

A
TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK
EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

HELD AT

**KWARA STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION, RADIO KWARA,
ILORIN, KWARA STATE**

**Broadcasting House, No 4 Police Road GRA Ilorin kwara
State**

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DEDICATION

The report is dedicated to the almighty God and my parent **Mr And Mrs Idris**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All thanks and adoration to Almighty God for making this write up a successful one. I acknowledge the effort of my parent Mr and Mrs Idris who provided me the opportunity of passing through this third stage of education in my life, may you live long to eat the fruit of your labour.

I also acknowledge the effort of my supervisor Mrs Aminat Adediji, She had always been with me beginning of this four month program to the end, she put me through many things, encourage me to be bold and vocal, she let me know all qualities of a good communicator. He, only God can repay you for this kind gesture.

PREFACE

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was introduced into the nation's tertiary education curricular because of the belief that there is value in putting into practice what has been learned beforehand. There was also the belief that SIWES would help students to acquire an understanding of the society and meet to interaction with different people outside their institution.

It is in this light that the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme for Polytechnics in Nigeria as stated in the National Board for Technical Education Syllabus aims to produce citizenry conscious of its role in a wider world, proud of its antecedent and prepared for effective leadership role in diversified or society, thereby, ensuring a positive contribution on interaction, greatness and trying or becoming effective in their field of studies or field of specialization.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 DEFINITION OF SIWES

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) of the Nigeria Polytechnic and colleges of technologies is an arrangement in which practical is integrated with theory.

It is also established by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1974 to bridge the gap between theory and practical. The programme has a nice focus on the development of industrial students in the world of work. Also how theory and practical are social skills -and insight in the world of work to create awareness and prospect are the challenges the programme tries to tackle to cope with the development process of the student.

1.2 HISTORY OF SIWES

SIWES was founded in 1973 by ITF (Industrial Training Funds) to address the problem of tertiary institution graduates' lack of appropriate skills for employment in Nigerian industries. The Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was founded to be a skill training programme to help expose and prepare students of universities, Polytechnics and colleges of education for the industrial work situation to be met after graduation.

This system facilitates the transfer from the classroom to the workplace and aids in the application of knowledge. The program allows students to become acquainted with and exposed to the experience required in handling and operating equipment and machinery that are typically not available at their schools.

Prior to the establishment of this scheme, there was a rising concern and trend among industrialists that graduates from higher education institutions lacked appropriate practical experience for employment. Students who entered Nigerian universities to study science and technology were not previously trained in the practical aspects of their chosen fields. As a result of their lack of work experience, they had difficulty finding work.

As a result, employers believed that theoretical education in higher education was unresponsive to the needs of labor employers. Thousands of Nigerians faced this difficulty till 1973. The fund's main motivation for establishing and designing the scheme in 1973/74 was launched against this context.

The ITF (Industrial Training Fund) organization decided to aid all interested Nigerian students and created the SIWES program. The federal government officially approved and presented it in 1974. During its early years, the scheme was entirely supported by the ITF, but as the financial commitment became too much for the fund, it withdrew in 1978. The National Universities Commission (NUC) and the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) were given control of the scheme by the federal government in 1979. The federal government handed over supervision and implementation of the scheme to ITF in November 1984. It was taken over by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in July 1985, with the federal government bearing entire responsibility for funding.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES

- The reality of employing student is o fit in industrial and commercial development.
- To broadens the skill of student most especially on the practical aspect.
- To give an industrial experience.
- To make student have vision of what particular section they want to belong and area of specialization.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ORGANIZATION

KWARA STATE RADIO ILORIN KWARA STATE

Ilorin was the first location in Kwara State where broadcasting services were provided by the Kwara State Broadcasting Corporation (also known as “Radio Kwara”). These services began in 1956 as a relay station. In those days, people referred to it as the provincial broadcasting house.

The one quarter kilowatt (kW) medium wave transmitter that was employed at the time could only reach an area within an eight kilometer radius of Ilorin.

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

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

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

members were given the option of either continuing to work for corporation or moving on to work for Federal Radio Corporation. Those employees who made the decision to remain on staff were kept.

At the time of the takeover by the state government, the state already possessed a broadcasting house and a transmitting station that were located at their current locations. The two inherited ten kW transmitters were both very old; in fact, by the time the station was taken over in 1978, only one of the transmitters was functioning adequately.

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

Despite the enormous progress, the transmitting stations at Bin Do Eko suffered a major setback in 1991 when the 840-foot tower mast was damaged by a lightning strike. This occurred despite the fact that the stations had made enormous achievements. When you take into consideration that the transmitting station had by that point become an essential component of radio kwara and a reliable ally in the fulfillment of its statutory obligation, this situation became a significant obstacle that needed to be addressed immediately.

Between the years 2000 and 2002, efforts were made to resurrect the station. As a result of these efforts, a new tower mast and a 50 kW thom cast transmitter

were installed so that normal broadcast could resume. In spite of the efforts made by the administration of Alhaji Mohammed Lawal, there was still an insufficient amount of transmitter. On the other hand, the government of Dr. Bukola Saraki, who took office in May 2003 and immediately began renovating the station, awarded a contract for the provision of contemporary studio equipment and an additional 50Kw Harris transmission, bringing the total cost to nearly #300,000,000.

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

2.2 MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION

The major activities of the organization is based on informing people on what is going on in the society also to educate them on how to behave morally in the society and to entertain people to their maximum satisfaction and to back all the functions the mass communication department is the back bone of the organization cannot function effectively.

Some of these activities also include the following:

- To maintain denotes for the distribution of books and literature periodicals.
- No other can come for the business of spreading and education in the state better than the state itself.
- To help enlighten the public and to act as avenue of information between the public and the government.
- To assist in creating an atmosphere of peace and brotherhood affection among the people of Kwara State and other State in Nigeria at large, to live in peace and develop their resources in most effective manner.
- To give publicity to the art and culture of the people.

2.3 VISION STATEMENT

To be the preferred medium operating a uniquely professional environment for world class broadcast.

MISSION STATEMENT

To build a broadcast giant promoting society values and human odevelopment through performance innovative and equality service.

2.4 DEPARTMENTS IN KWARA STATE RADIO ILORIN

- i. The Administrative Department
- ii. The News And Current Affair Department
- iii. The Account Department
- iv. The Engineering Department
- v. The Programs Department
- vi. The Marketing Department
- vii. The Audit Department,

- 1) **ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT:** This is a department that is in charge of keeping proper records of the staffs of the organization, supervises the running of the affairs and maintenance of discipline in the entire station.
- 2) **NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:** It is the department that is in charge of news production and current affairs in various languages for the station.
- 3) **ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT:** It is in charge of keeping the financial details and transactions of the station for both the money coming in and out.
- 4) **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:** It is a department that is in charge of engines and all electronic equipment in the television station. It has various unit such as outside broadcasting, maintenance, V.T.R, transmitter, power plant. It is the heart of the station.
- 5) **PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT:** This is the department that is in charge of the programme production, it has various units such as production, presentation and film.
- 6) **MARKETING DEPARTMENT:** is a department that handles the marketing strategies of the station.

- 7) **RESEARCH AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT:** They are to discover and have proper planning on the events that the station is willing to do.
- 8) **AUDIT DEPARTMENT:** This is department verifies and ensure that all transaction of the station are accurate.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 EXPERIENCE GAINED IN KWARA STATE RADIO

My Siwes training program at Radio kwara was actually a very opportunity for me to practicalise every theoretical aspect knowledge impacted in me in class.

I am under the supervision of Mrs Mariam Yusuf whom is a also one of the head in the media organization.

I have the experience in News department on how different kinds of News are been edited and transcribe before presented live on the studio room. The live News program is being controlled from the Master control room (MCR) By a certain specialist and trained personnel whom is saddled with the responsibility of Controlling all the studio activities on system and calling action of when the live program ought to start and end.

One of my major experience in news department is that am able witness how reporters gathered news from several event and social issues in which it will be broadcast by the news presenter at a certain time for the audience. I observed and gained experience about writing of news, the more you write the more the level of writing improved, that is continuous exercise in writing of news, stories, articles, features etc. enhance better knowledge. With this kind of observation, am able to have the experience of sourcing for news on different sites both online and physical newspapers.

I am able to have the experience on how news is written in a Line up order and not only to write news make a newsworthy but editing of news is major work to make a news worthy. I have the experience of editng news with the aid of editing tools such as laptop, software applications and so on.

Another experience is witnessing major equipment in the news room and how it is used such as Teleprompter, Microphones, Headphones, Cameras, Tripod etc.

I took my time to visit the Studio where I gained little experience on programmes preparation and anchoring. Also, I spent time in the language section where I had opportunity of participating innumerous translations of news stories, editorials and news commentaries into Yoruba language.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 WORK ACTUALLY CARRIED OUT

The paramount importance of industrial training experience scheme is to gain additional knowledge to what a person has been taught and learnt in class before. It gives the students chance to put in practice their beforehand knowledge.

1. I participated in sourcing for information concerning social happenings and latest news in which I have the opportunity to write a personal paid announcement (PPA) Report for the media station.

2. I also participated in writing new stories from press release, hand bills and invitation card to acquire more knowledge in writing news and reporting.

3. Moreso, transcription of news was also one of the major things I do and also we learn about the instrument used in catering of news such as midget, tape recorder e.t.c. Furthermore, am able to know more about transcription of news.

4. I have the opportunity to conduct an interview for the siwes student around and this give me the opportunity to participate in market survey of food commodities and monitoring the news progress on bridge construction at challenge Ilorin kwara state.

4.2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The students industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is a training fund (ITF) in 1973 to bridge the gap between theory and practical oriented among students of engineering, technology, social science and medical science on Nigeria higher institution of learning.

It provides for the job practical experience for students as they are expose to work method and machinery that may not be Available in their institution.

At inception in 1974, the scheme started with 748 from 11 institution and 104 eligible course by 2008. 210 student participate in the course from 219 institution over the 112 eligible course. However the rapid growth and exposition of SIWES has occurred against the

backdrop of successive economic crisis which have affected the smooth operation and administration of the scheme.

Most industries are operating below in storage capacity while other are completely shutdown in Nigeria. This has impacted negatively on the scheme as higher institution of learning find it increasingly difficult to secure placement for students industries where they could acquire the much practical experience.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CHALLENGES FACED

The major challenge I faced during the four months program is that of transportation both scarcity of vehicles and financially. I always have a tough morning before getting a cab and later that of charges.

There was competition among we SIWES students, everyone wants to be the best and thus, you fight and reconcile be between one another.

Transportation, the organization did not have a transportation means to take around whenever there is an event somewhere so we are always sent out to go and cover the event with our own money and bring back stories without any compensation is another challenge I faced at Radio Kwara Media organization.

As a journalist to be these challenges didn't make me weak but rather gave me more strength to work hard so that I can become a full ledged journalist in the nearest future.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The SIWES Programme was an interesting one in the organization because what I was taught as theoretical part in school I was able put it into practical aspect. Things I don't know were being explained and shown to me.

The program however prepare me for the task and discipline that I might likely meet in future.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

As a student who has undergone the industrial training, I hereby recommend that government should continue funding this program both financially and morally.

I also recommend that if there is any way in which the government can improve the program in order to benefit the student better and also to increase the technical and practical knowledge of the student so as to enhance the academic performance of student in the country as a whole.

It would be a great benefit if the SIWES coordinator of each institute invest in the program in our higher institution, it would be a solid foundation for all upcoming engineers and to other students in their field of study in our higher institution.