



**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE STUDENTS' INDUSTRIAL WORK
EXPERIENCENCE SCHEME (SIWES)**

HELD AT

RADIO NIGERIA

FRNC Lagos operations broadcasting house ikoyi, Lagos.

BY

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to God Almighty for His Unlimited Grace, Consistent Love, Immeasurable Faithfulness, and for sparing my life throughout the period of my SIWES programme.

Secondly, I dedicate it to my parents **Mr & Mrs KADIRI** for their undiminished support and unquantifiable assistance throughout the whole exercise and beyond.

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First and foremost, my deepest acknowledgement goes to God Almighty for His overwhelming love upon my life throughout the Scheme.

I appreciate my parents and friends for their constant help and support.

My special thanks go to my H.O.D and lecturers for inspiring me to be a good broadcaster.

Furthermore, I express my appreciation to, general manager of Radio Nigeria, for the chance to complete my four month student industrial work experience scheme

I also appreciate all staff members of Radio Nigeria especially my supervisor who gave out his tight schedule to attend to men.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

In 1974, the federal government of Nigeria introduced the National policy on industrial training called the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES).

This program is under the umbrella of the ministry of education through the industrial training fund (ITF), was design to help student acquire the necessary practice education experience in their fields of study and other related professions.

The program was established basically to impact elaborate practical understanding to student with respect to their various discipline. It is also intended that the student through a process of relation to academic knowledge and practical industrial application would understand the underlying principle and become better focused and acquire the practical application toward excellence in his/her discipline.

The student are expected to develop occupational competence that would facilitate their fitting into the world of work after graduation.

1.1 AIM AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) has it major aims and objective of establishment. The following are the aim and objective of the program.

- I. To provide student an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in really work situation, thereby bridging the gap between theory and practical.
- II. To expose student to working method and techniques in handing equipment and machineries that is not available in their various institutions.
- III. To make the transition from the institution to the world of work easier and thus enhance student contact for later job placement.
- IV. To prepare student in skill development by participation in field works, particularly in writing in their field of works.

- V. Enhancing student contact with potential employers while on training.

1.2 Radio station Rules and Safety Procedures

- i. Report any injuries to the teacher immediately
- ii. Learn the location of the nearest fire extinguisher
- iii. Never move anything heavy by yourself. Some of the equipment in the station is very large and heavy. Avoid back strain or other bodily harm by working with partner.
- iv. Keep all food and drink out of all studios and the radio office area.
- v. Turn off (or airplane mode) all cell phone and other electronic communication device before entering any radio broadcast or production studio.
- vi. Clean up and straighten all areas after use.
- vii. Do not touch anything without explicit instruction

1.3 Brief history about the organization

The Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria was founded in 1933 by the British colonial government. Named the Radio Diffusion Service (RDS), it allowed the public to hear the British Broadcasting Corporation's foreign radio service broadcasts in certain public locations over loudspeakers.

In April 1950, the RDS became the Nigerian Broadcasting Service and introduced radio stations in Lagos, Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan, and Kano. This service was reorganized into the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) on April 1, 1957, by act of parliament. Its mission was to "provide, as a public service, independent and impartial broadcasting services".

By 1962 the NBC had expanded its broadcast stations into Sokoto, Maiduguri, Ilorin, Zaria, Jos, and Katsina in the north; Port Harcourt, Calabar, and Onitsha in the East; and Abeokuta, Warri, and Ijebu-Ode in the

West. Each of these stations was considered a subsidiary station of a regional station. The subsidiary stations broadcast local interest programs during part of the day, and then relayed programming from their regional station during the rest of the broadcast day. National programs were broadcast from two shortwave transmitters and one medium wave transmitter located in Sogunle, near Lagos.

In late 1960, the Federal Parliament amended the NBC Ordinance to allow the sale of commercial advertisements. The first ads ran on October 31, 1961, and were broadcast from Lagos. By 1962 regional and provincial broadcasters began selling ads to local businesses. The goal of allowing radio advertisements was to help provide additional funding to NBC stations beyond that received from the government.

The Federal Parliament approved the creation of the Voice of Nigeria (VON) external shortwave service in 1961. Broadcasts began on January 1, 1961, from Lagos State. Its initial operations were limited to two hours a day to West Africa, but by 1963 VON had expanded both its coverage and transmission times with the addition of five additional transmitters.

In April 1961, with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation and technical assistance from the British Broadcasting Corporation, NBC began the National School Broadcasting Service in April 1961. The NBC Schools unit broadcast lessons in various school subjects for primary and secondary schools, as well as special programs for teacher training colleges. The Schools unit was based in Ibadan.

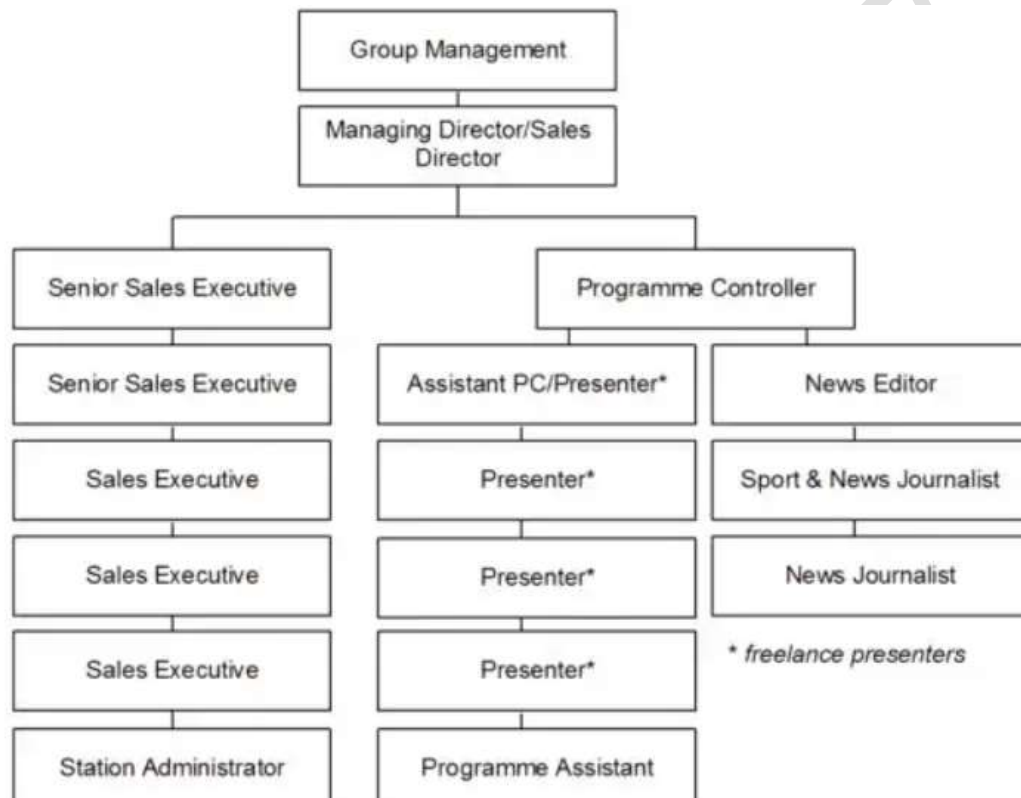
The NBC and the Broadcasting Corporation of Northern Nigeria (BCNN) were merged in 1978 to become the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN). Mediumwave transmitters previously owned by the NBC were transferred to the individual state governments where the transmitters were located. At the same time, the states transferred shortwave transmitters to the FRCN.

In 1996, VON installed three high power transmitters at its Ikorodu transmitter site, allowing worldwide transmissions for the first time.

FRCN today

FRCN's medium wave service, Radio Nigeria, has 25 stations located across the country, and together with Voice of Nigeria, considers itself to have the largest radio network in Africa. In 2007, FRCN began introducing FM transmitters in some locations, and plans to begin upgrading and modernizing its shortwave and medium wave transmitters in the coming years.

1.4 Organization Chart



CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Radio broadcasting equipment with their function

Studio and Production Equipment

Your on-air broadcast requires content, and that's where production equipment comes into play. When most people imagine a radio station, they visualize its studio. This is where the actual recording takes place, and where many of the most iconic pieces of radio broadcast equipment live.



A microphone

A microphone is necessary to capture and record voices, music, sound effects, and other audio. The microphone translates all audio into electrical impulses and is often mounted on a microphone arm to save space.



An audio console

An audio console is used to record, equalize, and optimize your program. Sometimes referred to as a sound desk, radio panel, or sound panel, this is the interface that controls exactly what is heard on air. Each of the console's channels represents a single input, and the fader/slider can be manipulated to adjust the incoming signal.



There are analog audio consoles and digital audio consoles, but radio consoles, in general, are specifically designed to be easy for on-air talent to use. In an analog console, the physical audio is actually transmitted through its circuitry. In contrast, digital audio consoles function as a “remote control” for the mix engine (typically located within the rack room).

Studio monitor speakers

Monitor speakers enable you to hear what's going on without needing to wear headphones. Most studios use high-quality monitor speakers so that any issues with sound quality are easy to pinpoint



Headphones

When a microphone is turned on, a studio's monitor speakers are automatically muted. So, you'll need headphones to hear the content that will be going to air.



Studio delay (“profanity delay” or “7-second delay”)

If you want to do live broadcasts, you also should consider a studio delay, which commonly provides seven seconds for radio show producers to eliminate unwanted content, such as swearing. That helps to ensure the FCC and local listeners won't want to shut you down for unsavory content that you never intended to be aired.



Level meters

A level meter allows the panel operator or on-air talent to monitor the audio volume, so they can ensure it is neither too quiet nor too loud at any point. In most cases, there will be multiple level meters set up for the varying points in the signal chain.

There are also some radio stations that utilize phase meters in addition to level meters. A phase meter works to identify mono content, so you can detect issues with source material and avoid problems with the stereo image.



Rackmounts

Don't underestimate the usefulness of rackmounts to keep your equipment stored safely.



Other equipment are:

- Rack Room Equipment
- An audio mixer (mix engine)
- Protection units
- Transmission Gear
- A transmitter/studio link
- Transmission lines
- An antenna array

2.1 Radio Nigeria Departments with their Functions**General Organization of Radio Nigeria****General Administration**

General administration division is the General Manager or station manager, 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

The sales department at Radio Nigeria responsible for generating the revenue for the station to survive. A general sales manager leads 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 sales businesses. However, the salespeople 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.

Programming

The programming 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 in turn allows the general administration department to facilitate station operations.

The programming department is responsible for filling the entire broadcast day with programming and is therefore saddled with arguably the most challenging job in

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

Programming is second only to general administration in terms of operating expenses. The department, if its station is affiliated with a network, needs almost 25 percent of the total budget of the station to function. However, an independent station may give as much as half of its total operating budget to the acquisition of programs.

Programming may consist of a program 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 program director, helped by the acquisitions personnel, may obtain the majority of the programming of a station from syndicators and other program suppliers. If a station is affiliated with a major television network, then programming will have the luxury of choosing how much programming it will schedule from the network. In a larger market, viewership research may be conducted to help the program director select a programming plan that will attract a substantial audience. Community feedback also 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 programming division.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Student Specific Involvement in Various Section

During my Students Industrial Working Experience Scheme (SIWES) at Radio Nigeria, I was Assign to news and current affair department and I gain a lot of industrial and organizational experience as goes:

I was formally introduced to members of the department for integration into the department. I was then briefed on the established rules of engagements at the News and Current Affairs Department..

3.1 News and Current Affairs Department

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 handles 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, however, has its 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 while Current Affairs Unit handles current issues, affairs and activities.

3.2 Internal Structure of the News and Current Affairs Department



CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 EXPERIENCE GAINED AT RADIO NIGERIA

I was assigned to News Department to begin my four months stay at Radio Nigeria.

In the first day I was address by the head of news department and they tell me some rule and regulation of the radio station.

They show me different equipment in the studio like mic, the headphone, audio console, speaker etc. with their function.

During this training I learn the different between the live and recording. These obviously allowed us to gain comprehensive practical knowledge skills in the field which we understood to be core objectives of SIWES.

I also gained some experience on how a console works and how it is being operated. Most importantly, through this SIWES I acquired encompassing knowledge on different strategies involved in broadcasting, and how essential it is for a good professional broadcaster to understand his/her topics under discuss so as to give it effective delivery/judgment.

In overall, it was a great learning experience; and an indication that I am on the right course of learning (Mass Communication).

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 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.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

The experience I gained during my SIWES program cannot be over emphasized, I was practically oriented I humbly recommend that SIWES program should be made compulsory for student of Mass communication, field in order to gain more experience in their course of study.