



**A TECHNICAL REPORT ON
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME
(SIWES)
HELD AT**

**KWARA STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION,
RADIO KWARA,
2, POLICE ROAD, GRA, ILORIN KWARA STATE**

BY

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DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my loving parent, Mr. and Mrs. Oladesu my supporter, helper, adviser and also for their care before, during after the program. I will be forever be grateful to you daddy and mummy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank God Almighty for his mercy and grace that kept me all through my Industrial Training period.

I am greatly indebted to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oladesu for their financial and moral support during the course of the programme and also ensuring that my industrial training was worthwhile and fulfilling one.

I also want to thank everyone that contributed to the success of my industrial training, my industrial supervisor, Mr Burhari Adam, my colleagues and co-workers.

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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.

HISTORY OF RADIO KWARA

In 1974, construction work started on the modern studio house, the 10kw short wave, and 20kw medium wave transmitting station sites.

These facilities were put in use as from 19th December, 1976. However, following the directive of the federal government, the short wave transmitter was closed down in 1978.

Kwara state Broadcasting corporation (Radio Kwara) as constituted today came into being the enactment of the kwara Edit No.3 of 1979, but with retrospective effect from April 1st 1978. This was one of the beneficial by products of the first state creation in Nigeria.

On the creation of state in 1976, a master plan was drawn and approved for the country as to the number and capacity of transmitter and made of transmission to be sited in each location.

Owing to the topography of Kwara state, it was decided that it should be covered with both medium and short wave transmitters.

On 1st April, 1978. In compliance with federal Government's objective which transferred all radio Nigeria stations in the state to their respective hosts states, the formal handling over of the station by the Nigeria Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) to the Kwara state government was performed by Horation Agedeh of the Federal Radio Corporation (FRC), Lagos on 5th September, 1978.

All the existing staff then was given the option of either staying with the corporation or going to the Federal Radio Corporation (FRC). Those who opted to stay were retained. Rolling to renovate the station with award of contract for the provision of modern studio equipment and additional 50kw Harris transmitter for the transmission, totaling over #300,000,000.

This singular development has made Radio Kwara not just one of few radio stations with installed digital studio in Nigeria, but one of the first stations in Nigeria to comply with the global directive on conversion from analogue broadcast to digital broadcast.

The general manager who by the edit of the corporation is a member of the board heads the management.

He is also to offer general advises to the board and management on statutory requirement and policy decisions of the board among others. Both are appointed by the executive governor, as may be delegated in the case of the corporation secretary. Usually, the corporation is split into six (6) directorates (departments) of equals.

This is made up of administration which is the service department that looks after and keeps custody of records all staff and is in charge of correspondence.

Its specific function include; Implementation of policy decision, interpretation of staff regulations and government circulars and in-charge of general staff.

The other five are professional departments whose names are suggestive of their functions, V.I.O, Engineering, News and current affairs, programme, finance and marketing.

At the time of taking over by the state government, this station had a broadcasting house situated at the present premises and transmitting station located at Apata yakuba, along Jebba road, Ilorin.

It then had two 10kilowatts medium wave transmitter at Apata yakuba situation. The two inherited 10KW transmitters were very old. In fact, only one of them was working satisfactorily at the time of takeover in 1978.

In 1984, the federal government boosted the transmitting capacity of Radio Kwara through the kwara state government. The station that had two 50KW medium wave transmitter at Budo Efo, with this development, the state government approved the recommendation of the corporation to install the four (4) imported 10KW medium wave transmitters in the fringe areas of the Kwara state for effective coverage.

Two of them installed at Egbe, one at Otibe near Okene (both not Kogi state) and the fourth at Koro in New-Bussa (now in Niger state). All the three booster stations were completed.

In spite of the giant stride, in 1999, the transmitting station at Budo Efo witnessed serious set-back when the 840 feet tower mast was struck and destroyed by thunder storm.

This problem became a serious challenge to contend with, bearing in mind that transmitting station then became an integral part of Radio Kwara and a dendable in the performance of its statutory responsibility.

However, the government of Dr. Abubakar Bukola Saraki, on assumption of office in May 2003, set the ball for the purpose of achieving its objectives, the corporation is vertically structured to assure overall management efficiency and effectiveness, high degree of specialization, optimum span of control and clear lines of authority and responsibility.

The overall administrative machinery of the corporation is headed by the general manager who is the chief executive and is responsible for the effective implementation of the statutory responsibilities of the corporation and the decisions of the board and management.

Each of the department is further divided into divisions, braches and units. The overall objective of these divisions and sub-divisions is to ensure delegation of power and optimal efficiency.

DEPARTMENTAL STUCTURE OF RADIO KWARA

Generally, the corporation is divide into six directorates (Departments) of equal status. The Administration through the corporation secretary.

It organize co-ordinates, plans and personal to resources for the accomplishment of the objectives of the corporation.

News And Current Department: This gives information Of all governments activities at the federal, state and local level.

Programme Department: this is responsible for producing programmed and scheduling for broadcast as well as the audio visual library.

Sale And Marketing Department: This department is taking care of generating revenue for the station, through sales of airtime and other broadcast product.

Engineering Department: This is responsible for the controlling of technical input of the organization and ensures that they are in a good condition for effective passing across of message to the audience.

Financial Department: This is responsible for keeping of financial records of the organization, especially bank statement e.t.c

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 days.

CHAPTER TWO

ELEMENT OF CURRENT AFFAIRS

WHAT IS CURRENT AFFAIRS

Current affairs encompass various elements that reflect the multifaceted nature of events and issues happening around the world. These elements provide a structured understanding of different domains that collectively shape our contemporary society.

Politics and Governance is a critical element that covers government policies, political campaigns, elections, international relations, and political unrest. It highlights how power is distributed and exercised, impacting citizens and global interactions. Similarly, **Economy and Business** focus on market trends, economic policies, trade agreements, corporate developments, and indicators like inflation and unemployment, which influence the financial well-being of individuals and nations.

Science and Technology is another significant area, encompassing breakthroughs in technology, medical advancements, space exploration, and innovations shaping human life. This overlaps with **Health and Medicine**, which focuses on public health crises, new treatments, mental health awareness, and global healthcare challenges. Meanwhile, **Environmental and Climate Issues** address the pressing need to combat climate change, conserve biodiversity, and deal with natural disasters.

Education forms the foundation for societal growth, covering policies, innovations, literacy challenges, and the integration of technology in learning. Closely related are **Social Issues**, which delve into topics like human rights, gender equality, poverty alleviation, and cultural shifts, reflecting evolving societal values.

International Relations cover global diplomacy, conflicts, migration, and the role of international organizations like the UN and WHO, emphasizing cooperation and governance on a global scale. Similarly, **Defense and Security** focus on national and international security, counterterrorism, military developments, and peacekeeping efforts.

Sports and Culture and Entertainment bring aspects of recreation and identity to current affairs. Sports highlight achievements, events, and ethical concerns, while culture and entertainment reflect trends in art, media, and societal influences.

Lastly, **Legal and Judicial Affairs** play a pivotal role in maintaining justice through legal reforms, landmark judgments, and anti-corruption efforts. Together, these elements provide a comprehensive view of the complex and dynamic world we live in, helping individuals stay informed and engaged with ongoing developments.

TYPES OF CURRENT AFFAIRS

Current affairs can be categorized into distinct types, each addressing specific areas of human activity and global interest. These types help organize the vast flow of information, making it easier to focus on particular domains and their implications.

Political Current Affairs focus on governance, policy-making, elections, and international diplomacy. This category sheds light on how governments operate,

political transitions, and the impact of leadership decisions on citizens. It also encompasses global alliances, treaties, and political crises, which shape the geopolitical landscape.

Economic and Financial Current Affairs center around national and global economies, covering topics such as inflation, unemployment, trade agreements, stock market trends, and fiscal policies. This type emphasizes how financial developments influence businesses, individuals, and governments, offering insights into economic stability and growth.

Science and Technology Current Affairs highlight advancements and innovations in various fields, including artificial intelligence, space exploration, and medical technology. These developments have a profound impact on society, shaping industries and influencing lifestyles. Similarly, **Health and Medical Current Affairs** focus on global health challenges, such as pandemics, mental health issues, and breakthroughs in medical research.

Environmental and Climate Current Affairs address issues related to climate change, natural disasters, conservation efforts, and renewable energy. This category emphasizes the importance of sustainability and global cooperation in combating environmental challenges. Closely linked are **Social and Cultural Current Affairs**, which explore human rights movements, cultural shifts, and societal trends that reflect changing values and behaviors.

International Current Affairs delve into global conflicts, migration issues, and the work of international organizations like the United Nations. These events often have far-reaching implications for global peace, security, and cooperation. Meanwhile, **Defense and Security Current Affairs** focus on military advancements, counter-terrorism measures, and cybersecurity threats, highlighting efforts to ensure safety at both national and global levels.

Sports Current Affairs celebrate achievements in sports, major tournaments, and emerging talent, while also addressing ethical concerns like doping and corruption. On the other hand, **Cultural and Entertainment Current Affairs** encompass trends in music, film, art, and digital media, reflecting societal values and creative expression.

Finally, **Educational Current Affairs** focus on policies, reforms, and technological advancements in education, addressing access and quality issues. Similarly, **Legal and Judicial Current Affairs** provide insights into legal reforms, landmark judgments, and anti-corruption measures, which uphold justice and accountability. These types of current affairs collectively provide a structured lens through which individuals can analyze and engage with the dynamic and interconnected events shaping the world today.

FUNCTIONS OF CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

The **Current Affairs Department** in a radio station plays a crucial role in ensuring that the station provides timely, accurate, and engaging content to its audience. This department focuses on covering, analyzing, and presenting news and events that are relevant to the listeners. Below are the primary functions of the Current Affairs Department in a radio station:

1. News Gathering and Reporting

The department is responsible for gathering and verifying information about current events. This involves monitoring local, national, and international news sources, attending press conferences, and conducting interviews. The goal is to provide accurate and up-to-date information to the audience.

2. Content Production

Current affairs programs require in-depth research and careful planning. The department produces programs such as news bulletins, interviews, documentaries, and talk shows. These programs aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of significant events and issues.

3. Analysis and Commentary

Beyond reporting facts, the Current Affairs Department provides analysis and commentary on events. This helps listeners understand the implications and context of the news. Analysts, experts, and journalists contribute insights that add depth to the station's coverage.

4. Public Awareness and Education

The department plays a key role in educating the public about social, economic, and political issues. Programs often focus on topics such as health, education, governance, and environmental concerns to inform and empower the audience.

5. Promoting Civic Engagement

Current affairs programs encourage public participation in discussions about pressing issues. By providing platforms for debate, such as call-in shows or panel discussions, the department fosters civic engagement and gives a voice to diverse perspectives.

6. Agenda Setting

The department influences public discourse by highlighting important issues that require attention. By selecting and emphasizing certain topics, the Current Affairs Department can shape the public agenda and drive awareness on critical matters.

7. Crisis Reporting

In times of crises, such as natural disasters, political unrest, or public health emergencies, the department provides real-time updates and guidance. This ensures that the public is informed and can take appropriate actions during emergencies.

8. Collaboration with Other Departments

The Current Affairs Department works closely with other departments in the radio station, such as the news, programming, and marketing teams. Collaboration ensures that the station's overall content is cohesive, engaging, and relevant.

9. Maintaining Credibility and Trust

By adhering to ethical journalism standards, the department ensures that the station's content remains credible and trustworthy. This involves fact-checking, avoiding bias, and maintaining impartiality in reporting and analysis.

10. Audience Feedback and Interaction

The department actively engages with the audience to understand their interests and concerns. Feedback from listeners is used to tailor programs and address topics that resonate with the community.

11. Special Event Coverage

The department is responsible for covering significant events such as elections, budget announcements, festivals, and international summits. These broadcasts often

include live reports, expert panels, and audience interaction to provide comprehensive coverage.

12. Developing Talent and Expertise

The department trains journalists, reporters, and presenters to specialize in current affairs. This involves improving their skills in research, reporting, interviewing, and analysis to ensure high-quality programming.

In summary, the Current Affairs Department is essential to the success of a radio station. It ensures that the station remains a relevant, reliable, and influential source of information for its listeners, while also promoting public awareness and fostering meaningful discussions on important issues.

CHAPTER THREE

PROBLEM FACING THE SIWES STUDENTS

The **Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES)** is an essential part of academic training for students, designed to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application. However, students often face various challenges during their SIWES program. Below are some common problems and their impact:

1. Inadequate Placement Opportunities

Many students struggle to secure placements in reputable organizations relevant to their field of study. This often leads to compromises, such as working in industries unrelated to their discipline, reducing the quality of their learning experience.

2. Lack of Adequate Supervision

Some students experience poor supervision from both their academic institutions and the organizations they are attached to. Without proper guidance, students may fail to understand or perform tasks effectively, limiting their learning outcomes.

3. Insufficient Financial Support

SIWES often involves additional expenses, including transportation, accommodation, and feeding. Many students receive little or no financial assistance, making it difficult to meet these obligations and affecting their overall performance.

4. Limited Access to Modern Equipment

In some organizations, students are exposed to outdated tools and techniques that do not align with current industry practices. This hampers their ability to acquire relevant skills and adapt to modern professional environments.

5. Work Overload or Neglect

Some students are either overburdened with tasks beyond their capacity or completely neglected by their supervisors. Being overworked can lead to stress, while neglect limits their engagement and learning opportunities.

6. Hostile Work Environment

Students may encounter unfriendly or uncooperative staff, workplace politics, or poor working conditions. Such experiences can demotivate them and create negative perceptions about their chosen careers.

7. Logistical Challenges

Transportation issues, long commutes, and challenges in balancing SIWES schedules with academic responsibilities can pose significant problems. These logistical difficulties often reduce the efficiency and effectiveness of the training.

8. Mismatch Between Academic Curriculum and Industry Practice

In some cases, students find that their academic training does not align with the practical demands of their SIWES placement. This gap makes it difficult for them to contribute meaningfully or learn effectively.

9. Inadequate Communication

Lack of proper communication between the student, academic institution, and host organization can lead to misunderstandings, poor coordination, and unmet expectations during the program.

10. Health and Safety Risks

In industries with high-risk operations, such as manufacturing or construction, students may face health and safety concerns due to inadequate training or insufficient protective equipment.

11. Non-payment or Delayed Payment of Stipends

Although some organizations provide stipends to SIWES participants, delays or non-payment can demoralize students and create financial hardships.

These challenges highlight the need for improved collaboration between educational institutions, industry stakeholders, and government bodies to enhance the effectiveness of SIWES. Addressing these issues will ensure that students gain meaningful experiences that prepare them for the demands of the professional world.

TERMINOLOGY USE IN JOURNALISM

Journalism has its own unique terminology that reflects the practices, tools, and ethics of the profession. Understanding these terms is essential for anyone studying or working in the field. Here are some commonly used terms in journalism:

General Journalism Terms

1. **Byline:** The line in an article that names the writer.
2. **Dateline:** A line at the beginning of a news article that states the location and date of the story.
3. **Lead (Lede):** The opening paragraph of a news story that summarizes the most important details.
4. **Headline:** The title of a news article, designed to grab attention and summarize the content.
5. **Copy:** The written content of a news story or article.
6. **Editor:** The person responsible for overseeing and refining content before publication.
7. **Reporter:** A journalist who gathers and writes news stories.
8. **Correspondent:** A journalist who reports from a specific location, often overseas.
9. **Press Release:** A statement issued to the media to provide information or make announcements.
10. **Scoop:** An exclusive or breaking news story obtained before other outlets.

News Writing and Reporting Terms

1. **Angle:** The specific focus or perspective of a news story.
2. **Inverted Pyramid:** A structure for writing news stories that places the most important information at the top.
3. **Attribution:** Crediting the source of information or quotes in a story.
4. **Beat:** A specific topic or area a journalist regularly covers (e.g., politics, sports, crime).
5. **Source:** A person, document, or organization providing information for a story.
6. **Off-the-Record:** Information shared with a journalist that cannot be published.
7. **Background:** Information provided to a journalist to help them understand the context of a story but not attributed to a source.
8. **Feature Story:** A detailed, in-depth article that explores a topic or event beyond the immediate news angle.

Broadcast Journalism Terms

1. **Anchor:** The main presenter of a television or radio news program.
2. **B-roll:** Supplemental footage used to support the main story in video journalism.

3. **Cue:** A signal for a journalist or presenter to start speaking or for a segment to begin.
4. **Soundbite:** A short, impactful excerpt from a speech or interview used in a broadcast.
5. **Live Shot:** A report broadcast live from the scene of an event.

Ethical and Legal Terms

1. **Libel:** Written defamation that damages a person's reputation.
2. **Slander:** Spoken defamation that harms someone's reputation.
3. **Conflict of Interest:** A situation where a journalist's personal or financial interests could influence their reporting.
4. **Fair Use:** A legal doctrine that permits limited use of copyrighted material for purposes such as criticism, commentary, or news reporting.
5. **Objectivity:** The principle of providing balanced, unbiased reporting.

Publishing and Production Terms

1. **Editorial:** An opinion piece written by the editorial team of a publication.
2. **Layout:** The design and arrangement of text, images, and headlines in a publication.
3. **Proofreading:** Reviewing written content for errors before publication.
4. **Deadline:** The time by which a journalist must submit their story.
5. **Column:** A regular article written by the same author, often expressing personal opinions or insights.

Digital Journalism Terms

1. **Clickbait:** Sensational or misleading headlines designed to attract clicks.
2. **SEO (Search Engine Optimization):** Techniques used to make online content more discoverable in search engines.
3. **Hyperlink:** A clickable link embedded in digital content.
4. **Multimedia Storytelling:** Using various forms of media (text, video, audio, graphics) to tell a story.
5. **Citizen Journalism:** News reporting by individuals who are not professional journalists, often using social media.

These terms are fundamental in understanding the practices and processes within journalism and are frequently used in newsrooms and media organizations worldwide.

CHAPTER FOUR

QUALITIES OF A GOOD NEWS STORY

A good current affairs piece possesses several qualities that make it informative, engaging, and reliable for its audience. These attributes ensure that the information presented is not only relevant but also impactful and trustworthy. Below are the key qualities of a good current affairs piece:

1. Timeliness and Relevance

One of the most critical qualities of a good current affairs piece is its timeliness. It should address recent events or issues that are still fresh in public discourse. The relevance of the topic to the audience's interests, concerns, or environment is equally important, as it determines whether readers or viewers will find the information useful and engaging.

2. Accuracy and Credibility

A good current affairs article must be accurate, based on verified facts, and supported by credible sources. Misrepresentation or errors can lead to misinformation and harm the trustworthiness of the writer or publication. Journalists must ensure that every detail, from names and dates to statistics and quotes, is correct and properly attributed.

3. Clarity and Simplicity

Complex issues should be presented in a way that is easy for the audience to understand. Using clear language, avoiding jargon, and explaining technical terms help ensure that the message is accessible to a broad audience. Clarity also involves structuring the piece logically, so readers can follow the narrative seamlessly.

4. Objectivity and Fairness

A good current affairs report maintains objectivity, presenting facts without bias or personal opinions. It should provide a balanced view by covering multiple perspectives on the issue. Fairness ensures that no single side is unduly favored, allowing readers to form their own informed opinions.

5. Depth and Context

While timeliness is essential, a good current affairs piece goes beyond surface-level reporting to provide depth and context. This includes explaining the background of the issue, exploring its causes and implications, and highlighting its relevance in a broader social, economic, or political framework.

6. Engagement and Interest

A strong current affairs piece captures the audience's attention from the start with an engaging introduction. It may use an intriguing fact, a compelling anecdote, or a thought-provoking question. Maintaining interest throughout the piece ensures that readers stay engaged and take away key insights.

7. Ethical Reporting

Adhering to journalistic ethics is vital for good current affairs writing. This includes respecting privacy, avoiding sensationalism, and ensuring that the piece does not promote hate, discrimination, or harm. Ethical reporting builds trust and upholds the integrity of journalism.

8. Use of Evidence and Visuals

Supporting claims with evidence, such as quotes from experts, statistics, or official documents, enhances the credibility of a current affairs piece. Additionally, using visuals like images, infographics, and videos can make complex information more digestible and appealing.

9. Conciseness

Good current affairs writing conveys its message without unnecessary elaboration. While depth is important, it should not come at the cost of brevity. Being concise ensures that the audience gets the most important information without feeling overwhelmed.

10. Call to Action or Reflection

A great current affairs piece often concludes with a thought-provoking reflection or a call to action. Whether encouraging readers to explore the topic further, participate in discussions, or take action, this final element leaves a lasting impact.

By embodying these qualities, a current affairs piece can effectively inform, educate, and engage its audience while fostering a deeper understanding of the issues that shape our world.

IMPORTANCE OF CURRENT AFFAIRS IN NEWS STORY

Current affairs play a pivotal role in shaping news stories, serving as the backbone of journalism by providing timely and relevant information to the public. Their importance cannot be overstated, as they contribute to informed decision-making, public discourse, and societal growth. Below are key reasons why current affairs are vital in news stories:

1. Informing and Educating the Public

The primary function of news is to keep the public informed about events and developments that impact their lives. Current affairs provide the latest and most relevant information, ensuring that audiences are aware of political, economic, social, and environmental changes. This knowledge empowers people to make informed decisions in their personal and professional lives.

2. Promoting Accountability and Transparency

News stories based on current affairs often highlight issues of governance, corporate responsibility, and societal challenges. By reporting on these topics, the media holds leaders and organizations accountable for their actions. Investigative journalism, a subset of current affairs, exposes corruption, unethical practices, and injustices, fostering transparency and trust in public institutions.

3. Stimulating Public Discourse

Current affairs spark conversations and debates among individuals and communities. News stories based on pressing issues encourage people to exchange ideas, share opinions, and engage in meaningful discussions. This public discourse is essential for a healthy democracy, as it allows citizens to voice their concerns and advocate for change.

4. Fostering Awareness of Global Interconnectedness

In an increasingly globalized world, current affairs help individuals understand the interdependence of nations and cultures. News stories on international events, such as climate change, trade agreements, or conflicts, highlight how local actions can have global consequences. This awareness promotes empathy, cooperation, and collective problem-solving.

5. Encouraging Civic Engagement

By highlighting societal issues and showcasing real-world examples, current affairs inspire individuals to become active participants in their communities. News stories on topics such as elections, social movements, or public policies motivate citizens to vote, volunteer, or advocate for causes that matter to them.

6. Driving Economic and Business Decisions

Current affairs in the financial and economic sectors play a critical role in guiding business strategies and investments. News stories about market trends, policy changes, and technological innovations provide valuable insights to entrepreneurs, investors, and policymakers, shaping economic growth and stability.

7. Providing Context and Analysis

Current affairs not only report on events but also provide the context and analysis needed to understand their significance. News stories delve into the causes and implications of events, helping audiences grasp the complexities of modern society. This depth of understanding fosters critical thinking and informed opinions.

8. Enhancing Media Credibility

For media organizations, delivering accurate and up-to-date current affairs strengthens their credibility and trustworthiness. Audiences rely on reputable news outlets to provide factual and unbiased coverage of important events. Consistently reporting on current affairs builds a loyal and informed readership or viewership.

9. Serving as a Historical Record

Current affairs documented in news stories serve as a record of societal developments for future generations. They provide a snapshot of the issues, challenges, and milestones of a given time, contributing to the collective memory and understanding of history.

By covering current affairs, news stories fulfill their essential purpose of informing, educating, and engaging the public. This not only empowers individuals and communities but also contributes to the functioning of democratic societies and the progress of humanity as a whole.

GRAMMATICAL RULES IN WRITING CURRENT AFFAIRS

Writing current affairs requires careful attention to grammatical rules to ensure clarity, accuracy, and professionalism. The proper use of grammar helps convey information effectively, making the story more accessible and credible to the audience. Below are key grammatical rules to follow when writing current affairs:

1. Use of Active Voice

In current affairs writing, the active voice is preferred as it makes the sentence more direct and engaging. In active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action, which makes the statement clear and concise. For example, "The government announced new policies" is more straightforward than "New policies were announced by the government." Active voice keeps the writing sharp and to the point, which is essential for news stories.

2. Correct Tense Usage

The tense used in a current affairs article depends on the timing of the event. Typically, present tense is used for ongoing issues or current developments, while past tense is used to report events that have already happened. For instance, when covering breaking news, reporters often use the present tense: "The company is

launching a new product today." When recounting past events, past tense is more appropriate: "The company launched a new product last week."

3. Subject-Verb Agreement

Subject-verb agreement is essential to maintaining grammatical accuracy. The subject and verb must agree in number and person. For example, "The government is addressing the issue" is correct, while "The government are addressing the issue" is incorrect. Similarly, "The ministers are meeting" is correct, while "The ministers is meeting" is wrong. Consistent subject-verb agreement ensures that the writing remains professional and easy to understand.

4. Consistent Pronouns

Pronouns should consistently match the noun they refer to in terms of gender, number, and person. For example, if the subject is singular, the pronoun should be singular, such as "The president made his speech" instead of "The president made their speech." Consistency in pronouns avoids confusion and enhances the readability of the article.

5. Proper Use of Punctuation

Punctuation is crucial in current affairs writing, as it helps clarify the meaning of sentences and ensures the message is conveyed properly. Commas, periods, colons, and semicolons should be used correctly to separate ideas and clarify meaning. For example, commas should be used to separate items in a list: "The policy affects education, health, and employment." Additionally, quotation marks are important for attributing statements to sources accurately: "The government is committed to reform," said the official.

6. Avoiding Run-On Sentences

Run-on sentences, where two independent clauses are improperly joined without a conjunction or punctuation, can confuse readers and make the writing harder to follow. For example, "The president gave a speech it was well-received by the public" is a run-on. It should be corrected to: "The president gave a speech, and it was well-received by the public." Using proper punctuation and conjunctions helps maintain sentence clarity and readability.

7. Proper Use of Modifiers

Modifiers should be placed near the words they modify to avoid ambiguity. Misplaced modifiers can lead to confusion and change the intended meaning. For example, instead of writing "The man nearly drove for three hours," which could imply that the man almost drove, it is clearer to say, "The man drove for nearly three hours." Proper placement of modifiers ensures clarity in the article.

8. Avoiding Double Negatives

Double negatives can make sentences confusing and grammatically incorrect. For example, "I don't need no help" is incorrect. The correct form is "I don't need any help." Using double negatives can dilute the meaning of a statement and create ambiguity, so it's best to avoid them.

9. Accurate Use of Articles (A, An, The)

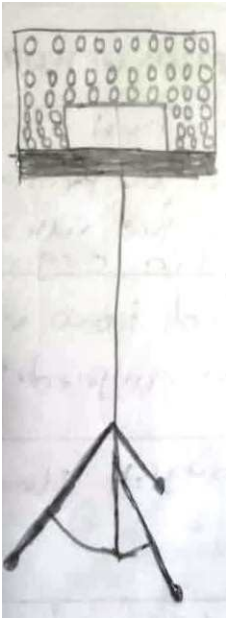
The correct use of articles is crucial in current affairs writing. Articles such as "a," "an," and "the" are used to define nouns in a sentence. For instance, "The president addressed the nation" specifies a particular president, while "A president addressed the nation" refers to any president. Incorrect use of articles can lead to confusion and affect the clarity of the news story.

10. Clarity in Numbers and Dates

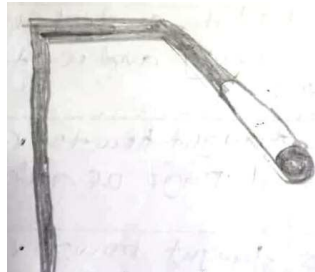
When writing current affairs, it's important to present numbers and dates clearly. For example, write "January 10, 2025," and use numerals for dates (e.g., "5,000 people attended the rally") when applicable. This ensures that the information is easily readable and precise.

By adhering to these grammatical rules, journalists can ensure that their current affairs pieces are clear, professional, and easy to understand. Grammatical accuracy is essential not only for effective communication but also for maintaining the credibility and reliability of the publication.

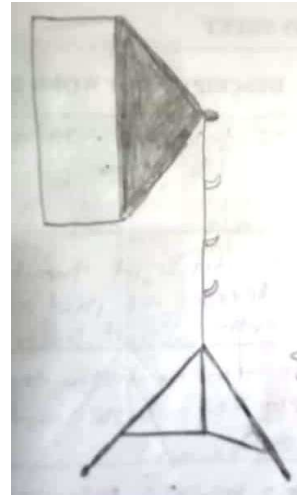
STUDIO EQUIPMENTS



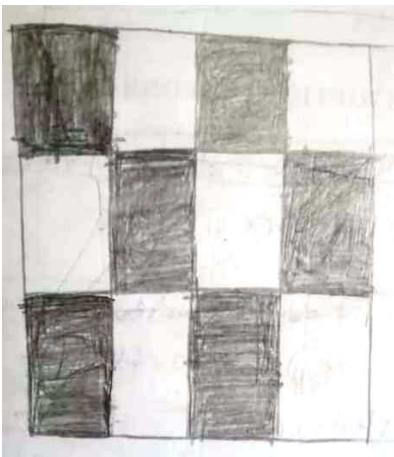
SCRIPT HOLDER



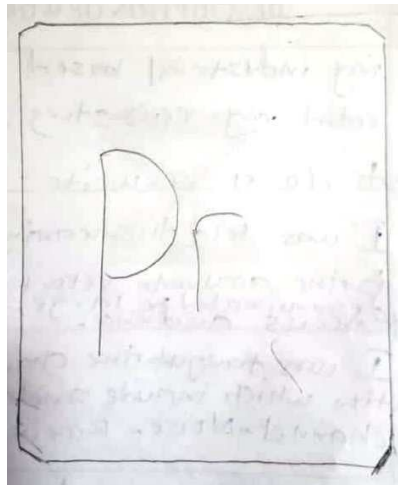
STANDING MIC



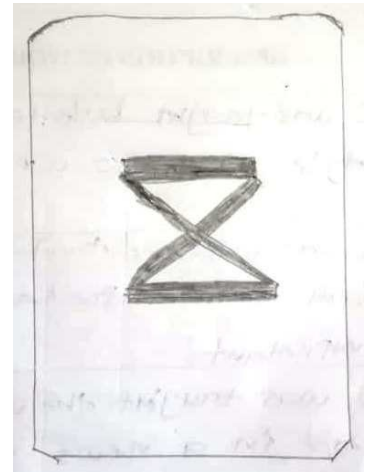
STUDIO LIGHT



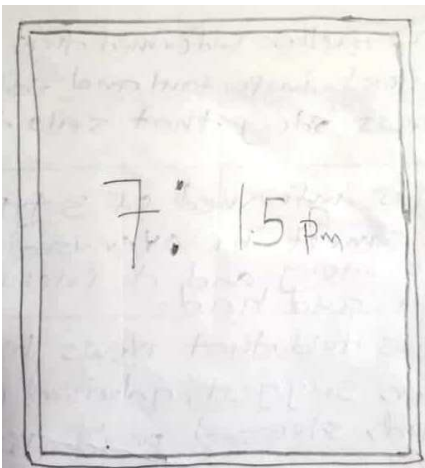
SOUND PROOFING FOAM



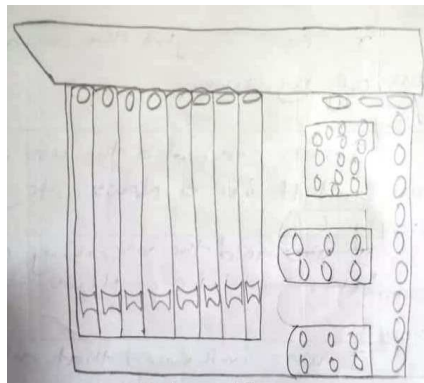
PREMIER PRO



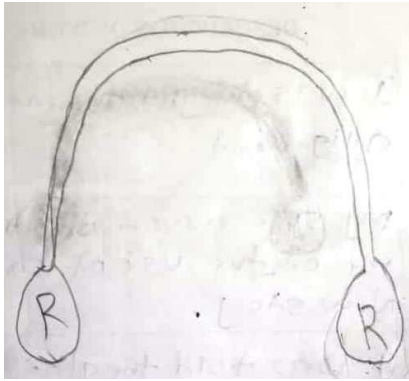
CAPCUT APP LOGO



WALL CLOCK



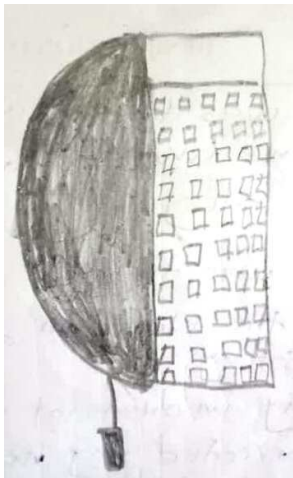
MICROPHONE PROTECTION



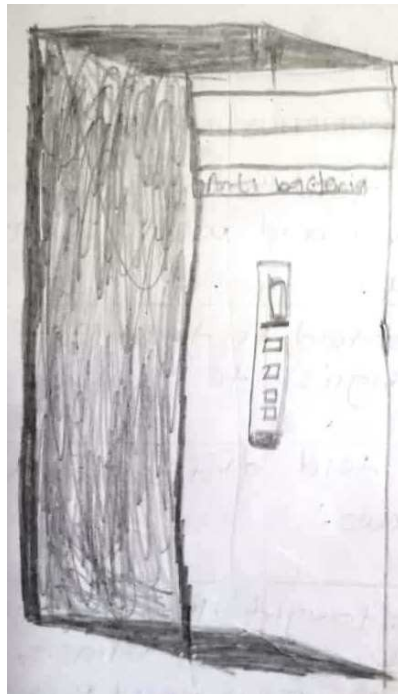
HEAD PHONE



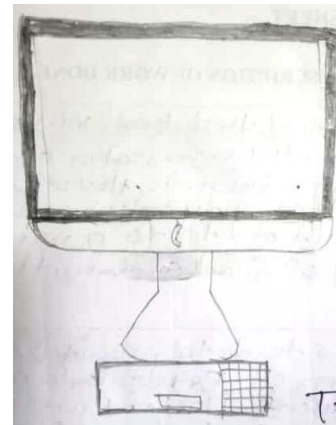
CUE LIGHT



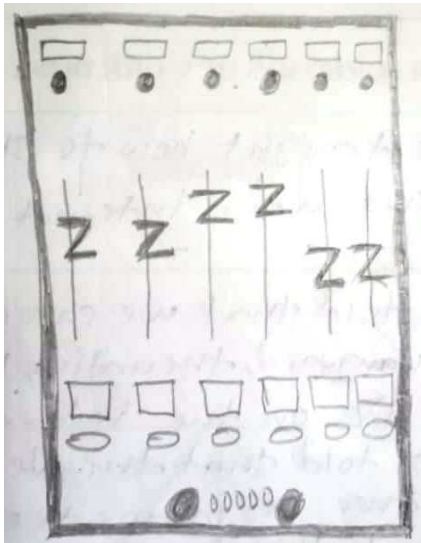
TELEPHONE



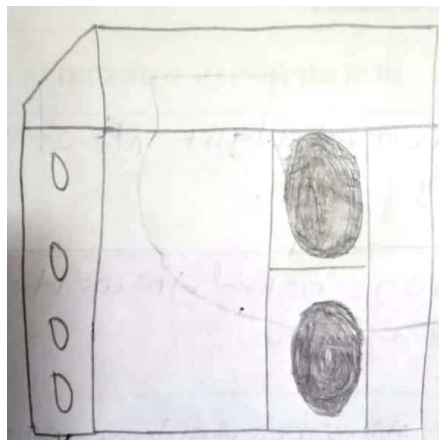
AIR CONDITIONER



MONITOR



MIXING CONSOLE



SPEAKER

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) has been a pivotal platform for honing my skills in information processing, management, preservation, and documentation. This practical experience has seamlessly complemented my academic knowledge, providing me with invaluable insights into real-world applications. The hands-on training offered during SIWES has been instrumental in bridging the theoretical gap, offering me a firsthand understanding of industry practices. Consequently, SIWES has played a crucial role in my professional development, equipping me with practical skills essential for success in my field.

CONCLUSION

The evaluation conducted thus far reveals a significant gap between the intended objectives of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) and its actual implementation. It is concerning to observe that a lack of proper coordination and supervision has hindered the full realization of SIWES objectives. This highlights the critical need for collaborative efforts from all stakeholders to ensure that students are adequately equipped with the skills and knowledge required for workplace efficiency. The Federal Government, along with the Industrial Training Fund and other relevant agencies overseeing the SIWES program, must take proactive steps to address the existing shortcomings in the system. By doing so, they can mitigate the challenges faced by students during their industrial training and enhance the overall effectiveness of the SIWES program. It is imperative that all parties involved work together to strengthen the implementation of SIWES and provide students with valuable learning experiences that align with the program's objectives.