



**REPORT ON  
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME  
(SIWES)**

**UNDERTAKEN AT**

**RADIO KWARA**

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## **DEDICATION**

Firstly, I want to dedicate this work to the Almighty God who saw me through the period of internship, gracing me with wisdom, strength, knowledge, understanding and an unending list of great things. My appreciation also goes to my lecturers for the knowledge and wisdom impact to me. I humbly dedicate this work to you.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The favour of God that went before me cannot be overlooked. God saw me through my stay in Radio Kwara. I want to thank him for the wisdom and speed he gave to me to adapt to the work, its environs the members of staff. Not to mention that He protected me, ordered my steps, gave me good health and blessed the work of my hands. I am indeed grateful. I really want to appreciate all my brothers and my sisters, you all are the true definition of family, God bless you. In Radio Kwara, to the members of staff who were my practical lecturers, I will always celebrate you for the parts of you that remain immensely in me. I say god bless you all.

# **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 course 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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.

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is the accepted skills, 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, medical, management and other professional educational and Mass Communication 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 organization.

## **1.2 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 Nigeria Universities to acquire industrial skills and experience 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 employers 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 students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in the universities.

## **1.3 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 the employers, universities and Industrial Training Fund (ITF).
- iv. It also prepares the students for the labour market after graduation.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **DESCRIPTION RADIO KWARA**

#### **2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY**

Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation is the corporate name of Radio Kwara, Ilorin, it's remains the Stations Identify. Radio Kwara, Ilorin, is one of the public-owned broadcast media in the Country which started as a rally Station of the then Radio Nigeria.

The Station Broadcasts on Medium Wave Meter Band, popularly known Frequency Modulation, (FM) Meter Band on Ninety-nine-Dot-One Midland FM.

The Broadcasting House and Corporate Headquarters of the Corporation is located at Number Two, Police Road, GRA, Ilorin.

#### **COVERAGE CAPACITY**

Radio Kwara, Midland FM station covers more than twenty-three states and remains the most heard broadcast station in the entire North-Central region of the Country.

#### **INDEPTH**

Radio Kwara, Ilorin operates within the confines of the operational guidelines and ethical regulations as entrenched by relevant monitoring and supervising agencies. The station hinges its services on protecting and projecting indigenous values. It serves as a link between the government and the governed through effective tracking of the performances of government towards addressing the aspirations of the masses.

Similarly, the station performs other relevant social responsibility services, like promoting good governance and equitable distribution of dividends of democracy, Above all, Radio Kwara encourages inter-cultural, inter-religious and exchange of useful ideas to accelerate socio economic lives of the people.

However, the station is always mindful of ownership and control, without compromising its social responsibility to its numerous audience.

## **CORE VALUES OF THE STATION**

### **RADIO ACRONYM CONNOTES THE FOLLOWING AS CORE VALUES**

- Responsive to Dynamic Environment
- Adaptive to New Environment
- Diligence to Work
- Integrity and Innovation
- Outstanding Performance
- Knowledge of the Job
- Wealth of Experience

## **2.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF KWARA STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION, RADIO KWARA DEPARTMENT AND FUNCTIONS**

General Organization of Kwara State

### **General Administration**

General Administration division is headed by the General Manager or Station Manager, assisted by other Staff including the Business Manager, 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 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/Commercial Unit**

The Sales Department at Radio Kwara is responsible for generating the revenue for the Station to survive. This Department is headed by a Director while on the other hands has general sales managers that lead 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.

A staff of Account Executive helps the local sales manager sell advertising time to local businesses employing solicitation tactics similar to other sales businesses. However, the sales people 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 of the client so chooses, in which case the sales department cooperates with the production and programming departments for this venture.

## **Programmes Unit**

The Programmes 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 allows the General Administration Department to facilitate station operations.

The Programmes department is responsible for filling the entire broadcast day with programmes and is therefore saddled with the most challenging job. Consequently, this department also works closely with the traffic department in structuring the daily programmes schedule.

Programmes is second only to general administration in terms of operating expenses.

Programmes Department may consist of a 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 Programmes Director, helped by the acquisitions personnel, may obtain the majority of the programming of a station from syndicators and other program suppliers.

It also generate programmes through Conference conducted quarterly with Community feedback 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 programmes division.

### **News and Current Affairs Unit**

*Current affairs* are a genre of broadcast journalism. The news departments are responsible for putting down headline about current matters together.

## **CHAPTER THREE AND FOUR**

### **3.1 ACTIVITIES DURING THE SIWES PERIOD**

When I resumed, I was properly documented at the office of the Industry-based S.I.W.E.S coordinator, after documentation I was posted to the News and Current Affairs Department my place of my Primary Assignment.

I was formally introduced to members of the department for integration. Thereafter, I was briefed on the on the established rules of engagements at the News and Current Affairs Department after which I met my in-house Supervisor.

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 also handles programmes such as The Platform, Gbagede Oro, Matters Arising, News Commentary and Editorial Review.

These are 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, has three key 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 engagements while Current Affairs Unit handles current issues, affairs and activities.

### **3.2 INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT**

I served and operated all through my SIWES period at the News and Current Affairs Department of Radio Kwara, Midland 99.1 FM, Ilorin. As enumerated above, the Reportorial unit handles the deployment of Reporters to various beats and assign personal as the event dictate on a daily basis.

Editorial Unit handles the editing of the Report submitted by the Reportorial unit is Reporters on a daily basis to meet the timely and News hours of the Station.

The Editorial Unit when editing look out for grammatical and libelous content and edit to meet the house style of the Station.

Current Affairs is saddled with the responsibility of handling all programmes in the Department as stated above.

### **3.3 SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED**

I acquired practical knowledge on the underlisted.

#### **NEWS WRITING STYLE**

News Writing has universal way of writing it. Other words, there is a global standard of writing news. It means that the style is adopted by the Journalists around the world. The style are;

1. The Inverted Pyramid
2. 5Ws and H

The style is peculiar to both and broadcast. It should be noted that the style of broadcast is different from print. Television style is different from radio style. Every medium now adopts in-house style and Editorial policies e.g the in-house style is different from TV to TV, Radio to Radio, Print to Print. Similarly, newspaper in-house style is also different from magazine and journal. Also, Editorial policies is every media also different.

5Ws and H explains what happens, where it happened, why it happened, who it happened to and how it happened. It should be noted that your news item must answer all the 5Ws and H questions. Additionally,

Lead should not bear more than one or two of the 5Ws and H. it is an aberration and erroneous for all 5Ws and H to occupy a lead, Interestingly, news writing is a creative writing, hence it should be learnt through vocation and professionalism, your creativity will appear in your news writing if you have one. In a nutshell to write a good news item, you have to be brainy, good command of English language which is the official language of the Country and intelligence.

## **LEAD**

Lead is the first paragraph of a news story.

Rules guiding lead writing in Broadcast.

1. It must contain the most important
2. It must be short as much as possible
3. It must be straight forward
4. Two to three conjunction must be avoided in lead casting
5. The idea of the lead must be properly conveyed

## **TYPES OF LEAD**

1. Issue-base lead
  2. Personified lead
- Issue-based is the type of lead that focuses on the issue in the first paragraph where the subject matter takes center stage.
  - Personified lead is the type of lead that links the issue with the speaker.

### **Example of Issue based lead.**

1. Students of Tertiary Institution have been asked to desist from acts capable of impending their academic pursuit.
2. Personified;

Rector, Kwara State Polytechnic, Engineer Abdul Jimoh Mohammed has encouraged Students of tertiary institution to desist from action capable of impending their future.

It is important to note that news is written from general to specific and every word in a news item will be queried by the duty Editor, which means that the news writer/Reporter must be proficient in the spellings of English words, Sentence constructs, punctuation and other necessary grammar agreements.

### **Equipment's used at FRCN**

Equipment include:

#### **1. Reel to reel audio tape recording:**

Is a form of magnetic tape audio recording in which the recording medium is held on a reel, rather than being securely contained within a cassette. In use, the supply reel or feed reel containing the tape is mounted on a spindle; the end of the tape is manually pulled out of the reel, threaded through mechanical guides and a tape head assembly, and attached by friction to the hub of a second, initially empty take-up reel.



## 2. Long Grammar Phone (Micro-Phone)

A microphone is a device that translates sound vibrations in the air into electronic signals or scribes them to a recording medium. Microphones enable many types of audio recording devices for purposes including communications of many kinds, as well as music and speech recording.



## 3. Cassette (Tape)

The Compact Audio Cassette or Music-cassette, also commonly called the cassette tape or simply tape or cassette, is an analog magnetic tape-recording format for audio recording and playback



## 4. CD

**Compact disc (CD)** is a digital optical disc data storage format that was co-developed by Philips and Sony and released in 1982. The format was originally developed to store and play only sound recordings (CD-DA) but was later adapted for storage of data (CD-

ROM). Several other formats were further derived from these, including write-once audio and data storage (CD-R), rewritable media (CD-RW), Video Compact Disc (VCD), Super Video Compact Disc (SVCD), Photo CD, PictureCD, CD-i, and Enhanced Music CD.



## 5. Deck to the Cassette

A **cassette deck** is a type of tape machine for playing and recording audio compact cassettes. Consumer electronics formerly used the term *deck* to distinguish them from a *tape recorder*, the "deck" being part of a stereo component system, while a "tape recorder" was more portable and usually had a self-contained power amplifier (and often speakers).



Other software's include the audibling and Nero software



## **ATTRIBUTION:**

It reflects where the event has taken place and who is involved as the case may be. It should be emphasized that a news item without an attribution will be grossly inaccurate.

## **TYPES OF ATTRIBUTION**

1. Immediate/Instant Attribution
2. Delayed Attribution

Immediate/Instant Attribution; is the paragraph that comes immediately after the lead using the extract of the example of Personified lead.

Rector, Kwara State Polytechnic, Engineer Abdul Jimoh Mohammed has encouraged Students of tertiary institution to desist from action capable of impeding their future.

Engineer Mohammed gave the encouragement while addressing a cross section of Students of the institution at the Mohammed Alabi Lawal Auditorium.

The Rector condemned immorality of some Students and charged them to turn a new leaf to secure a better tomorrow.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

This report has been able to vividly explain the entire work, experienced gained by me during my SIWES program at Radio Kwara, Ilorin which is a core scheme in ITF saddled with their responsibility of strengthening the effective teaching and learning of skill-based course such as mass communication. I therefore imply that the proper and effective administration of SIWES will go a long way in boosting and enhancing the competences of the workforce of the country. I also conclude that SIWES is confronted with series of challenges and this may have hindered the realization of the goals and objectives of the scheme and it therefore needs to be given attention by all concerned stakeholders.

### **5.2 Recommendation**

In view of the relevance of the SIWES program, it is important that it is sustained by the government through the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) as it exposes the student to work tools facilities that may not be available in their respective institutions in relation to their course of study. To this end, I recommend that the following under-listed points should be implemented:

1. Regular monthly allowance for the students on attachment should be paid promptly.
2. Organization should always accept students for SIWES and subsequently assign them to relevant jobs
3. There should be more funding of the scheme by the government in order for it to be more effective
4. The companies should put in place all the necessary facilities needed to enhance the knowledge of the student in industrial attachment
5. It will be of great benefit if the institution can create a platform whereby student can obtain pre-SIWES knowledge or excursion programs, before embarking on the training.
6. Students' Industrial Works Experience Scheme (SIWES) needs to be strengthened by all concerned stakeholder in order for its objectives to be fully realized.

### **5.3 Challenges Faced**

1. Securing a place of attachment for industrial training programme was a very big challenge, this is due to the fact that there are very limited establishment that accepts students undergoing industrial training.
2. Inadequate monitoring of students on industrial training;
3. Lack of cooperation and support from organization;
4. Student's reports were not corrected.