



**TECHNICAL TRAINING REPORT ON
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORKING EXPERIENCE
SCHEME (SIWES)**

HELD AT

**KWARA STATE RADIO BROADCASTING CORPORATION
RADIO KWARA,
NO 2 POLICE ROAD GRA ILORIN**

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PREFACE

This book is divided into five chapter covering everything I have learnt during my SIWES Programme, schedule for three month, it is written in a simple and easy language such that the readership will be diverse and its comprehension will be enhanced.

My objective of writing this book is to fill in the vacuum created by the insufficient practical aspect of mass communication with relevant information and also to serve as useful reference materials for all mass communication students.

I am very grateful to all my friend and colleagues for their immeasurable contribution toward the success of the book.

I therefore accept total responsibility for all errors and omission of words in this book.

DEDICATION

This SIWSES report is dedicated to Almighty God, Mr. and Mrs. Ayilara for their financial support and my fellow SIWES colleagues for making learning easy for me during my SIWES programme.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I hereby appreciate Almighty God for giving me the Grace and Opportunity to complete my industrial training successfully.

I acknowledge my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ayilara for being there for me and providing the necessary support. May Almighty God bless you and enrich your pocket more than your imagination.

I am also grateful to my industrial based supervisor Mr. Adeyeye I.M and others for their thorough supervision and useful advice which helped and also contributed to the success of the SIWES programme. May Almighty God make their day on earth longer to reap the fruit of their labour to the fullest.

Thank you all God bless you.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a Skills Training Program designed to prepare and expose Students of Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Technology, Colleges of Agriculture and Colleges of Education for the Industrial Work situation they are likely to meet after graduation. The Scheme affords Students the opportunity of familiarizing and exposing themselves handling equipment and machinery that are usually not available in their institutions.

1.2 HISTORY OF SIWES

The Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was initiated in 1973 by the Federal Government of Nigeria under the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) to bridge the gap between theory and practice among products of our tertiary Institutions. It was designed to provide practical training that will expose and prepare students of Universities, Polytechnics, and Colleges of Education for work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.

Before the establishment of the scheme, there was a growing concern among the industrialists that graduates of institutions of higher learning lacked adequate practical background studies preparatory for employment in industries. Thus the employers were of the opinion that the theoretical education going on in higher institutions was not responsive to the needs of the employers of labour.

As a result of the increasing number of students' enrolment in higher institutions of learning, the administration of this function of funding the scheme became enormous, hence ITF withdrew from the scheme in 1978 and was taken over by the Federal Government and handed to National Universities commission (NUC), National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE). In 1984, the Federal Government reverted back to ITF which took over the scheme officially in 1985 with funding provided by the Federal Government.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The specific objectives of SIWES are to:

- Provide placements in industries for students of higher institutions of learning approved by relevant regulatory authorities (NUC, NBTE, NCCE) to acquire work experience and skills relevant to their course of study
- Prepare students for real work situation they will meet after graduation.
- Expose students to work methods and techniques in the handling of equipment and machinery that may not be available in schools.
- Make transition from school to the labour market smooth and enhance students' conduct for later job placement
- Provide students with the opportunity to apply their knowledge in real life work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice
- Strengthen employer involvement in the entire educational process and prepare students for employment in industry

Promote the desired technological knowhow required for the advancement of the nation.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT

- To provide optimum and individual care to patients.
 - To develop recognition for patients needs for privacy and preservation of dignity.
 - To maintain good relationship with patients, relations and the community through health education.
 - To carry out diagnosis and intervention.
 - To provide training for students.
 - To maintain sufficient hospital supply of equipment and promote their utilization and maintenance.
- To treat and control diseases.

CHAPTER TWO

WHAT IS NEWS?

News is the account of event been gather and written to the reading pleasure or listen pleasure of the target audience.

ELEMENT OF NEWS STORY

Proximity: We can define it as someone that is closer to you or nearer to you, for example, if a air flight crashes and there are three Nigerians involves in the crash found dead and two hundred Americans dead in the crash, the people closer to you are the Nigerians. If you are ask to report the incident in your Newspaper company. The headline will be 3 NIGERIANS, 200 AMERICANS CRASH IN FLY EMIRATE FLIGHT.

Prominence: This is the act of been important among other, e.g. if the president of Federal Republic of Nigeria visited the Rector Kwara State Polytechnic while commissioning the academic conference centre of the Institution. The most important at the academic conference centre is the president because he is the number 1 citizen of the country.

Timeliness or immediacy: something that is happening now. News is what is new. An afternoon raid on a rock cocaine house may warrant a live ENG report during the 6p.m News. However, tomorrow, unless there are major new developments, the same story will probably not be important enough to mention.

Oddity: Whatever that is strange or unusual.

TYPES OF NEWS STORY

- ❖ **Feature Story:** This story is all about research, for radio or television you interview someone the source of the news story.
- ❖ **Interpretative or indebt report:** It is a story whereby you explain everything in detail account with a background story.
- ❖ **Promotional Story:** It is a story that is meant for promoting a particular person, organization or body.
- ❖ **Factual Story:** It is based on what happen directly telling us what happen or occur in an event.

NEWS WRITING AND INTERVIEW ON THE EFFECT OF INDISCRIMINATE REFUSE DUMPING ON WATER WAYS

The General Manager, Finex Electronics Company, Mr. Bello Bolaji, on Tuesday warned Nigerians on the effect of indiscriminate refuse dumping on water ways.

Mr. Bolaji who gave the warning during an interview advised Nigerians to clean their gutters regularly to avoid blockages of water flow in their environment.

The General Manager noted that standard drainage is need for every community in order to avoid erosion.

He added that pure water sachets have come to form a huge part of ill-disposed wastes causing the gully erosion in most parts of the community.

It is difficult to imagine how we can dig our graves by encouraging the breeding of mosquitoes, the most dangerous creature on earth, responsible for more than 300 million cases of malaria each year between one and three million deaths due to the illness.

CHAPTER THREE

TYPES OF HEADLINES

- **Rider Headline:** This can be bold and tiny, it has sub-headline under it.
- **Kicker Headline:** It kick start the news directly and is not allowed in newspaper, rather use comma.
- **Pan left or right Headline:** They are arranged in either left side or right side of the Newspaper.
- **Banner Headline:** A large Newspaper headline, especially one across the top of the front page.

FRONT PAGE OF A NEWSPAPER

- Most head or name plate
- Name of the Newspaper
- Date
- Amount
- Online address
- Number
- Email

The date, amount, online addresses, numbers, e-mail on the front page of newspaper are called folio.

ARRANGEMENT AND PARAGRAPH OF A NEWS STORY

- The headline
- The byline
- The lead
- The body
- The conclusion

The first paragraph is called the head, the second paragraph must entails the whole 5ws and H, the third paragraph must entails the full story of the lead and the last part of the news is the conclusion.

TERMINOLOGY USED IN JOURNALISM

Alleged

Noted

Stressed

Said

Protest

Played

Blasted

Expressed

Displeasure

Inaugurate

Commission

Debunked

CHAPTER FOUR

QUALITIES OF A GOOD NEWS STORY

Accuracy: It must be very accurate, free from error

Balance: Every part that is involved may say something

Truthful or objective: It must be factual, the story must be truthful exactly what happen

Recent or timeliness

Straight to the point

IMPORTANCE OF HEADLINE IN A NEWS STORY

It must be attract the reader

It makes readers to decide whether to move further

It makes a Newspaper better sale

GRAMMATICAL RULES IN WRITING HEADLINES

- ✓ You must make use of present simple tense. For example STATE GOVERNMENT CONFOUNDS BURSARY AWARD TO STUDENT
- ✓ Always do away with auxiliary verb, for example, if a new policy has been decided by the new parliament.
- ✓ Always use infinitive for future event, for example WILL in the headline change to- TO, and in the body it will change to would.
- ✓ Leave out article in any news headlines, for example GUN MEN KIDNAPS MAN ASK FOR RANSOME
- ✓ Always replace conjunction with punctuation marks, e.g. APC OFFICE INVASION: DSS SHUNS COURT ORDER

EXPERIENCE GAIN

During the placement the first experience I encounter how to be punctual in everything of this life, then integrity, perseverance, self discipline, self control and also self confidence. I have an opportunity to see some various places and department.

How They Cast News, When they took us to the newsroom, they explained how everything works and how they utilize the equipment. For example, when they're on air, there are red and green lights. When they're live, the green light automatically turns on, and when they're on hold or experiencing technical difficulties, the red light appears.

In the newsroom, they emphasized the importance of silence, especially when using the condenser microphone, which picks up even the slightest background noise. They also demonstrated the use of the console mixer, which allows them to play audio while talking on the radio, mixing the sounds together seamlessly.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

Having passed through the SIWES training, have been able to discover and explore different things about the microbial world; therefore, its usefulness cannot be over – emphasized. The interesting part of this is that the field of microbiology has gotten answer to most of the infection and disease affecting the world. For the few infections that has not been diagnosed, precautionary measures that can be taken against it has been discovered. The only section left is for people should come out of their ignorance and go for medical check – up instead of relying on self – medication and visiting unqualified practitioners, if people could visit hospitals or health – centers frequently and follow the treatments given to them, mortality rate will drastically be reduced and the health status of the nation will be promoted.

More importantly I have been able to see the various prospects available in the field and also the various challenges that call for quick attention. Indeed, the industrial training program has been impactful; it was never a waste of time and energy.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The effort of the industrial training fund (ITF) was recommended for bringing up this programme known as student industrial work scheme (SIWES). This has paved way for self practice of the theoretical works that have been taught during lectures.

INTERVIEW

Interview: This is an act of getting news from the source and disseminating it to the audience.

SERIES OF INTERVIEW

One on one interview

Complex interview

Event interview

THINGS YOU HAVE IN MIND BEFORE CONDUCTING AN INTERVIEW

- Background information
- Bold enough to face any interviewee
- You must know what you want to ask about
- You must be very neat
- Serving the interviewee a notice
- You must allow the interviewee to explain in details
- You must have a recorder (midget)