

PREFACE

This contain a written report of the work done by mc during the three mon industrial attachment with one of the best media organization at KWARA TV TELEVISION AUTHORITY, KWARA STATE. ILORIN.

The work goes further to shape the experience I had in the station. Ihis summarize all other thingsI learnt and problems encountered by me, my recommendations and conclusion of all my work.

DEDICATION

In our lives, four set of people matters the most. First and greatest is the Almighty god who createdme into the world.

The second set is our family, the people that brought us into the world, support us and stay with usno matter what condition we are.

The third set are our friends, the people who helps when we were down and need someone to talkto.

The last set are our teachers, lecturers and mentors. The people that we acquire knowledge from,people that train us and educate us in order to prepare us to achieve our goals.

To them I dedicate my report to.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thanked God for the glory, honour, mercy and adoration I received during the time of mny industrialtraining and course of study.

I also thanked my family and friends for all their support especially financially during ny SIWSprogram.

More s0, my appreciation also goes to all single person that contributed to the completionof my industrial training, may the God Almighty bless them all and their households.

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CHAPTER ONE.

INTRODUCTION

The student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a skill training program designed to expose and prepare students of universities, polytechnic, college of agriculture and colleges of education for the Industrial work situation they are likely to meet after graduation. The scheme also affords students the opportunity of familiarizing and exposing themselves to the needed experience in handling machinery that are not usually available in their institutions.

1.1 HISTORY OF SIWES

The scheme was first initiated and funded by the Industrial Training fund (ITF) during the formative year 1973/1974. As a result of increasing the number of students enrolment in higher institution of learning. The administration of this function of funding the scheme became enormous, hence ITF withdrew from the scheme in 1978 and the scheme was taken over by the Federal Government in 1979 and handed to both the National University Commission (NUC) and the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE). By 1979 the colleges of Education were not part of the scheme and later in 1984 the Federal Government reverted back to the Industrial Training Fund which took over the scheme officially in 1985 with funding provided by the Federal Government.

1.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

SIWES is strategized for skill acquisition. It is in fact designed to prepare and expose students of universities, polytechnics and colleges of Education to the real-life work situation they would encounter after graduation.

Therefore, SIWES is key factor required to inject and engender industrialization and economic development in our nation through the induction of scientific and technological skills on students.

1.3 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

The specific objectives of the scheme (SIWES) are to:

- a. Provide placements in industries for students of higher Institutions of learning approved by relevant regulating authority (NUC, NBTE, and NCCE) to acquire work experience and skills relevant to their course of study.
- b. Prepare students for the real work situation they will meet after graduation.
- c. Expose students to work methods and techniques in the handling of equipment and machinery that may not be available in school.
- d. Make transition from school to the labour market smooth and enhance students contact to later job placement.
- e. Provide students the opportunity to apply their knowledge in real life work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and practical.
- f. Strengthen employer involvement in the entire educational process and prepare students for employment in industry.
- g. Promote the desired technological know-how required for the advancement of the nation.

1.4 THE ROLE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FUND (ITF)

- a. Formulation of guidelines and policies on SIWES.
- a. Organization of orientation programs for students prior to SIWES attachment.
- b. Receive and process master and placement list from institutions.

- c. Provision of logistics and materials necessary for the effective management of the scheme.
- d. Regularly visiting supervising agencies institutions/employers and student on attachment to ensure adherence to guidelines.
- e. Carry research into operation of SIWES and proffer solutions as to improve on them.
- f. Vet and process student's logbooks preparatory to payment of SIWES allowances to staff and students.
- g. Supervise students on SIWES attachment.
- h. Disburse supervisory and student allowances.
- i. Organise biennial SIWES national conference and SIWES review meetings.
- j. Provide insurance cover for students on SIWES attachment.

1.5 ADVANTAGES OF SIWES

- a. It exposes students to a secure and safe method of work.
- b. It acts as a Source of revenue to some students.
- c. Students might be retained in their place of attachment as a full worker after graduation.
- d. It makes students appreciate the knowledge they obtain from school.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF KWARA TELEVISION (KWARA TV)

Successive governments in Kwara State had stated their desire to set up a television station in the State since the early 70s.

However the first attempt to actualize the dream was aborted in 1977 with the promulgation of the Nigeria Television decree No 24 of 1977 which brought all the State Television station under a single federal Authority.

A technical committee was however set up in 1991 by the then Military Administration to study and justify the desire for the establishment of Kwara State Television when a Federal Government television station was already on ground. The committee's recommendations had to wait till 1992 when the third civilian governor of the state, Alhaji Mohammed Sha' aba Lafiagi set up an implementation committee and later awarded the contract for the station in July 1992.

After all installations, Kwara Tv began test transmission with films on April 26 1994 while it commenced News and other programs in April 1995.

The station began full transmission on Wednesday March 12, 1997 with the setting up of a pioneering management team led by Modibbo Ishaq Kawu.

The signals of the station were received in most parts of the state, as well as in Kogi, Niger, Ekiti, Oyo, Ondo and Osun States, Nigeria.

2.2. OBJECTIVES OF ESTABLISHMENT

VISION STATEMENT

"To be the medium transforming the world through Broadcasting by upholding our Heritage using Global Best practice"

MISSION STATEMENT

To build and sustain a television station that promotes stakeholders' relationships through professionalism and innovative quality programming

DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

2.3

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.

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.

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.

PROGRAMS DEPARTMENT: This is the department that is in charge of the program production, it has various units such as production, presentation and film.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT: is a department that handles the marketing strategies of the station.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT: is a department that ensures prudent management of available resources

* AUDIT DEPARTMENT: is a department that moderate financial regulations based on the principles of transparency and accountability.

LIST OF KWARA TV STUDIO EQUIPMENT

2.4

Kwara Tv use TV studio equipment for program recording and Live broadcasts.

Microphones, mixing consoles, players, reel-to-reel tapes, and computers are examples of this equipment.

The Tape and the Camera

The camera is one of the most crucial pieces of equipment for broadcast program creation, and without it, the show would not be able to go on.

Lighting

Studio lighting has two primary purposes: to allow the camera to see and take clear photos and to present a viewer with essential visual information about an event, such as the physical area, time of day, and even the atmosphere of the event...

GIM

Microphone

A microphone is also necessary for broadcasters to carry out their everyday jobs.

Microphones come in various shapes and sizes, but in terms of program production, they all serve the same purpose: to magnify the artist's voice.

Dolly

A dolly is a wheeled platform that enables the camera operator to perform seamless tracking maneuvers by easily moving the camera around while recording.

Tripod

A tripod is a three-legged device used to hold a camera securely. Most tripods include a central pole and height-adjustable legs and are used with a head mount.

Pedestal

Similar to a tripod, the pedestal is a sort of camera support. A central core tube sits atop wheels and a camera mounting platform on a basic pedestal.

Sound Blimp

When photographing concerts, plays, ballets, or other acts where camera noise would be bothersome to the actors or audience, one can use the Sound Blimp to eliminate shutter and zoom noise from the camera and lens.

Jib

Jibs are specialist camera support equipment that enables camera operators to produce a few unique and complex camera shots, if not impossible to obtain otherwise

Video Switcher

A video switcher's principal role is to create a master output for real-time video transmission or recording.

Audio Mixer

All audio sources in a studio, including microphones, CD drives and players, sound effects generators, and computers, are fed into a console.

Green Screen

A green Screen is a green background used by video production teams to apply Visual effects later in the post-production process. The transparent green screen serves as the background layer.

Monitors are used in post-production and should have a wide color gamut and replicate Rec709 and DCI standards. It's equally as important to have a high contrast ratio and illustrated keys so you can work comfortably in the darker studio.

Reflectors

A reflector is nothing more than a tool that reflects light. A reflector does not create light in the same way that a flash does; instead, it redirects existing light or, in some cases, light from a flash.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LESSONS LEARNT

2.5

I learnt more on the developments of news stories.

>

I got to know what the real world of working as a Journalist entails.

>

> learnt how to write News Commentaries (Feature Story).

I learnt more on how to develop professional relationships.

>

I got to know how programmes are being anchored and aired.

>

> Through our weekly Wednesday sanitation routine, I got to know more on the importance of a clean and serene environment especially in a corporate organization.

> I got to know how to write editorials news reviews.

► I do audition by practicing out to cast Yoruba news.

> I had the opportunity of knowing the how press releases and public notices are being compiled.

> Through numerous translations of news stories that I was involved in, I got to know more of Yoruba language usage in news writings.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE/ WORK DONE

This include all my experience gained at Kwara TV Ilorin

WEEK 1: General orientation was done by an industrial based supervisor to prepare the student for the challenges expected in the course of the training. Tutorial was given on the basic element and techniques on writing News and report.

WEEK 2: During my second week at the station, I practice News writing edition on a program

"Good Morning Kwara by Mrs Ganiyat Ilufoye" and evaluated by the industry-based supervisor. Also, I was taught the meaning of lead, types of lead, techniques of casting lead in a story, meaning of attribution, types and how to capture attribution in a news story.

WEEK 3: General discussion and explanation was given by the industrial based supervisor on the general principle of idea broadcasting with emphasis on magazine program, meaning of interview and techniques in conducting interview. Also, I observe how news are been edited on specific News story.

WEEK 4: monitoring of another edition of the program "The Pulpit". Also, presentation of news stories was done by the student for editing by the industry supervisor for the production of proposed practical news bulleting fundamental areas for effective

WEEK 5: General discussion on communication by the industry based supervisor and the students. Discussion and definition of thought, idea, information, message, and news for the purpose of better understanding.

WEEK 6: General discussion and explanation on source of news, News determinant And structure of a news story. Lecture received on the qualities of good news with detailed explanation about lead and its attribute in a news story.

WEEK 7: Monitored an edition of the program "mid day news". Explanation was given by an industry-based supervisor on editing principles and process of editing in news production.

WEEK 8: Discussion and explanation on the position of "ACTUALITY" significance and relevance in news writing and production by a based Supervisor. I was also opportune to witness a news production.

WEEK 9: Discussion on article definition of basic element of mass communication such as thought, idea, information, message and news. Also, review on the previous lesson was done by the industry-based supervisor for more clarification.

WEEK 10: Practical attempt on news writing and emphasis on how to cast an attention-grabbing LEAD. Industrial attempt on script delivery to identify and determine potential talent on broadcasting.

WEEK 11: General discussion on lead and attribution, news determinant and

WEEK 12: General discussion on element of news alignment with embassy of sources of news story.

mathematics in news production. Final evaluation and endorsement of industrial log book by respective industry-based supervisor as final stage of the exercise

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a training fund in 1973 to bridge the gap between theory and practical oriented among students of Engineering, Technology, Social Science and Medical Science in Nigeria Higher Institutions of Learning.

It provides job practical experience for students as they are exposed to work method and machines that may not be available in their institution.

At inception in 1974, the scheme started with 784 from 2 institutions and 104 eligible courses. By 2008, 210,390 students from 219 institutions participated in the scheme with over 112 eligible courses.

4.2

List of Programs in Kwara Television

1. The pulpit
12. Health line
2. Saajire
13. Monday night sport
3. Kwara Tv news
14. Lori Papa
15. Ebawa dasi
4. Good morning Kwara
16. The frontline e.t.c
5. Mid-day news
6. Guide to Islam
7. Nilorin Lawa
8. Network Kwara
9. Security matters
10. News beat
11. Cliq chat

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

Difficulty in finding a place for industrial training is a big problem for students on SIWES program.

There are situations whereby you will write a company aptitude test but because you do not know anybody within the Company or that no one can speak on your behalf then you will lose the placement.

Company for the SIWES program, to finance my transport fare to my media

Another challenge is transport fare issues. After eventually getting station is a very difficult challenge and where I stayed to media organization is far and untrekked.

Many more other challenges I encountered but few are mentioned here.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that organizations or company owners who accept SIWES students should endeavour to fully digitize their organization.

It is also suggested to organizations to make the SIWES student fully involve in the way the organization is run or operated.

Federal government of Nigeria and state government should provide infrastructure that would help organization owners to fully digitize their companies.

Also, institution management should also organize supervisors to inspect students in their varySIWES placement.

CONCLUSION

There is every need to appreciate and recognize the advent of SIWES

5.3

program and agree ithas brought about dynamism into learning system. The SIWES program brings new learning services and practical interactivity on the My SIWES report findings my experience and all I learned during my side of the students.

SIWES program atthe KWARA TELEVISION AUTHORITY, ILORIN.

My report also revealed the history of my SIWES placement and the aims and important ofSIWES. However, my report is detailed with my experience and what I learned during the period.