

KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC ILORIN, KWARA STATE



TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

HELD AT

TIWA N TIWA TNT 102.5FM, IJAGBO, KWARA STATE

COMPILED BY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this technical report was written and compiled by **AYUBA OMOWUMI ZAINAB** with matriculation number **ND/23/MAC/PT/0943** In Partial fulfillment for the Award of National Diploma (ND) In the Department of Mass Communication, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Kwara State.

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Student

SIGN WITH DATE

DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to Almighty God, the Creator of heaven and earth for His mercies and blessing shown on me during and after my SIWES program, and also to my dear parent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank be to Almighty God for his blessing, guidance, protection, for the courage and opportunity given to me for the successful completion of my SIWES program, may his protection and blessing continue to be with us (Amen).

I also acknowledge the effort of my supervisor and the entire staff and management of Tiwa N Tiwa 102.5fm, Ijagbo, Kwara State for their understanding and opportunity given to me to work in their organization.

I wish to express my thanks to my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs. **AYUBA** for their moral support towards the completion of this program.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a human capital formation programme through industrial attachment for which students are expected to have practical experience on the basis of theories and principles acquired in the teaching learning process (Oyeniyi, 2012). The scheme is a skill development programme established by Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 with the headquarters in Jos Nigeria. It is meant to enable students in tertiary institutions in Nigeria acquire technical skills and experience for professional development in their course of study as it bridges the gap between theory and practical. It is the accepted skills training programme in institutions of higher learning in Nigerian that forms part of the approved academic requirement in various degree programmes (Ojokuku et al., 2015). Umar and Cyril (2012) also described SIWES as a cooperative link between the industries and tertiary institutions including Colleges of Education (Technical) and part of the training plan for students of technical institutions in preparation of students for the world of work.

The Scheme started in 1974 in 11 institutions of higher learning with 748 participants. By 1978, it widened in scope to about 5,000 participants from 32 different institutions in the country. In 1979 the Industrial Training Fund withdrew from the managing the scheme due to problems of organizational logistics and the increased financial burden as a result of rapid expansion of SIWES. The scheme is a tripartite programme that incorporates the students, the institutions, and the industries. In Nigeria SIWES is financed by the federal government (through the ministry of commerce and industry) and managed by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) aiming at making education more relevant and also to bridge the yearning gap between theory and practice of Engineering, Technology and other related disciplines in tertiary institutions in Nigeria (Ojokuku et al., 2015).

The bodies involved in SIWES operation are known as the stakeholders and they are; the Federal Government of Nigeria (through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry), Industrial Training Fund (ITF), National University Commission (NUC), National Board for Technical Education (NBTE), National Commission for Colleges of Education (NCCE), the institution, the industries/employers and the students (Ojokuku et al., 2015).

1.1 Brief history of SIWES

The government decree No.47 of 8th October 1971 as amended in 1990 highlighted the capacity building of human resources in Industry commerce and government through training and retaining of work in order to effectively provide the much-needed high quality goods and services in a dynamics economy as ours. This decree led to the establishment of an Industrial training fund (ITF) in 1973/1994.

The growing concern among our industry is that graduates of our Institution of higher learning adequate practical background studies preparation for employment in Industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) by ITF in 1973/1994.

The growing concern among our Industrial that graduates of our Institution of higher learning lack adequate practical background studies preparation for employment industries led to the formation of student Industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) by ITF in 1973/1994. (Information and guideline for SIWES 2002).

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is a skill training program designed to expose and prepare student of Agricultural, Engineering technology science. Medical science and pure and Applied science for the Industrial work situation which they likely to meet after graduation.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of SIWES

The aim of Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was specifically designed to provide students of tertiary institutions with the opportunity of acquiring practical skills and experiences on the job before graduation.

The Industrial Training Fund's (ITF, 2002) already outlined the specific objectives of SIWES.

The objectives are to:

- i. Provide an avenue for students in institutions of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience during their courses of study;
- ii. Prepare students for industrial work situations that they are likely to meet after graduation;
- iii. Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in their institutions;
- iv. Make the transition from school to the world of work easier and enhance students' contacts for later job placements;
- v. Provide students with the opportunities to apply their educational knowledge in real work situations, thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice;
- vi. Enlist and strengthen employers' involvement in the entire educational process through SIWES.

1.3 Scope of Report

This report contains the practical knowledge I gained during my three (3) months Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) attachment at Tiwa N Tiwa 102.5fm, Ijgabo, Kwara State between October 2024 to January, 2025.

1.4 Purpose of SIWES

The objective of the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is to enable every student who passed through polytechnic or other institution to acquire practical knowledge of what he/she has learned. Therefore, it is compulsory for every student to satisfy the requirement in his/her academic pursuit.

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

2.0 Brief History of Tiwa N Tiwa 102.5Fm, Ijagbo, Kwara State.

Birth of TNT Radio Station

TNT radio 102.5 fm “tiwa n’ tiwa” is a trademark of BRUHL Investment Ltd, a legal entity duly incorporated with the Corporate Affairs Commission under the COMPANIES AND ALLIED MATTERS ACT 1990.

TNT 102.5 FM is an indigenously owned radio station located in Ijagbo, Oyun Local Area of Kwara State with a stock of young, intellectual and vibrant personnel.

Mandate

TNT Radio 102.5FM is a prime radio station with a bias for traffic reportage. Its sole aim is to serve as an information disseminating channel for Ijagbo and its environs on movement from one point to another.

Its mandate is to provide travel information to motorists. It has in recent years, expanded his tentacles in the coverage of all modes of transportation beyond just roads.

The station now reels out traffic updates every ten minutes to keep motorist and commuters abreast of new developments on our roads.

Also, it now broadcasts railway and flight schedules on a daily basis while giving updates on ferry movements on waterways and shipping positions.

By so doing, TNT Radio is ensuring to fulfill its core mandate of covering all modes of transportation to guide Ijagbo community on their journeys.

Vision & Mission

Vision

To be the most reliable radio station providing traffic information in Africa

Mission Statement

To provide timely, accurate traffic information and travel advisory to commuters for enhanced productivity using modern technologies and a motivated workforce.

Core Values

T – Timely

R – Reliable

A – Accurate

D – Dynamic

I – Innovative

O – Objective

2.1 Organization Structure

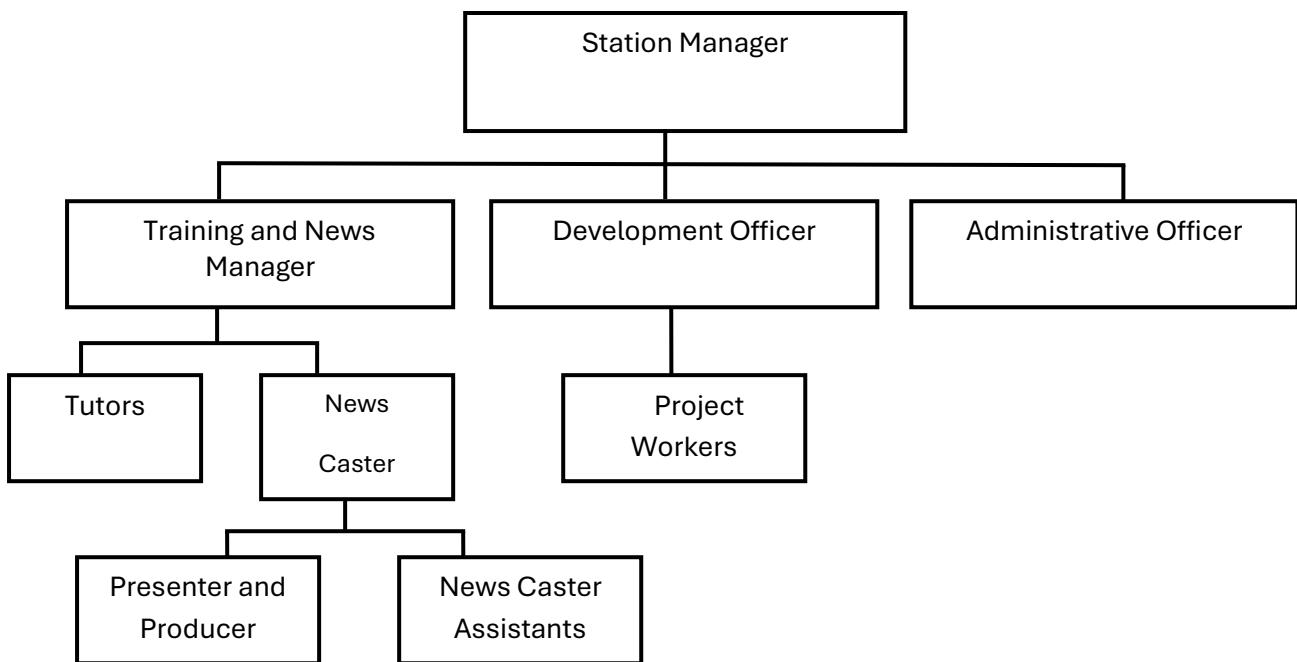


Fig 1.0 Organogram of TNT Radio 102.5 Fm, Ijagbo, Kwara State

CHAPTER THREE

EXPERIENCE GAINED DURING THE TRAINING

3.0 Introduction

Below are the lists of some of the knowledge derived

- News Sourcing and Compilation
- Interviews and Vox Pop
- Interview and Interrogation
- Running Order
- Program Protocol
- Demo and Promo
- Advert and Jungle
- Difference between Print, Media and Broadcast
- Rules for writing headline
- News Program
- Types of News
- Rules of Editing
- Bulleting

3.1 Vox Pop

Definition of Vox Pop

. “VOX POP”, journalists ask a number of randomly selected people the same question, collect the answers and string them together. The different answers create an idea of the variety of opinions existing within the population. Journalists usually conduct these “one-question interviews” in public places where you can find many different kinds of people. A vox pop is never a representative opinion poll, but merely a random selection of responses. But as listeners

love to hear what other ordinary people think, a vox pop will make any programme more lively, entertaining and credible. Duration: 1 minute to 1 minute 30 seconds

Types of Vox Pops

There are three types of vox pop, and each has its place in the media - the full public opinion survey, the limited survey and the simple street poll.

Public opinion survey

This needs to be conducted scientifically by a company which specializes in such surveys. The data which they gather from carefully prepared questions is statistically analyzed by computer. All this costs big money. General elections in the UK and USA are now so carefully covered in advance by such surveys that the result on election day is seldom a surprise.

Limited survey

This can be carried out by journalists, using a structured questionnaire, and some statistical conclusions may be drawn from it. Its accuracy is limited, however, so any findings should be treated with caution.

Street poll

This does not attempt to gather statistical information; it is looking for good quotes. A random selection of members of the public are asked for their opinions on a given topic, and the best ones quoted. It is good to photograph them and publish their quote with their picture or record their voices for broadcast.

3.2 Interviewing vs. Interrogation

"If you're going to interview, interview. If you're going to interrogate, interrogate."

There are two important parts of this lesson. The first is that there are significant procedural differences between interviewing and interrogation. The second is that if these

procedures are intermingled, the investigator will often be ineffective in accomplishing the goals of either one.

An Interview

An interview is a non-accusatory question and answer session with a suspect, victim or witness.

Goal of the Interview

The goal of an interview is to gather information and/or make an assessment of the subject's credibility. Examples of gathering information include, "how could these cash memos be generated?"

Some of this information will be investigative in nature. Examples of investigative questions include, "What are your duties and responsibilities?"; "Do you have access to master data file?"; "Do you know who Mr. D Shah is?" Other interview questions are specifically designed to elicit behavioral responses from a subject.

An Interrogation

Interrogation is interviewing as commonly employed by law enforcement officers, military personnel, intelligence agencies, organized crime syndicates, and terrorist organizations with the goal of eliciting useful information, particularly information related to suspected crime.

Purpose for an interrogation

The purpose for an interrogation is to elicit the truth from a person whom the examiner believes to be either guilty of fraud and/or has lied during an interview. It represents, therefore, an effort to persuade the subject to tell the truth.

Do's and Don'ts during Interrogation

1. The interrogation should not consist of accusatory questions for this will only lead to further denials from the subject. Rather, it should consist of a monologue during which the fraud examiner makes statements designed to persuade the subject to tell the truth. The monologue

often addresses the circumstances which led up to the subject's commission of the fraud.

2. During an interrogation, the fraud examiner's demeanor should understand toward the subject's fraudulent behavior. It is psychologically much easier for a subject to tell the truth to someone who appears to understand why he committed the fraud. At no time should the fraud examiner remind the subject of the seriousness of his offense or possible punishment for it. Such reminders merely reinforce the subject's effort to avoid consequences through continued denials.

3. If the fraud examiner's persuasive statements have an impact on the subject, the guilty subject often exhibits signs which indicate that he is considering telling the truth. At this point the fraud examiner asks a question which offers the subject two choices concerning some aspect of the crime. For example, "Did you plan this out for months and months in advance or did it pretty much happen on the spur of the moment?" If the subject now acknowledges that the fraud has happened on the spur of the moment or because his immediate senior forced him to do so, this represents his initial admission of guilt.

3.3 Equipment's Used in the Radio Production Studio

Few of the Equipment's you need in a Radio Studio are:

- Microphone.
- Microphone Processor.
- Mic Arm.
- Headphones.
- Headphone Distributor.
- Audio Processor.
- Active Monitor Speakers.

The Microphone



The seed, the origin, where everything is born: this is **The Microphone**.

Technically, the Microphone captures the sound and converts it into electrical impulses. In practice, its primary responsibility is to carry the voice through to the listeners. On the microphone depend: timbre, depth, clarity, body and softness of voice. We can imagine it as the object that moves the speaker from the studio and makes him/her appear right in front of the listener.

Microphone Processor



To stabilize the voice of the speaker on a constant level, a **Microphone Processor** is necessary. This is an audio compressor that can decrease the volume of the voice when it is too loud, or amplify it when it is too low. Doing so produces a sound that captures all the details of the voice but levels out volume changes. Too high a volume level could distort the signal; or, if too low, it could make speech incomprehensible.

A microphone processor helps smooth the audio, minimizes background noise and cleans the signal. It helps with the mixer control, since it is not necessary to continuously adjust the level of the microphone.

Mic Arm



Studio microphones are often mounted on a special arm that keeps the microphone at the proper height. A Mic Arm helps you move the mic around and adjust it to your liking. These arms often extend over the audio console, computer monitors, and other equipment – leaving plenty of free table space for other instruments and paper.

Headphones



Headphones allow you to listen carefully to the audio you broadcast.

These are connected to the same audio channel that feeds the speakers: when you plug in the headphones, the speakers will mute automatically. If you want to have complete control over your audio, you need to be able to monitor it using headphones. You won't otherwise be able to monitor what the audio is like as well as ensure that your setup is working properly.

Headphone Distributor



In the studio there is often more than one person participating in the program. For this reason, a **Headphone Distributor** is necessary to connect several users to the same source. Headphone distributors have four, eight or more outputs; each one with an independent volume adjuster so as to allow each user to set a self-comfortable level.

Broadcast Audio Processor



The **Audio Processor** is a very important piece of equipment, as it is usually the last one you use before your audio is transmitted. It improves and optimizes the sound quality of your Radio, thus giving it a unique sound with its own character. You may choose between several mood sounds such as jazz, pop, rock, classical, etc. Mainly designed for medium/small radios (local radio stations, community radios, web

Active Monitor Speakers



Studio Monitor Speakers show you how the music sounds without headphones.

They must be of high quality, so that all the abnormal sounds can be detected.

It is also advisable to have another speaker, small and of low quality, to cross-check how the sound is even in this kind of speakers.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is very good and an initiative programme which is properly implemented. TNT Radio, 102.5 FM, Ijagbo, Kwara State has given me the privilege of learning more about my course of study. Because experience is the best teacher. I cannot imagine how life is going to be after graduation without this industrial training which has given me experience in all aspect of my profession.

4.2 Recommendation

Based on my experience during the four months training, the following are recommended.

- Government at all level should encourage electricity are taken properly cared of.
- Proper funding of the manufacturing sectors economy by the government.
- Companies/Factories especially baking companies should mandate the use of laboratory coat at the work place.

REFERENCES

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