



TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

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NO 2, BROADCASTING HOUSE, POLICE ROAD, G.R.A, ILORIN

DEDICATION

I dedicate this student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) report to Almighty God for his power and grace towards the completion of the SIWES programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My acknowledgement goes to Almighty God, my parent, my friends, Kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin and my supervisor at RADIO KWARA, Mr M.A Yusuf.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Student Industrial Work-Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a government planned and supervised training intervention for specific learning and career objectives, aimed at developing the occupational competencies of the participants and exposing them to practical training as well as on the job tutelage.

SIWES is expected to be undertaken by all students of tertiary institutions undergoing courses in specialized fields such as engineering, technical, business, applied sciences and applied arts and Mass Communication.

It is worthy of note that the Federal Government on the 8th of October 1971

established the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) with offices in each State of the Federation to acquaint the students on the industrial work method.

The Students during this period are exposed to practical training in areas of their disciplines to enhance their mental and creative minds.

1.2 IMPORTANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is the accepted skills training programme, which forms part of the approved Minimum Academic Standards in the various degree programmes for all the Nigerian universities and Polytechnics.

It is an effort to bridge the existing gap between theory and practical of engineering and technology, science, agriculture, medial, management and other professional educational and Mass Communications programmes in the Nigerian tertiary institutions.

It is aimed at exposing students to machines and equipment, professional work methods and ways of safe-guarding the work areas and workers in industries and other organization.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

Specifically, the objectives of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme

are to

- i. Prepare students for the work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.
- ii. Provide an avenue for Students in the Nigerian Universities to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.
- iii. Make the transition from the university to the World of work easier, and thus enhance students contacts for later job placements.
- iv. Enlist and strengthen employer's involvement in the entire educational process of preparing university graduates for employment in industry.
- v. Provide students with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real work situation, thereby bridging the gap between university work and actual practices; and Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in the universities.

1.4 IMPORTANCE OF SIWES

- i. It provides students with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real life situations.
- ii. It exposes students to more practical work methods and techniques.
- iii. It strengthens links between the employers, universities and Industrial Training Fund (ITF).
- iv. It also prepares the students for the labour market after graduation.

CHAPTER TWO

DESCRIPTION OF RADIO KWARA

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY

Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation is the corporate name of Radio Kwara, Ilorin, it's remains the Station's Identity. Radio Kwara, Ilorin, is one of the public-owned broadcast media in the Country which started as a rally Station of the then Radio Nigeria.

The Station Broadcasts on Medium Wave Meter Band, popularly known

Frequency Modulation, (FM) Meter Band on Ninety-nine- Dot-One Midland FM.

The Broadcasting House and Corporate Headquarters of the Corporation is located at Number Two, Police Road, GRA, Ilorin.

COVERAGE CAPACITY

Radio Kwara, Midland FM station covers more than twenty-three states and remains the most heard broadcast station in the entire North-Central region of the Country.

INDEPTH

Radio Kwara, Ilorin operates within the confines of the operational guidelines and ethical regulations as entrenched by relevant monitoring and supervising agencies.

The station hinges its services on protecting and projecting indigenous values. It serves as a link between the government and the governed through effective tracking of the performances of government towards addressing the aspirations of the masses.

Similarly, the station performs other relevant social responsibility services, like promoting good governance and equitable distribution of dividends of democracy.

Above all, Radio Kwara encourages inter-cultural, inter-religious and exchange of useful ideas to accelerate socio economic lives of the people.

However, the station is always mindful of ownership and control, without compromising its social responsibility to its numerous audiences.

CORE VALUES OF THE STATION

RADIO ACRONYM CONNOTES THE FOLLOWING AS CORE VALUES

- Responsive to Dynamic Environment
- Adaptive to New Environment
- Diligence to Work
- Integrity and Innovation
- Outstanding Performance

- Knowledge of the Job
- Wealth of Experience
 - Awareness
- Respect for Individuals
- Ability

VISION STATEMENT

To be the preferred medium operating in a uniquely professional environment for world class broadcast.

MISSION STATEMENT

To build a broadcast giant promoting societal values and human development through performance driven innovative and quality services

Radio Kwara is managed by a team of competent Management team under the General Manager as the head of the Corporation.

There are (5) Directorates in Radio Kwara with all the Directors responsible to the General Manager.

These Directorates include Director General Administration, Director Programmes, Director News and Current Affairs Department, Director Marketing and Director Engineering Services.

Other departments are the Accounting department.

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF RADIO KWARA

The main objectives of Broadcasting are to inform, educate and entertain. In carrying out these functions, Broadcasting organizations are guided by certain codes, ethics and practice.

These are the dos and donts of broadcasting which cover and protect the rights of the audiences. They also take account and cater to the nature, interest and sensibilities of groups, like the women and children.

- i. Respect the culture, norms, traditions and religions of societies and environments.
- ii. Ensure peaceful co-existence
- iii. Information Dissemination to the entire State.

Here in Nigeria Broadcasting is regulated by the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) which grants licenses to the operators and monitors their output to ensure adherence to professionalism.

There is Broadcasting Organizations of Nigeria (BON), a voluntary association of radio and television stations which came into existence in 1973. The Society of Nigeria Broadcasters (SNB) formed in 1979 caters to the welfare of practitioners, while BON is involved in training

and exchange of ideas and programmes and Nigeria Union of Journalists for Journalists and Media Practitioners.

BON, in addition, engages in joint coverage of important events like the National Sports Festivals, the 2nd All Africa Games of 1973, first West African Games of 1977 and the 2nd World Black Festival of Arts and Culture, (Festac 77).

There is also FIBAN (the Freelance and Independent Broadcasters Association of Nigeria) formed in 2002 to cater for the welfare of its members.

2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF KWARA BROADCASTING CORPORATION, RADIO KWARA STATE

DEPARTMENTS AND FUNCTIONS

General Organization of Radio Kwara

General Administration

General Administration division is headed by the General Manager or Station

Manager, assisted by other Staff including the Business Manager, the Accountants, the Secretaries, and other administrative and office staff.

These employees serve various duties such as the payment of wages and salaries, membership fees and subscriptions for industry information, license and other government-imposed fees, taxes, insurance, legal and auditing fees, and contributions to charitable organizations.

In addition, maintenance of the building and of equipment, utilities, office supplies, computers, station automobiles, and other administrative services and supplies are also provided by the general administrative department.

It is not surprising, then, that this department consumes one-third of the total operating expenses of a station, although only about 13 percent of the total staff may be in administration.

Marketing/Commercial

The Sales Department at Radio Kwara is responsible for generating the revenue for the Station to survive. This Department is headed by a Director while on the other hands has general sales managers that lead a team that is comprised of a national/regional sales manager, a local sales manager, account executives, and at times, a traffic manager.

In most cases, the national/regional sales manager will be a liaison from an outside organization that wins advertising contracts from regional and national advertisers.

The local sales manager, then, is charged with securing advertising accounts with local businesses and organizations.

A staff of Account Executives helps the local sales manager sell advertising time to local businesses employing solicitation tactics similar to other sales businesses.

However, the sales people of television must negotiate advertising sales using a rate

card, a definitive list of airtime costs during the various time periods and television programs.

Furthermore, the television account executive can also offer to create the advertisement for a client if the client so chooses, in which case the sales department cooperates with the production and programming departments for this venture.

Programmes

The Programmes department, in conjunction with the production and News Departments, acquires and schedules the product that the audience consumes, which in turn allows the sales department to create revenue, which allows the General Administration Department to facilitate station operations.

The Programmes department is responsible for filling the entire broadcast day with programmes and is therefore saddled with the most challenging job.

Consequently, this department also works closely with the traffic department in structuring the daily programmes schedule.

Programmes is second only to general administration in terms of operating expenses.

Programmes Department may consist of a Director, a videotape librarian, a ratings researcher, an acquisitions staff, a continuity standards staff, and on-camera personalities for use in locally originated programs.

The Programmes Director, helped by the acquisition's personnel, may obtain the majority of the programming of a station from syndicators and other program suppliers.

It also generate programmes through Conference conducted quarterly with

Community feedback aids in planning decisions.

However, all decisions concerning programme acquisition are ultimately controlled by the amount of revenue gained from sales and the resulting budget allotted the programmes division.

CHAPTER THREE AND FOUR

3.1 ACTIVITIES DURING THE SIWES PERIOD

When I resumed, I was properly documented at the office of the Industry-based

S. I. W.E.S coordinator, who is the Director Administration, Alhaji Sikiru Azeez. After my Primary Assignment.

documentation I was posted to the News and Current Affairs Department my place of I was formally introduced to members of the department for integration.

Thereafter, I was briefed on the established rules of engagements at the News and Current Affairs Department after which I met with my in-house Supervisor.

News and Current Affairs Department gathers information on daily basis, writes news, reports news, covers events to be disseminated to the general public at specific times. The Department also handles programmes such as The Platform, Gbagede Oro, Matters Arising, News Commentary and Editorial Review.

These are Current Affairs Programmes to create public awareness. Information passed from the News and Current Affairs Department is well refined, well referenced and also reliable.

The department performs and ensures the core-values of efficient information management and delivery to members of the public.

News and Current Affairs Department, has three keys unique internal structure in performing the identified responsibilities and duties, which are;

- Reportorial.
- Editorial.
- Current Affairs.

News Room serves as Central Operational points for Reportorial and Editorial engagements while Current Affairs Unit handles current issues, affairs and activities.

3.2 INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

I served and operated all through my SIWES period at the News and Current Affairs Department of Radio Kwara, Midland 99.1 FM, Ilorin. As enumerated above, the Reportorial unit handles the deployment of Reporters to various beats and assign personnel as the event dictate on a daily basis.

Editorial Unit handles the editing of the Report submitted by the reportorial unit i.e Reporters on a daily basis to meet the timely and News hours of the Station.

The Editorial Unit when editing looks out for grammatical and libelous content and edit to meet the house style of the Station.

Current Affairs is saddled with the responsibility of handling all programmes in the Department as stated above.

3.3 SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED

T acquired practical knowledge on the underlisted.

NEWS WRITING STYLE

News Writing has universal way of writing it. In other words, there is a global standard of writing news. It means that the style is adopted by the Journalists around the world. The style are;

1. The Inverted Pyramid
2. 5Ws and H

The style is peculiar to both print and broadcast. It should be noted that the style of broadcast is different from print. Television style is different from radio style.

Every medium now adopts in-house style and Editorial policies e.g the in-house style is different from TV to TV, Radio to Radio, Print to Print. Similarly, newspaper in-house style is also different from magazine to magazine and journal to journal. Also, Editorial policies of every media also different.

5Ws and H explains what happens, where it happened, why it happened, who it happened to and how it happened. It should be noted that your news item must answer all the 5Ws and H questions. Additionally,

Lead should not bear more than one or two of the 5Ws and H. it is an aberration and erroneous for all 5Ws and H to occupy a lead. Interestingly, news Writing is a creative writing, hence it should be learnt through vocation and professionalism, your creativity will appear in your news writing if you have one. In a nutshell to write a very good news item, you have to be brainy, good command of English language which is the official language of the Country and intelligence.

LEAD

Lead is the first paragraph of a news story.

Rules guiding lead writing In Broadcast.

1. It must contain the most important
2. It must be short as much as possible
3. It must be straight forward
4. Two to three conjunction must be avoided in lead casting
5. The idea of the lead must be properly conveyed

TYPES OF LEAD

1. Issue-based lead
2. Personified lead
 - **Issue-based lead** is the type of lead that focuses on the issue in the first paragraph where the subject matter takes center stage.
 - **Personified lead** is the type of lead that links the issue with the speaker.

Example of Issue based lead.

1. Students of Tertiary institution have been asked to desist from acts capable of impeding their academic pursuit.

2. Personified;

Rector, Kwara State Polytechnic, Engineer Abdul Jimoh Mohammed has encouraged Students of tertiary institutions to desist from action capable of impeding their future.

It is important to note that news is written from general to specific and every word in a news item will be queried by the duty Editor, which means that the news writer/Reporter must be proficient in the spellings of English words, Sentence constructs, punctuation and other necessary grammar agreements.

ATTRIBUTION:

It reflects where the event has taken place and who is involved as the case may be. It should be emphasized that a news item without an attribution will be grossly inaccurate.

TYPES OF ATTRIBUTION

1. Immediate/Instant Attribution
2. Delayed attribution

Immediate/ Instant Attribution; is the paragraph that comes immediately after the lead Using the extract of the example of Personified lead.

Rector, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Engineer Abdul Jimoh Mohammed has encouraged Students of tertiary institutions to desist from action capable of impeding their future.

Engineer Mohammed gave the encouragement while addressing a cross section of Students of the institution at the Mohammed Alabi Lawal Auditorium.

The Rector condemned immorality of some Students and charged them to turn a new leaf to secure a better tomorrow.

NEWS SOURCES

1. Press Release is an information material meant to be broadcast or publish and submitted to broadcast or print media.

TWO TYPES OF PRESS RELEASES

1. Essay format style press release: This is a press release not written in news style. It is written with personalized words e.g we want to use this medium to draw the attention of general public.

The words I, We, You, My, Our and others are directly used in writing such a press release. If such a press release gets to a news room five minutes before broadcast, it cannot be accommodated because the release is not treated and raw, such could be used in subsequent news bulletin.

However, such a press release is important to be used when it gets to the news room five minutes before broadcast the best that can be done is to flash ie information reaching us says the General

Manager, Kwara State Water Corporation, Engineer Mohammed Abolarin has been relieved of his appointment, details of this in our subsequent bulletins or Breaking news.

2. Real news Writing style format; this is a format written in news style. This means that the press released was written, issued and prepared by a professional journalist/news writer.

In this situation, if such a press release enters the news room five minutes before programme such a release can still go in full because the release has been treated from the originator. It should be noted that press release is also referred to as press Statement, news statement, news release and news etc.

Press release can be issued in two ways;

-Through Hard Copy and Softy Copy. It should be emphasized that soft copy is the most preferable i.e it will simplify the work of the duty Editor as there will be no room for typing.

Those That Can Issue Press Release

Government, Non-governmental Organization (NGO)/ Civil Society organization, Religious bodies, Students Unions, Transport Unions, Security Agencies, Tertiary Institutions, Corporate Bodies, Individuals, Families etc

3.Press Conference- is a situation where journalists are invited, addressed and given opportunity to ask questions.

4.Coverage; This is a situation where journalist visit the scene of the event or incidence e.g Organized programmes such as convocation, Matric, rallies, Government activities, unforeseen event or unplanned such as flood, fire disaster, building collapse etc

5.Beat- Assigning a reporter to cover a particular place or sector e.gKwara State Government House, Kwara State House of Assembly, Office of the first lady, Police beat, Judiciary beat, Health beat.

Other beats Include: Education, Environment, INEC, Sport etc.

Beats is also referred to as specialized reporting this is because, writing of beat requires expertise and choice of words, it should be noted that terminologies must be used to write the news often refer to as register.

Anyone covering a beat is perceived to be a specialist in such a beat places him or her as knowledgeable in that area and must know how to use the Register appropriately.

6. News Agency of Nigeria: is a federal government agency under Federal Ministry of information that sells news items for interested media organizations both print and broadcast stations.

This agency has reporters across 774 Local Government of Nigeria and nooks and crannies saddled with the responsibility of news gathering for onward purchase by interested potential customers.

Any interested customer-media organization is expected to approach the agency with the payment of certain amount to the purse of the agency for subscription.

If payment confirmed, the customer will be given username and password to login and the world in general.

into the portal of NAN for easy access of timely and fresh news across Nigeria, Africa. Additionally, subscription to the agency enables its customers to source for news through the agency. Immediately, subscription of the customer elapses that media organization seizes to access fresh news. It should be noted that as soon as subscription is renewed, the site-portal of NAN will load and update for new news items. Subscription of a customer that is media organization could be monthly, quarterly, weekly or yearly depending on the category available on the site of NAN. All branches of mass media patronize NAN for example, Radio Kwara has no correspondent at the State House, Aso Rock, Abuja but can get News of State House through NAN timely and other News materials.

7. Monitoring is the process of observing other media houses, weather print or broadcast for the purpose of news gathering. It should be emphasized that no media house can be said to be self sufficient. This means that a media house can monitor other stations.

1. You can monitor a live programme from your own station for news gathering.
2. You can monitor a live programme of another station for the same purpose.
3. You can monitor News of another station for news gathering.
4. You can monitor newspaper online for news gathering as the World is now a global village as all Media Houses including Newspapers now operate online.

On air Monitoring recording could be made to capture all necessary information for news sourcing, such recorded information has to be transcribed.

8. Bulletin is a mini magazine that contains information about a particular organization. It means that bulletin does not have information outside that organization e.g Radio Kwara Bulletin, Unilorin bulletin, Kwara Poly Bulletin etc.

Bulletin is produced monthly, Quarterly or yearly, It is a source of news when it comes out fresh.

9. Interview: Is the process of engaging in a fact-finding mission, for the purpose of gathering information for news. In this situation, Experts on a particular field, Stakeholders and concerned citizens have to be consulted for questioning to extract information. It must be understood that the reporter has an interviewer must book appointment with the interviewee, and such a reporter must be on ground 30 minutes before the time. In other words there are occasions where impromptu interview will be conducted. In this case as an interview, you must be composed and know the appropriate questions to ask, you may not write down your questions and have to ask your questions offhand, in a situation where we have interest groups like Political parties, religious interest groups or tribes you are expected to interview all parties concerned known as balance in other not to be labelled biased.

ACTUALITY: This is confirmation statement of the person interview. It could also be called track or insert.

CHOICE OF WORDS IN NEWS WRITING

1. Said, Noted, Stated, pointed out, Explained, observed, elucidated, according to him/her, added
2. Advised, Urged, Tasked, Asked, appealed, charged, encouraged, enjoined

3. Emphasized, stressed, reaffirmed, restated, reiterated, re-echoed
4. Sad, disheartening, unhappy, lamented, frowned, condemned, express worry, express sadness, expressed displeasure
5. Expressed happiness, expressed appreciation, applauded, praised, eulogized, hailed, commended, appreciated,
6. Exceptional words: warned and Cautioned, Condolenced and commiserated, Dispelled and debunked, Described, Submerged, Identified

SENTENCE BUILDING IN NEWS WRITING FOR BROADCAST MEDIA

Sentence construction is the bed rock of news Writing. Poorly constructed sentence is tantamount to news poorly written.

Lead casting for broadcast requires simple, concise and straight forward sentences devoid of ambiguity.

It should be noted that a lead for a broadcast should not exceed two conjunctions.

Also, a news reporter as the first gate keeper must ensure that the lead is not above a sentence or two. A lead should not exceed three to four lines. That is why some professionals in the media practice recommended number of words in a lead, at least 30-40 words.

Your lead could even be a line sentence e.g Today is World food day, Nigerians have been cautioned against corruption, People in positions of Authority have been asked to meet the yearnings and aspirations of the people etc.

For attribution sentences, there should not be lengthy sentences but simple and straight forward. Similarly, Sentences after attribution must also be positioned in line with the lead and attribution sentences.

PRACTICAL NEWS ENGAGEMENT

NEWS STORY ON MISSING

A five-year-old girl, Johnson has been reported missing.

A statement from the family signed by Mr. John Peters said the missing person is tall, light in complexion and speaks Yoruba and English fluently.

The statement noted that Johnson was last seen at post office area Ilorin, around half past five in the evening and has not returned

Anyone with useful information on how the missing girl could be found or located should call 07044667788 and 07063677410 or contact the nearest police station.

SPECIALIZED REPORTING

Specialized Reporting/Beats: this is a situation where a reporter is assigned to cover a particular sector or special area. A place where reporter is assigned to he/she is our correspondent.

Judiciary Reporting; the person is assigned to cover the happening in the court and Judiciary as a whole.

Entertainment Beat; anything related to Entertainmentbeat. etc

Others includes: Science and technology Beat, Sport Beat, Business, Defense/Security

What made it specialized?

It is specialized because terminologies and register of every beat must be used.

Special Report

This is the process of finding information with the aid of interview for the benefit of the populace. In other words, there is no physical event, crises or disaster to cover but the reporter takes go mile to extract information for the purpose of writing his/her news. It should be noted that before a special report can be carried out, the reporter must generate a story idea to be investigated with the aid of interview.

Special Report is special because it takes the reporter special passion and strength to carry it out. For instance, Story ideas like Market Survey, Falling standard of education, high rate of corruption, cultism, moral decadence, prevalence of cancer, covid-19 pandemic and environmental degradation. As some likely story ideas that could be generated and investigated, for the purpose of dishing the public. Similarly, international days such as World food day, World Water day, World Mother's Day, Independence Day, World AIDS day etc.

Also, traditional festivities such as, Awon Mass Wedding in Shao, Gaani festival in Baruten, Ijakadi day, Aifala day in Ekiti pupa, Ilorin Grand Durba, Eyor in Lagos etc. It should be noted that the lead of a special Report may start with a background information in two or three paragraphs before bringing the interview.

Special Report news could be started with what the interviewee said. For a special report to be rich, a reporter needs to sample the opinions of various respondents, Vox Pop will be adopted to gather information, the beauty of special report is to embark on vox pop.

SPECIAL REPORT EXAMPLE ON TEACHER'S DAYS

Today is World Teacher's day

The day is set aside by the United Nations to celebrate and recognize the importance of teachers in Nation building etc.

Special Report also covers other areas as the situation may dictates.

MARKET SURVEY

Market survey is the process of finding out the price of commodities, goods, foodstuffs and services. Such as

1. Foodstuff/Palm oil & Groundnut
2. Soup Condiments
3. Ram
4. Life chicken
5. Fabrics

6.Provisions

7. Transport fare

8. Shelter/Accommodation

9. Land

10. Electronic gadget and other services.

This is mostly conducted during festive period etc

SPORT WRITING

Sport Writing is another area of news Writing and reporting which focuses on sporting events, such as Athletics, Football, Basketball, Badminton, Table Tennis, Tennis, Handball, Boxing, golf, cricket, hockey, Baseball and soft ball etc. It should be noted that there are divergent sport engagements both local and international e.g Nation Cup, Confederation Cup, World Cup, Olympics and friendly matches. Sport Reporting also known as sport Journalism is a beat where expertise is required for appropriate coverage of sport activities. Those in the business of reporting sport are regarded as Sport Journalists and operate under the umbrella of Sport Writers Association of Nigeria, SWAN.

In sport activities e.g there are Journalists covering only football, boxing, table tennis, soccer etc. Journalists are automatically a sport enthusiast which means that such a person will be extremely happy where he or she hears about any sport activity.

Similarly, a Sport Journalist in most occasion are sport analysts and sport commentators who comments and analysis sport activities when the need arises.

It should be emphasized that the way you count scores differ from a sport activity to another.

Examples of veteran journalists are:

1. Hammed Adio of NTA
2. Toyin Ibitoye of Channels TV
3. Omafowa Ebare of AIT
4. Jimoh Basheer of Herald newspaper (Ilorin)
5. Bunmi Adedoyin of Radio Kwara

NEWS MATHEMATICS/ALIGNMENTS

News Mathematics is the process of adding, subtracting, dividing certain figures in every news item that made up a bulletin to determine casters time on air. In other words, news Mathematics is a strategy of timing a news caster. Every line of a news item must be counted except the one that does not reach the middle. The figure of the lines of every news item would be written first and second part of a bulletin including the headlines and the round off would be calculated together to arrive at specific number of lines to be given to a caster.

It should be noted that the second part must not be higher than the first part.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY

The Student Industrial Work-Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a planned and supervised training intervention based on stated and specific learning and career objectives, geared towards developing the occupational competencies of the participants.

My experience in broadcast station like Radio Kwara, is an exposure of value. I was exposed to the rudiments of News Writing and Reporting.

During my training at the News and Current Affairs Department, I practically served at the Editorial unit of the department. I was taught how a news story format for radio broadcast should look like.

I learnt that in writing a News story, news is written from the most important to less important and every situation as enshrined in Inverted Pyramid style.

CONCLUSION

Coordinators and Organizers of the SIWES programme must in earnest compel tertiary institutions to adhere strictly to the duration for SIWES attachment in any industry if they really want to bridge the gap between the theoretical knowledge acquired in tertiary institutions and the practical skills required in today's workplace.

SIWES coordinators should take note that there are some companies or industries in the country who don't allow industrial attachments, such companies should be penalized under section 8A (2) of Decree No. 47 of 1971 as amended in 2011. By doing this more credence would be given to the Programme.

I urge undergraduates to seize the opportunity given by the SIWES programme to develop their skills and prioritize practical development over theories in their academic pursuit in various field of study.

SIWES has made me to see the other side of my course of study and also afforded me the opportunity to make use and link what I have learnt in the lecture room in the practical field.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

Getting used to the working environment at first was challenging, meeting professionals at different levels who are at different locations within the city, imbibing good working ethics needed as a journalist, exhibiting the core values of the station at all times during my training period.

My reading ability was put to test to determine my fluency in English language, to ascertain if I have a broadcast voice and also to know if I can read within a given time.

In the news room, I faced another challenge of contributing on general issues or topics being discussed where I have to debate either for or against with proven fact. I

am not allowed to keep mute in the news room when issues are been discussed I have

something about everything.

to contribute, reason being that as a Mass Communication student; one must know

My in-house supervisor prioritized individual and intellectual development over going to the Broadcast Studio just to look and keep mute while programmes are being aired.

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

Although SIWES undergone did achieve quite a lot of its stated objectives, nevertheless, the following recommendations are suggested to improve the qualitative context of the programme:

1. Participation of private corporate organization to minimize the problem of low funding as recently complained by the director of ITF.
2. Sending students specifically to establishment where the stipulated aims and objectives of SIWES would be achieved.
3. Payment of befitting student allowance to assist in students finances during the period of training.
4. The station should have a method of recognizing its SIWES students through issuance of recommendation letter in addition to letter of completion to enable the students secure job placement in both public and private sectors.