

**A TECHNICAL REPORT
OF
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE
SCHEME (SIWES)
HELD AT
SOBI 101.9 FM
WALI SUM HOUSE, SOBI HILL TOP, OFF
SHAO ROAD, ILORIN, KWARA STATE
BY
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SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
MASS COMMUNICATION
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KWARA STATE**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF
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DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my loving parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oladimeji who have been instrumental in teaching me numerous valuable lessons throughout my life. Their guidance, support, and wisdom have shaped my character, instilled important values, and provided me with the foundation to navigate life's challenges. I am profoundly grateful for their unwavering love, encouragement, and sacrifices, which have greatly influenced my personal and professional growth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my profound gratitude to God Almighty for His mercy and grace that sustained me throughout my Industrial Training period. Additionally, I am deeply thankful to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oladimeji, for their unwavering financial and moral support, which enabled me to successfully complete the programme. I also extend my appreciation to my friends for their hospitality and care, ensuring that my industrial training experience was fulfilling. Furthermore, I am grateful to everyone who contributed to the success of my industrial training, including my industrious supervisor, Mr. Olajide Adeyinka, and my dedicated colleagues and co-workers, whose guidance and collaboration were invaluable.

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CHAPTER ONE

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

- ❖ To provide an avenue for students in Institutions of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experiences in their course of study.
- ❖ To provide students with an opportunity to apply their knowledge in real work and actual practice.
- ❖ To make the transition from school to the world of work easier and to enhance students contacts for later job placement.
- ❖ Prepare students for industrial work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.
- ❖ Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in their institution.

ORIGIN OF SIWES

The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was initiated in 1973 by the Industrial training Fund (ITF). It is a tripartite programme involving the students, the Universities and industries. It is founded by the Federal Government of Nigeria and jointly coordinated by the ITF and the National Universities Commission (NUC).

It is a skill training programme designed to expose and prepare students of Tertiary Institution for the Industrial Work situation they are likely to meet after graduation. The scheme also exposing themselves to the needed experience in handling equipment and machinery.

INTRODUCTION

Training is a key factor in enhancing the efficiency and expertise of the workforce. The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) programme prepares students for labour markets.

It has become an innovative phenomenon in human resources development and training in Nigeria. The media profession, like other professions is dynamic. This dynamism is in response to Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

CHALLENGES OF SIWES TO STUDENT

Problem I encountered during the programme was the problem of transportation. It is difficult for student that lives in far place to get to the organization every working day.

Just as it is for almost every student that observed this recently completed four month industrial training programme, it is my first time of being tasked with such a glamorous professional task which I've never being exposed to before so I found it uneasy at first.

Another notable challenge is the fact that just like every of the staff in the News Room, SIWES students also had to report to duty all days of the week. It became challenging for myself and my colleagues to report to duty especially on Sundays. Though we were informed of the task before we were accepted but it was inconvenient for us as it enslaved most of our personal time.

Brief overview of Sobi FM:

Sobi FM is a Nigerian radio station based in Ilorin, Kwara State.

- Establishment: Sobi FM was established in 2007.
- Name Origin: The name "Sobi" is derived from the local Ilorin dialect, meaning "the sound of the city".
- Frequency: Sobi FM broadcasts on the 101.9 MHz frequency.
- Programming: The station offers a mix of news, current affairs, music, entertainment, and educational programs, catering to a diverse audience.
- Language: Sobi FM broadcasts in English, Hausa, and Yoruba languages.
- Coverage: The station covers Ilorin and its environs, with a potential audience of over 2 million people.
- Awards and Recognition: Sobi FM has won several awards, including the "Best Radio Station in Kwara State" award.

Sobi FM has become a household name in Ilorin and Kwara State, providing quality entertainment, education, and information to its listeners.

CHAPTER TWO

WHAT IS PROGRAMME

A Radio program, commonly referred to as a program or programme. It is a scheduled segment of audiovisual content produced and broadcasted for the entertainment, education, or information of an audience. These programs encompass a diverse array of genres, formats, and themes, catering to the varied interests and preferences of viewers. From news bulletins to scripted dramas, reality shows to educational documentaries, and sports coverage to cultural showcases, Radio programs serve as the cornerstone of Radio broadcasting, offering a wide range of content to engage and captivate audiences.

Each Radio program typically follows a structured format, with defined elements such as a title sequence, introduction, main content segments, and closing credits. The content of a program may include live performances, pre-recorded footage, interviews, discussions, animations, and visual effects, depending on the genre and style of the program. With their ability to inform, entertain, and inspire, Radio programs play a vital role in shaping popular culture, influencing public discourse, and reflecting the social, political, and cultural landscape of society.

The Programme Department at Sobi FM Radio is a crucial component of the Radio station responsible for planning, developing, and executing a diverse range of Radio programs to cater to the needs and interests of the local audience in Kwara State. This department plays a pivotal role in shaping the station's programming schedule, ensuring that it aligns with the station's objectives, audience preferences, and regulatory guidelines.

One of the primary functions of the Programme Department is to conceptualize and create engaging and informative Radio content across various genres, including news, current affairs, entertainment, sports, cultural shows, documentaries, and educational programs. This involves conducting research to identify relevant topics and themes, developing creative concepts, and collaborating with production teams to bring these ideas to fruition.

Additionally, the Programme Department oversees the scheduling and broadcasting of programs, ensuring that the station maintains a balanced and diverse programming lineup that appeals to different demographic groups and interests within the local community. This involves strategic planning to optimize viewership ratings and

audience engagement, as well as monitoring audience feedback and preferences to continuously refine the programming schedule.

Furthermore, the Programme Department at Sobi FM Radio collaborates closely with other departments within the station, such as the News Department, Production Department, and Marketing Department, to coordinate efforts and resources effectively. This collaborative approach ensures seamless integration between different program segments, timely delivery of content, and effective promotion and marketing of programs to maximize viewership and impact.

Overall, the Programme Department plays a vital role in driving the success and relevance of Sobi FM Radio by delivering high-quality, engaging, and culturally relevant Radio programming that informs, entertains, and empowers the local audience in Kwara State.

In addition to its core functions, the Programme Department at Sobi FM Radio is actively involved in fostering partnerships and collaborations with local organizations, institutions, and individuals to enrich its programming offerings and promote community engagement. This includes collaborating with governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, educational institutions, and cultural groups to develop special programs, documentaries, and community outreach initiatives that address pressing issues, celebrate local achievements, and showcase the diverse talent and culture of Kwara State.

Moreover, the Programme Department plays a key role in adapting to the evolving media landscape and technological advancements to stay relevant and competitive in the broadcasting industry. This involves exploring new formats and platforms for content delivery, such as online streaming, social media, and mobile applications, to reach a wider audience and enhance viewer engagement. The department also oversees the digitization and archiving of program content to preserve the station's rich broadcasting legacy and make it accessible for future generations.

Furthermore, the Programme Department at Sobi FM Radio is committed to upholding professional standards and ethical principles in Radio programming. It ensures compliance with regulatory guidelines and standards set by relevant broadcasting authorities, such as the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC), to maintain integrity, accuracy, and fairness in its content. The department also provides training and development opportunities for staff members to enhance their skills and

capabilities in program production, scripting, editing, and presentation, thereby fostering a culture of continuous improvement and excellence in Radio broadcasting. Overall, the Programme Department plays a dynamic and multifaceted role in driving the success and impact of Sobi FM Radio as a leading Radio station in Kwara State. Through its innovative programming strategies, community engagement efforts, and commitment to professional excellence, the department contributes significantly to enriching the media landscape, promoting cultural exchange, and empowering the local community.

FUNCTIONS OF PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

The Programme Department at a Radio station such as Sobi FM Radio typically performs a variety of functions essential to the creation, scheduling, and execution of Radio programs. These functions may include:

Program Development: Conceptualizing, researching, and developing ideas for new Radio programs across various genres, including news, entertainment, educational, cultural, and sports programming.

Content Planning: Planning and strategizing the station's programming schedule to ensure a balanced mix of content that appeals to the station's target audience and meets the needs and interests of viewers.

Program Acquisition: Acquiring rights to broadcast external programs, including syndicated shows, documentaries, films, and international content, to supplement the station's original programming lineup.

Scriptwriting: Writing scripts and screenplays for Radio programs, including news scripts, dialogue for dramas, narratives for documentaries, and content for entertainment shows.

Production Coordination: Coordinating the production process for Radio programs, including scheduling studio time, hiring crew members, securing equipment, and managing production budgets.

Talent Coordination: Recruiting, auditioning, and managing on-air talent, including anchors, reporters, presenters, and guest hosts, for various programs.

Program Editing: Overseeing the editing and post-production process for Radio programs, including video editing, sound mixing, color correction, and special effects.

Program Promotion: Developing promotional strategies and materials to market and advertise Radio programs to the target audience, including trailers, teasers, posters, and social media campaigns.

Viewer Feedback: Monitoring audience feedback and ratings to evaluate program performance, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions about programming changes.

Compliance and Standards: Ensuring that all Radio programs comply with regulatory guidelines, industry standards, and ethical principles, including content standards, advertising regulations, and copyright laws.

Program Archiving: Managing the archival and storage of program content to preserve the station's broadcasting history and make it accessible for future reference and reuse.

CHAPTER THREE

TYPES OF RADIO PROGRAMMES

Radio programs can include:

News Programs: These are segments or shows dedicated to presenting current events, news stories, and analysis of topical issues. Examples include news bulletins, talk shows, and investigative journalism programs.

Entertainment Programs: These programs are designed to entertain viewers and may include scripted dramas, sitcoms, reality shows, game shows, variety shows, comedy specials, and talent competitions.

Educational Programs: Educational programs aim to inform and educate viewers on specific topics or subjects, such as documentaries, instructional videos, educational series, and children's educational programming.

Sports Programs: These programs focus on coverage of sporting events, matches, tournaments, and sports-related analysis, commentary, and interviews.

Cultural Programs: Cultural programs highlight aspects of arts, culture, heritage, and traditions, showcasing performances, exhibitions, festivals, and cultural events.

Lifestyle Programs: Lifestyle programs cover topics related to health, wellness, cooking, fashion, travel, home improvement, and personal development.

Religious Programs: These programs focus on religious content, including sermons, religious services, spiritual teachings, and discussions on religious topics.

Infomercials and Advertisements: Infomercials are long-form commercials that provide information about a product or service, while advertisements are short promotional messages aired between program segments.

ARRANGEMENT AND PARAGRAPH OF PROGRAMME

Arrangement and structure are crucial elements in crafting a coherent and engaging Radio program. Typically, a Radio program follows a standardized format to ensure consistency and audience familiarity. The arrangement and paragraph structure of a program can vary depending on the genre, style, and content of the show. Here's a basic outline of how a program might be organized:

Introduction: The program usually begins with an introduction or opening segment that sets the tone and establishes the theme of the show. This segment may include a title sequence, theme music, and voiceover introducing the program and its content.

Main Content Segments: The bulk of the program consists of main content segments, each focusing on a specific topic, storyline, or segment of the show. These segments can vary widely depending on the genre of the program. For example, in a news program, main content segments might include headline news stories, investigative reports, and interviews with guests. In an entertainment program, main content segments could feature performances, interviews with celebrities, and comedy sketches.

Transitions: Smooth transitions are essential for maintaining the flow and coherence of the program. Transitions help to guide viewers from one segment to the next seamlessly. This can be achieved through techniques such as fade-outs, crossfades, voiceovers, and graphics.

Conclusion: The program typically concludes with a closing segment that wraps up the main content and provides closure to the show. This segment may include closing remarks from the host or presenters, a recap of key points discussed in the program, and a preview of upcoming episodes or events.

Credits: Finally, the program ends with credits that acknowledge the individuals and organizations involved in the production of the show. This includes the names of the host, presenters, producers, directors, writers, and crew members, as well as any sponsors or partners.

In terms of paragraph structure, each segment of the program may consist of multiple paragraphs or sub-sections, depending on the complexity of the content. Paragraphs are used to organize information and ideas cohesively, with each paragraph focusing on a specific aspect or point. Clear and concise paragraphs help to maintain clarity and readability, ensuring that viewers can follow the narrative or discussion effectively. Additionally, paragraph breaks are used to signal transitions between topics or segments within the program, helping to maintain a smooth flow of information and engagement for the audience.

TERMINOLOGY USED IN PROGRAMME

Segment: A distinct portion or section of the program, often featuring a specific topic, guest, or storyline.

Episode: An individual installment or unit of a program, typically part of a series, with its own storyline or theme.

Script: The written text or dialogue used by actors or presenters in the program, outlining the sequence of events, interactions, and speeches.

Host/Presenter: The individual who serves as the main anchor or facilitator of the program, guiding viewers through the content and providing commentary or analysis.

Guest: A person invited to appear on the program, often to share expertise, provide commentary, or participate in discussions or interviews.

Plot: The overarching storyline or narrative structure of the program, including its main themes, conflicts, and resolutions.

Theme: The central idea, message, or concept conveyed by the program, often recurring throughout multiple episodes or segments.

Format: The specific style or arrangement of the program, including its genre, duration, and presentation format (e.g., talk show, game show, news program).

Teaser: A short promotional segment or trailer used to preview upcoming episodes or highlight key content in the program.

Credits: The list of individuals and organizations involved in the production of the program, typically displayed at the end of each episode.

B-roll: Supplementary footage or visuals used to enhance the main content of the program, such as background footage, images, or graphics.

Soundbite: A short excerpt of audio or dialogue, often taken from interviews or speeches, used to convey key points or perspectives in the program.

Transition: A smooth segue or changeover between different segments, scenes, or topics within the program, often facilitated by music, graphics, or narration.

Live Broadcast: A program that is aired in real-time, without pre-recorded segments, allowing for immediate interaction with viewers and participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

QUALITIES OF A GOOD PROGRAMME

A good Radio program exhibits several key qualities that contribute to its success in engaging and entertaining audiences. Some of the qualities of a good program include:

Relevance: A good program is relevant to its target audience, addressing topics, themes, and issues that resonate with viewers' interests, preferences, and cultural context.

Originality: A good program offers unique and original content that stands out from other programming. It may introduce fresh perspectives, innovative formats, or creative storytelling techniques to captivate viewers.

Entertainment Value: A good program entertains and engages viewers, keeping them entertained and invested throughout its duration. It may include elements of humor, drama, suspense, or excitement to evoke emotional responses and hold audience attention.

Informative Content: A good program provides informative and educational content that enriches viewers' knowledge and understanding of various topics, subjects, or events. It may present factual information, expert analysis, or insightful commentary to inform and enlighten viewers.

Production Quality: A good program demonstrates high production values, including excellent cinematography, sound design, editing, and visual effects. It showcases professional craftsmanship and attention to detail in its production, contributing to a polished and immersive viewing experience.

Diversity and Inclusivity: A good program reflects the diversity of its audience and society at large, featuring a range of perspectives, voices, and representations. It promotes inclusivity and representation of different ethnicities, cultures, genders, and identities.

Engaging Presentation: A good program features engaging and charismatic hosts, presenters, or characters who connect with the audience and bring the content to life. It may employ dynamic storytelling techniques, interactive segments, or audience participation to enhance engagement.

Ethical Standards: A good program upholds ethical standards and values, adhering to principles of accuracy, fairness, and integrity in its content and presentation. It

avoids sensationalism, misinformation, or offensive content that may harm or mislead viewers.

Audience Feedback: A good program solicits and responds to audience feedback, incorporating viewer input and preferences to continually improve and refine its content. It may engage with viewers through social media, polls, surveys, or live interactions to foster a sense of community and participation.

Impact and Influence: A good program has a lasting impact and influence on its audience, inspiring discussion, sparking change, or leaving a memorable impression. It may provoke thought, challenge assumptions, or inspire action, contributing positively to the cultural, social, or political discourse.

GRAMMATICAL RULES IN WRITING PROGRAMME

When writing a Radio program, whether it's a script, synopsis, or promotional material, several grammatical rules should be followed to ensure clarity, coherence, and professionalism. Here are some key grammatical rules to keep in mind:

Subject-Verb Agreement: Ensure that the subject and verb in each sentence agree in number and person. For example, "The host presents" (singular subject) versus "The hosts present" (plural subject).

Consistent Tense: Maintain consistency in verb tense throughout the program. Choose a tense (e.g., present tense, past tense) and stick to it unless there's a clear reason to switch.

Sentence Structure: Use a variety of sentence structures to maintain reader interest and flow. This includes simple, compound, and complex sentences.

Punctuation: Use punctuation marks, such as commas, periods, colons, semicolons, and dashes, correctly to clarify meaning and indicate pauses or breaks in the text.

Capitalization: Follow capitalization rules for proper nouns, titles, and the beginning of sentences. Avoid unnecessary capitalization within sentences.

Parallel Structure: Maintain parallel structure when listing items or ideas in a series to ensure consistency and clarity. For example, "The program includes interviews, performances, and behind-the-scenes footage."

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement: Ensure that pronouns agree in number and gender with their antecedents. For example, "Each participant must submit his or her application" (singular) versus "All participants must submit their applications" (plural).

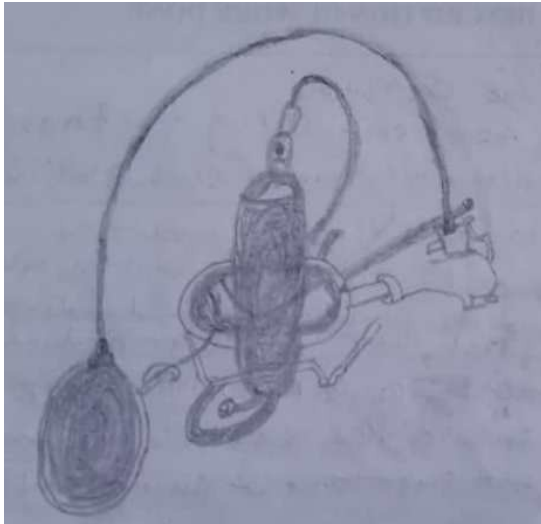
Clarity and Conciseness: Use clear and concise language to convey information effectively. Avoid wordiness, jargon, and unnecessary repetition.

Avoiding Ambiguity: Be precise in your wording to avoid ambiguity or confusion. Clarify any potentially unclear phrases or statements.

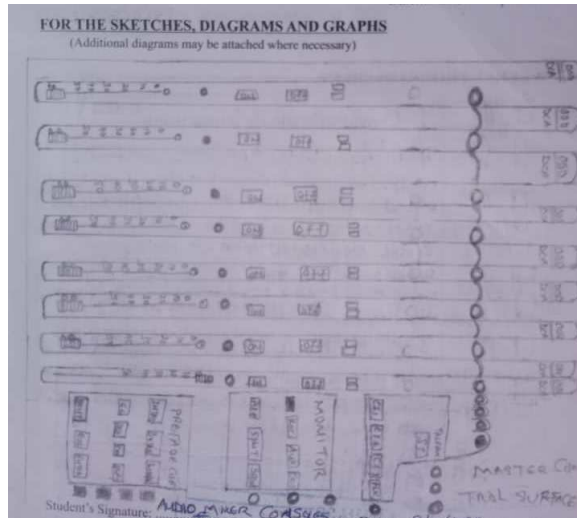
Proofreading: Always proofread your writing carefully to catch any grammatical errors, typos, or inconsistencies before finalizing the text.

Following these grammatical rules will help ensure that your Radio programs written materials are professional, easy to understand, and grammatically correct, enhancing the overall quality of your content.

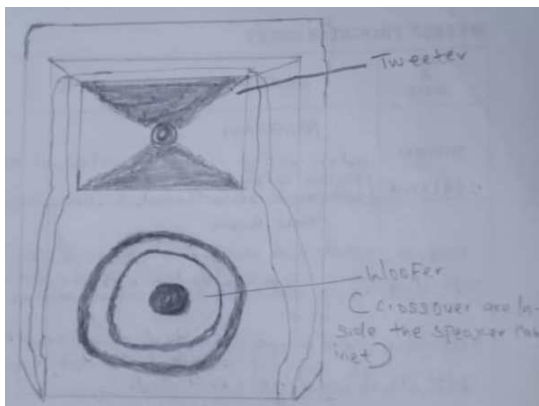
STUDIO EQUIPMENT



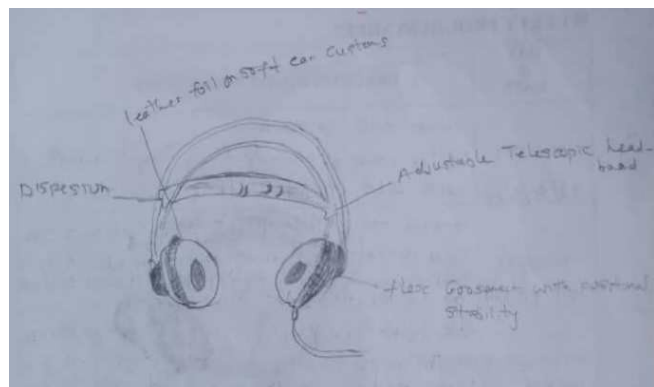
Studio Microphone



Mixer



Action Monitor Speaker



Professional Head phone



Clock

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) has provided me with invaluable hands-on training, enabling the development of essential skills in information processing, management, preservation, and documentation. This experience has complemented the theoretical knowledge acquired in the classroom, offering a practical understanding of concepts that are crucial for professional growth. The practical nature of SIWES has effectively bridged the gap between theoretical learning and real-world application, equipping me with the necessary tools to thrive in my field. Overall, SIWES has played a pivotal role in my professional development, providing me with the practical skills and knowledge needed to excel in my chosen career path.

CONCLUSION

The evaluation conducted on the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) underscores a significant discrepancy between its intended objectives and the reality of its implementation. The lack of proper coordination and supervision has emerged as a major hindrance to the full realization of SIWES objectives, raising concerns about the effectiveness of the program. To address these challenges, collaborative efforts are essential from all stakeholders involved in the SIWES program. The Federal Government, in conjunction with the Industrial Training Fund and other relevant agencies, must take proactive measures to rectify the existing shortcomings and ensure that students receive the necessary skills and knowledge for workplace efficiency. By fostering cooperation and strengthening the implementation of SIWES, stakeholders can enhance the overall effectiveness of the program and provide students with valuable learning experiences that align with its objectives.

The success of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) hinges on the collective commitment and action of all parties involved. By addressing the identified challenges and implementing reforms to enhance coordination and supervision, stakeholders can ensure that SIWES fulfills its mandate of providing students with practical training opportunities. It is imperative that efforts are directed towards strengthening the program's implementation to bridge the gap between theory and practice effectively. Through collaborative efforts and a commitment to excellence, SIWES can continue to play a pivotal role in equipping students with the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in their chosen careers.