



REPORT ON
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME
(SIWES)

UNDERTAKEN AT:



NIGERIA TELEVISION AUTHORITY (NTA) ILORIN
PMB 1478, Fate Road, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria
BY

OLABAMIJI MOTUNRAYO TOSIN

ND/23/MAC/PT/0579

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 Olabamiji** 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 Olabamiji 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.

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

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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 DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ATTACHMENT.

The Nigeria Television Authority, Ilorin was established in 1977. Its maiden transmission of programmed was from Lagos via satellite.

Between 1977 and date, the station has undergone tremendous changes which today have made it the toast of viewers and clients within and outside the state.

At present, the station has staff strength of ninety-one, headed by the General Manager T.R Gyang and it transmits 24 hours on weekdays.

Apart from contributing its quota in area of informing, educating and entreating its viewers, the station has produced several award winning programs in areas of drama transmission of programs from Lagos via satellite. The station had four transmitter stations and four link or relay station through which it was able to transmit to Kwara state, parts of Niger, Oyo, Ondo, Osun, Ekiti and Kogi state. NTA Ilorin hooks up with the NTA Network service to bring live news from all part of Nigeria and the world at large. The station has employed substantive General Managers since its inception in 1977. Engr. D.J Awoniyi was the first General Manager and his tenure was between 1977 and 1981; Mrs Chief Peter O. Olowo was General Manager between 6th May 1982 and October 1990; Mr J.D Angulu was General Manager between 1990 and 1994; Mrs Vicky was General Manager between November 1st July 1994 and October 1994; Mrs. Araba A. Vincent was General Manager between November 2000 and February 2004; Prince Adebimpe Idowu was General Manager between 2004 and 2005; Mr Dayo Salaeu was General Manager between December 2005 and September 2008 whilst Chief Thomas R. Gyang is the present Incumbent. Under the NTA Ilorin, we have two local government stations that are NTA Ogbomosho and NTA Patigi. NTA Ogbomosho is fully operational and NTA Patigi is yet to take off operationally.

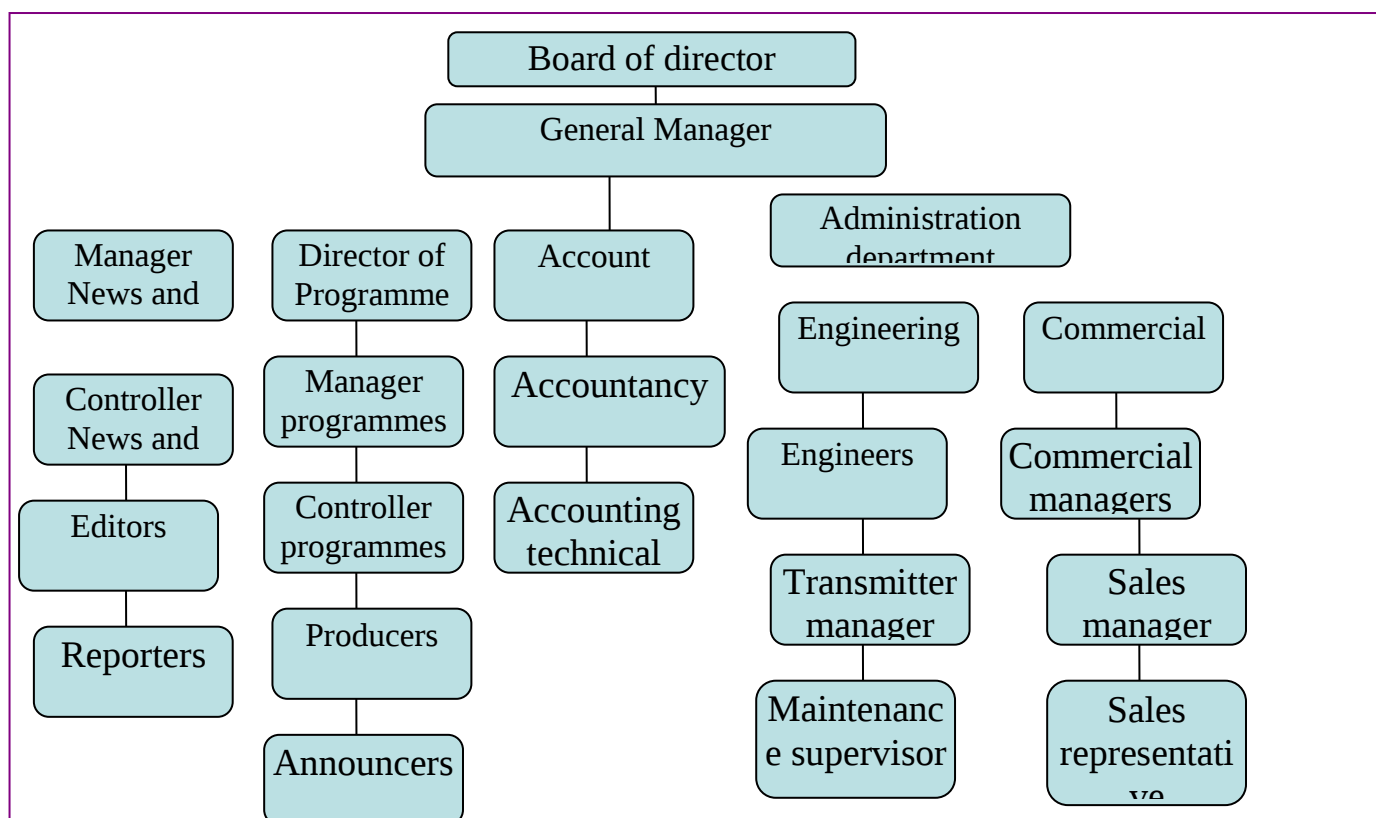
2.2 LOCATION AND BRIEF HISTORY OF NTA ILORIN

Although the idea of establishing a television station in Kwara state was conceived as far back as 1971, some early teething problem did not make for its takeoff. Following a meeting in 1971 by a number of journalists who are indigenes of the state with military Governor Lieutenant-colonel Lasisi Bamigboye, the idea of establishing a newspaper and television station was conceived both of which was considered necessary for the state.

The then government gave its blessing to the immediate establishment of a newspaper, while accepting the idea of a television station in principle. The newspaper, known as "Nigeria Herald" started two years (1975) while feasibility studies for the

television also started the same year. The change of Government in 1975 threatened the establishment of the station in Ilorin, but in view of the large sum of money already into the project, there could be no going back.

The final indication that the project will eventually take-off early in February 1977 when adverts for workers in the proposed station were placed in the newspapers. In May 1977, Nigeria Television Authority Ilorin was finally given birth to, under the management of kwara state Ministry of information, however automatically became one of the stations took over by the Nigeria Television Authority following the Federal Government's order under General Olosegun Obasanjo military administration announcement in 1975 of it's intention to take over all television in Nigeria. The Nigeria Television Authority was finally inaugurated in May 1977 but took effect from April 1978. By that degree the Nigeria Television Authority became the only body empowered to undertake television broadcasting in the country.



2.3 OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT.

The objective NTA Ilorin seeks to achieve is synonymous with the corporation objective of Television Broadcasting in the country. Television as a medium seeks to enrich the life the Nigerians by influencing her social, cultural, economic political and technological views. Other includes:

- To educate, inform and entertain.
- To contribute to the development of national unity and strive for continuing expression of the Nigerian identity.
- To enhance:
 - A united, strong and virile nation.
 - A land of bright and full opportunities for all citizens.

Locally, the station also received several awards in recognition of its excellent performance. One of such is the Best Corporation Body (Media) 1999, the Nigeria society of physiotherapy, Kwara State chapter. Among the stations current popular programs are variety splash and issues.

The station, in pursuit of its goals in its locality and reads its news in local language of Batonum, Nupe and Yoruba.

In its effort at promoting harmony through its various programmes, the station changed its application from ‘The station of Harmony’ to ‘Promoting Harmony through Broadcasting’. Given this new vision programmes transmitted.

It is remarkable that management and staff of NTA Ilorin are united in their bid to ensure and sustain excellent service delivery.

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 PRODUCTION 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 outline the subject and separate him/her from the background.
- iii. Red harded lightening: this is usually use to change the color of a particular background with the help of using gel of any color and the color will infect in the object, for a particular purpose.

3.5 MICROPHONE

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

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 person 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 be extended over a considerable space within a given area. It can be easily use for outside broadcasting.
- Bi-directional microphone: this kind of microphone can be directed at the voice from different direction at the same time. This type is most suitable for interview and group discussion program.
- Nick microphone: this is a small electronic cup-on the microphone which is extensively use for speech pick up, it can be use to libel, 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 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 NTA Ilorin 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 NTA Ilorin

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 NTA, 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 NTA, 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