structure of LTV is in this order.

2.3 DEPARTMENTS IN LTV AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

LTV has the following departments:

- i. **Administrative and human resource department:** This department handles the day to day business of a television station .They see to staff recruitment, training, promotions, etc. This department is also responsible for smooth management of the processes in LTV. Also they consult with other department heads regarding cash flow and expenditures. In LTV the branch manager oversees the activities of other departments and ensures proper working condition for staffs, hiring employees and ensures a safe workplace in all departments.
- ii. **News and current affairs department:** This department is the local face of any television station. They are responsible for the compilation of news and keeping up to date with trending information, news, events and so on. In this department; there are various beat reporters who are assigned to different locations in Ilorin. Therefore, this department sees to the generation and preseLTVtion of news items and current affairs material as well as editing, writing/typing and printing the news in the station's house-style. The department carries out research everyday as events/occurrences unfold to have their facts and figures as well as having accurate report for their listener. News

anchors, reporters, meteorologists and sports anchors usually become recognizable personalities in their communities.

- iii. **Programmes /programming/production department:** This department is subdivided into two: programmes and production sections. The programmes department is in charge of programming while the production unit is made up of producers who produce programmes and presenters that do the presentation. In this department, there are the English and Yoruba newscasters as well as the sports broadcaster. The production department consists of the manager and assistant staff, e.g production staff, operations staff and on-air personalities. The production department in LTV makes certain that all program contents and commercials are timely produced and lined up for timely broadcast.
- iv. **Engineering department:** This department handles the technical aspects of broadcasting and on air time. It ensures broadcast signals are transmitted to the audience as well as see to the proper functioning of the studio equipment. Therefore, the department is in charge of all the technological and electronic machines/equipment in the radio station be it the transmitter, monitor, mixer and so on. Some of the engineers in this department record, work on and edit recorded materials in the recording studio before it is being broadcast. Under a chief engineer otherwise known as director of broadcasting operations, there are host of managers like engineers and studio crew members including show directors, cameramen, audio board operators, photographers, videographers, tape room editors and engineering technicians.
- v. **Sales and marketing department:** This department generate revenue. They are responsible for generating direct revenue for the broadcast station by selling air time to advertisers. Also they includes staffs like the voice talent, art directors etc
- vi. **Finance/account department:** this department is in charge of handling all revenues and expenses in the TV station. The primary function is to ensure that dues from advertisers are collected in a timely manner and similarly all payments like utilities, salary and others are done on time.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 STUDENT SPECIFIC INVOLVEMENT AT VARIOUS SECTIONS

On the 8TH August, 2024, I started my four month SIWES program at Lagos Television (LTV).

I was assigned by the head of administration to work and gain skills at the program department where I spent 16 weeks. The program department was headed by Mrs. Bimbo the directress of program department.

On getting to the department I was welcome by the admin of lagos television. I was posted to program directorate under the supervision of Mrs. Sodolamu Kemi.

Internship class is usually hold every Monday form 10am-1pm, where we learn about all the use of equipment and maintenance of all instruments.

Editorial or production meeting is always take place by all staff involved in the production daily, matters/problems faced in the previous week are discussed. Also suggestion on news stories are brought up and each person is assigned to each beat to take upon.

In progrmme department I observe that this department is all about planning schedule technical research, their sub-unit in the program which are program production and schedule presentation.

I was put to test on how to do voice over and voice pop. I had the opportunity to watch a live program title “**The conversation**” at the studio. The conversation is Two hours program that involve two guest and four presenter.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 EXPERIENCE GAINED

During my four months program, I gained a lot experience in the programing department we deal with the programs and I also connected with control room where I learn how to make use of tricastar in directing programs, I also assist in the smooth flow and execution of various programmes and content that go on air, I also observe that their must not be issue in the control room before the program is display on air. I also know how to make use of tricastar which allow users to capture, switch, and stream live video soruces. I also gain how to preview programs before showing on air.

4.1 INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE ORGANIZATION

My four (4) months SIWES program at Lagos Television (LTV) was very faLTVstic, because the staffs of the Station are very friendly, disciplined and they are always there for us at all time to lecture us about smoot flow of the program that's going on air.

This make me to be very close and gain more experience from the great Staff of LTV

4.2 SUGGESTIO 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.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION

I found it interesting and I fully participated in it which in turn yields a successful result indeed it prepares me for future challenge in my chosen field. This SIWES program has turn out to be more interesting education due to the nature of the program itself.

5.1 RECOMMENDATION

The experience I gained during my SIWES program cannot be over emphasized I was practically oriented I humbly recommend that the SIWES program should be made compulsory for student for student of mass communication, field in order to gain more experience in their course of study.