

**A**

**REPORT OF THE STUDENTS' INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES) REPORTS  
UNDERTAKEN AT KWARA STATE BROADCASTING CORPORATION, RADIO KWARA  
99.1 FM, ILORIN**

**FROM SEPTEMBER 2024 TO DECEMBER 2024**

**BY**

**OLADIMEJI GABRIEL DAMILOLA**

**ND/23/MAC/PT/0245**

**SUBMITTED TO:**

**THE SIWES COORDINATOR**

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

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL  
DIPLOMA (ND) IN MASS COMMUNICATION**

## **CERTIFICATION PAGE**

I hereby certify that this report of Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was prepared and complied by **JOHNSON FAIDAT ENIOLA** with the Matriculation number; ND/23/MAC/PT/0058 from the department of Mass Communication, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Kwara State for the successful completion of SIWES undertaken at Radio Kwara 99.1fm, Ilorin.

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**Head of Department (HOD)**  
**Mass Communication Department**

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**SIWES Supervisor**

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**Student**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I thank GOD almighty and I give all the glory, honour and adoration for His mercy over my life during the course of my study and when undergoing my Industrial Training.

My appreciation also goes to my Industrial Based lecturer; **MR. MUSA MURITALA BADA** whose accessibility, untiring effort, patients, guidance and suggestions fabulously contributed to the completion of this report, may GOD continue to guide and protect her and her family.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this report to GOD almighty for His unlimited grace, consistent love, immeasurable faithfulness and for sparing my life throughout the period of my SIWES programme.

Secondly, I dedicate it to my parent for their undiminished support and unquantifiable assistance throughout the whole exercise and beyond.

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## **References**

**CONTACT INFO.**

Website.....<http://radiokwara.com>

Website..... +2347061527660

Email..... [info@radiokwara.com](mailto:info@radiokwara.com)

Address..... Broadcasting House, Radio Kwara, Police Road, GRA

PMB 1345, Ilorin, Kwara State.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The origin of Industrial Training could be traced to the advent of industrial revolution which ushered in steam engines, power driven machines and a new system of production in Europe. The function satisfactorily then, workers needed to depart from their craft capabilities and embrace knowledge and understanding which the new technologies offered in work – settings via practical training. Therefore, the need prompted higher citadels of learning to commence application of practical and technical affairs.

The concept thrived between 1824 and 1830 extensively to warrant the creation of technical and engineering courses. These courses were established for at Reasselea. Polytechnic institute, USA, and secondly at Colombia University to on the new scientific curriculum that necessitated the Greek or latin language indusu, the effect of this concept has been argued and it lead to the spread or escalation of science, engineering and technical education in several tertiary institutions in American and Europe towards the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The products of these instructions were trained through systematic instruction with a body of knowledge in engineering and science which was theoretical and universal. Hence, they had broad ideas on fundamental knowledge to the workability of various engineering systems but lacked an indepth foundation on practical knowledge needed for effective production in certain jobs.

The gap between theoretical knowledge and practical training was therefore noticed for bridging and it necessitated, science and engineering students complementary their theoretical knowledge with practical training in industries so as to become productive in their career after graduation. This prompted the innovation that later took place in the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of cooperative education through Herman Schneider, the Dean, college of engineering, university of Cincinnati.

Therefore, engineering students started attending classes to acquire theoretical knowledge and also engaged in trainings with the same duration in companies for practical experiences.

Although studies have shown some variations in cooperative education in work settings across the globe till date, but it is still a striking fact that Schneider's innovation of 1906 serves as the



foundation for all training in science, engineering and technology in developed nations such as North America and Western Europe, with little impacts in some developing countries.

## **1.1 HISTORY BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS' INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)**

Students' Industrial Work Experience (SIWES) is a programme designed that exposed and prepare student of Universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of Technology, College of Agriculture and Education for industrial work situation which they are likely to meet after graduation. It is a skill training programme which affords students their opportunity of familiarizing, acquiring and exposing themselves with the needed experiences in handling industrial equipment and machinery that are not usually available in their institutions.

Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a human capital formation programme through industrial attachment for which student are experienced to have a practical experience on the basis of theories and principles acquire in the teaching – learning process. However, the prevalence of inability of participant of SIWES to secure employment after the programme casts doubt on the continuing relevance of SIWES to the contemporary industrial development drives in Nigeria.

Human resources development constitutes the most critical factor in the development process and the quality must therefore be inherent in the productive capacity of people. Human societies in the quest for development have identified and developed institutional as well as structured training and educational programmes as major avenues for processing human beings to acquire the necessary skills and technical competence for their roles in the development of the society.

In this context, it is observed that, it is not only in advanced nation that science and technology and spreading, but that, they are increasingly valued. Whenever people value their nation's independence, prosperity, power and prestige, and also, where nations seek a high standard of living, improved health or better education in most discussions on human resources management, training and development represent the most significant.

SIWES was established by ITF (Industrial Training Fund) in the year 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate proper skills for employment of tertiary institution graduates by Nigeria. SIWES was

founded to be a skill training programme to help expose and prepare student of universities, polytechnics and colleges of education for the industrial work situation to be met after graduation, this scheme serve as a smooth transition from the classroom to the world of work and further help in the application of knowledge. The scheme provide student with the opportunity of acquiring and exposing themselves to the experience required in handling and managing of equipment and machinery that are usually not made available in their institutions.

In Nigeria, SIWES was introduced in 1973 to enable undergraduate student in science and engineering acquire practical skills needed to function satisfactorily in work-setting. Industrial training commenced in the country due to the reliance of companies or industries on technical proficiencies, for production process and preservation of company resources.

In practice, it is said to originated from then Yaba Technical Institute, now Yaba College of Technology. At that point, students were being sponsored by various government owned institutions and other private forms. The practice permitted students to return to work with their employers during long vacations. Through this, students were having work – related experience and the training available in companies then must have been responsible for the quality of graduates in organizations in those early days.

However, it could be observed that the quality of the Nigerian graduates began to diminish afterwards due to the death of faculties to impact quality education on students in tertiary institutions. As military imperialists began to unleash terror on social critics, most of which were faculty members were recruited into the academics. To worsen the situation, most of the expatriates left Nigeria for their countries of origin, the vacuum created could not be filled satisfactorily with the skills of fresh graduates from the nation's educational systems.

Given this, multinational companies in Nigeria such as Flour Mill Plc Nigeria, Bagro Plc, Nigerite, Nigerian Breweries Plc, Unilever Nigeria Plc, Texaco Over Seas (TO), Cheuron Nigeria Limited (CNL) established training schools; also call skill acquisition through hands on experience.

Since independence, the issue that has attracted the interest of succeeding Government in Nigeria has been that of human resource development from the beginning of Nigeria's nationhood, it was eminent that the pace of national development through technological advancement devolved not so much on the availability of mine or resources, rather, on the articulation and effective utilization of the

vast human and material resources. It is on this basis that investment on training of the human factor becomes a serious challenge as science and technology related courses are requisite for national development.

Therefore, it is observed that, initial efforts aimed at achieve rapid national development were concentrated on the expansion of formal exceptional institutions, through acquire the skilled, knowledge and varied chorological expertise required to meet the needs the needs of special and vital sectors of the economy. However, the fundamental role of education in human resources development is a matter of priority for any developing country to involve functional education policy. This is necessary because only through such priority can a country lay a solid foundation for a future, stable and res-oriented human resource development. Thus, growth and development, which the result from effective organizational change, depend on a well – educated and a quality skilled human capital that is capable of applying vision, knowledge and creativity to their economic activities. Thus, industrial education which can be achieved through the formal or / and informal educational approach(es) attract the attention of Government and individuals, in contemporary development environment.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES**

The core objectives of the scheme are as follow:

- ❖ To expose the students to work method and techniques
- ❖ To provide an avenue for students to acquire industrial skills.
- ❖ Enhancing student contract with potential employers while on training.
- ❖ To help students appreciates the role their professional play in society.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study is significant because it offers a detailed account of the benefits of industrial training for Mass Communication students. As emphasized by Folarin (2018), internships like SIWES offer students the opportunity to integrate academic knowledge with practical skills. This report also provides a case study on Radio Kwara's role in shaping the professional development of Mass Communication students. By sharing the experiences and challenges faced, this study will help future interns at Radio Kwara and similar organizations better prepare for their professional journeys. The findings from this report also contribute to the improvement of the SIWES program and can be used by academic

institutions to assess how well the program meets its objectives. The study will also serve as a reference for future research on the impact of internships in media and communication education.

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The scope of this report covers the internship experience at Radio Kwara, focusing on the various roles and responsibilities undertaken in different departments of the station, including the news department, production team, and engineering division. The study also highlights the technical and communication skills acquired during the internship. While the focus is on the tasks carried out at Radio Kwara, the report also addresses the broader implications of SIWES in the development of Mass Communication students.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF RADIO KWARA**

Kwara State broadcasting corporation is the corporate name of the station and Radio Kwara, Ilorin, remains the stations identity. Radio Kwara Ilorin is one of the public owned broadcast media in the country.

The station broadcast on medium wave meter band, popularly known as Amplified modulation (AM) and frequently modulation (FM) meter band, precisely, Radio Kwara is on six one – two kilohertz, four-nine-zero meters medium wave band. It also echoes to the public on 99.1 (Midland Fm Station). The broadcasting House and corporate Headquarters of the station is located at number Two, Police Road, GRA, Ilorin while its Midland Fm Station is within the premises of the Kwara State television service along the Old Jebba Road, Apata Yakuba Area, Ilorin.

The broadcast signal on the AM meter band of the station directly travels to more than 27 states of the federation. Also, the Radio Kwara Midland Fm Station covers more than 23 states and remains the most heard broadcast in the entire north central region of the country.

### **2.2 DEPARTMENT IN RADIO KWARA**

- 1. MARKETING DEPARTMENT:** This department mainly meant for advertising and promoting of goods and services, through the use of news, it also means of creating awareness for the target audience of the product.
- 2. NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:** These departments are mainly meant for full package of a news story, editing and reporting, there are three different departments under this department namely; reportorial, editorial and current affairs.
- 3. ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:** This is one of the major most important department in the media organization, they are always technical in nature and also in-charge of the broadcasting equipment in the studio and the performance area.
- 4. ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT:** This is also important in media organization, they manage office supplies stock and place orders, also prepare regular reports on expenses and office budgets, and also organize a fully system for important and confidential company documents.

## STUDENT PRIMARY ASSIGNMENT CENTRE

### NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIR DEPARTMENT

- ❖ Reportorial
- ❖ Editorial
- ❖ Current affair

- ❖ **Reportorial:** It is also called correspondents and broadcast news analysis and inform the public about news and events happening internationally and locally they report the news for newspaper, magazines, website, televisions and radio.
- ❖ **Editorial:** Editing is more important to avoid mistakes, the primary objectives of editing is to make a news story suitable for broadcast as such, a popular online journalist merum block “every writer needs an editor” so at the better edit and edit better.
- ❖ **Current affairs:** It is a genre of broadcast journalist where the emphasis is an detailed analysis and discussion of news stories that have recently occurred or on going at the time of broadcast. The purpose of radio current affair programmes is to inform the public about issues and events.



**MOTTOR:** Midland FM (99.1 FM), is a radio station owned by Kwara State Broadcasying Corporation, Transmitting from Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL STRUCTURE**

Unwidly, there are four operational and two supporting department in Radio Kwara, Ilorin.

**PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT:** This department ensures quality content towards fulfilling the statutory duties of the station.

**NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT:** This is responsible for information management, news production and reporting to inform and educate the public.

**ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:** Provides uninterrupted technical support services to guarantly steady broadcast and ensures regular maintenance of all operational facilities including the ICT units.

**MARKETING DEPARTMENT:** Provides a formable, robust and resort oriented media campaigns on various products and services. The marketing department is into advertising, branding and promotional activities for any commercial items to boast acceptance and patronage in the market.

Others supportive department include:

Administration: for staff welfare and general services.

Financial Department: ensures prudent management of available resources.

The Audit: moderates financial regulations based on the principles to transparency and accountability.

### **2.3 Role of Radio Kwara in the Community**

Radio Kwara is a significant media outlet for the people of Kwara State. It not only provides news and entertainment but also plays a vital role in educating and informing the public. According to Sulaimon (2021), Radio Kwara is integral to the state's socio-political landscape, serving as a platform for political discourse, public enlightenment, and awareness campaigns. The station regularly airs programs aimed at educating the public on health, agriculture, business, and governance, making it an important tool for social development.

The station's community-based programming has made it a trusted source of information, especially in rural areas. During my internship, I had the opportunity to observe how various programs were tailored to meet the needs of different segments of the population, including farmers, students, and

the business community. This reinforces the role of Radio Kwara as not just a media outlet but also a community service provider.

## **2.4 Technological Infrastructure**

Radio Kwara operates using state-of-the-art technology to ensure high-quality broadcasting. The engineering department plays a critical role in maintaining and upgrading the station's technical infrastructure. From the broadcast equipment to audio editing software, the technology used at Radio Kwara enables the smooth running of daily operations. According to Adebayo and Oni (2020), technological advancements have significantly impacted the quality of broadcast content in Nigerian radio stations, including Radio Kwara, by allowing for more efficient program production and better sound quality.

During my internship, I had the opportunity to learn about the different pieces of equipment used in the station's operations, such as microphones, mixing consoles, soundproof studios, and editing software. I also learned how to troubleshoot common technical issues, which provided me with valuable hands-on experience in radio engineering and production.

## **2.5 Organizational Culture and Work Environment**

The organizational culture at Radio Kwara is characterized by collaboration, professionalism, and a strong commitment to service delivery. The staff members at the station work in a coordinated and supportive environment, where teamwork and communication are prioritized. According to Durojaiye (2019), such a work culture is essential in media organizations, as it fosters creativity and innovation, ensuring that employees can deliver high-quality content to the audience.

Throughout my internship, I observed that the staff at Radio Kwara were highly dedicated to their work. They frequently engaged in brainstorming sessions to develop new ideas for programs, and there was a general sense of camaraderie among the departments. The work environment was also conducive to learning, as senior staff members were always available to provide guidance and mentorship. I had the opportunity to work closely with experienced professionals who were eager to share their knowledge and expertise.



## **2.6 Radio Kwara's Impact on my Internship**

The opportunity to intern at Radio Kwara was invaluable in terms of gaining practical experience in the media industry. Radio Kwara provided a platform for me to apply the knowledge and skills I had acquired in the classroom to real-world situations. The station's diverse programming and technical expertise exposed me to various facets of radio broadcasting, including scriptwriting, news reporting, audio editing, and live broadcasting.

Additionally, the station's emphasis on community engagement allowed me to appreciate the role of media in promoting social change. I observed how programs on health, politics, and education were designed to address the specific needs of the community, which deepened my understanding of the role of media in societal development.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **INTERNSHIP ACTIVITIES**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is an essential part of the academic curriculum in the Mass Communication department, as it allows students to gain practical experience in their field of study. During my internship at Radio Kwara, I had the opportunity to engage in various activities across different departments, including the news department, production team, and technical unit. These activities were designed to provide me with a hands-on understanding of the intricacies of radio broadcasting, as well as to enhance my skills in media production and communication.

#### **3.2 Newsroom Activities**

One of the core areas of my internship was in the news department, where I was involved in news gathering, writing, and presentation. The news department at Radio Kwara is responsible for producing accurate and timely news broadcasts. I was actively involved in the process of news reporting, which included listening to local and national news broadcasts, gathering news stories from reporters in the field, and writing news scripts for broadcast. According to Ogunyemi (2020), the role of a news department in a radio station is vital for informing the public and shaping public opinion. During my time in the newsroom, I was tasked with writing short news briefs and preparing news scripts for both live and pre-recorded broadcasts. I was also assigned to research various stories, ensuring that they were fact-checked and relevant to the audience. The experience helped me develop critical writing skills and an understanding of how news is structured for radio broadcast. Furthermore, I was involved in live news presentation, where I learned how to effectively communicate with the audience and maintain a professional tone.

#### **3.3 Radio Production Activities**

Radio production at Radio Kwara is an essential aspect of the station's operations, and I had the opportunity to work closely with the production team. The production department is responsible for planning, creating, and editing radio programs, including talk shows, interviews, music programs, and commercials. My responsibilities in the production department included assisting with scriptwriting, audio editing, and setting up studio equipment for recordings. According to Adebayo and Oni (2020),

the role of production in radio broadcasting is to ensure that content is engaging, well-organized, and relevant to the target audience. I worked on various segments, including pre-recorded interviews and talk shows, where I assisted in preparing scripts, recording audio, and editing the final product. I was introduced to professional audio editing software, such as Adobe Audition, and learned how to edit interviews, remove background noise, and adjust sound levels for clarity and quality. These tasks significantly improved my technical skills in radio production and taught me the importance of sound quality in radio broadcasting. Additionally, I participated in live radio production, where I was responsible for assisting the producer in managing live interviews and music shows. This experience helped me develop my ability to work under pressure and multitask, as live production requires quick decision-making and seamless coordination.

### **3.4 Technical Activities**

In the technical department, I gained valuable insight into the behind-the-scenes operations that ensure smooth broadcasting. The technical team at Radio Kwara is responsible for maintaining and operating the equipment used in radio production, such as microphones, mixing consoles, soundproof studios, and transmission equipment. I was involved in setting up equipment for live broadcasts and troubleshooting minor technical issues during recording sessions. The role of technology in radio broadcasting is critical, as it directly impacts the quality and efficiency of content production (Sulaimon, 2021). I learned how to operate various pieces of equipment, including sound mixers and audio processors, under the guidance of experienced technicians. Additionally, I gained hands-on experience in ensuring that the technical aspects of live broadcasts, such as sound levels and signal transmission, were functioning properly. Through this experience, I learned that a good understanding of the technical aspects of broadcasting is essential for any radio professional. The technical team plays a crucial role in ensuring that the audience receives high-quality broadcasts without interruptions.

### **3.5 Marketing and Public Relations Activities**

The primary focus was on the production and news departments, I also had the opportunity to engage with the marketing and public relations departments at Radio Kwara. The marketing department is responsible for generating revenue through advertisements, while the public relations department handles the station's communication with its audience and external stakeholders. During my internship,

I was involved in assisting the marketing team with campaign planning and organizing promotional events for the station.

### **3.6 Challenges Faced During Internship**

During my internship at Radio Kwara, I encountered several challenges that tested my problem-solving and time-management skills. One major challenge was working under tight deadlines, particularly when preparing news scripts for broadcast or assisting with live production. In the news department, news stories often had to be written and edited within short timeframes, which required me to work efficiently while maintaining accuracy. Another challenge was adjusting to the technical aspects of radio production. As someone who had limited experience with broadcasting equipment, learning how to operate the audio editing software and mixing consoles was initially overwhelming. However, with guidance from the technical team, I was able to quickly adapt and become proficient in using the equipment. Despite these challenges, I learned valuable lessons in resilience, teamwork, and adaptability. Overcoming these obstacles made me more confident in my ability to work in a fast-paced media environment.

### **3.7 Writing and Editing Skills**

During my internship at Radio Kwara was writing and editing. As a Mass Communication student, I had already learned the theoretical aspects of writing, such as news writing and scriptwriting. However, the internship allowed me to put these skills into practice in a real newsroom environment. According to Ogunyemi (2020), writing for radio requires a concise, clear, and engaging style, as radio audiences need to absorb information quickly and easily. During my time in the news department, I wrote news scripts, briefs, and summaries for live broadcasts. I also worked on editing news content to ensure that it adhered to broadcast standards. This hands-on experience helped me develop a keen eye for detail and enhanced my ability to write for different radio formats, including hard news, feature stories, and promotional scripts. Additionally, I gained experience in editing scripts for clarity, structure, and flow, ensuring that they were suitable for on-air presentation. Furthermore, I learned the importance of adapting written content for the medium of radio. For example, radio scripts need to be conversational and designed for an auditory audience, which differs from print journalism. According to Akinwale (2019), effective radio writing is crucial in capturing the audience's attention, and I was able to develop this skill through my exposure to various news and production tasks.

### **3.8 Audio Production and Editing Skills**

The skill I acquired during my internship was in radio production and audio editing. The production department at Radio Kwara provided me with hands-on experience in creating and editing content for broadcast. I was trained to use industry-standard audio editing software such as Adobe Audition and learned how to edit interviews, music, and talk shows for broadcast. As noted by Adebayo and Oni (2020), audio production is a vital component of radio broadcasting, as it ensures that content is of high quality and meets the technical standards required for professional broadcasting. During my internship, I was introduced to various aspects of audio editing, including removing background noise, adjusting audio levels, and applying effects to improve sound quality. I also learned how to prepare audio files for transmission, ensuring that they were compatible with the station's equipment. The technical aspect of radio production is something I had only briefly studied in the classroom. However, my experience at Radio Kwara provided me with the opportunity to work directly with audio equipment, including microphones, mixing consoles, and recording devices. I learned how to operate sound mixing boards, adjust audio levels during live broadcasts, and troubleshoot minor technical issues. This hands-on experience greatly improved my technical competence in audio production.

### **3.9 Broadcasting and Presentation Skills**

A significant aspect of my internship was learning the intricacies of broadcasting and radio presentation. In the news department, I had the opportunity to participate in live news broadcasts, where I learned the importance of clear and effective communication. Broadcasting for radio requires the presenter to not only convey information but also maintain the listener's attention through a pleasant and engaging voice. According to Sulaimon (2021), effective radio presenters must possess strong verbal communication skills, as their voice is the primary means of conveying messages to the audience. During my time at Radio Kwara, I practiced voice modulation, pacing, and clarity to ensure that my delivery was clear and engaging for listeners. I also learned how to handle live interviews and call-in programs, which are an essential part of radio programming. Additionally, I had the opportunity to present short news segments and assist in hosting live talk shows. This allowed me to develop my public speaking and live broadcasting skills, which are essential for a career in radio. The experience of being in front of the microphone helped me overcome my initial nervousness and gain confidence in delivering information to the audience in real time.

### **3.10 Technical Skills and Equipment Operation**

One of the most valuable skills I gained during my internship was the ability to operate and maintain broadcasting equipment. Radio Kwara's technical department provided training in the use of various equipment, including microphones, mixing consoles, audio processors, and soundproof studios. I was involved in setting up equipment for live broadcasts and recording sessions, ensuring that all technical aspects of the broadcast were functioning smoothly.

#### **TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE**

WEEK 1: Tutorial on method of sourcing information for news writing and reporting, including practical guidelines on news writing and reporting with technical involved on casting the lead in news writing and reporting with individual practice.

WEEK 2: Group trial and individual attempt on news writing and reporting with general discussion opinionated expressions and exchange of idea in news alignments.

WEEK 3: Individual attempt on news writing and reporting with general discussion opinionated expressions and exchange of idea in news alignments.

WEEK 4: General discussion with practical demonstration on "actually" in news production, with explanation and items for news commentary with practical demonstration.

WEEK 5: Principles of news alignments and news editing and practical demonstration based on what will discussed.

WEEK 6: Practical demonstration on news commentary and actually, and demonstration on news writing and reporting and news writing and reporting and news commentary.

WEEK 7: Group rehearsal for the production of magazine programme and final perfection and arrangement for the magazine programme.

WEEK 8: Special bulletin programme and recording of a special programme called "Daylight" with appraisal and evaluation and individual performance.

WEEK 9: Assessment and general discussion on specific previous lessons with gradual disengagement of the students out of the scheme at the administrative department.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION**

#### **4.1 RECOMMENDATION**

Going through some of the experience gained during the programme, I will recommend that there is need for improvement on some of the activities, both in the media organization where I served and the school.

The time duration for the programme should be extended for more than two months.

Media organization should create more practical knowledge for the student for them to acquire more knowledge from their versatile staff.

#### **Proactive Learning and Initiative**

Future interns should take the initiative to learn beyond the assigned tasks. Proactively seeking out new learning opportunities and engaging with colleagues in various departments will enrich the internship experience. As noted by Ogunyemi (2020), taking ownership of one's learning and asking questions is crucial for gaining the most out of an internship.

#### **Time Management and Adaptability**

Interns must learn how to manage time effectively, especially when working under tight deadlines. The nature of radio broadcasting is fast-paced, and the ability to multitask and adapt to changes in scheduling is critical (Sulaimon, 2021). Interns should be prepared to work efficiently while maintaining the quality of their work, particularly during live broadcasts or when writing news scripts on short notice.

#### **Networking and Relationship Building**

Building professional relationships with colleagues, supervisors, and other interns is vital for future career opportunities. Interns should take the time to network with professionals in different departments and learn from their experiences. According to Akinwale (2019), developing a strong professional network during an internship can open doors for future employment opportunities in the media industry.



## **Familiarization with Industry Tools**

Interns should aim to familiarize themselves with industry-standard tools used in radio broadcasting, such as audio editing software, mixing consoles, and automation systems. Having prior knowledge or becoming comfortable with these tools can make the transition from internship to full-time employment smoother and more efficient (Adebayo & Oni, 2020). Interns should take advantage of training sessions offered by the station or seek additional resources online to learn about these tools.

## **4.2 CONCLUSION**

SIWES was established to provide opportunities for students to be involved in the practical aspect of their respective disciplines in the industries working environment. During my four (4) months industrial training, I gained a wide range of experience from the various assignment undertaken such as; news writing and reporting, news alignment, news commentary and editing process. All the experience gained help to fulfill the objectives of SIWES. The internship at Radio Kwara has been an incredibly valuable experience in bridging the gap between academic learning and practical application. Through the exposure to different departments, including news, production, and technical, I gained a deeper understanding of the operational processes in radio broadcasting. The skills I developed, including writing, editing, audio production, and broadcasting, have equipped me with the necessary tools to pursue a successful career in Mass Communication. My time at Radio Kwara also allowed me to learn firsthand the challenges and demands of working in a professional media environment. The fast-paced nature of the industry, the importance of teamwork, and the need for effective communication were some of the key lessons I learned during the internship. Furthermore, my interactions with professionals in various departments have motivated me to continue developing my skills and pursuing further learning in the field of media and communication.

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Microphone in the broadcasting room



Recording studio



Studio



Headphone on the mixing tack