



A

TECHNICAL REPORT ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES) REPORT

UNDERTAKEN AT

SOBI FM, WALI-SUM HOUSE, SOBI HILL, OFF SHAO ROAD, SOBI ILORIN

PRESENTED BY

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CERTIFICATION

This SIWES report is cordially acknowledged and certified by the following dignitaries

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank Almighty God for all glory, honor and adoration, for mercy received during the period of my studies and when undergoing my industrial training.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

SIWES is an acronym of student industrial work experience scheme. SIWES is an effective instrument used for exposing student to the realities of the work environment in Nigeria, especially and the world in general, in their various profession so as to achieve the needed technological advance for the nation.

SOME OF THE AIM OF SIWES ARE:

- To provide for the student opportunities to be involved in the practical aspect of their respective disciplines. This bridging the gap between the practical aspect taught in the class and the real world situation
- To expose student to latest development or technological innovation in their chosen profession
- To prepare students for industrial working environment they are likely to meet after graduation

BRIEF HISTORY OF SIWES

The student industrial work experience scheme (**SIWES**) is skill training program designed to expose and prepare student of universities, polytechnic college of technology and others for the industrial work experience they are likely to meet after graduation.

the scheme also afford student of opportunity of familiarizing and exposing themselves to the needed experience in handling equipment and machineries that are usually not available to their institution, the Industrial Training Fund(ITF) funded the scheme during its formative year in 1973/74 but as the financial involvement became unbearable fund withdraw from the scheme in 1978. The federal government handed over the scheme in 1979 to both the National Universities Commission (**NUC**) and the national board for

technical education (**NBTE**) later, the federal government in November 1984 revert the management and the implementation of the SIWES program to (**ITF**) and it was effectively taken over by the industrial training fund in July 1985 with the funding being solely borne by the federal government.

IMPORTANCE AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES

In regards to the SIWES handbook, the specific objectives and importance of the SIWES are to:

- Provide an avenue for student institution of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study
- Prepare student for the industrial work experience they are to undergo after graduation.
- Provide student with an opportunity to apply their knowledge real work situation there by bridging the gap between theory and practical
- To satisfy accreditation requirement set by NBTE
- To provide student an opportunity to see the real world of their discipline and consequently bridge the gap between the classroom and real work situation
- To enable student asses interest suitable for their chosen profession

CHAPTER TWO

BRIEF HISTORY OF SOBI FM

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sobi 101.9 FM Ilorin is an indigenous radio station, based in Ilorin, the capital city of Kwara State, in the North Central region of Nigeria.

Its ownership/management structure is a purely Nigerian affair. Our contents are Pan-Nigerian, with a Corporate Content Direction (CCD) being “Engendering Social Rebirth among the Youths”.

It was established in July 2010; and between that time and now, it has won many awards, such as the Nigeria Media Nite-Out – 2019 and 2021; YOMAFA Best Radio Station of the year, 2018.

We are the most listened-to radio station in our areas of coverage, with Kwara State and its environs being our primary area. We parade some of the most captivating contents to our teeming audience, in both English and indigenous languages (Yoruba, Hausa, Fulfude, Nupe and Batonu). We are the only radio station doing that in our geopolitical region.

We have the most popular Sports programs – Sports Base and Sports Vibes (English); Lori Papa, L’agbo Soccer and Şe ó lèS’otẹ (Yoruba) among other flagship sociopolitical programs, like Ọrò-Ìlú (Multilingual); Perspectives, Home Front (English) among others. We also have youths-captivating programs like “Campus Gist”; Children Half hours and a host of other box office programs.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE

Vividly, there are four operational and two supporting department in, SobiFm

Programs Department: This department ensures quality content toward fulfilling the statutory duties of the station

News Department: This is responsible for information management news production and reporting to inform and educate the public

Engineering Department: Provide uninterrupted technical support service to guaranty steady broadcast and ensure regular maintenance of an operational facilities including the ICT Unit.

Marketing Department: Provides a formidable rebusts and resort amenities media campaigns on various products and services the marketing departments is into advertising, branding and promotional activities for any commercial items to boost acceptance and patronage in the market.

Other Supportive Department Include:

- Administration for staff welfare and general service
- Financial department ensures prudent management of variable resources.
- The audit moderates financial regulations based on the principle of transparency and accountability.

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DEPARTMENT IN KSBC

Marketing Department: This department mainly meant for adverting and promotion of goods and services through the use of news, it is also a means of crating awareness of the target audience of the product.

News Department: Those department are mainly meant for full package of news story

editing and reporting there are three different department under this department namely: reportorial, editorial and current affairs.

Engineering Department: This is one of the major most important department in the media organization they are always technical in nature and also in charge of the broadcasting equipment in the studio and the performance area.

Administrative Department: This is also important in media organization they manage office supplies stock and place order also prepare regular reports on expenses and office budget and also organize a filing system for important and confidential company document.

STUDENT PRIMARY ASSIGNMENT CENTER

Programs Department

Production and presentation unit

- ❖ PRODUCTION
- ❖ PRESENTATION
- ❖ GRAPHICS

PRODUCTION: Monitoring of program transmissions from the master control room and Tricaster room while shuttling between the MCR and Tricaster room for correcting errors during transmission and taking notes of other details or issues to take up for rectification at the departmental meetings in order to bring about efficient error free productions.

PRESENTATION; Anchoring of the program titled Memory Lane and sitting in for other program recordings (Fashion Talk, Entertainment Alert, Our Tomorrow among others)

GRAPHICS: The graphics unit deal with studio set arrangement, operating of Tricaster and working between the MCR and Tricaster room during program transmissions.

Going for program interviews at different locations and lectures at the open forum and the radio station

CHAPTER THREE

TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE

WEEK 1:Introducing myself to the members of the organization and all other departments in the organization. Then, I was posted to the News and Editorial department and MrJeary Joe was my mentor.

I was taught things that would make a News worthy and some sources by which I can get News from. 20 sources were listed which includes: PUNCH, BBC, CNN, FOX, VANGUARD, PILOT, ABC, CHANNEL TV etc.

I was taught some new words, the meaning of the words and the pronunciation of the word which can be found in a bulletin. Examples are, Inaugural, Mitigate etc.

They explained to me how to change printed news headlines to broadcast news headlines and also changing passive statements to active statement. I was also given an exercise to do on what I have been taught.

I was taught News update and how to insert audio when casting a news, they also explained to me the difference between the news at 10AM, 12AM, 4PM and 6PM. The 6PM news includes Weather forecast.

WEEK 2: I was taught the meaning of an HEADLINE. An Headline can be defined as the summary of a News story and it must be Catchy. I was also shown the different types of Headlines

I was taught how to make up a Headline from a News story with practical. I was also taught the chain of Journalist which includes Reporter, Editor and the News caster.

I learnt different words and the pronunciation, some of the words are CACOPHONY, IMPEDIMENT COHESION, UPDATE etc.

I was instructed to write on an interesting topic that I would love to present and I wrote on DRUG ABUSE.

WEEK 3: I was taught the different types of the Part of Speech which includes interjection, Adjuncts, preposition, conjunction, adverb, verb, noun, pronoun and adjective with examples of each of them.

I learnt about the Regular and the Irregular verbs. Regular verbs includes Travel, study, work, talk. While the Irregular verb includes come, see, hear etc.

I was taught how to pick News from credible source and the quality of a good News story. I was also taught not to use an Article word to start an headline. Examples of an Article words are A, AN, THEY etc.

I was introduced to one of the programme department member who taught about the types of Programme which includes sponsor programme, freelance, station based etc and the types of Advert which includes PPA (Personal Paid Announcement).

WEEK 4: They explained to me the meaning of syllables and the types of syllables which are Monosyllabic and Polysyllabic. An exercise was given to me.

I was introduced to the Media and other profession which are content and presentation. The presentation must be ‘wow’ and the content must be ‘rocksolid’.

I was exposed to some keyboard shortcuts in the computer system which includes the ctrl + C which means Copy, ctrl + B which means to Bold, ctrl + Z which means to Undo, ctrl + V which means to Paste etc.

They put me through how to compile news and how to edit a news story.

WEEK 5: I was introduced to broadcast style. Every media organization has its style which is called the House style. A house style is a journalistic code book and it consists of everything that pertains to how writing should be.

I was asked to observe and give a report on PERSPECTIVE in Sobi 101.9FM at 1.00AM anchored by Adebayo Abubakar with the commandant of NDLEA, Mr Ibrahim Muhammed and the talks about SUBSTANCE ABUSE.

I was selected to go into the studio to see the how News are been casted and I was shown sme gadgets in the studio which includes the microphone, headset, the feedback speakers, console, keyboard, bell etc. my supervisor explained to me that there are 3 types of studio which includes the recording studio, backup studio and the live studio.

I was taught the meaning of TAUTOLOGY. Tautology refers to a rhetorical device or a logical statements in which a certain idea or preposition is repeated or the repetition of words.

WEEK 6: I was taught the meaning of QUESTION TAG. The question tag is the relationship between question and the appropriate answer. Some examples are: is she?, isn’t it?, I also learnt some of the rules in question tags which says positive statement must follow negative. We went further to the use of contraction of words which are, were not, weren’t we, wasn’t, we are not, we aren’t among others.

I was taught preposition and the important of preposition in a statement and how to apply preposition to a sentence with practical exercise. I was exposed to prefix and suffix. Prefix changes the meaning of words while suffix changes the form of a word. I was put through the arrangements of adjective and there is a formula for that.

WEEK 7:We discussed what a programme is. A program is meant to inform, entertain and to educate the target audience and we have different types of programme which includes discussion programme, Magazine programme and Interview programme.

We also discussed what a News script means. News script are most commonly produced in every television script because it is written on a daily basis. The news script must be precise, concise and straight to the point. We also discussed what a beat reporting means. It is the act of covering and reporting from a particular field or subject of coverage from a media organization and the types of beat that we have. We moved further to inverted pyramid. It is the most commonly used structure for news writing. The inverted pyramid contains the most important and the less important.

I was taught the meaning of Lead Paragraph. Lead paragraph is the summary of the news stories and it contains most of the 5W and H.

WEEK 8:I learnt about the importance of a programme presentation which includes the content target audience and the conclusion part. I was told to write a news story on my own and it must consist of the 5W and H, I was also told to edit the news story.

I was told to read about the situation in Niger republic and the sanction from ECOWAS. I was also told to do research on the refineries in Nigeria, how much have been spent on it for rehabilitation and give a report on it.

I learnt the 45 new ministers and their portfolio and the different between magazine and newspaper. I was told that every word has two different meaning which are connotative and denotative meaning.

WEEK 9:I was introduced to the ways in which broadcasting station make their money which includes Advertising, News placement, selling of airtime etc. I was taught that an individual who is to announce the programme on air is called Duty Continuity Announce (DCA).

I learnt that when you are on air for anchoring a programs, you must always follow the rules and regulations of the National Broadcasting and co-operation (NBC).

I was exposed to some of the words you are not to use whenever you are on air. Examples are shit, fort. Do not use the 'F' words on air, instead make use of polite words. I learnt the difference between initial acronyms and abbreviation and how they are used when broadcasting.

WEEK 10: I was taught the different types of English which includes Royal English, Witty English, Philosophy English, Political English, formal English, informal English and friendly English. I learnt the difference between Accent, Diction and Intonation.

I was told to learn more about Nigeria, the continent, the ocean and the sea, rivers, mountain and Hill, so that it can help when broadcasting. I was taught the three types of broadcasting which includes Commercial broadcasting, public broadcasting and community broadcasting. I was also introduced to the 4C's of broadcasting which are clarity, conciseness, credibility and creativity.

WEEK 11: I learnt the basic concept of broadcasting which involves two steps. Firstly, sound is converted into electrical pattern. Secondly, the electrical signal travels through a channel that allows the encoded sound to get to the destination. I was taught the work of a broadcast media which involves sending messages containing signals, print messages and audio or video content to a vast group of recipients using television, radio, news papers, magazine, emails, text and so on.

I was exposed to some terms used in broadcastings which includes, bumper, cross fade, ratings and sports. They are commonly used in the broadcast industry. I was also taught that there are two types of radio transmitter which are amplitude modulation (AM) transmitter and Frequency modification (FM) transmitter. I was told that there are some factors affecting broadcasting which include technology, politics, socio-cultural, economic and legislative.

WEEK 12: I was introduced to the branches of broadcasting such as Public radio, community radio and Public television and private commercial radio and commercial television. I learnt three basic types of antenna which are directional, semi-directional and omni-directional.

I was taught four types of radio broadcasting which are AM, FM, DAB (Digital Audio Broadcasting and Internet radio). I was also taught the three P's of broadcasting productions which are Pre-production, Production and Post production. I also learnt the stages of broadcasting which are conceptualization phase, pre-production phase, production phase and the post production phase.

WEEK 13: I was introduced to the types of journalism which includes investigation journalism, watch day journalism, online journalism, sport journalism, trade journalism, entertainment journalism and so on. I learnt that there are 3C's of broadcast writing which include clarity, conciseness, correct usage and creativity. I was told that there are five types of mass media which are Newspaper, radio, magazine, the internet and television.

I was taught that there are differences between communication and broadcasting. Communication is concerned with the dissemination of information and broadcasting is a branch of communication that uses video and audio content on a variety of platforms. I learnt the style of broadcasting. Broadcasting style is informal and conversational.

WEEK 14: I learnt some of the things that make a good broadcast writer which are conversational style, storytelling, accuracy and simplicity. I was also exposed to some of the rules of broadcast journalism which are, seek truth and report it, identify sources of information, be objective in reporting, avoid stereotyping. Never plagiarize.

I was told some of the disadvantages of broadcast media which includes creative limitation, lack of target, lack of prestige, no editorial support and so on. I learnt the 5C's of broadcasting which are control, clarity, confidence, conciseness and capability. I was told the meaning of OC or ON CAM in broadcasting which means on camera bridge or OC bridge.

WEEK 15: I was told some of the elements of radio which includes speech, sound, effect and music. I learnt the difference between headlines by line, cut-line, lead, body text and so on. I was taught types of programmes which include discussion programmes, interview programmes and health programmes.

I was taught some of the things you need to consider before anchoring a programme which include, choosing a topic, research, content, presentation. I was put through some of the format in a radio script which are sign in tune, station identification, the news read by and so on.

WEEK 16: I was put through on how to print news into broadcast news which are done in these ways, identifying the key information, simplify the summarize, use conversational language and so on. I was taught the meaning of Beat reporting. Beat reporting is the act of converting and reporting from a particular field for your media organization.

I learnt about the principles of reporter on a beat. Be there, be prepared, be at alert, listen and watch carefully, ask question and set daily goals. I was taught two types of beat which includes topical and geographical beat. Topical beat includes education, politics, business, economy etc. geographical beat requires the reporter to report from a specific location on all topic issue or subject. I was told that there are different types of microphone which are shotgun, handheld, lavialereomni-directional, uni-directional etc.

CHAPTER FOUR

RECOMMENDATION

Going through some of the experience gained during the programme I recommend that there is need for improvement on some of the activities both in the media organization where I served and the school.

- The time deviation for the programme should be extended for more than a month.
- Media organization should create more practical knowledge for the students for them to acquire more knowledge from their versatile staffs.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

SIWES was established to provide opportunities for student to be involved in the practical aspect of their respective discipline in the industrial working environment. During my 4 month industrial training I gained a wide range of experience for the various assignments undertaken such as programme production and presentation, programme recording and editing process. All the experience gained helped to fulfill the objectives of SIWES.