

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

LAGOS TRAFFIC RADIO 96.1 FM

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DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to my loving parents, Mr. and Mrs. Owolabi, whose guidance and support have shaped me in countless ways throughout my life. Their wisdom, encouragement, and unwavering love have been a constant source of strength and inspiration. I am forever grateful for the lessons they have taught me and the sacrifices they have made to ensure my well-being and success. This dedication is a small token of my immense appreciation for everything they have done for me.

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. Owolabi for their financial and moral support during the course of the programme and my friends for their hospitality and friendly care towards 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, Mrs, Akindele 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.

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. Just as it is for almost every student that observed this recently completed four month industrial training programme, it is my first time of being tasked with such a glamorous professional task which I've never being exposed to before so I found it uneasy at first. Another notable challenge is the fact that just like every of the staff in the News Room, SIWES students also had to report to duty all days of the week. It became challenging for myself and my colleagues to report to duty especially on Sundays. Though we were informed of the task before we were accepted but it was inconvenient for us as it enslaved most of our personal time.

CHAPTER TWO

WHAT IS A NEWS

News refers to information about recent events or developments, especially those that are noteworthy or of public interest. It encompasses various forms of reporting, including current affairs, events, discoveries, trends, and updates on topics ranging from politics, economics, and science to entertainment, sports, and culture. News is typically disseminated through newspapers, television, radio, online platforms, and social media, with journalists and news organizations playing a crucial role in gathering, verifying, and presenting information to the public. The aim of news is to inform, educate, and engage audiences, enabling them to stay informed about local, national, and global events that may impact their lives.

News is the timely dissemination of information concerning recent events or developments that are deemed significant or relevant to the public. It serves as a vital means of communication, delivering updates on a wide range of topics including politics, economics, science, technology, entertainment, sports, and culture. Journalists and news organizations play a central role in gathering, verifying, and presenting news content through various mediums such as newspapers, television, radio, online platforms, and social media channels. Their efforts are aimed at providing the public with accurate, unbiased, and comprehensive coverage of events and issues that may impact individuals, communities, or society as a whole.

At its core, news serves to inform, educate, and engage audiences, empowering them with knowledge about current affairs and enabling them to make informed decisions. Whether reporting on local, national, or global events, news content strives to capture the essence of what is happening in the world around us, shedding light on both the challenges and achievements shaping our society. Through news reporting, individuals gain insights into diverse perspectives, stay abreast of unfolding developments, and participate in discussions that contribute to the democratic exchange of ideas. Ultimately, news serves as a bridge between the events of the present and the collective understanding of our past, present, and future.

In addition to its role in providing information, news also serves as a catalyst for social change and accountability. Through investigative journalism, reporters uncover hidden truths, expose corruption, and hold individuals and institutions accountable for their actions. By shining a spotlight on injustices, human rights abuses, and systemic issues, news reporting can mobilize public opinion, inspire activism, and drive reforms aimed at creating a more just and equitable society.

Moreover, news acts as a reflection of societal values, norms, and cultural dynamics. It captures the zeitgeist of a particular moment in time, documenting the evolving attitudes, beliefs, and aspirations of communities. Whether through feature stories, opinion pieces, or cultural coverage, news media contribute to the preservation and dissemination of cultural

heritage, traditions, and artistic expression, fostering a sense of identity and belonging among diverse populations.

Furthermore, the proliferation of digital technology has transformed the landscape of news consumption, enabling instantaneous access to information from a myriad of sources. Social media platforms, online news websites, and mobile applications have democratized the dissemination of news, allowing individuals to contribute to the news cycle through user-generated content, citizen journalism, and crowd-sourced reporting. This democratization of news has both empowered individuals to engage more actively with current events and raised concerns about the spread of misinformation and disinformation in the digital age.

In essence, news is a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon that plays a central role in shaping public discourse, fostering civic engagement, and driving societal progress. As technology continues to evolve and societies grapple with new challenges and opportunities, the importance of credible, reliable, and ethical journalism remains paramount in ensuring an informed and democratic society.

News serves as a watchdog, keeping governments, businesses, and other powerful entities accountable by exposing wrongdoing, corruption, and abuses of power. Investigative journalists play a crucial role in uncovering scandals, revealing conflicts of interest, and bringing transparency to opaque institutions. By shining a light on issues that might otherwise remain hidden, investigative reporting fosters transparency, integrity, and trust in democratic processes.

Moreover, news plays a vital role in shaping public opinion and influencing decision-making. Through in-depth analysis, opinion pieces, and editorial commentary, news outlets provide context, interpretation, and perspective on complex issues, helping audiences make sense of the world around them. In an era of information overload, reliable and insightful news reporting helps individuals navigate the complexities of modern life and make informed choices about their civic engagement, consumer behavior, and political participation.

Furthermore, news acts as a catalyst for social change and progress by amplifying the voices of marginalized communities, advocating for human rights, and challenging prevailing narratives of power and privilege. By giving voice to those who are often overlooked or silenced, news media contribute to the advancement of social justice, equality, and inclusivity. Through coverage of grassroots movements, activism, and advocacy campaigns, news outlets provide a platform for dissenting voices and catalyze conversations about pressing social issues.

Additionally, news plays a crucial role in shaping public discourse and fostering civic engagement. Through coverage of elections, policy debates, and public affairs, news media empower citizens to participate actively in democratic processes, hold elected officials accountable, and advocate for change. By providing information about local, national, and global events, news outlets enable individuals to engage meaningfully with their

communities, contribute to public debate, and make informed decisions as responsible members of society.

News is a dynamic and indispensable component of modern society, serving as a watchdog, a catalyst for change, and a cornerstone of democracy. As technology continues to evolve and media landscapes undergo transformation, the principles of journalistic integrity, accuracy, and accountability remain essential in ensuring that news continues to fulfill its vital role in informing, educating, and empowering individuals and communities around the world.

FUNCTIONS OF NEWS/PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

In a television station, news serves several important functions, contributing to the station's overall programming and audience engagement. Here are some key functions of news in a television station:

Informing the Public: One of the primary functions of news in a television station is to inform the public about current events, both locally and globally. News programs deliver up-to-date information on significant happenings, including politics, economy, social issues, weather, and more, keeping viewers informed and engaged with the world around them.

Educating the Audience: News programs on television stations also serve an educational function by providing in-depth analysis, background information, and context on complex topics. Through investigative reports, interviews, and documentaries, news segments help viewers understand the nuances of important issues and events, fostering critical thinking and informed citizenship.

Entertainment and Engagement: While news primarily serves an informative purpose, it also incorporates elements of entertainment to engage viewers. Television stations often feature news segments with engaging visuals, compelling storytelling, and interactive formats to capture and retain audience attention.

Building Trust and Credibility: News plays a crucial role in building trust and credibility for a television station. By delivering accurate, balanced, and timely information, news programs establish the station as a reliable source of news and information, enhancing its reputation and credibility among viewers.

Reflecting Community Interests: News programs in television stations strive to reflect the interests, concerns, and priorities of the local community. Through coverage of local events, issues, and human interest stories, news segments create a sense of connection and belonging among viewers, strengthening the station's relationship with its audience.

Promoting Public Discourse: Television news stimulates public discourse by providing a platform for discussions, debates, and diverse viewpoints on important issues. By featuring expert analysis, panel discussions, and viewer feedback, news programs encourage dialogue and engagement on topics of public interest, contributing to a vibrant and informed civic discourse.

CHAPTER THREE

TYPES OF TELEVISION NEWS/PROGRAMME

Television news can be categorized into various types based on their content, format, and target audience. Here are some common types of television news:

Hard News: Hard news refers to timely and factual reporting of current events, often focusing on topics such as politics, government, crime, disasters, and international affairs. Hard news segments are typically objective and prioritize accuracy and immediacy in delivering information to viewers.

Soft News: Soft news, also known as feature or human interest stories, covers a wide range of topics that are more light-hearted and entertaining in nature. These stories may include celebrity gossip, lifestyle trends, human interest pieces, and feel-good stories aimed at engaging and entertaining viewers.

Breaking News: Breaking news refers to urgent and unexpected events that require immediate coverage due to their significance or impact. Television stations interrupt regular programming to provide live updates and coverage of breaking news events as they unfold, keeping viewers informed in real-time.

Investigative Journalism: Investigative journalism involves in-depth reporting and research to uncover wrongdoing, corruption, or abuses of power. Investigative news programs delve deep into complex issues, often exposing hidden truths or holding powerful institutions accountable for their actions.

Local News: Local news focuses on events and issues within a specific geographic area, such as a city, town, or region. These segments cover local politics, community events, crime reports, weather updates, and human interest stories relevant to the local audience.

National News: National news covers events and issues of national significance, spanning across an entire country. These segments provide updates on political developments, economic trends, social issues, and cultural happenings that impact the nation as a whole.

International News: International news reports on events and developments from around the world, providing viewers with insights into global affairs, diplomatic relations, conflicts, and humanitarian crises. International news segments offer perspective on international events and their implications for a global audience.

Business and Financial News: Business and financial news segments focus on economic trends, market analysis, corporate updates, and financial developments relevant to investors, entrepreneurs, and consumers. These segments provide insights into stock markets, business strategies, and economic policies affecting the business world.

Sports News: Sports news covers highlights, scores, and analysis of sporting events, leagues, and athletes from various sports disciplines. Sports news segments provide updates on games, tournaments, player interviews, and behind-the-scenes stories for sports enthusiasts.

Weather Forecast: Weather forecasts provide viewers with updates on current weather conditions, forecasts, and warnings for their local area and beyond. These segments include

meteorological data, maps, and graphics to help viewers plan their activities and stay informed about weather-related risks.

ARRANGEMENT AND PARAGRAPH OF NEWS/PROGRAMME

The arrangement and paragraph structure of a news article typically follow a specific format known as the inverted pyramid. This format ensures that the most important information is presented first, followed by additional details in descending order of importance. Here's how a news article is typically arranged and structured:

Headline: The headline is a concise and attention-grabbing summary of the main news story. It should be brief yet informative, capturing the essence of the article and enticing readers to continue reading. The headline is usually displayed in large font at the top of the article to attract the reader's attention.

Lead (or Lede): The lead paragraph, also known as the lede, contains the most crucial information of the news story, answering the "who, what, when, where, why, and how" questions. It provides readers with a summary of the key points and encourages them to delve deeper into the article for more details. The lead should be concise, engaging, and written in a way that hooks the reader from the outset.

Body Paragraphs: Following the lead, the body of the news article elaborates on the main points introduced in the lead paragraph. Each subsequent paragraph provides additional information, quotes, context, and background details related to the news story. The paragraphs are typically organized in descending order of importance, with the most significant details presented first and supporting details following in subsequent paragraphs.

Quotes and Attribution: Throughout the article, quotes from relevant sources such as eyewitnesses, experts, officials, or stakeholders may be included to provide perspective and credibility to the story. Quotes should be attributed to their sources to maintain transparency and journalistic integrity.

Facts and Details: The body paragraphs should contain factual information, statistics, and relevant details that support the main points of the news story. These details help readers understand the context and significance of the events being reported.

Background Information: Depending on the complexity of the news story, background information may be included to provide additional context and historical perspective. This background information helps readers understand the broader implications of the news event and its relevance to current events or trends.

Conclusion: The conclusion paragraph summarizes the main points of the news story and may offer some analysis or insight into the significance of the events reported. It brings closure to the article and leaves readers with a final thought or takeaway message.

TERMINOLOGY USED IN NEWS/PROGRAMME

In news reporting, various terminologies are commonly used to convey information succinctly and accurately. Here are some key terms frequently used in news:

Headline: A brief summary of the main news story, typically displayed in large font at the top of the article to grab the reader's attention.

Lead (or Lede): The opening paragraph of a news article that provides the most crucial information, including the who, what, when, where, why, and how of the story.

Byline: The name of the journalist or reporter who wrote the news article, usually located at the beginning or end of the article.

Dateline: The location and date from which the news story is reported, typically placed at the beginning of the article to indicate where and when the events occurred.

Sources: Individuals or organizations providing information or quotes used in the news story. Sources may be identified as anonymous (without revealing their identity) or attributed (with their identity disclosed).

Lead Time: The amount of time available to prepare and produce a news story before it is published or broadcasted.

Breaking News: News events that are happening in real-time and require immediate coverage due to their significance or urgency.

Exclusive: A news story or report that is obtained by one media outlet and not shared with other news organizations, giving the outlet a competitive advantage.

Editorial: A written opinion piece expressing the views or stance of the publication's editorial board or author on a particular issue or topic.

Fact-Checking: The process of verifying the accuracy and reliability of information presented in news stories to ensure journalistic integrity.

Correspondent: A journalist who reports from a specific location or region, providing firsthand accounts of events and developments in that area.

Press Release: A written statement or announcement issued by a company, organization, or government agency to the media for publication or broadcast.

Wire Service: A news agency that provides syndicated news content to multiple media outlets, often covering national and international news events.

Op-Ed: An opinion piece written by a guest columnist or contributor, expressing their personal viewpoint on a current issue or topic.

Embargo: A restriction placed on the publication or release of news information until a specified date or time, often used by organizations to coordinate media coverage.

CHAPTER FOUR

QUALITIES OF A GOOD NEWS/PROGRAMME

Several qualities contribute to making television news effective and engaging for viewers:

Accuracy: One of the most crucial qualities of television news is accuracy. Viewers rely on news programs to provide factual, truthful information about current events. Journalists should verify the information they report and ensure that it comes from reliable sources.

Objectivity: Good television news maintains objectivity by presenting information in a fair and impartial manner. Reporters and anchors should strive to avoid bias and present multiple perspectives on a story, allowing viewers to form their own opinions.

Timeliness: Television news must be timely, delivering information about recent events as they happen. Viewers expect up-to-date coverage that keeps them informed about the latest developments in their community, country, and around the world.

Relevance: Quality television news focuses on topics that are relevant and important to its audience. News stories should address issues that affect viewers' lives, interests, and concerns, ensuring that the content remains engaging and meaningful.

Clarity: Clear and concise communication is essential in television news. Reporters and anchors should use straightforward language and avoid jargon to ensure that viewers can easily understand the information being presented.

Visual Appeal: Television news relies on visual elements such as video footage, graphics, and images to enhance storytelling and capture viewers' attention. High-quality visuals help illustrate news stories and provide context, making the content more engaging and memorable.

Balanced Coverage: Good television news offers balanced coverage of a wide range of topics, including politics, economics, social issues, and cultural events. It avoids sensationalism and provides in-depth analysis to help viewers gain a comprehensive understanding of complex issues.

Ethical Standards: Television news adheres to ethical standards and professional integrity, upholding principles such as accuracy, fairness, and transparency. Journalists should avoid conflicts of interest and prioritize the public interest in their reporting.

Accessibility: Quality television news is accessible to a diverse audience, including viewers with different backgrounds, interests, and perspectives. It should strive to represent various voices and viewpoints, ensuring that all segments of society feel included and represented in the news coverage.

Engagement: Engaging storytelling techniques, such as compelling narratives, interviews, and interactive elements, help keep viewers interested and invested in the news. Television news should strive to captivate audiences and encourage active participation and dialogue.

GRAMMATICAL RULES IN WRITING PROGRAMME

Writing news follows specific grammatical rules to ensure clarity, accuracy, and consistency in communication. Here are some essential grammatical rules for writing news:

Use Clear and Concise Language: News writing prioritizes clarity and brevity. Use simple and straightforward language to convey information efficiently. Avoid verbosity and complex sentence structures that may confuse readers.

Active Voice: Prefer the active voice over the passive voice to make sentences more direct and engaging. Active voice sentences typically follow the subject-verb-object structure and emphasize the action performed by the subject.

Objective Tone: Maintain an objective tone in news writing by presenting facts impartially and avoiding personal opinions or biases. Stick to reporting what happened rather than expressing subjective viewpoints.

Present Tense: Write news stories primarily in the present tense to create immediacy and relevance. Present tense usage makes the events feel current and ongoing, capturing the reader's attention.

Inverted Pyramid Structure: Follow the inverted pyramid structure, placing the most critical information at the beginning of the story and gradually providing additional details in descending order of importance. This allows readers to grasp the main points quickly, even if they only read the headline and lead.

Use of Headlines and Subheadings: Craft clear and informative headlines that summarize the main point of the news story. Subheadings can also be used to break down the content into digestible sections and guide readers through the article.

Attribution of Sources: Attribute information to its source to maintain transparency and credibility. Use phrases such as "according to," "stated," or "reported by" to indicate where the information comes from.

Avoid Ambiguity and Jargon: Write in a way that is accessible to a broad audience, avoiding ambiguous terms, technical jargon, or industry-specific language that may confuse readers. Define any specialized terms or acronyms when first mentioned.

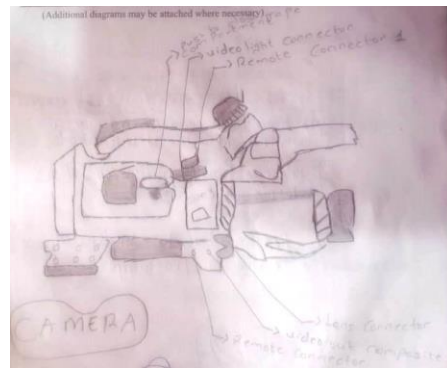
Parallel Structure: Maintain parallel structure within sentences and paragraphs for consistency and readability. Parallel structure involves using the same grammatical form for items in a list or series.

Proofreading and Editing: Thoroughly proofread and edit news articles to correct grammatical errors, typos, and inconsistencies. Ensure that sentences are grammatically correct, punctuation is used appropriately, and the writing flows smoothly.

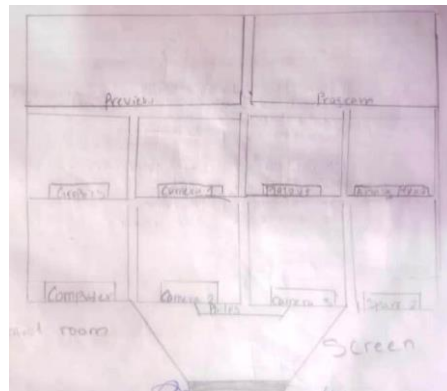
STUDIO EQUIPMENT



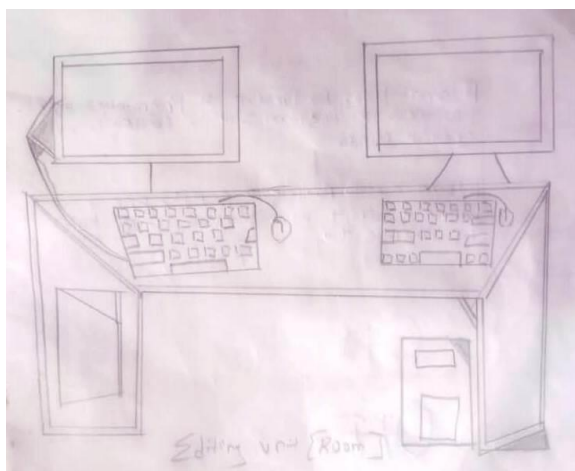
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CAMERA



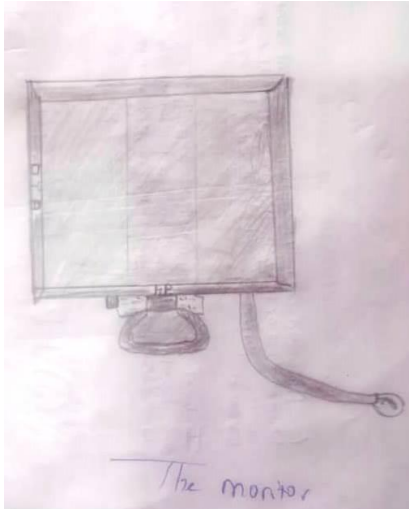
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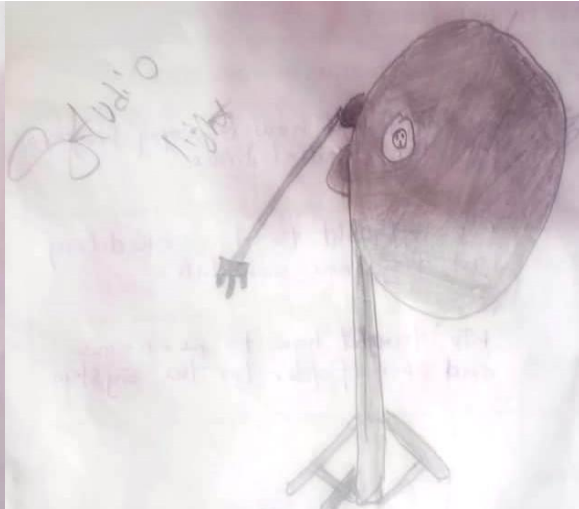
COMPUTER



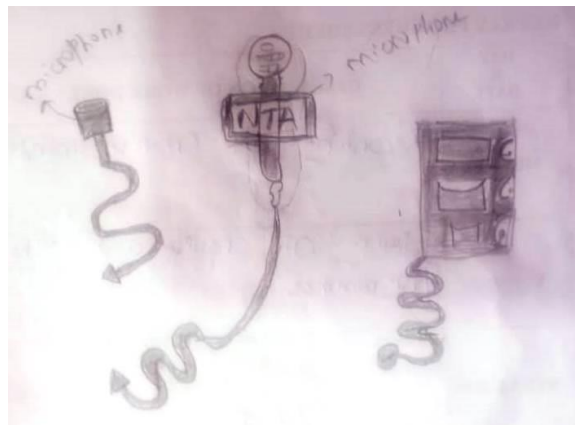
CPU



MONITOR



STUDIO LIGHT



MICROPHONE

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) has provided me with invaluable training in information processing, management, preservation, and documentation. This practical experience has supplemented my theoretical knowledge acquired in the classroom, allowing me to bridge the gap between academic learning and practical application. The hands-on training offered during SIWES has been pivotal in enhancing my professional skills and preparing me for the challenges of my field. In summary, SIWES has played a crucial role in my professional development by equipping me with practical skills essential for success in my chosen career path.

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.