



A REPORT ON
STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME
(SIWES)

UNDERTAKEN AT



STAR FM/ MITV IBADAN

Opp. The First Lady's Office Secretariat, Agodi Gra, Ibadan, Oyo State

FROM

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BY

ADENIJI MARVELLOUS MOYOSORE

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SUBMITTED TO:

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AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC,
ILORIN.**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA (ND) IN MASS COMMUNICATION.**

DEDICATION

I dedicate this Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) report to God almighty for his grace and mercy towards the completion of this SIWES programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With deepest gratitude, I acknowledge the divine providence of God Almighty, the architect of the universe, for granting me the strength and guidance to successfully complete the SIWES program.

My heartfelt appreciation extends to my parents, whose unwavering support has been a constant source of encouragement since the very beginning of my life. May their love and sacrifices be abundantly blessed.

I am particularly grateful to my industrial-based supervisor, who guided and mentored me throughout my industrial training, which has played a pivotal role in my learning and development.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This is an industrial attachment report for the Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) carried out at Star FM/ MITV Ibadan opp. the first Lady's office, secretariat, agodi GRA , Ibadan, oyo state. Within the period of four months from August, 2024 to December, 2024.

The report comprises the background of SIWES, the description of the organization, its aims and objectives, the experiences gained as an industrial training student and the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

It has a total of 5 chapters with sub-chapters. It also has the preliminary pages, such as the title page, report overview and table of contents and recommendations on the improvement of scheme.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a scheme established by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 to help students of tertiary institution in Nigeria acquire technical skills and practical exposure in an industrial environment based on various course of study.

Prior to the Establishment of SIWES, science and technology education in Nigeria was marred with the problem of lack of adequate practical and industrial skills and working experience that will prepare students of tertiary institution in Nigeria for employment opportunities in industries. It was in this view that the scheme was established and students in tertiary institution of Nigeria studying sciences and technology related courses were mandated to participate in the program to enable them have technical knowledge and working experience before graduating from their prospective institution and makes it a smooth transition from the lecture room to the world of work.

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

SIWES was established by industrial training fund to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills in preparation for employment in industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institutions.

The Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was designed, established and implemented by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1974 to ensure acquisition of field practical knowledge and skills by students before graduation, mainly coordinated by the National University Commission (NUC). The NUC recognizing the importance of job specifications in the scheme did set the necessary machinery in motion soon after the resolution was taken in 1998. However, from 1989-1993, the drawing up of the minimum academic standards documents (a major statutory of commission) owe resultant accreditation exercise and the movement of the commission secretariat to Abuja did not leave sufficient time to actualize this goal.

It was not until January 1996 at a 3 days national workshop in Jos that specification was drawn for the entire program that had industrial attachment component in the minimum academic standard documents. Participants were drawn from senior academic from universities across the country, SIWES coordinators and officers in all nine panels, each headed by a senior academic officer were constituted for the entire forty-six program. Prior to drawing job specification, however, a one-day meeting was held at which a five-day meeting was presented and the procedure content and format for presentation of the specification documents were decided.

SIWES commenced in 1974 in the aim of making education more relevant to bridge the gap between the theory and the practice of agriculture, engineering, technology and science related discipline in tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

For students in polytechnics and mono-technics and college of education, the duration of SIWES is for 4 months while university undergraduates go for a 6 months duration. Each institution is expected to have a SIWES coordinator who is in charge of all activities that pertains to students industrial training

in the institution.

The production of SIWES job specification is without doubt a milestone in the development of academic activities in the national university system. The benefit derivable by the employer, universities and the students alike are immense and will go a long way to move the country forward technologically.

Operators: The ITF, the coordinating agencies (NUC, NCCE, NBTE), the employers of labor and institution.

Funding: The Federal Government of Nigeria

Beneficiaries: Undergraduate students of the following; Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, Environmental, Sciences, Education, Medical sciences and Pure and applied sciences.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

1. It provides students the opportunity to test their interest in a particular career before permanent commitments are made.
2. It provides an avenue for students in tertiary institutions to acquire industrial skills and work experience in their course of study.
3. Makes the transition from school to the world of work easier and enhances students contacts for later job placement.
4. It helps students to develop skills and techniques directly applicable to their careers.
5. It provides students the opportunity to understand informal organizational interrelationships.
6. It helps students develop skills in the application of theory to practical work situations.
7. It increases a student's sense of responsibilities
8. It prepares students to enter into full time employment in their area of specialization upon graduation.
9. It provides students the opportunity to develop attitudes conducive to effective interpersonal relationships.

CHAPTER TWO

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTACHMENT

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT

3 Star FM/MITV Ibadan is located at Agodi, Ibadan, Nigeria. It operates as a 24-hour television and radio broadcasting station under the Murhi International Group. MITV and Star FM have undergone modernization and expansion efforts, improving their reach and quality of service. Star FM 91.5 is known for its entertainment, news, and talk shows, catering to a diverse audience in Ibadan and beyond

3.1 OBJECTIVES AND CORE VALUES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

The objectives of **Star FM/MITV Ibadan** revolve around positioning the media house as a leading broadcasting station in Nigeria, particularly in the Southwest region. Some of the key goals include:

- 4 **Enhancing Broadcasting Quality** – The station has invested heavily in modern broadcasting equipment and studio upgrades to improve production quality and meet international standards
- 5 **Recruiting Professional Talent** – The organization has focused on hiring young, qualified professionals to enhance programming and content creation
- 6 **Expanding Market Influence** – By upgrading its facilities and content, MITV aims to compete with top media houses and establish itself as a major player in the industry
- 7 **Innovating Content Delivery** – The station is rebranding its production approach, ensuring better content delivery across different platforms to attract a wider audience
- 8 **Continuous Improvement** – There is an ongoing commitment to reinvesting in the station to keep up with technological advancements and audience demands

8.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF ESTABLISHMENT

The organizational structure of **Star FM/MITV Ibadan** follows a hierarchical format typical of media houses, with different departments handling various aspects of broadcasting and media production. Some key roles and departments include:

- 2 **Executive Management** – Oversees the overall strategic direction and operations of the station. This includes the Executive Director and General Manager.
- 3 **Programs and Services** – Led by the **Director of Programs and Services**, responsible for content planning, scheduling, and managing program quality
- 4 **News and Current Affairs** – Manages news reporting, journalism, and investigative content.
- 5 **Marketing and Sales** – Handles advertising, sponsorships, and revenue generation. A new marketing head was appointed to strengthen this unit
- 6 **Engineering and Technical Support** – Ensures smooth broadcasting by maintaining equipment, studios, and transmission systems
- 7 **Production and Creative Unit** – Works on visual and audio content creation, including editing, graphic design, and on-air presentations.
- 8 **Human Resources and Administration** – Manages employee relations, recruitment, and organizational policies.
- 9 **Finance and Accounts** – Oversees budgeting, salaries, and financial operations.

9.1 Various Departments in Harmony FM Idofian

Star FM/MITV Ibadan consists of various departments, each playing a crucial role in the station's operations. Here are some of the key departments and their functions:

1. **Programming Department:** This unit oversees the creation, scheduling, and management of radio and television programs. It ensures the content aligns with the station's goals and audience expectations. The recently appointed Director of Programmes is responsible for enhancing the quality of the station's content 【79】 .
2. **News and Editorial Department:** Responsible for gathering, verifying, and broadcasting news. This unit ensures timely and accurate news reporting, including local, national, and international coverage.
3. **Marketing and Advertising Department:** Focuses on securing sponsorships, advertisements, and partnerships to generate revenue. This department ensures that businesses and brands get effective exposure through the station 【79】 .
4. **Technical and Engineering Department:** Maintains and upgrades broadcasting equipment, ensuring uninterrupted transmission. The station has recently invested in modern broadcasting technology to improve its services 【78】 .
5. **Production Unit:** Works closely with the programming team to create and edit content for broadcast. This includes producing talk shows, music programs, and entertainment content.
6. **Human Resources Department:** Handles staff recruitment, welfare, training, and overall workforce management.
7. **Finance and Accounts Department:** Manages the station's budget, revenue, and financial records.
8. **Public Relations and Customer Service:** Engages with the audience, handles inquiries, and ensures positive brand perception.

CHAPTER THREE

EXPERIENCE GAINED

My industrial work experience scheme at Star FM/ MITV Ibadan was an enlightening journey that provided me with a profound understanding of radio presentation. Throughout the program, I gained hands-on experience in various types of radio program, gaining more knowledge on what the word Mass communication actually mean, news writing and reporting, quality of a news story, qualities of a good journalist, radio equipment, radio technologies, D.C.A and its role. Below are some of the experiences and knowledge I gained during my industrial work experience scheme at Star FM/ MITV Ibadan:

3.1 NEWS WRITING AND REPORTING

NEWS

My first week at Star FM/ MITV Ibadan proved to be an enriching foundation for comprehending the core principles of broadcast journalism. Under the guidance of experienced professionals at the radio station, I began a journey to understanding the essence of "news", I was made to understand that NEWS is the very lifeblood of every radio station.

News wasn't simply about recent events, but rather about newly received information that holds significance for the target audience. This information could be about current events, unfolding as we speak, or it could pertain to previously unknown details surrounding a past event.

ELEMENT OF NEWS STORY

However, the concept of "newsworthiness" was further emphasized. Not all recent events automatically qualify as news. The professionals at Star FM/ MITV Ibadan instilled in me the importance of evaluating information based on its:

Impact: Does the information have a significant bearing on the lives of the listeners?

Timeliness: Is the information fresh and relevant to the current news cycle?

Proximity: How geographically relevant is the information to the station's target audience?

Prominence: Does the information involve well-known individuals or entities?

Conflict: Does the information present a situation of contention or controversy?

After proper understanding of these factors, I gained a deeper appreciation for the editorial judgment that goes into selecting and presenting newsworthy information. This initial training not only provided a strong foundation for my understanding of news, but also served as a crucial stepping stone for my further exploration of the various aspects of broadcast journalism at Star FM/ MITV Ibadan.

- **Qualities of News Story**

A good news story is like a special kind of story - it's true, easy to understand, and interesting all at the same time. It's like a flashlight that helps us see things clearly. In a world with so much information, these things are what make a news story trustworthy.

- **Truth**

A news story is a promise to tell you things that are real and can be checked. It's like making a deal with the reader. Facts are what make us trust the story. Reporters double check their information and talk to different people to make sure it's right. If even one thing is wrong, the whole story can become unreliable.

- **Clarity**

The best stories use plain and easy words so everyone can understand. They don't use fancy words or confusing sentences. Short sentences and strong words make the story flow well. This way, the reader can follow what's going on without getting lost.

- **Completeness**

A news story isn't just a quick peek; it's a big picture. To be truly helpful, it needs to tell us what

happened before, what's happening now, and why it all matters. This means the reporter needs to know a lot about the story and give us all the pieces so we can understand it.

- **Compelling**

Facts are important, but they aren't enough to make a story exciting. A good news story uses tricks from regular stories to grab our attention and keep us reading. This can involve telling things in order, showing how people are affected, or asking interesting questions. Just like a good book that keeps you wanting more, a compelling news story makes us want to learn more about what's going on.

Brevity
These days, everyone is busy and doesn't have a lot of time. A news story needs to tell its message quickly and to the point. Every word should count, and anything that isn't important gets left out. But being short doesn't mean the story can't be deep. Even a short story can leave a lasting impression.

- **Precision**

Being accurate isn't just about getting the facts right. It also means using words carefully so there's no confusion. Words that are vague or unclear can make it hard to understand the story. Strong words, specific details, and clear information sources are all needed for a story to be sharp and clear.

- **Timeless**

News stories are often about what's happening right now, but the best ones also stay important even after the headlines are gone. They capture a moment in history, but they also tell us about bigger things that will always be important. This means the reporter needs to look past the surface and show why a story matters even after everyone stops talking about it.

- **Fairness**

A news story isn't about taking sides. It should tell all sides of an issue fairly and without bias. This doesn't mean giving equal weight to information that's obviously wrong, but rather ensuring that all viewpoints are heard and that the reader can decide for themselves what to believe.

- **Transparency**

The way news stories are found should be open and honest. Readers deserve to know where the information comes from, how the reporter found it, and if the reporter might have any biases. By being open about how they do their job, news organizations can build trust and allow readers to make informed decisions about the information they're getting.

- **Honesty**

In the end, the most important thing about a news story is that it's honest. This applies not only to factual accuracy but also to the overall intent of the piece. A story should aim to teach us something, not trick us. It should present all sides, not just information that supports a particular viewpoint. Honesty is the foundation of integrity, and integrity is what makes a news source trustworthy.

3.2 Qualities of Good Journalist

A good journalist is a fascinating blend of **curiosity, tenacity, and integrity**. They possess a relentless drive to uncover the truth and a keen eye for detail. Here are some key qualities that define a strong journalist:

- **Inquisitive Mind:** A journalist thrives on asking questions. They have an insatiable curiosity about the world and a desire to understand the why and how behind events.
- **Impeccable Research Skills:** Verification is paramount. Journalists meticulously research information, corroborate facts with multiple sources, and maintain a healthy skepticism of information at face value.

- **Excellent Communication Skills:** Both writing and speaking effectively are crucial. Journalists can craft compelling narratives that engage the audience, while also conveying information with precision and clarity.
- **Tenacity and Persistence:** Unearthing truth often requires perseverance. Journalists don't shy away from following leads, overcoming roadblocks, and persistently seeking answers until the story is complete.
- **Ethical Compass:** Journalists adhere to a strict ethical code. They strive for objectivity, fairness, and accuracy in their reporting. They avoid plagiarism and maintain a clear distinction between fact and opinion.
- **Empathy and Emotional Intelligence:** Understanding the human impact of stories is essential. Journalists can connect with people from diverse backgrounds, build trust with sources, and convey the human element within complex issues.
- **Courage and Resilience:** Investigative journalism often explores sensitive topics. Journalists may face pressure or threats, but they have the courage to pursue the truth even in the face of difficulty.
- **Adaptability and Tech-Savvy:** The media landscape is constantly evolving. Journalists are adept at learning new technologies, using social media for research and outreach, and staying current with the ever-changing digital world.

3.3 Radio Station Equipment

- **Microphone** - Converts sound waves into electrical signals. Different microphones are suited for different purposes.



Microphone

Types of Microphone

- **Condenser Microphone:** - Generally more sensitive than dynamic microphones and can capture a wider range of frequencies. They require what is known as "phantom power" to operate, which is supplied by the microphone console.
- **Dynamic Microphone:** - More rugged than condenser microphones and less likely to be damaged by handling. They do not require phantom power to operate.
- **Microphone Stand** - Holds the microphone in place and allows for positioning.
- **Headset** - Allows the DJ or host to hear program audio and speak "on-air" without needing to hold a microphone.



Headset (Radio)

Soundproof Booth - A room that is designed to isolate sound from entering or exiting. This is important for radio stations to prevent unwanted noise from interfering with the broadcast signal.

- **Broadcast Console** - The central control station for the radio studio. It allows the DJ or host to



control the audio levels of the microphone, music, and other audio sources, as well as switch between different sources.

Broadcast Console (Radio)

- **Voice Absorber** - A material that absorbs sound waves and helps to reduce echo and reverberation in the studio.
- **Audio Monitor** - Speakers that allow the DJ or host to hear the program audio with high fidelity.



Audio Monitor (Radio)

- **Computer Monitor** - Used to display playout software, digital audio workstation (DAW) software, or other software used for broadcasting.



Computer Monitor (Radio)

- **Cart Machine** - A traditional playback device that uses audio cartridges to play pre-recorded content, such as commercials, station IDs, and sound effects.
- **CD Player** - While their use is declining in the digital age, CD players are still used in some radio stations to play music CDs.



CD Player (Radio)

- **Telephone Hybrid** - Allows callers to be integrated into the broadcast signal. It manages the complex technicalities of combining the phone audio with the program audio while preventing feedback or echo.
- **On-Air Light** - A visual indicator that the studio is live and on the air. This helps to prevent interruptions from entering the studio while a broadcast is in progress.
- **Automation System** - Software that automates the playback of music, commercials, and other audio content. This allows radio stations to broadcast 24/7 without a DJ or host being present in the studio all the time.
- **Audio Processor** - An electronic device that enhances the audio quality of the broadcast signal. It can perform functions like limiting, compression, and equalization to make the audio sound louder, clearer, and more consistent.
- **FM Transmitter** - The radio station's broadcasting equipment that generates the radio waves that carry the audio signal to the listener's radio.
- **FM Antenna** - The tall tower or mast that transmits the radio waves from the FM transmitter. The height and location of the antenna affect the coverage area of the radio station.

3.4 Type of License in Radio Station

- **Commercial License:** Issued to for-profit organizations. These stations generate revenue through advertising and sponsorships.
- **Campus License:** Granted to colleges and universities for educational purposes. They offer student-run programming and typically have a limited broadcast range.
- **Community License:** Awarded to non-profit organizations serving a specific community. These stations focus on local content and public service announcements.

3.5 Types Broadcast

Broadcasting can be categorized based on ownership:

- **Public Broadcast:** Stations funded by viewers and listeners, often non-profit and focused on educational and cultural programming.
- **Private Broadcast:** Stations owned by for-profit companies, typically commercial with a focus on entertainment and advertising.
- **Community Broadcast:** Stations owned by non-profit organizations, serving a specific community with local content and public service.

3.6 Duty Continuity Announcer (D.C.A.)

A Duty Continuity Announcer (D.C.A.) is a vital radio station role, it is the unseen but crucial voice that keeps a radio station running smoothly. They act as the bridge between programs, ensuring a seamless listening experience for the audience.

Role of D.C.A

- Ensures the smooth flow of on-air content.
- Operates broadcast equipment during emergencies.
- Monitors station logs and maintains legal compliance.
- May deliver station identification and public service announcements.

STUDIO MANAGEMENT

The Studio Manager oversees the day-to-day operations of a radio station's broadcast environment:

- **Manages staff**, including DJs, producers, and technicians.
- **Schedules program blocks** and ensures content quality.
- **Maintains studio equipment** and ensures smooth technical execution.
- **Oversees budgeting** and resource allocation for on-air production.

BROADCAST JOURNALISM

Broadcast journalism uses electronic media, like television and radio, to deliver news and information to a wide audience. It goes beyond simply reporting the facts.

Types of Journalism

- **Print Journalism:** This traditional form involves writing news articles for newspapers and magazines.
- **Broadcast Journalism:** As mentioned above, it uses electronic media to deliver news.
- **Online Journalism:** News websites and social media platforms provide a growing space for journalists to report and share information digitally.
- **Investigative Journalism:** This in-depth reporting digs into complex issues and exposes wrongdoing.
- **Photojournalism:** Powerful photographs tell stories and capture emotions in a unique way.
- **Sports journalism:** captures the excitement and spirit of athletics.
- **Radio journalism:** uses sound to bring news and stories to life. It leverages the power of the human voice to create a captivating experience.

RADIO ADVERTISEMENT

Radio advertising is the use of radio airtime to promote a product, service, or brand. It's a broadcast message delivered over the airwaves to a large audience of listeners.

Benefits of Radio Advertisement

- **Massive Reach:** Radio has a vast audience, reaching people across demographics and locations while they're engaged in other activities.
- **Cost-Effective:** Compared to other media, radio advertising can be more affordable, making it accessible to businesses of all sizes.
- **Targeted Audience:** Stations often cater to specific demographics, allowing advertisers to reach their ideal customer base.
- **High Engagement:** With engaging audio elements, radio ads can capture attention and create a lasting impression.
- **Flexibility and Creativity:** Radio ads can be adapted to different lengths and styles, allowing for creative storytelling and brand messaging.

RADIO PRESENTATION

A radio presentation is essentially a talk delivered on the radio. It can cover a wide range of topics, from news and current events to music introductions and informative segments.

What to Do Before Starting A Preparation:

- **Know Your Audience:** Tailor your content and delivery to resonate with the listeners of the specific program.
- **Research Your Topic:** Be well-informed and prepared to answer questions with authority.
- **Practice Makes Perfect:** Rehearse your delivery to ensure clarity, enthusiasm, and smooth transitions.
- **Prepare Engaging Content:** Use stories, examples, and humor to make your presentation informative and entertaining.

Qualities of a Good Broadcaster

- **Clear and Confident Delivery:** Speak clearly, enunciate properly, and project with confidence to connect with the audience.
- **Engaging Personality:** Inflect your voice, express enthusiasm, and be yourself to create a captivating radio presence.
- **Excellent Communication Skills:** Be able to articulate complex ideas in a concise and understandable way.
- **Ability to Think on Your Feet:** Adapt to unexpected situations and respond to listener feedback seamlessly.
- **Passion for Radio:** Genuine love for the medium translates into an engaging and impactful on-air presence.

Qualities of good Interviewer

- **Preparation is Key:** Research the interviewee and formulate insightful questions beforehand.
- **Active Listening:** Pay close attention to the interviewee's responses and ask follow-up questions to delve deeper.
- **Facilitation, Not Domination:** Guide the conversation, allowing the interviewee to share their unique perspective.
- **Clear Communication:** Ask questions concisely and ensure the wording is easily understood by both the interviewee and the audience.
- **Respectful and Engaging:** Maintain a professional but personable demeanor to create a comfortable and engaging interview atmosphere.

CHAPTER FOUR

ACTUAL WORKDONE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED

My industrial work experience scheme at **Star FM/ MITV Ibadan** was an enlightening journey that provided me with a profound understanding of Radio Presentation. Throughout the program, I gained hands-on experience in various types of Radio station equipment, how to gather a good news story, what journalism is, types and lot more.

4.1 Radio Production and Broadcasting

CONTENT CREATION

The foundation of any successful radio program lies in its content. During my SIWES, I actively participated in the content creation process. This involved conducting intensive research to understand current trends, identify our target audience, and uncover topics that resonated with their interests.

SCRIPTS WRITING

With a strong grasp of the audience in mind, I honed my skills in scriptwriting. I learned to create informative and engaging scripts that not only conveyed information clearly but also captured the listener's attention through storytelling techniques, humor, and well-structured narratives.

AUDIO PRODUCTION

Beyond the script, the magic of radio lies in the art of audio production. Here, I gained practical experience in the effective use of sound effects and music selection. Choosing the right sound elements was crucial in complementing my content and creating the desired atmosphere.

MASTERING AUDIO EDITING

A vital tool in the audio production is audio editing software. I learned to utilize this software effectively to assemble sound bites, seamlessly incorporate music, adjust audio levels for a balanced soundscape, and ultimately craft a polished final product ready for broadcast.

ON-AIR PRESENTATION

The ability to deliver content with a confident and engaging voice is a hallmark of a great broadcaster. During my internship, I shadowed experienced on-air personalities and observed the importance of vocal projection and clear enunciation. I practiced using a captivating vocal range to keep listeners engaged and maintained a comfortable distance from the microphone to avoid technical issues.

Delivering radio content goes beyond simply reading a script. I learned to speak at a moderate pace with appropriate pauses for emphasis. More importantly, I discovered the power of infusing my delivery with enthusiasm to connect with listeners on an emotional level.

INTERVIEW

Interviewing is an art form that allows you to extract compelling radio content from a conversation. I actively participated in pre-interview research to gain a thorough understanding of the interviewee and their background. This enabled me to develop a list of insightful questions designed to elicit interesting and informative responses.

Successful interviewing requires more than just asking questions. I witnessed the importance of active listening, paying close attention to the interviewee's answers and asking follow-up questions to delve deeper into specific points. I learned to guide the conversation while respecting the interviewee's unique perspective, ensuring all questions were clearly answered for the listeners.

NEWS GATHERING AND VERIFICATION

My internship also provided me with a glimpse into the world of broadcast journalism. I observed the meticulous process of news gathering, including researching stories, identifying credible sources, and verifying information before broadcast. This experience instilled in me the importance of objectivity and accuracy when presenting news to the public.

Delivering Factual Information with Neutrality

Witnessing the professional news delivery at the radio station, I learned the importance of presenting factual information with neutrality. Maintaining a neutral tone ensures that the audience receives unbiased information and can form their own conclusions.

BROADCASTING DO'S AND DON'TS

The world of broadcasting is like a big space, with many voices working together to create a great performance. If you want to be a conductor in this orchestra, you need to learn the following tips:

News Writing:

- Do: Be curious! Ask lots of questions and check your facts carefully.
- Don't: Only listen to one side of the story. Try to get all the details.
- Do: Tell the story in a clear and interesting way. Use short sentences and paint a picture with your words.
- Don't: Make things up or try to be too dramatic. Just tell the truth in a plain way.

Interviewing:

- Do: Learn as much as you can about the person you're interviewing beforehand. Then ask them interesting questions that go beyond the obvious.
- Don't: Do all the talking! Let the other person speak and listen carefully to what they say.
- Do: Guide the conversation in a friendly way and be open to new ideas.
- Don't: Be afraid of silence. Sometimes a short pause can be a good thing.

On-Air Presentation:

- Do: Practice using your voice so it sounds clear and confident. Speak at a good pace and vary your tone of voice to keep things interesting.
- Don't: Mumble or talk too fast. People won't be able to understand you!
- Do: Learn how to use the microphone properly. Stand at the right distance and avoid making popping sounds with your lips.
- Don't: Panic if there's a short silence. A little pause can be a good thing.

Content Creation:

- Do: Find out who your listeners are and what they like to hear. Then make shows that they'll enjoy.
- Don't: Be afraid to try new things. There are lots of different ways to make radio shows.
- Do: Tell stories that people will want to listen to. Use humor, interesting facts, and sound effects to keep things exciting.
- Don't: Forget the power of music and sound effects. They can help set the mood and make your show more interesting.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

1.1 SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENT ACTIVITIES

This is a complete report of an industrial training program carried out during my SIWES at **Star FM/ MITV Ibadan**. Activities including field work such as news writing and report, different types of interview, news editing and caption and so on.

The experience gained has given me a sound knowledge on Radio Production and Broadcasting in general which has helped prepare me for the future journalism work.

1.2 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The success of my training is undisputed, but it was not devoid of rough edges. I experienced some challenges, among these are:

- The issue of expensive transportation: I have to pay an average of 1500 naira every day for transport without remuneration.
- The bureaucratic system is rigid and before things done, takes so much time. This affected the conducive working environment for the members of staff in that whenever machines are bad and need repairs it takes so much time before it gets attended to. This system made work so tedious and cumbersome. Other problems are:
 - Limited IT spaces
 - Exposure to environmental hazard due to lack of safety gears

1.3 SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME

- Visiting of students during the program should be ensured by the ITF
- Students should be paid their allowance on time to ensure motivation
- Selection of placement should not be left to students. Polytechnics should make a means of allocating students to related companies
- Seminars should be organized for establishments to acquaint them with their roles towards students on training
- Government should participate fully in the provision of equipment in the placement centers

1.4 CONCLUSION

The period has contributed immensely to my academic experience. Students Industrial Working Experience Scheme (SIWES) is an important program for all students. It helps in tackling the issue of unemployment amongst youth as it teaches us way to be independent. The exercise made me understood part of what is expected as a journalist in the practice. It helped groom my relationship skills especially in areas where team work are required and communicating with the staffs and students alike. It has exposed me to work ethics and routines.

The problems, if not tackled, will make it lose its usefulness and vitality notwithstanding the benefits of it.

Finally, I do hope the program will be improved so as to enhance manpower development and student's skill in their respective field of study.