



A REPORT ON
STUDENTS INDUSTRIES WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME [SIWES]
UNDERTAKEN AT



LASU CAMPUS RADIO 95.7 FM

BY

AYUBA HALIMAH ABIDEMI

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SUBMITTED TO

**THE DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION,
INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY,
KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN.**

DEDICATION

I dedicate this student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) report to Almighty God for his power and grace towards the completion of the SIWES programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My acknowledgement goes to Almighty God, my parent, my friends, Kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin and my supervisor, Mr Busari Abdulwarith.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This is an industrial attachment report for the students' industrial work experience (SIWES) programme carried out at within the period of three months from August – November, 2024. The report comprises the background of SIWES, the description of the organization, its aims and objectives, the experience gained as an industrial training student and the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

It has a total of 5 chapters with sub-chapter. 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

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme is a programme designed by many tertiary institutions to accustom students with the practical knowledge of their profession. It enhances the knowledge of students by giving the student an opportunity to witness practically what has been taught theoretically in the class. It also helps the student to acquire current knowledge of what the field is all about, getting familiar with newly invented technologies. The future aspect of it is the foreknowledge of what should be expected when he/she begins to practice the profession. The SIWES programme is very significant, going to the field brings to sight whose visualized machine part, tools etc. It makes real the processes involved in repair of various parts, maintenance and a lot more.

Also, it provides the students an opportunity to learn inter and intra-personal relationship, office organization and administration, identification of equipment and as well inculcate working discipline in students among other opportunities. This report encompasses some of the experience I was able to acquire in my period of attachment.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF SIWES

The programme (SIWES) came to existence through establishment of the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) under degree 47 of 1971 in bid to boost professionalism in the construction industry. The fund in its policy statement No. 1 published in 1973 inserted a clause dealing with the issue of practical skill. The fund will seek to look out co-operative machinery with industry, where students in institutions of higher learning may rewrite industrial training or mid-career attachment by contribution to the allowance payable to the students.

SIWES is therefore a skill training programme designed to expose and prepare students of the universities, polytechnics and colleges of education to practical work on site, this scheme is for students of engineering and technology including environmental, technical and business studies. Of recent, students in the medical field are also made to undertake this programme for higher learning in Nigeria.

However, in 1979, ITF withdrew the funding enjoyed by polytechnics and colleges of education, technical and went ahead to notify all universities that it would withdraw the funding of SIWES as from January 1980. In view of this, the National University Commission took up the responsibility of funding the programme for engineering and technology students in Nigeria Universities, while the National Board for Technical

Education (NBTE) assumed financial responsibilities for the programmes in the Polytechnics and Colleges of Education.

The administration of the programme was still a Herculean task and was not without a myriad of operational problem so the Federal Government agreed on the funding of the scheme in 1985. In 1985, ITF assumed the administration of SIWES programme and these are some of the parastatals of government that are involved in the management of SIWES programme; the Federal Government, Industrial Training Fund (ITF), institutions of higher learning, employers of students and coordinating agencies, the National University Commission (NUC), the National Board of Technical Education (NBTE) and the National Council for Colleges of Education (NCCE).

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

- i. To bridge the identified gap in the practice of engineering and technology in tertiary institution.
- ii. Prepare an avenue for students in institution of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.
- iii. Prepare students for post-graduation work situation
- iv. Expose students to work method and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in educational institution.
- v. Provide opportunity for student to apply their knowledge in real work situations thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice.

CHAPTER TWO

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTACHMENT

2.1 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT

The Lagos State University Campus Radio 95.7 FM, popularly known as "Lively and Solidly Unique," was established in 2016. It is a developmental radio station with a mission to positively transform students, staff, and the university community through its programming and outreach.

The radio station is located at the Lagos State University Main Campus, Ojo, Lagos State, Nigeria. The journey of LASU Radio began when Sir Kessington A. Adebute (CON) generously donated a building and broadcasting equipment to set up the station. The station was officially commissioned on March 19, 2015, by former Governor Babatunde Fashola. On February 18, 2016, Professor Olanrewaju Adigun Fagbohun, the 8th substantive Vice-Chancellor of Lagos State University, became the first guest to be interviewed at the station.

The establishment of LASU Campus Radio was primarily aimed at enhancing broadcast training for mass communication students and those in related fields. This initiative has provided a practical platform for students to gain hands-on experience in radio broadcasting, thereby preparing them for careers in the media industry.

2.4 THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT: The chief engineer is responsible for maintaining and operating the studio and transmission equipment. Many large corporate-owned broadcasters have turned to subcontracted engineering services to keep older studios functional, as well as to remodel existing studios or build new state-of-the-art broadcasting facilities.

PROMOTION DEPARTMENT: This department ensures that the radio station remains visible to its target audience through various promotional activities. These include visual advertisements on television, in print, and, more recently, on social media. Additionally, promotional events often involve giveaways such as branded hats and T-shirts, which serve as free advertising tools for the station.

PROGRAMMING DEPARTMENT: This department oversees all aspects of on-air content, including program scheduling, music selection, and the coordination of on-air

personalities. It also manages special features such as traffic reports, brokered programming, and syndicated content. The department plays a crucial role in maintaining a consistent on-air presentation to ensure a professional and engaging listener experience.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT: The marketing team is responsible for creating strategic and result-oriented media campaigns to promote various products and services. The department focuses on advertising, broadcasting, and promotional activities designed to boost public engagement and sponsorship.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT: This department handles the general administration of the radio station. It is responsible for planning, organizing, and staffing to ensure the smooth operation of the station. The department also oversees the coordination of news production and overall office management.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT: This department is dedicated to gathering and verifying information for news stories, feature articles, and radio programming. Research plays a vital role in ensuring the accuracy and depth of content presented on air.

INTERVIEWS: Interviews are an essential aspect of radio broadcasting. The various types of interviews conducted at LASU Radio include:

News Interviews: These interviews focus on breaking news or current events, featuring authoritative sources who provide insightful details.

Telephone Interviews: This type of interview is conducted remotely, allowing journalists to reach sources who may not be available for in-person discussions. While convenient, telephone interviews require strong communication skills to extract meaningful information.

WRITING OF NEWS

To create compelling and well-structured news stories, journalists follow these key steps:

- i. Choose a recent, newsworthy event or topic.
- ii. Conduct timely, in-person interviews with relevant sources.
- iii. Establish the “Four Main Ws” (Who, What, When, Where, and Why).
- iv. Structure the news story with proper quotations.
- v. Research additional facts and figures to provide context and depth to the story.

The LASU Campus Radio 95.7 FM continues to uphold its mission of providing informative and engaging content while serving as a practical training ground for aspiring broadcasters.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 ACTUAL WORK DONE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED

On my first day at the radio station I was first given a random of the studio safety rules and regulations. I took time to pursue through, and understand the safety rules. I was also oriented on how important dress code corporate dress is to a communicator and also introduced to the management and various department in the company, after which I was shown some transmission and broadcasting machines.

3.2 SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

General safety rules and regulation when using the studio for broadcast or production.

- Learn the location of the nearest fire extinguisher
- Never enter a studio above which the “on air” light is illuminated. The studio is meant to accommodate three talent on mic.
- The studio doors must always be closed when broadcasting.

3.3 SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED

NEWS WRITING STYLE

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

1. The Inverted Pyramid
2. 5Ws and H

The style is peculiar to both print and broadcast. It should be noted that the style of broadcast is different from print. Television style is different from radio style.

Every medium now adopts in-house style and Editorial policies e.g the in-house style is different from TV to TV, Radio to Radio, Print to Print. Similarly, newspaper in-house style is also different from magazine to magazine and journal to journal. Also, Editorial policies of every media also different.

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

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

you have to be brainy, good command of English language which is the official language of the Country and intelligence.

LEAD

Lead is the first paragraph of a news story.

Rules guiding lead writing In Broadcast.

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

TYPES OF LEAD

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

Example of Issue based lead.

1. Students of Tertiary institution have been asked to desist from acts capable of impeding their academic pursuit.

2. Personified;

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

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

ATTRIBUTION:

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

TYPES OF ATTRIBUTION

1. Immediate/Instant Attribution
2. Delayed attribution

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

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

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

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

NEWS SOURCES

1. Press Release is an information material meant to be broadcast or publish and submitted to broadcast or print media.

3.Press Conference- is a situation where journalists are invited, addressed and given opportunity to ask questions.

4.Coverage; This is a situation where journalist visit the scene of the event or incidence e.g Organized programmes such as convocation, Matric, rallies, Government activities, unforeseen event or unplanned such as flood, fire disaster, building collapse etc

5.Beat- Assigning a reporter to cover a particular place or

Other beats Include: Education, Environment, INEC, Sport etc.

Beats is also referred to as specialized reporting this is because, writing of beat requires expertise and choice of words, it should be noted that terminologies must be used to write the news often refer to as register.

Anyone covering a beat is perceived to be a specialist in such a beat places him or her as knowledgeable in that area and must know how to use the Register appropriately.

6. News Agency of Nigeria: is a federal government agency under Federal Ministry of information that sells news items for interested media organizations both print and broadcast stations.

This agency has reporters across 774 Local Government of Nigeria and nooks and crannies saddled with the responsibility of news gathering for onward purchase by interested potential customers.

Any interested customer-media organization is expected to approach the agency with the payment of certain amount to the purse of the agency for subscription.

If payment confirmed, the customer will be given username and password to login and the world in general.

into the portal of NAN for easy access of timely and fresh news across Nigeria, Africa Additionally, subscription to the agency enables it customers to source for news through the

agency. Immediately, subscription of the customer elapses that media organization seizes to access fresh news. It should be noted that as soon as subscription is renewed, the site-portal of NAN will load and update for new news items. Subscription of a customer that is media organization could monthly, quarterly, weekly or yearly depend on the category available on the site of NAN. All branches of mass media patronize NAN for example, Radio Kwara has no correspondent at the State House, Aso Rock, Abuja but can get News of State House through NAN timely and other News materials.

7. Monitoring is the process of observing other media houses, whether print or broadcast for the purpose of news gathering. It should be emphasized that no media house can be said to be self-sufficient. This means that a media house can monitor other stations.

1. You can monitor a live programme from your own station for news gathering.
2. You can monitor a live programme of another station for the same purpose.
3. You can monitor News of another station for news gathering.
4. You can monitor newspaper online for news gathering as the World is now a global village as all Media Houses including Newspapers now operate online.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 ACTUAL WORK DONE WITH EXPERIENCE GAINED

During my student industrial working experience scheme (SIWES) at LASU Campus Radio 95.7 FM we were able to learn and gained a lot of industrial and organizational experience as goes:

- News gathering: recognize the most commonly used methods of gathering news. The four most commonly used methods in news gathering used by journalists are observation telephone conversations, research and interview.
- Observation: observation consists of your actually seeing an event to be place and the reporting what you have seen in from of a new story. The different between a good story and a poor one is often the skill of the observer skilled observes use this eyes, ear, mind, notebooks and tape recorders. They make sure they get the concrete facts, specific figures and accurate information.
- Telephone conversations: May range from full scale interviews to brief queries to verify or amplify information. But regardless of how often you use this method of news gathering, you should beep the following point in minds. Know what information you want before you dial. Keep your pencil and paper hand do not call someone and then ask that person to want while you look for writing material.

- Speak politely indistinct well-modulated tones

- Be cheerful and business likes

- Avoid three-way conversation among yourself, the person on the telephone and somebody else in your office.

- Rechecks your information by reading it back to the person who has given it to you.

- Do not discuss classified information

Although telephone is a very useful instrument remember it is not the only and not necessary the best, method of gathering personal their selection, training, promotion, allotment of work, maintain in leave record, vision with governments general facilities and all such work that facilitate working of other department.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF ATTACHMENT ACTIVITIES

This is a complete report of an industrial training program carried out during my SIWES at LASU Campus Radio 95.7 FM. Activities including field work such as news writing and report differently type of interview, news editing, news alignment and so on.

The experience gained has given me a sound knowledge on media house in general which has helped prepare me for the future journalism work.

5.2 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
- Every member of staff was now depending on me to carryout assignments when there were other hands. This made me work over time sometimes and it was favorable coming back late to a family house.

5.3 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME

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

5.4 CONCLUSION

My four-month industrial attachment with LASU Campus Radio 95.7 FM has been one of the most interesting, productive and instructive experience in my life. Through this training I have gained new insight and more comprehensive understanding about the real industrial working condition and practice, it has improved my soft and functional skills. All these valuable experience and knowledge that I have gained were not only acquired through the direct involvement in the task but also through other aspects of the training such as work observation, interaction with colleagues, superior and other people related to the field. It also

exposes me on some certain things about marine environment, and from what I have undergone, I achieved and a sure that the industrial training programme has achieved its primary objectives. As a result of the programme I am now more confident to build my future career which I have already started with LASU Campus Radio 95.7 FM.