



**STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORKING EXPERIENCE SHCEME**

**A TECHNICAL REPORT OF WORK DONE**

**HELD AT**

**RADIO KWARA, ILORIN, KWARA STATE**

**PRESENTED BY**

**IBRAHIM HIKMAH**

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## **DEDICATION**

This piece of work is dedicated first to Almighty Allah for giving me the opportunity and resources to complete this work and my parent for their love, support and parental care throughout the program.

## **PREFACE**

This report highlights the skills and knowledge gained during the SIWES program, bridging the gap between classroom theory and real-world media practice. It serves as a guide for Mass Communication students, covering key aspects like news writing, interviews, transcription, and media ethics. Organized into chapters with subheadings, it provides a structured overview of practical experiences that enhance learning and professional development in the field of journalism and communication.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

All thanks and glory be to Almighty Allah for His grace, mercy, and protection throughout the process of writing this report. His divine provision, wisdom, and strength have been my guiding light.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my loving parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ibrahim, whose unwavering support, prayers, and encouragement have been a source of strength and motivation. Their sacrifices and guidance have shaped my academic journey. My sincere appreciation also goes to my Head of Department (HOD), my esteemed lecturers, and my dedicated supervisor, whose mentorship, knowledge, and encouragement have played a vital role in my academic and professional growth.

I also acknowledge the management and staff of my department, whose commitment to excellence has provided me with a solid foundation in Mass Communication. My deepest appreciation goes to my siblings, friends, and colleagues, whose constant support, words of encouragement, and assistance whether financial, moral, or spiritual have been invaluable throughout this journey.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

This programme is introduced by the Federal Government of Nigeria to all the student of higher institutions throughout the country in order to gives them the opportunity to obtain industrial working experience in their respective disciplines. And it has been introduced in 1973.

I was attached to computer and information technology centre, kwara state college of education, which is divided into different units for the four months of my SIWES (Student Industrial Work Experience Schemes) programme.

Furthermore, the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) provides an atmosphere for continuity of learning that can update student's understanding on the course of study. SIWES also prepare students for future purposes and also supply the needed experience which will assist the student to maintain their stand in the labor market. SIWES will also assist the students to be more exposed and prepare them for challenge ahead.

### **1.2 DEFINITION OF SIWES**

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) can be referred to as the industrial training or the involvement for science and technology education in order to gain more theories an practical works being offered in the place of attachment, it is the programme designed for student for students in higher institution to acquire practical skills in their respective field of study.

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) enable student to improve on the practical skills and as well as to improve students on the overall development.

### **1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The aims and objective of this programme is to expose student to computer operating system, professional work methods, hardware device and ways of carryout operation in industries and others organizations.

The objectives set out for this report is that, the ideal of student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) has set a goal for student who really has the focus to achieve in his/her respective field of specialization.

Many higher institutions could not afford adequate number of computer and others things for the practical work, as a result of economic predicament in the country, so the programme give students opportunity to have a full knowledge of practical and application of various devices.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.1 HISTORY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF RADIO KWARA, ILORIN, KWARA STATE.**

Ilorin was the first location in Kwara State where broadcasting services were provided by the Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation (also known as “Radio Kwara”). These services began in 1956 as a relay station. In those days, people referred to it as the provincial broadcasting house. The one quarter kilowatt (kW) medium wave transmitter that was employed at the time could only reach an area within an eight kilometer radius of Ilorin.

However, the Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation as it is now was not one of the beneficial byproducts of the first state to be created in Nigeria. It did not come into existence until the adoption of the Kwara Edict No. 3 of 1979, but it took effect back on April 10th, 1978.

Due to the state of Kwara’s topography, it was decided that it should be covered with both medium and short wave transmitters when it was created in 1967. This was part of a larger master plan that was developed and approved for the entire nation at the same time. This plan was based on the number and capacity of transmitters as well as the mode of transmission that were to be sited in each new state.

These facilities were put into use from 19th December, 1976; however, as a result of a directive from the federal government, the short wave transmitter was shut down in 1976. Instruction work began in 1974 in the modern studio/broadcasting house at the 10kW short wave and 20kW medium wave transmitting station sites. On April 1st, 1978, a decree was issued in conformance with the federal government that transfers all radio Nigeria stations on the state to their respective host states. On September 5, 1978, Mr. Horation Agedoti of radio corporation in Lagos

reframed the formal handing over of the station by the NBA to the Kwara state government. At that time, all of the existing staff members were given the option of either continuing to work for corporation or moving on to work for Federal Radio Corporation. Those employees who made the decision to remain on staff were kept.

At the time of the takeover by the state government, the state already possessed a broadcasting house and a transmitting station that were located at their current locations. The two inherited ten kW transmitters were both very old; in fact, by the time the station was taken over in 1978, only one of the transmitters was functioning adequately. The decree that transferred the federal radio station in Ilorin to the government of the state of Kwara in 1978 allowed the federal government to boost the transmitting capacity of Radio Kwara, which was a service of the Kwara state government. After then, the station emitted two medium-wave signals of 50 kilowatts each at Budo Eko. As a result of this turn of events, the state government gave its stamp of approval to a suggestion made by the corporation to build four imported 10 kW medium wave transmitters in the periphery area of what was then the state of Kwara in order to ensure adequate coverage. The Egba title was bestowed to two of them. One of them was located at Okike, close to Okene (both of which are now in Kogi State), and the other was located at Koro, in New Bussa (which is now in Nigeria Skew). Each of the three stations that had been reserved was eventually built and put into operation.

Despite the enormous progress, the transmitting stations at Bin Do Eko suffered a major setback in 1991 when the 840-foot tower mast was damaged by a lightning strike. This occurred despite the fact that the stations had made enormous achievements. When you take into consideration that the transmitting station had by that point become an essential component of

radio kwara and a reliable ally in the fulfillment of its statutory obligation, this situation became a significant obstacle that needed to be addressed immediately. Between the years 2000 and 2002, efforts were made to resurrect the station. As a result of these efforts, a new tower mast and a 50 kW thom cast transmitter were installed so that normal broadcast could resume. In spite of the efforts made by the administration of Alhaji Mohammed Lawal, there was still an insufficient amount of transmitter. On the other hand, the government of Dr. Bukola Saraki, who took office in May 2003 and immediately began renovating the station, awarded a contract for the provision of contemporary studio equipment and an additional 50Kw Harris transmission, bringing the total cost to nearly #300,000,000.

- Due to this one-of-a-kind breakthrough, “Radio Kwara” has become not only one of the few radio stations in Nigeria with digital studios installed, but also one of the first stations in Nigeria to comply with the global directive in converting from analogue to digital broadcasting.

## CHAPTER THREE

### EXPERIENCE GAINED DURING SIWES

#### 3.1 NEWS, ELEMENTS OF NEWS, AND SOURCES OF NEWS

News is an accurate, timely, and factual report of events that affect people or communities. It informs, educates, and sometimes entertains the audience. News can be about politics, business, sports, entertainment, crime, or disasters. The core purpose of news is to provide the public with important information that helps them make informed decisions.

##### Elements of News

A story becomes newsworthy based on specific elements that make it valuable. The key elements of news include:

1. **Timeliness** – A news story must be recent and relevant. People are interested in the latest updates, not outdated information.
2. **Proximity** – Events happening close to the audience attract more interest than distant ones. For example, a local government policy will matter more to residents than an international law.
3. **Prominence** – News about famous individuals (politicians, celebrities, or business leaders) draws more attention than stories about unknown people.
4. **Conflict** – Disputes, wars, controversies, and disagreements make compelling news. Readers are naturally curious about conflicts between people or groups.
5. **Human Interest** – Stories that appeal to emotions, such as inspiring personal struggles or achievements, attract public attention.

6. **Consequence** – The impact of the event on society. A government policy affecting fuel prices is more important than a minor policy change.
7. **Oddity** – Strange or unusual events, such as bizarre crimes or miraculous survival stories, make interesting news.

## Sources of News

Journalists obtain information from various sources. These include:

1. **Primary Sources** – These are direct sources such as eyewitnesses, government officials, court records, and press releases.
2. **Secondary Sources** – These include other media reports, news agencies (e.g., Reuters, AFP), and published articles.
3. **Interviews** – Journalists speak directly to experts, witnesses, or people involved in an event to gather first-hand information.
4. **Social Media & Citizen Journalism** – Platforms like Twitter and Facebook have become sources of breaking news, although journalists must verify authenticity before reporting.

## 3.2 STYLE IN WRITING

News writing follows a specific style that ensures clarity, accuracy, and engagement. The most commonly used structure in journalism is the **Inverted Pyramid Style**, where the most important information comes first, followed by supporting details.

### Key Aspects of Writing Style in Journalism

1. **Clarity and Simplicity** – Sentences should be short and straightforward to ensure easy understanding.

2. **Objectivity** – Journalists must report facts without bias. Personal opinions should be avoided.
3. **Conciseness** – Unnecessary words and long explanations should be removed to keep the report direct and engaging.
4. **Accuracy** – Every fact, name, date, and figure must be double-checked for correctness.
5. **Use of Quotes** – Direct quotes from sources add credibility and authenticity to a story.

### **Types of Journalistic Writing**

- **News Writing** – Straight-to-the-point reports based on facts.
- **Feature Writing** – More descriptive and engaging storytelling, often including background details.
- **Editorial Writing** – Opinion-based articles expressing views on a topic.
- **Investigative Reporting** – In-depth analysis of a situation, often uncovering hidden facts.

### **3.3 ETHICS OF JOURNALISM**

Journalists follow ethical principles to maintain credibility and professionalism. Ethical journalism ensures that news is accurate, fair, and responsible.

#### **Key Ethical Principles**

1. **Truth and Accuracy** – News must be based on verified facts, not rumors or assumptions.
2. **Fairness and Objectivity** – A journalist must report all sides of a story without bias.
3. **Confidentiality of Sources** – Protecting the identity of informants when necessary, especially whistleblowers.

4. **No Plagiarism** – Journalists must not copy content from other sources without proper credit.
5. **Independence** – Media should not be influenced by governments, businesses, or powerful individuals.
6. **Respect for Privacy** – Journalists should respect the privacy of individuals unless the information is of public interest.

Ethical journalism is important because it helps maintain public trust in the media and prevents misinformation.

### 3.4 TRANSCRIPTION

Transcription is the process of converting spoken words into written text. Journalists transcribe interviews, speeches, press conferences, and recorded conversations to ensure accurate reporting.

#### Types of Transcription

1. **Verbatim Transcription** – Every spoken word is written exactly as said, including pauses, fillers (e.g., “um,” “uh”), and background noises.
2. **Edited Transcription** – The text is cleaned up by removing unnecessary words, correcting grammar, and making it more readable.

#### Importance of Transcription in Journalism

Transcription plays a crucial role in journalism by ensuring accuracy when quoting sources. A well-documented transcription allows journalists to present direct quotes without misrepresentation, maintaining the integrity of their reports. Additionally, it aids in fact-checking by providing a written record of interviews, which can be reviewed later to verify statements and avoid misinformation. Having a detailed transcript also serves as a valuable reference for future reports or follow-ups, enabling journalists to build on previous coverage with precise information. To streamline the transcription process, journalists often rely on audio recorders and transcription software, which help capture spoken words efficiently and convert them into written text for easy access and analysis.

### 3.5 MARKETING OF NEWSPAPERS

The newspaper industry relies on marketing strategies to attract readership and generate revenue.

#### Methods of Newspaper Marketing

1. **Advertising Sales** – Newspapers earn money by selling ad spaces to businesses. Companies pay for their adverts to appear in newspapers.
2. **Subscription Plans** – Readers can subscribe to receive daily or weekly newspaper editions.
3. **Digital Marketing** – Newspapers use websites, social media, and mobile apps to attract online readers.
4. **Newsstand Sales** – Vendors sell physical copies in markets, streets, and stores.

Effective marketing ensures that newspapers remain profitable despite competition from online media.

### 3.6 TENDERING ADVERTISEMENT

Tender advertisements are public announcements inviting companies or individuals to submit proposals for contracts, job opportunities, or services. These are common in newspapers because businesses and governments use them to reach a wide audience.

#### Steps in Publishing a Tender Advertisement

1. **Writing the Advert** – Clear details of the contract, requirements, deadlines, and submission process must be included.
2. **Selecting the Newspaper** – The ad is placed in widely circulated newspapers to ensure it reaches the right audience.

3. **Editing and Approval** – The newspaper’s editorial team checks the advert for clarity and legal compliance.
4. **Publication and Response** – Once published, interested parties submit their applications based on the provided details.

Newspapers charge companies for placing tender advertisements, making it a significant revenue source.

### 3.7 INTERVIEW

An interview is a conversation between a journalist and a source to gather information, opinions, or insights. Interviews provide **first-hand information** and help add credibility to news reports.

#### **Types of Interviews**

##### **1. Face-to-Face Interviews**

A face-to-face interview is conducted in person, where the journalist and the interviewee meet physically to discuss a topic. This type of interview allows for better engagement because the journalist can observe the respondent's body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice, which provide deeper insights beyond verbal responses.

## **2. Phone Interviews**

Phone interviews are conducted over a phone call, making them a quick and convenient way to gather information, especially when an in-person meeting is not possible. This method is useful when interviewing busy individuals, those in remote locations, or sources who prefer not to meet in person. It allows journalists to obtain direct responses efficiently without the need for travel.

## **3. Email Interviews**

In an email interview, the journalist sends a list of questions to the respondent via email, and the interviewee responds in writing. This method allows the respondent to carefully craft their answers, ensuring clarity and precision.

### **Techniques for a Successful Interview**

1. **Research the Topic and Source** – Understanding the subject matter before the interview ensures relevant questions.
2. **Prepare a List of Questions** – Having structured questions helps maintain focus.
3. **Ask Open-Ended Questions** – Encourages the interviewee to provide detailed answers.
4. **Active Listening** – Paying attention and asking follow-up questions based on responses.
5. **Recording and Transcription** – Ensures accurate reporting of responses.

Interviews are essential in journalism because they provide authentic voices and expert opinions on various issues.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND PERSONAL IMPRESSION**

#### **4.1 CONCLUSION**

At this stage in life, it is essential to recognize that success is not solely determined by one's position or status, but rather by the ability to apply knowledge and initiative to achieve meaningful results. The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) has provided an invaluable learning opportunity, allowing me to gain practical experience and deepen my theoretical understanding of journalism and mass communication.

During my time at Radio Kwara, I was exposed to the real-world operations of the media industry, from news gathering and reporting to editorial processes and newspaper marketing. The experience has broadened my knowledge of how journalism functions in a fast-paced environment, particularly in an era where technology and digital platforms play a significant role in news dissemination. My time at the organization has strengthened my computer literacy, enhanced my research and writing skills, and given me firsthand exposure to how journalists work under pressure to deliver timely and accurate news.

This experience has been an eye-opener, demonstrating the importance of adaptability, teamwork, and professionalism in the media industry. I now have a clearer understanding of the responsibilities of a journalist and the ethical considerations that guide the profession. Ultimately, the practical knowledge gained during SIWES will serve as a strong foundation for my future career in mass communication.

### **4.3 RECOMMENDATION**

To further enhance the impact of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES), certain measures should be taken to improve the program's effectiveness and ensure students receive maximum benefits from their training.

First, adequate resources and modern facilities should be provided to trainees to help them develop relevant skills. For instance, access to updated computer systems, professional journalism software, and recording equipment would enhance the learning experience for students in media-related fields.

Second, the implementation of SIWES should be strengthened to ensure that all students are assigned to organizations that align with their field of study. Proper monitoring and supervision should be in place to track students' progress and ensure they are actively engaged in meaningful tasks rather than performing clerical duties.

Additionally, organizations participating in SIWES should provide more structured training programs, where students receive mentorship and hands-on experience in different aspects of the profession. This will help them develop a well-rounded skill set that will be beneficial in their careers.

In conclusion, SIWES is a valuable initiative that has significantly contributed to my academic and professional development. Strengthening the program through improved facilities, better placement opportunities, and enhanced supervision will further empower students to gain practical knowledge and prepare them for the competitive job market.



### **4.3 PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION**

The introduction of SIWES as a core part of students' learning is a commendable initiative that bridges the gap between academic knowledge and real-world application. My experience at Radio Kwara has reinforced the significance of this program in preparing students for the professional environment.

The organization operates in a highly structured manner, with different departments collaborating to ensure the smooth production and distribution of newspapers. I observed how journalists work tirelessly to gather, verify, and report news while adhering to ethical guidelines and editorial policies. The work environment was both challenging and inspiring, as I saw firsthand the level of dedication and professionalism required in journalism.

I also appreciate the emphasis on teamwork within the organization. Editors, reporters, marketers, and designers work together to meet strict deadlines, ensuring that the publication maintains its credibility and relevance. The experience taught me the importance of effective communication, multitasking, and time management in a newsroom setting.

Overall, my impression of Radio Kwara is highly positive. The organization provided a conducive learning environment, allowing me to apply theoretical knowledge in practical scenarios. The exposure I gained has reinforced my passion for journalism and media, and I am grateful for the experience.