



TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

BY

ADELA KUN ZAINAB TEMMYLADE

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KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN

DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION, KWARA STATE

AMULUDUN

99.1 FM
MONIYA, IBADAN.

O ta won yo



FEDERAL RADIO CORPORATION OF NIGERIA, (AMULUDUN 99.1 FM)

NO, 1 OBA ADEBIMPE ROAD PMB 5003, IBADAN.

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my parents whose unwavering support and encouragement have been my guiding light throughout this journey. To my mentors and supervisors whose invaluable guidance and expertise have shaped my professional growth during my SIWES experience. And to my colleagues and friends whose camaraderie and collaboration have made each day a rewarding and memorable learning opportunity. This report is a testament to the collective efforts and contributions of all those who have played a significant role in my development during this period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Kwara state polytechnic for providing me with the opportunity to participate in the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES). I am immensely thankful to My supervisor and others for their guidance, support, and mentorship throughout my industrial training. Additionally, I extend my appreciation to the entire staff of AMULUDUN FM for their warm welcome and valuable insights. This experience has been invaluable in enhancing my practical skills and understanding of Mass Communication. Finally, I am grateful to my family and friends for their unwavering support and encouragement.

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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 FRCN

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY

Amuludun FM 99.1 is an audio broadcasting channel that runs its transmission on the FM band. Listeners hear and enjoy its programming at 99.1 MHz frequency. Its studios and offices set in Ibadan, South-West of Nigeria. This radio station is a part of the [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria](#) (FRCN).

Radio Broadcasting was introduced into Nigeria in 1933 by the then Colonial Government. It relayed the overseas service of the British Broadcasting Corporation through a wired system with loudspeakers at the listening end. The service was called Radio Diffusion System, RDS.

From the Radio Diffusion System, emerged the Nigeria Broadcasting Service, (NBS) in April 1951. Mr. T.W. Chalmers, a Briton, and Controller of the BBC Light Entertainment Programme was the first Director-General of the Nigeria Broadcasting Service (NBS).

Thereafter, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC), came into being in April 1957 through an Act of Parliament No. 39 of 1956. The Director-General was Mr. J.A.C Knott OBE. In 1978, the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was re-organized to become the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria, FRCN.

The Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) handed over her stations that broadcast on Medium Wave frequencies in the States to the State Governments while it took over Short Wave Transmitters from the States. Consequently, Broadcasting Corporation of Northern Nigeria, (BCNN) was merged with NBC stations in Lagos, Ibadan and Enugu to form the present-day FRCN. Reverend Victor Badejo was the first indigenous Director-General of Radio Nigeria.

Today, the FRCN, as a public service broadcaster with its headquarters in Abuja, has Six (6) Zonal Stations in Enugu, Ibadan, Kaduna, Lafia, Maiduguri and Port Harcourt as well Abuja and Lagos Operation Offices. The Zonal Stations and Operation Offices supervise all the 37 FRCN FM/MW/SW stations spread across the country reaching more than 100 million Audiences; broadcasting in 15 languages, catering to the diverse broadcast needs of a multi-ethnic Nigerian; uplifting the people and uniting the nation.

The Corporation also has its stations streaming live audio on the Internet at: www.radionigeria.gov.ng, thus reaching millions of audiences around the world.

MISSION STATEMENT

To inform, educate and entertain through the creation and maintenance of Broadcast Outfits that will serve as Models in Nigeria and Africa in terms of Standards, Professionalism, and Character.

VISION STATEMENT

To be an impartial, credible, creative, and digitized Medium at the forefront of Nigeria's National Development, Unity, and Progress.

Our mandate is: To uplift the people and unite the nation.

What started as a listening post for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) decades ago, metamorphosed into the largest Radio network in Africa with 6 Zonal Stations as well as 2 Operation offices in Lagos and Abuja transmitting on the MW/SW channels and on Frequency Modulation.

OBJECTIVES OF RADIO NIGERIA

The objectives of Radio Nigeria, as a public broadcasting organization, typically align with its mission to serve the public interest by providing informative, educational, and entertaining content to its audience. While specific objectives may vary depending on organizational goals and priorities, here are some common objectives of Radio Nigeria:

Informing the Public: Providing timely and accurate news coverage to keep the public informed about local, national, and international events, developments, and issues.

Educating the Audience: Offering educational programming to promote literacy, learning, and skill development across various topics, including health, agriculture, technology, and culture.

Promoting Culture and Diversity: Showcasing Nigeria's rich cultural heritage and diversity through music, arts, literature, and cultural programming.

Fostering Civic Engagement: Encouraging civic participation and dialogue on important societal issues, fostering democracy, and promoting accountability and transparency in governance.

Entertainment: Offering a diverse range of entertaining programming, including music, drama, comedy, and sports coverage, to engage and entertain the audience.

Serving Underserved Communities: Reaching out to marginalized or underserved communities with tailored programming that addresses their unique needs and interests.

Supporting National Development: Contributing to national development goals by disseminating information on government policies, development initiatives, and opportunities for economic and social progress.

Embracing Digital Innovation: Leveraging digital technologies and platforms to expand reach, engage with audiences, and enhance the quality and accessibility of programming.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

The FRCN has a Board of Directors which has overall responsibility for policy and standards while the Director-General is the Accounting Officer/Chief Executive Officer.

The Director-General and all Directors in Headquarters and Zonal Stations at Bauchi (North East), Enugu (South East) , Ibadan (South West), Kaduna (North West), Lafia (North Central) and Port Harcourt (South South) as well as Abuja and Lagos Operations from the Central Management Committee (CMC) responsible for the day -to-day running of the Corporation.

At the Headquarters, there is a Committee of Management (COM) is headed by the most senior Director as Chairman, with other Directors and Heads of Departments as members. There is also a Committee of Management (COM) at each of the Zonal Stations headed by a Zonal Director/Director assisted by Heads of sub-Directorates, General Managers of FM Stations.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Dr. Mohammad Bulama	Director-General
Yunusa Tanko	Director Special Duties
Buhari Auwalu	Zonal Director Kaduna Station
Msurshima Kighir	Director Programmes
Haruna Idris	Zonal Director North Central
Lucky Obarein	Zonal Director South-South
Osana Omame	Director Corporate Dev. & Communications
Mokikan Dominic	Zonal Director Ibadan Station
Sherifat O. Ahmed	Director Abuja Operations
	Director Finance & Accounts
Musa Ibrahim-Bako	
Sanda A. Danboama	Director Engr. Services
Yusuf Hussayn Dan-Audi	Director Internal Audit
Bolanle F.Owoyemi	Director Lagos Operations
Babayo D. Askira	Zonal Director North East
Bukola A. Adedeji	Director Administration
Husseina Bangshika mni	Director News

Danladi Kwache	Director NBA
Ikechukwu Eze	Zonal Director South East
Buhari Iro	Head Procurement

RANGE OF SERVICES

NEWS PROGRAMMES

- News
- Current Affairs

NON-NEWS PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME TYPES

- Variety and Entertainment – i.e. Comedy, Musicals, Talk Shows, Drama etc.
- Features, Children's show, Special. Quiz and Debates.
- Public Enlightenment – i.e. Documentary, Discussions, Docu-Drama, Magazine and features.
- Travelogue, Family Support Services, Educational Support Service, Traditional and Cultural Ceremonies, Supplement, Indigenous Language Programmes.

The Programmes are broadcast in either of the following ways:

- Network Programs
- Syndicated Programmes
- Local Programmers-usually designed to take care of local and diverse interest of each station or state.

PROGRAMME MIX

Radio Nigeria Stations are on air for an average of 18 hours a day with significant stations on air for 24 hours each day.

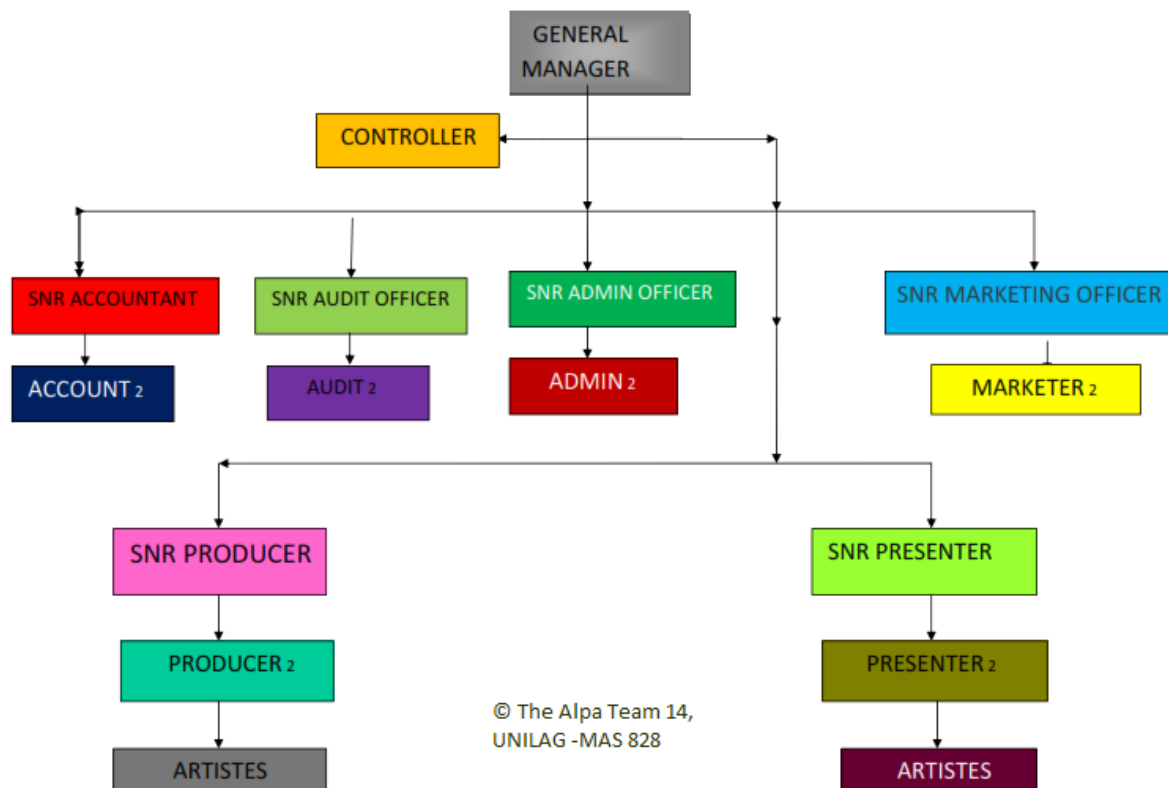
These basically consist of 3-5 hours of Network Programmes and the remainders are local programmes. Network Belt is made up of News, Sports, Current Affairs, Drama/Light Entertainment, Youth/Children, and Public Enlightenment.

OUR PEOPLE

Radio Nigeria has the highest number of radio broadcast professionals. Most professional staff of private and state radio stations nationwide are products of Radio Nigeria.

Radio Nigeria's strengths include: -

- Network Reach
- Creativity
- Credibility (it is most often quoted as a source of vital information)
- Goodwill associated with its name.
- Professional ethics and standards
- Commitment to excellence.
- Staff resourcefulness.
- High local programme content.



CHAPTER THREE AND FOUR

3.1 ACTIVITIES DURING THE SIWES PERIOD

When I resumed, I was posted to the News and Current Affairs Department and I was formally introduced to the 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 (Mr Olaosun).

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 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 ACOUIRED

I 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.

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.

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.g Kwara 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, whether 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 has 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 30minutes before the time. In other words there are occasion where impromptu interview will be conducted. In this case as a 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, culogized, hailed commended, appreciated,
6. Exceptional words: warned and Cautioned, Condoled 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 30-40words.

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 Entertainment beat. 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.

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. The Editor on duty must ascertain the capacity of a particular news caster in order to be given appropriate number of lines. Ideally, news presentation is allocated with airtime. Hence, the caster should not over run

the airtime allocated for the news casting. On the other hand, it is not always advisable for the caster to conclude news presentation before the actual allocated time (Preferable to time over run).

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 AMULUDUN FM, 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 News 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.

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.