



REPORT ON
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHME
(SIWES)

UNDERTAKEN AT:



NOBLE ENTERTAINMENT NETWORK KARIAYE ONLINE RADIO TV

No. 1, Onilu Junction Oke Ola Ikire Osun State, Nigeria

BY

IYANDA SUKURAT OPEYEMI

ND/23/MAC/PT/0872

SUBMITTED TO:

**THE DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION, KWARA STATE
POLYTECHNIC
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
(IICT) P.M.B. 1375 ILORIN, KWARA STATE.**

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

AUGUST TO NOVEMBER, 2024

DEDICATION

I dedicate this to God for seeing me through; also to my lovely parent **Mr & Mrs Iyanda** for their support both morally and financially, May God reward you abundantly with long life and good health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Special appreciation goes to my parent Mr & Mrs Iyanda for their love and care. I applaud them for making me fall in love with education.

My gratitude is incomplete without acknowledging my maternal family for their support and contribution to my onward progress in life.

I also commend my supervisor for his intellectual contribution and support during my SIWES

A big thanks to my colleagues from different intuitions that formed the group members during my training.

TABLE OF CONTENT.

I.	Dedication_____	ii
II.	Acknowledgement_____	iii
III.	Table of Content.....	iv

CHAPTER ONE

- 1.0 Introduction to siwes
- 1.1 Background of siwes
- 1.2 Objective of siwes

CHAPTER TWO

- 2.1 Place of attachment
- 1.2 Location and brief history of attachment
- 1.3 Organization structure

CHAPTER THREE

- 3.0 The studio
- 3.1 The television studio
- 3.2 Studio terminologies
- 3.3 Items in the television studio
- 3.4 Production light
 - 3.4.1Types of light in production
- 3.5 The microphone
 - 3.5.1 Types of microphone
- 3.6 The console
- 3.7 The video camera

CHAPTER FOUR

- 3.0 Experience gained
- 3.1 Interpersonal relationships with the organization
- 3.2 Suggestion for the improvement of the program

CHAPTER FIVE

- 5.0 Summary
- 5.1 Conclusion
- 5.2 Recommendation

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO SIWE

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) can be defined as a technical skill and acquisition of knowledge from the organization, industrial sector. It also serves as a motive that compliments the learning which student have acquired in the classroom or theoretically.

The student industrial work experience scheme is in practical fulfillment of TCS 210 of becoming a competent student in the field. It is a major work which is to expose student to the practical aspect of what they are been thought in class. During the course of study, I was posted to the programs department of the establishment.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF SIWES

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) was established by ITF in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skill preparatory for employment in various industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institution.

The purpose of the scheme is to expose student to different kinds of industrial based skills necessary for a smooth transition from classroom to the world of labor. It afford the student of tertiary institution the opportunity of being engaged, familiarized and expose to the needed experience in handling various kinds of equipment and machine which are usually not available in the educational environment or institution.

However, participation in siwes has becomes a necessary pre-condition for the award of diploma in most institution of higher learning in the country, in accordance with the education policy of the government.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

The objectives of the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) as a follow:

- It improves student's knowledge about the industrial sector or organization.
- It enable the student to practicalised different test form what they have learnt theoretical in the classroom.
- It relates the student to the labor market and how it's being operated.
- It also enlighten student to various division of industries or organization of work in which their course of study can be practicalised.
- It enable student to know more the technological innovation in course of study, and some equipment which are or involved.
- It enable student to know the practical aspect of chosen field of study.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF NTA ILORIN

Kariaye RadioTV is an online media platform that focuses on news, politics, government affairs, and economic discussions, particularly in Nigeria. It provides exclusive interviews and reports on telecommunications investments and national developments. While its exact physical location is unclear, its content is primarily published through its blog and social media channels

2.3 OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT.

Kariaye RadioTV Osun is a regional media platform dedicated to informing, educating, and engaging the people of Osun State and beyond. It focuses on delivering news, discussions, and entertainment content that resonate with the local and national audience.

1. Providing Accurate and Timely News

The station aims to keep Osun residents updated with the latest happenings within the state and across Nigeria. It covers political events, government policies, security matters, and economic developments.

2. Promoting Civic Engagement

Kariaye RadioTV Osun serves as a bridge between the government and the people by providing insights into policies, governance, and public service matters. It encourages citizens to participate in discussions on social and political issues.

3. Supporting Economic Growth

By broadcasting programs on entrepreneurship, business investments, and economic trends, the platform helps businesses and individuals make informed financial decisions. It also highlights opportunities within Osun's commercial and industrial sectors.

4. Preserving Cultural Heritage

Osun State is rich in Yoruba traditions and cultural heritage. Kariaye RadioTV Osun plays a role in promoting local culture through programs that celebrate Yoruba history, language, music, and traditional festivals like the Osun-Osogbo Festival.

5. Providing Educational and Entertaining Content

The station offers a mix of educational and entertainment programs, including interviews, discussions on social issues, and shows that entertain while informing the public.

6. Encouraging Public Dialogue

Through interactive talk shows, phone-in programs, and community discussions, the station provides a platform for people to express their views on governance, social change, and public concerns.

2.3 THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS/UNIT IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

Administration and Human Resources Department

- Responsible for recruitment, staff welfare, discipline, and training.
- Manages payroll and ensures compliance with labor laws.

2. News and Current Affairs Department

- Oversees news gathering, reporting, and production of current affairs programs.
- Ensures that news content meets ethical standards and is fact-checked.

3. Programs Department

- Plans and schedules entertainment, talk shows, documentaries, and educational content.
- Manages live shows, discussions, and special broadcasts.

4. Engineering and Technical Department

- Ensures smooth operation of broadcasting equipment, transmission, and IT infrastructure.
- Maintains studio, transmitters, and signal distribution networks.

5. Marketing and Commercial Department

- Handles advertising, sponsorships, and partnerships.
- Develops strategies to attract revenue through commercials.

6. Finance and Accounts Department

- Manages budgeting, financial planning, and accounting for station operations.
- Ensures compliance with regulatory financial requirements.

7. Production Department

- Oversees pre-production, recording, and post-production of audiovisual content.
- Handles sound editing, graphics, and video production.

8. Public Relations and Corporate Affairs

- Manages the station's image, liaises with government bodies, and handles media relations.
- Engages with the public through social media and community outreach.

9. Audience Research and Development

- Conducts surveys and research to understand audience preferences.
- Helps in program planning and improvement based on listener/viewer feedback.

These departments work together to ensure the smooth functioning of the station and the delivery of quality content to audiences

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE STUDIO

The word studio is derived from the Italian word; studio, from Latin: stadium, from studere: meaning to study or zeal.

A studio is an artists or workers workroom, or the catchall term for an artist and his or her employees who work within the studio. This can be for the purpose of Architecture, painting, pottery (Ceramics), sculpture, scrap booking, photography, graphic design, film making, animation, radio or television production broadcasting or the making of music.

3.1 THE TELEVISION STUDIO

A television studio is an installation in which a video production takes place, either for the recording of live television to video tape, or for the acquisition of raw foot age for post-production. The design of a studio is similar to, and derived from, movie studios, with a few amendment of the special requirement of television production. A professional television studio generally has several rooms. Which are kept separate for noise and for particular reasons. These rooms are connected via inter com, and personnel will be divided among these workplace.

3.2 STUDIO TERMINOLOGIES.

- Tracking: this is a studio term use to control the camera man to move the entire camera along with the tripod to another position. Tracking is for moving in relation to the thing filming or recording.
- Zoom in and out: this is a studio term use to control the camera man to show the object that is being filming and recording from close or further away with the use of a zooming lens.
- Pan left and right: this is a studio term use to control the camera man to turn the camera without moving the entire camera with the tripod to get a good picture or emotional picture.
- Tip up and down: this is a studio term use to control the camera man to bring up or down the camera without moving the whole camera.

- Cue: this is a studio term that the camera man use to command the presenter to start action, the camera man give a signal to the presenter to start.
- Cut: a cut is a term use in a production to stop filming or recording, each stopping in a filming or recording is called a cut.

3.3 ITEMS THAT CAN BE FIND IN A TELEVISION STUDIO

The studio floor is the actual stage on which the actions that will be recording take place. A studio floor has the following characteristics and installations:

- 1) **SETS CONTRUCTION:** I s the process by which a set designer works in collaboration with the director of a production to create the set of a theatrical film, or television production. The set designer produces a scale model, scale drawing, paint elevation and research props, textures, and so on. Model and paint elevation are frequently hand produced through in recent years, many designers and most commercial theatres have begin production scale drawing with the aid of computer drafting programs such as AUTO CARD or VECTOR works.

3.4 PRODUTION LIGHT

Studio lightening it enables the camera to see and take clear picture and to provide the viewer with important virtual information about an event such as space area, time of the day and even mood of an event.

3.4.1 TYPES OF PRODUCTION LIGHT

- i. Base lightening: this is general studio lightening which is soft and not hard, it is directed to any particular place and therefore does not create much shadow. However the lightening is enough for a television camera to transmit acceptable picture.
- ii. Modern lightening: this lightening usually directed toward a specific sense or performance. It contain three base light namely; key light, fill light, back light.
 - The key lights are directional, very strong and illuminate the subject, but one disadvantage is that it creates shadow.
 - Fill light reduce the hardness of the shadow.

- The back light on the other hand outlines the subject and separates him/her from the background.
- iii. Red hard lightening: this is usually used to change the color of a particular background with the help of using gel of any color and the color will reflect in the object, for a particular purpose.

3.5 MICROPHONE

The microphone is also important equipment needed by a broadcaster in the discharge of their daily duties. Microphones are several types but they perform one function that of magnifying the voice of the artist as far as program production is concerned.

A microphone converts sound energy into electrical energy.

3.5.1 TYPES OF MICROPHONE

- Uni-directional microphone: this type of microphone can be used in one direction. It can only handle about two persons and not more than that and the person must position in one direction.
- Omni-directional microphone: this type of microphone usually has a long cable and can be extended over a considerable space within a given area. It can be easily used for outside broadcasting.
- Bi-directional microphone: this kind of microphone can be directed at the voice from different directions at the same time. This type is most suitable for interview and group discussion programs.
- Lapel microphone: this is a small electronic clip-on microphone which is extensively used for speech pick up, it can be used to clip on a lapel, shirt or tie and may be hidden beneath the clothing.
- Hanging microphone: this type of microphone, it is suspended over the action area and is effective for area sound pick up such as choir or orchestra.

3.6

THE CONSOLE

The console is the link between the microphone and the recording channel, it is equipped with faders, equalizer, various button and switches, they are use to regulate and modulate signal

3.7

THE VIDEO CAMERA

A video camera (often called a television camera even through the use has spread beyond television) is a high-end device for creating electronic moving images that record the originally developed for use in television station, they are now commonly use for corporate and education videos, music videos and direct-to-video movies. There are two types of professional video camera:

- i. Television studio camera: which link the recording capability of a camcorder, and are often fixed on studio pedestal, or tripod to get a good caption for the viewers.
- ii. High end portable recording camera (essentially, high end tapeless camcorders) use for electronic news gathering (ENG) and electronic field production (EFP) portable professional camera are generally much large then the consumers and are designed to be carried on the shoulder.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 EXPERIENCE GAINED

During my four months program, I gained a lot especially in the news and current affairs department where I had the opportunity of learning and acquiring journalistic skills of sourcing for news, new gathering and editing fast.

4.1 INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE ORGANIZATION

My four (4) months SIWES program at Kariaye RadioTV was very fantastic, because the staffs of the Station are very friendly, disciplined and they are always there for us at all time to lecture us what Advertisement is all about.

This make all SIWES student to be very close and gain more experience from the great Staff of Kariaye RadioTV

4.2 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROGRAM

The industrial training fund should have up and hold a committee on inspection student in their various organization that they are attached to as this will improve the level of seriousness of the student to the program. Also the federal government in collaboration with the industrial training fund (ITF) to increase the student allowance for the program as this will encourage them in active participation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY

The Student Industrial Work-Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a planned and supervised training intervention based on stated and specific learning and career objectives, geared towards developing the occupational competencies of the participants. It is a programme required to be undertaken by all students of tertiary institutions in Nigeria pursuing courses in "specialized engineering, technical, business, applied sciences and applied arts and Mass Communication". On the other hand, Broadcasting, primary means by which information and entertainment are delivered to the public in virtually every nation around the world. Broadcasting is a crucial instrument of modern social and political organization. My experience in broadcast station like Kariaye RadioTV, is an exposure of value. I was able to expose to the rudiments of News Writing and Reporting. During my training at the News and Current Affairs Department, I practically served at the Editorial unit of the department. I was taught a news story format for radio broadcast should look like.

I learnt that in writing a News story, news are written from the most important to less important every situation as enshrined in Inverted Pyramid style. I also went on a media tour at Gravity FM, Igboho where I was also exposed to News Writing based on its House Style and Editorial policy.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This industrial training has afforded me the basic practical and theoretical knowledge that I may not have gotten from the lecture room. It also gave me the opportunity to have a feel of what it would be like after graduation when I start working.

At the conclusion of my internship at Kariaye RadioTV, I can effectively source for news in their print form and edit in the proper TV format.

What made learning faster for me apart from the theoretical background I had in school. I was also shown recognition and was loved by everyone due to my hard work. Other benefits included opportunity to observe is access to the recording studios. I never for once was useless at the TV station during my SIWES because there is access to the internet which facilitated my work, research, had opportunity of accessing social network, sites, blogs and so on.

Finally the internship has bridged the gap between academic theory and practical and has built a good degree of confidence especially in my abilities to perform. It has also given me a first-hand experience of the entire broadcast media especially TV. I can confidently say that the experience gotten from this training was a worthwhile experience.

5.1 RECOMMENDATION

In case of next time, I.T supervisors should try their best in visiting I.T students to know how they are faring and observe them rather than not going at all or just visit once.

Also, SIWES supervisors should see to ensuring students go out on their fields by making it mandatory for every organizations