



TECHNICALREPORTON
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORKEXPERIENCE
SCHEME (SIWES)
BY

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THE AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA (ND) IN MASS
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DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to Almighty GOD for seeing me through, and my parent, Mr. & Mrs. Yusuf for their love, guidance and support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My Special appreciation goes to God Almighty the giver of life, my Parents, Mr. & Mrs. Yusuf for their love and care. I thank them for their financial, moral and spiritual support and for giving the privilege and right guidance among others.

I also acknowledge my supervisor Alhaji Abdulrasak Yusuf for his intellectual contribution and support during my (S.I.W.E.S).

A big thank you to all my colleagues from different institutions that formed the group members during my training, they made me appreciate and believe in teamwork.

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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 skill 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, media, 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 organizations.

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

xperience 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 student 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 KWARA TV AUTHORITY

2.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF KWARA TELEVISION AUTHORITY

Successive governments in Kwara State had stated their desire to set up a television station in the State since the early 70s.

However, the first attempt to actualize the dream was aborted in 1977 with the promulgation of the Nigeria Television Decree No 24 of 1977 which brought all the State Television stations under a single federal Authority.

A technical committee was however set up in 1991 by the then Military Administration to study and justify the desire for the establishment of Kwara State Television when a Federal Government television station was already on ground.

The committee's recommendations had to wait till 1992 when the third civilian governor of the state, Alhaji Mohammed Sha'aba Lafiagi set up an implementation committee and later awarded the contract for the station in July 1992.

After all installations, Kwara TV began test transmission with films on April 26, 1994 while it commenced News and other programs in April 1995.

The station began full transmission on Wednesday March 12, 1997 with the setting up of a pioneering management team led by Modibbo Ishaq Kawu.

The signals of the station were received in most parts of the state, as well as in Kogi, Niger, Ekiti, Oyo, Ondo and Osun States, Nigeria.

VISION STATEMENT

“To be the medium transforming the world through Broadcasting by upholding our Heritage using Global Best practice”

MISSION STATEMENT

“To build and sustain a television station that promotes stakeholders' relationships through professionalism and innovative quality programming”.

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF KWARA TV

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

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

1. To educate, enlighten, and inform our audience on the platform of entertainment;
2. To install and operate radio and television distribution services;
3. To provide for and receive from other persons, matters to be broadcast;
4. To organize, provide and subsidize educational activities and public entertainment for the purpose of broadcast;
5. To collect News and information in any part of the world in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to News Agencies.

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

There is Broadcasting Organization of Nigeria (BON), a voluntary association of radio and television stations which came into existence in 1973. The Society of Nigeria Broadcasters (SNB) formed in 1979 caters to the welfare of practitioners, while BON is involved in training and exchange of ideas and programmes and Nigeria Union of Journalists for Journalists and Media Practitioners. BON, in addition, engages in joint coverage of important events like the National Sports Festivals, the 2nd All Africa Games of 1973, first West African Games of 1977 and the 2nd World Black Festival of Arts and Culture, (Festac 77).

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

2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF KWARA TV AUTHORITY

Kwara TV structure is hierarchical, with a general manager at the head of the line of command. The general manager is in charge of the station's overall direction and management. Several department heads report to the general manager, including the head of news and current affairs, the head of programmes, and the head of engineering. Each department head is in charge of their own team of employees.

yees.

2.3.1 VARIOUS DEPARTMENT IN KWARA TV AUTHORITY

Below are the various departments involved in day-to-day operations of Kwara TV

1.

Programming division: This department is in charge of creating and distributing educational content for the station. This contains programmes on a variety of themes such as science, mathematics, history, geography, and others.

2.

News and Current Affairs Department: The department of News and Current Affairs is in charge of gathering, creating, and transmitting news and information on current events.

3.

The Engineering department is responsible for the maintenance and operation of the station's technical equipment. This includes everything from studio cameras and microphones to the station's transmission equipment.

4.

Finance: This department is responsible for the financial management of the station. This includes preparing and monitoring the station's budget, managing accounts receivable and payable, and handling payroll.

5.

Personnel or Human Resources: This department is responsible for managing the station's workforce. This includes recruiting, hiring, and training employees. The department also oversees employee relations, compensation, and benefits.

6.

Marketing and Public Relations department: is a department responsible for promoting the station's programming and services to the public. This includes developing and implementing marketing campaigns, coordinating media relations, and managing the station's social media accounts.

7.

The Production department is responsible for the creative and technical aspects of the station's programming. This includes everything from the initial concept and script development, to shooting

ooting, editing, and post-production.

8.

The Business Development department is responsible for identifying and developing new business opportunities for the station. This includes researching and evaluating potential partnerships, sponsorships, and revenue streams.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 WORK EXPERIENCE

In my First day at work I was shown different departments of the organization and I was attached to News Department, it was then I met my head of department in person of Alhaji Abdulrasaq Yusuf, who took me around to check the internal compartment of the station obviously, they were new to me as I've hardly seen any of them before that moment. It was a great opportunity to meet my co-intern colleagues, many are from different institutions and it was a nice time we shared together. We helped ourselves in simplifying and improvement in our training, during our less busy times we usually discuss many topics which really helped me even to be smart and flexible in learning most terms and terminology in Television broadcasting.

Fortunately, I met some Corps members who were undergoing their NYSC service at KWARATV, they were very kind and generous, easy to relate with and helpful. They took I and my colleagues like younger brothers and sisters, they directed and instructed us throughout, they saw us through our improvement for instance, at first, we were not permitted to operate most of the technical equipment which could have slowed our progress and improved training process, but through their efforts relentlessly and their act of friendliness we began to see potentials/possibilities in ourselves towards required skills in the field.

During my SIWES program, I had the opportunity to work with the programming team at KWARATV. In my first week I worked as a continuity Officer, I previewed programs which are being scheduled to be broadcast and I watched and inspected how the program had progressed and successful as instructed and guided by my H.O.D. My consistency and passion towards the work helped me to get used and adapted to series of programs which KWARATV airs often every week. Ranging from News and other programs such as "CLIPCHAT" a program with a great content handled by a broadcaster in the Station.

Additionally, I learned how to translate News in English language to Yoruba. Since the station casts news in the two languages both Officially language and Yoruba we had to translate written English news to Yoruba. In this case I was taught how to translate English to Yoruba, how to use words that's compatible in an expression.

One of the most valuable aspects of my experience at KWARATV was the opportunity to meet and work with people from different backgrounds. I worked with people from a variety of cultures and educational backgrounds, and I learned a lot from them.

In conclusion, my time at KWARATV was a valuable and eye-opening experience. I gained hands-on experience in the field of television production, and I developed a number of new skills. I also learned about the importance of teamwork and collaboration. Most importantly, I gained a greater appreciation for the work that goes into producing a television program. I am grateful for the opportunity to participate in the SIWE S program at KWARATV, and I am confident that I will use the knowledge and skills I gained in my future career.

CHAPTER FOUR

OUTLINE OF WORK DONE DURING MY SIWE S PROGRAMME AT KWARA STAT

ETELEVISIONAUTHORITY

Thischapterconsistsbreakdownofworkdoneandsometheoreticalaspectsofmytraining.

News

Inthecontextofatelevisionstation,newsreferstotheinformationthat isbroadcasttoviewers,typicallythroughnewscastsorotherprograms. Thisinformationincludeslocal,national,orinternationalnews,aswellasweather,sports,andothertypesofinformation. Newsistypicallyproducedanddpresentedbyjournalistsandothermediaprofessionals,anditcanbepresentedinavarietyofformats,includinglivereports,pre-recordedsegments,andinterviews.

Newsispreparedandwrittenininvertedpyramidsstylewhichimpliesthatimportantdetailscome tothehead/topofthenewsfollowedbylessimportantones. Itbringskeyinsightstothenews inthe firstfewparagraphsthenleavethebreakdowntotheending.

It'sessentialtonotesthatNewsinBroadcastsisdifferentfromNewsinprint,atthesametimeNews onRadioisdifferentfromNews onTelevision, Televisionasmediumoutlethasauniquefeaturew hichcombinesvaluesinprint,andcheatradiotoextentthatitprovidesbothaudioandvisualinform ationforviewers,alsoTelevisionprovidesheadlinesaswrittentobeviewedandreadbytheaudien ce.

News onTelevisionappealstoviewers'sensesofsightandhearinginthatcaseasnewscontentispr esentedit'spresentedalongwithotherfeatures.

However,picturesareselected,pictureshattellsmuchaboutthetopicastheysay“seeingisbeliev ing”asTelevisionNewsreporteroreditoryoumustprovide,selectandeditpicturesthatwillbetter explainthenewsstorytotheviewers.

NewsHeadlines

Newsheadlinesaretheshortsummariesofnewsstoriesatareusedtograbthereader'sattentiona ndgivethemaquickoverviewofthestory. Headlinesareoftendisplayedinlarge,boldfontandare meanttoabee-

catching. Inprintmedia,headlinesareusuallyplacedabovethestorytheyreferto,whileinonline media,theyareoftenplacedatthetopofthepage,withalinktothefullstory. Headlinesareusuallyw rittenbyjournalistsoreditors,andtheyoftenusecleverwordplayorpunstomakethemmoreattent ion-grabbing.

TipstoconstructagoodNewsHeadline

There are a few key elements to consider when writing a news headline:

1. It should be clear and concise, getting straight to the point of the story
2. It should be catchy and eye-catching, using wordplay or alliteration to grab the reader's attention.
3. It should be accurate and factual, reflecting the content of the story and not over-sensationalizing it.
- 4.

It should follow the style guidelines of the publication it's being written for. Above are a few tips to help in constructing an acceptable News headline.

Cut-line

In television, a cutline is a brief, one-sentence description that is used to introduce a news story or video clip. The cutline is typically spoken by the anchor or news reader and appears on screen in a small graphic.

News headline casting

When casting news headlines on television, the most important thing is to keep them short and to the point. Television viewers have a very short attention span, so it's important to get to the point quickly. In addition, it's important to use clear and concise language that is easy to understand. Television news headlines should also be visually appealing, using bold and eye-catching graphics. And finally, they should be relevant and timely, covering the most important stories of the day. Do you think those are the most important elements of television news headlines? I learned how news is being written as well as how it is being presented/casted including how pictures for a story is being prepared and tuned in for inserts. And before I left I had been able to do all that.

Byline

What is a byline?

A byline is the name of the author or journalist who wrote a particular story. In print media, the byline is usually located at the top of the article, below the headline. But in broadcast media, the byline is usually spoken by the anchor or news reader when introducing the story. It is also displayed on the screen usually at the bottom. Byline is important because it gives the reader or viewer an idea of who wrote the story and what their credentials are. It can also help build trust and credibility for the media outlet.

News Commentary

In television news, commentary refers to the analysis and interpretation of current events by experts or commentators. This can take the form of interviews, panel discussions, or monologues by hosts or commentators. Commentary is used to provide context and analysis to the news, helping viewers to understand the significance of the events being reported. It can also provide a platform for different perspectives and opinions on the news. In some stations it is done after news headlines depending on the news bulletin. This will drive us to the next topic: News bulletins

News Bulletins

A television news bulletin is a short segment that provides viewers with the latest news headlines and updates. It usually lasts for a few minutes and is broadcast throughout the day or evening. The news bulletin is typically made up of a mix of pre-recorded video clips, live video reports, and voiceovers from the news anchor. The goal of the news bulletin is to keep viewers informed about the most important stories of the day.

NTBB (NOT TO BE BROADCAST)

In television, "not to be broadcast" (NTBB) is a term used to describe content that is not suitable for airing on television. This content may be too violent, obscene, or controversial for television viewers. It may also be advertising or promotional material that does not meet the standards set by the station. Content that is marked NTBB is typically removed from the broadcast schedule and is not aired on television.

There are several words and phrases that are marked NTBB on television. Some of the most common NTBB words include: sex, nudity, violence, graphic, disturbing, explicit, commercial, illegal, and offensive.

UNDERSTANDING TELEVISION (An audio visual medium)

In general, the term "television medium" refers to television as a whole, encompassing not only the physical hardware used to watch television (such as televisions and set-top boxes), but also the content that is broadcast on television channels. It includes all of the programs, commercials, and other types of content that viewers see when they turn on their televisions. Television is considered a medium because it is a method of communication that is used to convey information and ideas to an audience. (Raymond Williams)

Television is a powerful tool for sharing information and stories with the world. By combining a

ges, sound, and text, it creates a more immersive and engaging experience than other forms of media. Additionally, television is an accessible medium, reaching people from all walks of life. It can also be cost-

effective, making it an attractive option for businesses and organizations. Lastly, the visual appeal of television makes it a highly effective way to communicate ideas and emotions.

Television programming can be divided into several categories, including news, sports, entertainment, and educational programming. News programs provide up-to-date information on current events, while sports programs offer coverage of sporting events and related stories. Entertainment programming includes a wider range of options, from sitcoms and drama to talk shows and reality television. Educational programming, such as documentaries and educational shows, aims to teach viewers about a variety of topics.

TYPES OF PROGRAMS ON TELEVISION

News programs: they are typically broadcast at specific times of the day, such as morning, evening, and late-

night news. News programs cover a wider range of topics, including local, national, and international events. They often include on-

site reporting and interviews with experts and people involved in the news.

- Weather reports are usually part of news broadcasts, and may be presented by a meteorologist.

- Talk shows are often a part of news programming, and may cover a variety of topics.

Sports programming: is typically devoted to live or pre-

recorded coverage of sporting events. This can include major sports leagues, such as the NFL, NBA, and MLB, as well as college and high school sports. Sports programming may also include analysis and commentary by experts and former athletes.

Entertainment programming: is a huge part of television, and includes many different genres. Drama includes shows such as soap operas, legal and medical dramas, and prime time dramas. Comedy includes sitcoms, sketch comedy shows, and stand-

up comedy specials. Reality shows are a popular genre, and can include competition shows, makeover shows, and dating shows.

Educational programming covers a wider range of topics, from science and nature to history and co

oking.

Documentary programming: Documentaries are typically factual, non-fiction programs that explore a variety of topics, such as history, science, and nature. They can be presented as feature-length films or as series, and may be created for television or theatrical release.

Documentaries often include interviews with experts and archival footage.

TELEVISION STUDIO

Television stations typically have a few different types of studios, including:

-

Control rooms: Control rooms are used to direct and coordinate the various elements of a television program. They typically contain a video switcher, audio mixing console, and other equipment needed to produce and broadcast a show.

-

Production studios: Production studios are used for creating a variety of different types of programming, such as news casting, talk shows, and other entertainment programs.

TELEVISION MEDIA EQUIPMENT

Video switcher: A video switcher is a device that allows the director to switch between different video sources. For example, if a television show is using three cameras to capture different angles, the director can use the video switcher to switch between those different shots. The video switcher also allows for the insertion of graphics and other effects.

The audio mixing console: This is a device that allows the audio engineer to control the level of different audio sources. For example, the engineer can control the level of the microphones, background music, and other audio elements. In a television broadcast, the audio mixing console is crucial for ensuring that the audio is clear and balanced.

Master control unit: This is the device that takes the various video and audio signals and combines them into a single broadcast signal. This signal is then sent out to viewers via cable, satellite, or other means. The master control unit also controls the timing of the broadcast, ensuring that everything is broadcast at the correct time.

Teleprompter: A teleprompter is a device that displays the script for the anchors or reporters to read from. The teleprompter is typically positioned just below the camera lens, so that it's easy for the on-air talent to read without looking away from the camera.

The video server: A video server is a device that stores video content and makes it available for broadcast. Video servers can be used to store pre-recorded content, such as news clips or commercials, or they can be used to store live video from a camera. Video servers allow for quick and easy access to content, making them an essential part of the broadcast process.

Vision mixer: The vision mixer, also called a vision switcher, is a device that allows the director to switch between different video sources. It can be used to switch between live cameras, pre-recorded content, and graphics. It also allows the director to add effects, such as wipes and fades, to the video.

The video router: The video router is a device that routes video signals from different sources to different destinations. It allows for the easy connection of different video sources, such as cameras, computers, and VTRs, to the broadcast system. The video router is a key part of the broadcast infrastructure, allowing for the distribution of video content throughout the facility.

The Camera: The camera is the device that captures the images that are used in television production. There are many different types of cameras, including studio cameras, ENG (electronic news gathering) cameras, and robotic cameras. Each type of camera has its own specific features and capabilities, and they all play a role in creating the finished product.

Antennas: are devices that receive and transmit radio frequency (RF) signals. Television stations use antennas to receive off-air signals from other stations, and to broadcast their own signal to viewers. Antennas come in many different shapes and sizes, and their design and placement are important for ensuring a strong signal.

Signal processing equipment: it includes devices that process, modify, and enhance the quality of the video and audio signals. This includes things like amplifiers, equalizers, and compressors. These devices ensure that the signals are of the highest quality possible, and that they meet the technical standards for broadcast.

Encoders convert the video and audio signals into a digital format that can be broadcast or stored on a digital video recorder (DVR). This allows for the transmission of high-quality video and audio over a variety of different networks, including cable, satellite, and over-

the-

air broadcast. Encoders are essential for ensuring that the video and audio signals are of the highest quality and can be received by viewers.

Some sources of information

Vox pop: vox pop is short for vox populi, which means "voice of the people" in Latin. It refers to a style of interviewing that involves asking questions to members of the general public about a particular topic. The goal of vox pop is to get a variety of perspectives and opinions on a topic, and to allow the public to share their thoughts and experiences. Vox pop is often used by television news programs and documentaries.

How to conduct Vox pop To conduct a successful vox pop, it's important to first have a clear idea of the topic you want to explore. Then, you need to choose a location where you're likely to find people who are willing to participate. Once you find a participant, it's important to ask them open-ended questions and allow them to speak freely. You should also try to be engaging and make the participant feel comfortable, so they're more likely to share their honest thoughts. It's

also important to record the interview and, if possible, get the participant's permission to use their words in your work.

Interview: An interview is a conversation between a journalist and a person or group of people, in which the journalist asks questions and the interviewee answers. The goal of an interview is to gather information and insights from the interviewee, and to present them to the audience in an engaging and informative way. Interviews can be conducted in person, over the phone, or online. There are several types of interviews, including news interviews, celebrity interviews, and in-depth interviews.

INTRODUCTION TO CAMERA SHOT

Camera shots are a key part of television production, and they refer to the way the camera is positioned relative to the subject. There are several different types of camera shots, they are:

A wide shot: also known as an establishing shot, is used to establish the location and the overall scene.

ne. It's typically a long shot, and it can show the entire subject or the entire scene. A medium

Shot: also known as a medium close-

up, is a shot that shows the subject from the waist up. This shot is typically used to show a conversation between two people.

A close-

up: also known as a tight shot, is a shot that shows the subject from the neck up. Extreme close-

ups: also known as ECUs, are shots that focus on a very small part of the subject, often close enough to see individual pores or freckles. They are used to show fine detail and can be very intimate or even disturbing. They are often used to create tension or suspense.

Audio Elements

Jingle: A jingle is a short, catchy song or tune that is used to promote a product or brand. Jingles are often used in commercials and can be incredibly effective in getting a brand's message across. They are designed to be memorable and easy to remember, and often use repetition and rhyming to make them stick in the listener's mind.

Voiceover: A voice-

over is a piece of audio that is played over other footage, such as a video or a film. Voice-

overs are often used to narrate the action or provide additional information. They can be used to add context, provide information that is not shown on screen, or simply to create a more immersive experience for the viewer. Voice-

overs can be done by professional voice actors, but they can also be done by the people featured in the footage, such as in documentaries or interviews.

Voice-overs are used in many different types of television programs. In documentaries, voice-overs are often used to narrate the action and provide context for the viewer. In news and sports broadcasts, voice-

overs are used to provide additional information and analysis. In scripted television shows, voice-overs are sometimes used to provide the thoughts and inner monologue of the characters. In reality television, voice-

overs are often used to provide commentary from the show's producers or from the participants themselves.

Television Documentary

A television documentary is a non-

fiction program that is designed to educate or inform viewers about a particular topic. Documentaries can cover a wide range of topics, from history to science to current events. They often include interviews with experts and first-

hand accounts from people who have experienced the topic firsthand. Documentaries are usually longer than traditional television programs, and they often have a more serious tone.

Motivational Presentation

A television motivational presentation is a type of program that is designed to inspire and motivate viewers. It typically includes motivational speakers, success stories, and tips for personal growth. The goal of a television motivational presentation is to help viewers achieve their goals and improve their lives. They are often upbeat and positive, with a focus on self-improvement and reaching one's full potential.

Types of Television Presenter Newscaster

A newscaster is a television presenter who presents the news on a television program. They may work for a local, national, or international news organization. Newscasters typically read from a teleprompter or script, and they may also conduct interviews and report live from the scene of breaking news.

Anchor

An anchor is a type of television presenter who hosts a news or talk show. They are typically the main host of the show and are responsible for introducing guests, leading discussions, and providing analysis. They may also have a role in reporting the news, conducting interviews, and introducing special segments.

Program Producer

A program producer is a television professional who oversees the creation and production of a television program. They are responsible for everything from the initial concept and pitch to the writing, editing, and shooting of the program. They may also be responsible for the budget, scheduling, and overall creative direction of the show.

Editor

An editor in television is a person who is responsible for assembling and cutting footage together to create a cohesive and engaging story. They work closely with the producer and director to ensure that the final product meets the creative vision for the program. They use a variety of techniques, such as cutting, splicing, and sound mixing, to create a polished and professional product.

A Stand Upper

A stand-

upper is a type of television reporter who delivers their report from a specific location. They may be reporting from the scene of a breaking news story, or they may be conducting interviews on location. They are typically seen on the evening news, where they provide viewers with the latest information and analysis. Stand-

upper often have extensive journalism experience and may have previously worked as a reporter or correspondent.

On-Air-Personality (OAP)

An on-

air personality, or OAP, is a television presenter who appears on camera to host a show or present the news. They are often referred to as TV personalities or TV presenters. OAPs are typically charismatic and engaging, and they need to be able to think on their feet and keep the audience entertained.

What is Outside Broadcasting (OB)?

Outside broadcasting, or OB, is a type of television production that takes place in a location outside of a television studio. It requires special equipment, such as satellite trucks, to transmit the live footage back to the studio for broadcast. OB is often used for events such as sporting events, concerts, or political rallies. It can be a complex and challenging process, but it allows viewers to experience events in a more immersive and engaging way. Some famous OB events include the Super Bowl, the Olympics, and the Academy Awards.

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.

5.1 CONCLUSION

Coordinators and Organizers of the SIWES programme must earnestly 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.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

Although SIWES has undergone and achieved 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 establishments 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.

The stations 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.