



A
TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENT
INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE (SIWES)

HELD AT
HARMONY F.M (103.5), IDOFIAN KWARA STATE

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this programme to Almighty God the creator of heaven and earth, the soul giver and the father of wisdom for being there for me always and also I dedicate it to my lovely parent MR. and MRS. ODOFIN, for their financial support towards the success of this siwes programe.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks goes to Almighty God the creator of the universe and all-knowing of everything both on earth and in heaven. He alone deserve being praised for his mercies and his mankind for me to a accomplish my siwes report.

Special thanks goes to all the staff in department of mass communication in Kwara state Polytechnic Ilorin.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION OF STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

The student work experience scheme programme prepares students for the labour market. It has been established to widen up the student's mind on the practical aspects of his career. It has become an innovative programme in human resources development and training in Nigeria.

The contemporary environment indication expressed the need to educate and train students as suitable professional to acquire adequate skills and training in the appropriate.

1.1 NATURE AND SCOPE OF SIWES

Practical knowledge is putting into action of knowledge derived from learning. It is referred to as doing according to learning. It involves the use of equipment needed to perform a task that is related to a field study. For instance, journalist needs equipment like pen, jotter, midget camera e.t.c to perform his duty.

Progress cannot be attained in a country if the youths are not encouraged to acquire necessary practical skill which will assist in the development of industrialization to meet the need of the society. With this knowledge, SIWES was introduced in Nigeria tertiary institution.

SIWES is a skill development programme designed to prepared students for universities polytechnic, monotechnics and college of education for transition from the school

environment to the practical work. This work experience programme gives the student the opportunity to relate with professional in the field.

It is a course mandatory for students studying pure sciences, engineering, vocational technologies and related courses.

SIWES forms part of the approved minimum academic standards in the institutions. It is a core academic requirement carrying four (4) credit unit.

1.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES

Specially, the major objective of SIWES is to provide an avenue for students in the institutions acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.

However, its aims are highlighted below

- i. To prepare student for the industrial work situations they are likely to face after graduation.
- ii. It affords students the opportunity of a familiarizing and exposing themselves to the needed experience in handling equipment and machines that are usually not available in the institution.
- iii. To provide students with the chance if applying their knowledge in a real work situation thereby birding the gap between theory and practical.
- iv. To enlist educational process and prepared student for employment opportunities in the organization.

- v. To make transition from the school to the world of work easier and enhance student contact for later job placement.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 HISTORY OF RADIO KWARA

The Kwara State broadcasting corporation Ilorin with broadcasting identification. Radio Kwara started broadcasting service in Ilorin in 1956 as a radio station. It was then known as provincial broadcasting house (the ¼ Kilowatt (kw) medium wave transmitter which was then used covered only about 8 kilometer radius of Ilorin.

However, Kwara State broadcasting corporation as constituted today, formally came into being with the enactment of the Kwara edict no 3 of 1999 but with retrospective effect from April 1st 1978. This was one of the beneficial by a product of the first state creation in Nigeria.

On the creation of the state in 1967 a master plan was drawn up and approved for the country as to the number capacity of transmitter and mode of transmission to be sited in each location. Owing to the topography of Kwara State, it was decided that should be covered with both medium and short wave transmitter.

In 1974, construction work started on then modern studio. Broadcasting house, the 10kw short wave and 20kw medium wave transmitting station sites. These facilities were put in use as from 19th December 1976.

However, following the directive of the federal government the short wave transmitter was closed down in 1978.

On 1st April 1978, in compliance with federal government's directive, which transferred, all radio Nigeria stationed in the state to their respective host state. The formal

handling over of the station NBC of the Kwara State government was performed by Mr. Narration Agedeh of federal radio corporation, Lagos on 5th September, 1978, all the existing staff then was given the option of either staying with the corporation or going to the federal radio corporation. Those who opted to stay were retained.

At the time of takeover by the state government, this station had a broadcasting house situated at the present premises and transmitting station located at Apata Yakuba along Jebba road, Ilorin. It then had two 10kilowatts medium wave transmitter, short wave transmitter at Apata Yakuba station. The two inherent 10kw transmitter were very old. In fact only one of them was working satisfactorily at the time of take over in 1978.

In 1984, the federal government boosted the transmitting capacity of radio Kwara through the directive that transferred the deal radio station in Ilorin to the Kwara State Government.

The station then hand two (2) 50kw medium wave transmitters at Budo Efo. With this development, the state government approved the recommendation of the corporation to install the cour imported to 10km medium wave transmitter in the fringe area of the then Kwara State for effective coverage. To of the wave were installed at Egbe, one at Orite near Okene (both now in Kogi State) and fourth at Koro in New Bussa crow in Niger State. All the three booster stations were completed and commissioned.

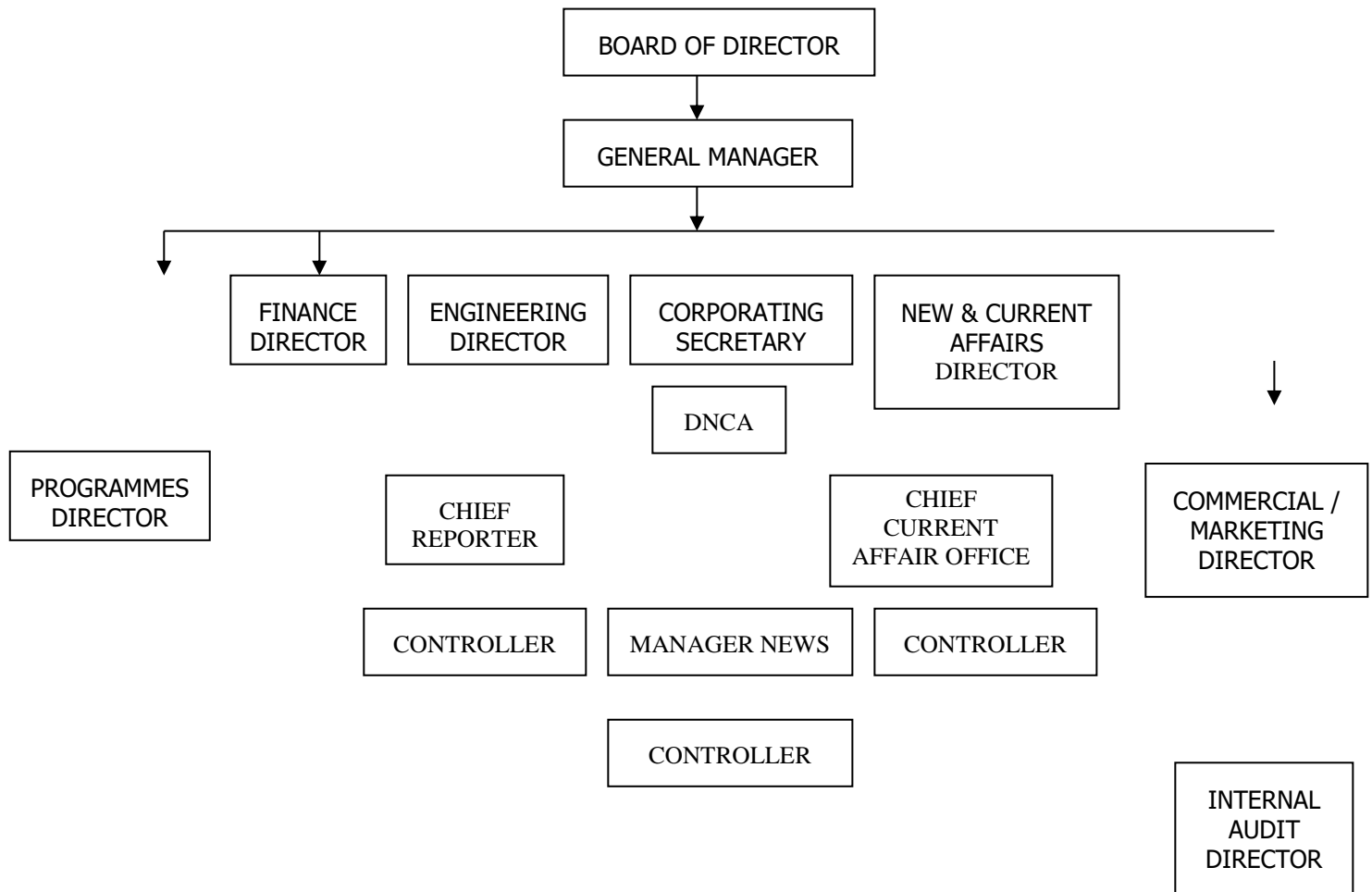
In spite of the grant studies, in 1999 the transmitter station at Budo Efo witnessed a serious set back when the 840 feet tower mast was strucked and destroyed by thunderstorm. This problem became a serious challenge to content with bearing in mind that the transmitting station had then become an integral part of radio Kwara and dependable in the performance of its statutory responsibility.

Effort to resuscitate the station between 2000 and 2002 resulted in the provision of a new tower mast and A 50kw thorn cast transmitter to restore normal transmission. In spite of the effort by Alhaji Mohammed Lawal's administration, the transmitter remarked insufficient.

However, the government of Dr. Bukola Saraki on assumption of office in May 2003 set the ball rolling to renovate the station with award of contract for the provision of modern studio equipment and additional 50km Harris transmitter for the transmission, totaling over ₦300,000,000.

This singular development has made Radio Kwara not just one of the few Radio Stations with installed digital studio in Nigeria, but one of the first stations in Nigeria to comply with the global directive on conversion from analogue broadcast to digital broadcast.

2.1 ORGANOGRAM OF RADIO KWARA



2.2 FUNCTIONS OF EACH UNIT

i. ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

This department sees to the affairs of the organization and its staff. It also deals with the keeping of records. It is also a department that deals with the recruitment new staff.

ii. NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

This department gives adequate information activities. It also informs ad enlighten public on current issues. It also generates revenue for the organization.

iii. **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

This department is in charge of all equipment in corporate and ensures proper maintenance of them.

iv. **MARKETING / COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT**

This department s responsible for getting revenue and securing adverts for the corporation.

v. **FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT**

This department is responsible for all the financial activities of the corporation.

vi. **PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT**

This department is in charge of reading programme and also plan predication for corporation. The department gets sponsorship in conjunction with the marketing department.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 WORK EXPERIENCE

I resumed to HARMONY FM in August, 2024 at programme department of the station. The director of the department taught me on how to be a good presenter, and their qualities.

On getting there, I was introduced to my stations supervisor. He taught me how to pronounce word correctly and encourage me that I can do it that when I develop those qualities of being a presenter/announcer. He also taught me on how to broadcast news in the process he took me to a live broadcasting news which I witness.

3.1 EQUIPMENT THAT WAS FOUND IN THE STUDIO AND THEIR FUNCTION

- ❖ **Micro phone:** it is use in changing physical/natural voice to electronic voice.
- ❖ **Console mixer:** basic units of all equipment to control the each programme.
- ❖ **Computer system:** to keep a file, songs and typing news.
- ❖ **Aquatic wall:** to present sound and hear.
- ❖ **Que light:** it enable the people to known whether there is a live programme going on or not.
- ❖ **Disk:** it is use to record some programme.
- ❖ **U.p.s:** it enable the programme to be continue when the light is off.
- ❖ **Phone:** the serve as a means of which audience get through to the presenter.
- ❖ **Log book:** the is where title of programme is been written and other necessary document to be put down.

- ❖ **Air condition:** it make all the equipment in the studio to be cool.
- ❖ **Dictionary:** it help the newscaster to be able to pronounce words correctly.
- ❖ **Speaker:** this change electronic voice to physical voice for the people to hear clearly.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DEFINITION OF PROGRAMME

Programming is the broadcast programming of a radio format or content that is organized for commercial broadcasting and public broadcasting radio stations.

4.1 SOURCES OF PROGRAMME

- The primary suppliers of radio and Internet programming content
- The effect of the 1996 Telecommunications Act on the distributors and creators of programming content
- The role of the public and stars as sources of programming
- What future programmers need to know to succeed as suppliers of programming
- Different radio formats
- Voice tracking

4.2 TYPES OF PROGRAMME

- News programme
- News commentary
- Interview programme
- Personality interview programme
- Vox-pop programme

- Discussion programme
- Musical programme
- Talk show programme
- Request show programme.

4.3 TYPES OF STUDIO

- ❖ **Transmission studio:** this is where live programme is been transmitted to the audience.
- ❖ **Recording studio:** this is where recording is been made either for advert or for record programme.

Meaning of the term:

AM: amplified modulation

FM: frequency modulation

MW: medium wave

SW: Short wave

4.3 QUALITIES OF A GOOD ANNOUNCER/PRESENTER/NEWS ERA/ PUBLIC COMMUNICATOR.

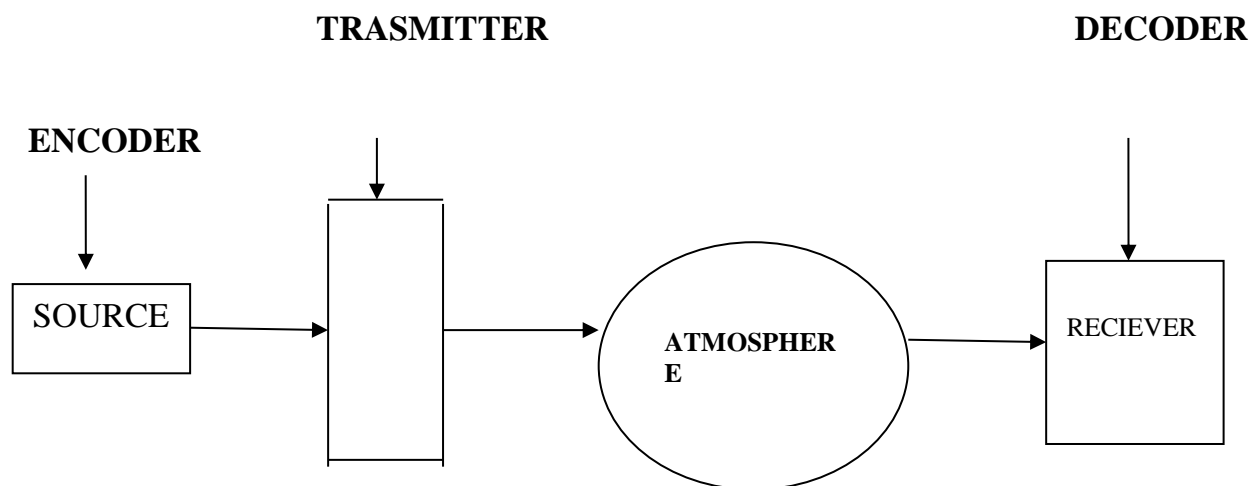
- Good reading skills:
- Obeying the rule of punctuation
- Effective words pronunciation
- Effective word articulation
- Affordance of intrusive.

4.4 THEORY OF COMMUNICATION PROCESS

There are two major types of communication process;

➤ **One way communication flow process.**

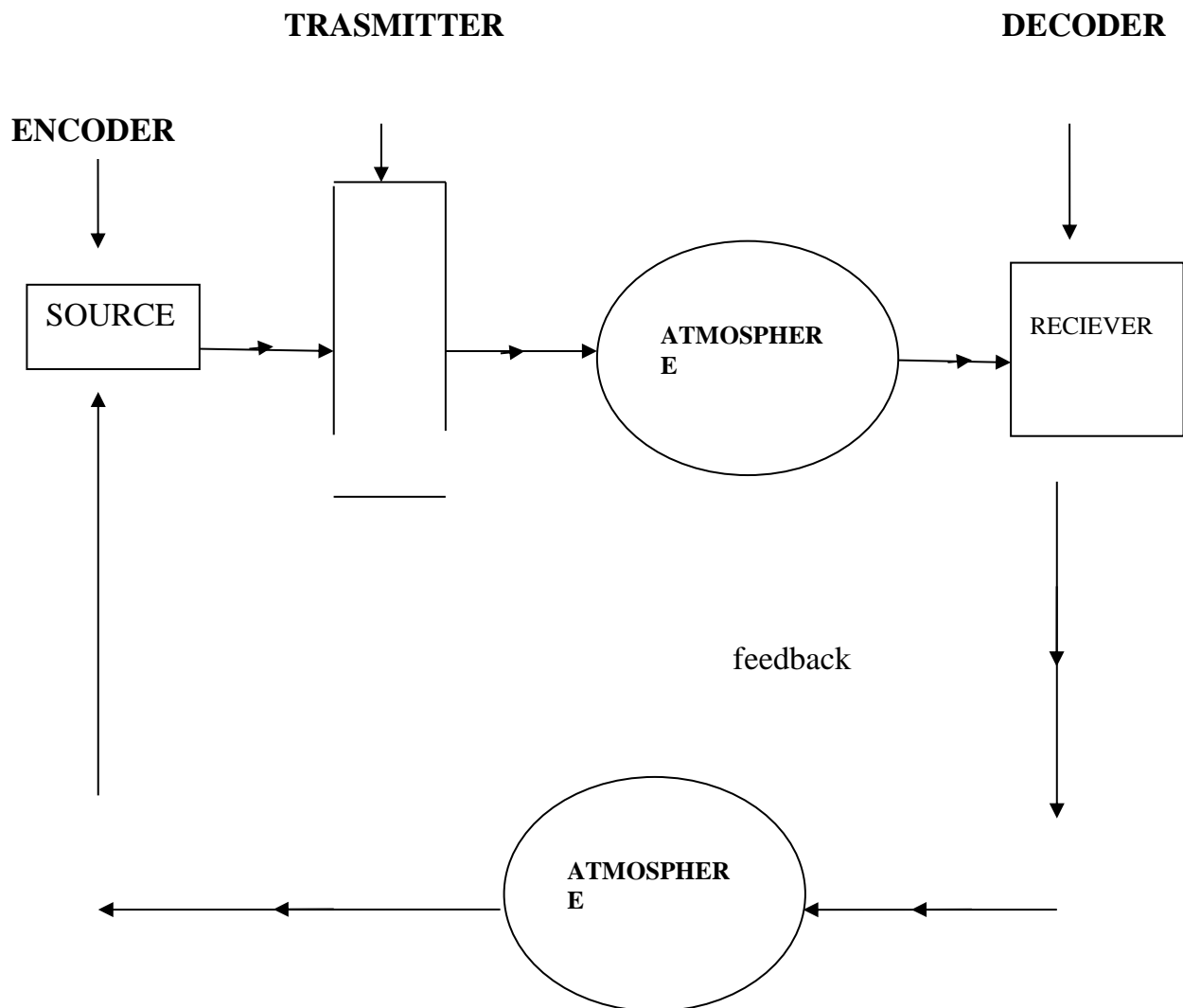
The first radio of communication process was known as one way communication flow process this theory allows radio communicators to only passed their message from the studio through other channel as show in one way communication flow process as sketch. This theory did not give the receiver of the message the opportunity of speaking back to the presenter in the studio.



➤ **Two way communication flow process**

the two way communication flow process which is the second theory of communication allows the receiver of the programme to call back (response) or call into the studio and respond to some of the issue discuss by the presenter or response to some of the question ask by the presenter. The two ways communication flow process make it compulsory

for the presenter of a programme always after have finished his or her programme discussion to open up his .phone line so that the listener can also speak with him this make communication complete and successfully.



COMPONENT OF GOODS PRESENTER/ANNOUNCER

- have excellent presentation and performance skills
- be able to generate original ideas, and to think creatively about how to communicate them to audiences

- understand how to use the voice effectively for radio
- be able to learn how to use a variety of recording equipment and to operate different radio studios
- be able to present while operating studio controls and co-ordinating a range of simultaneous technical activities
- be able to communicate knowledgeably and engagingly with audiences
- have excellent communication skills and be able to draw information from people
- be able to work calmly effectively under pressure, react quickly, and meet tight deadlines
- have knowledge of the law, ethics and industry regulations around radio production
- understand when it is necessary, and how to acquire, the relevant clearances and licences, including copyright and music clearances
- understand the requirements of the relevant health and safety legislation and procedures
- have strong IT skills, including word processing and data handling - and, ideally, audio editing and image manipulation software
- have knowledge of the radio market, different station and programme styles, and audience demographics

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 CONCLUSION

It is necessary to understand at this point in time that success is not measured by the height in which one finds himself, but can greatly be measured by what you can achieve through your own initiative.

With the experience gained, my advice to the school management is to add some months to the SIWES programme so as to build professional in their field of study.

5.1 RECOMMENDATION

My recommendation is that student should endeavour to partake in the SIWES programme and make sure they keep every record of whatever they have learnt from their area of attachment because it will be relevant in the nearest future.

The school management should also support the students by producing constant supervisors to monitor the student at their area of attachment. The school should also support the student with a little payment amount, at least every month to sustain students throughout the programme.