



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

UNDERTAKEN AT

**IFELODUN LOCAL COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT AREA,
LAGOS STATE**

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This report certifies that I, AWOTOYE SAMIAT JADESOLA of matriculation number ND/23/MAC/PT/0659 declares that I undergo a three months Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) Training at Ifelodun Local Council Development Area. And that this report was written by me and to the best of my practical knowledge in the course of the program.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) training report to Almighty Allah for his protection and who endowed me with knowledge, wisdom and understanding throughout my industrial training. Also dedicate this piece of work to my parent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks to my beloved parent, my departmental HOD, lecturers and staff of Mass Communication, Ifelodun Local Government Council Development Area Staff, my colleagues, Supervisors and colleagues for their financial and moral support.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

According to Ochiagba (1995), Practical knowledge relates to doing. Practical knowledge is learning without which mastery of an area of knowledge may be too difficult to achieve. Practical knowledge involves developing skills through the use of tools or equipment to perform tasks that are related to a field of study.

No society can achieve meaningful progress without encouraging its youths to acquire necessary practical skills. Such skills enable them to harness available resources to meet the needs of society. It was against this background that SIWES, otherwise referred to as Industrial Training (IT) was introduced in Nigerian tertiary institutions.

SIWES is a skill development program designed to prepare students of universities, polytechnics/monotechnics and colleges of education for transition from the college environment to work (Akerejola, 2008).

Eze (1998) points out that government has recognized the importance of SIWES through the establishment of the Industrial Training Fund (ITF). The ITF was established in 1971 and was charged with human resources development and training. Following the establishment of ITF, SIWES commenced in 1974 with the aim of making education more relevant and to bridge the yawning gap between the theory and practice of engineering, technology and science-related disciplines in tertiary institutions in Nigeria.

Participation in SIWES has become a necessary pre-condition for the award of Diploma and Degree Certificates in specific disciplines in most institutions of higher learning in the country,

in accordance with the education policy of government. The operator is ITF, the coordinating agencies include (NUC, NCCE, NBTE), employers of labour and the Institution, funding is from the Federal Government of Nigeria, beneficiaries are undergraduate students of the following: (Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, Environmental, Sciences, Education, Medical Science and Pure and Applied Sciences), duration is four months for polytechnics and colleges of Education and six months for universities.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

An examination of the extent of attainment of the objectives of SIWES is germane and pertinent in appraising the effectiveness of the scheme. Generally-speaking, there is consensus amongst stakeholders that SIWES has broadly met its objectives. The interim report of the research conducted by the ITF into SIWES and presented during the 11th Biennial SIWES conference indicates that the scheme has contributed over the years in enhancing the quality of technical skills that are available in the economy.

However, not all participants in SIWES have the same opportunity with respect to quality placement nor derive the same benefits from participation in the scheme. It is necessary, therefore, to reposition SIWES to fully subscribe to and to implement the internationally accepted tenets of Cooperative Education which promotes work-integrated learning. For example, the objective of SIWES to enlist and strengthen employers' involvement in the entire educational process can be enhanced through incorporating feedbacks from employers on the technical skills that are required by industry in the design of set curricula in tertiary institutions.

The specific objectives of SIWES were summarized by the Federal Government in its Gazette of April, 1978 as follows:

- To provide an avenue for students in institutions of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experiences in their course of study.
- To provide students with an opportunity to apply their knowledge in real work and actual practice.
- To make the transition from school to the world of work easier and to enhance students contacts for later job placement.
- To expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machineries in their institutions.
- Enlist and strengthen employers' involvement in the entire education process and prepare students for employment in Industry and Commerce.
- With all the experiences and knowledge acquired, it is hoped that the students will be able to choose appropriate work upon graduation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 HISTORY OF IFELODUN LOCAL COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT AREA

Ifelodun Local Council Development Area is a locality in Lagos State, South West Nigeria.

Ifelodun Local Council Development Area is situated nearby to the locality Amukoko, as well as near Aiyetoro.

Ajeromi-Ifelodun was Established on October 1, 1976, it derives its name from two notable towns within its confines, namely Ajeromi and Ifelodun.

The local government area spans approximately 12.4 square kilometers and accommodates a population exceeding 800,000 individuals, as per the 2006 census.

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNCIL

1. Infrastructure Development: Develop and maintain essential infrastructure, such as roads, utilities, and public buildings.
2. Environmental Conservation: Protect and preserve the natural environment, including parks, waterways, and wildlife habitats.
3. Social Services: Provide or facilitate access to social services, including healthcare, education, and social welfare programs.
4. Community Engagement: Foster community engagement, participation, and inclusivity in decision-making processes.
5. Disaster Management: Develop and implement disaster preparedness and response plans to ensure community **resilience**.

2.3 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART (ORGANOGRAM)

Like all Ifelodun Local Council Development Area is headed by general manager who direct and regulates the activities of the seven department that make up the station each department which includes news department programs department marketing all as its head.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 WORK DONE IN BROADCASTING AND NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

VOX POP: this means sampling people's opinions on a particular issue I also participated in this aspect issues. I was assigned to with few of my colleagues to interview sellers in the market during the wake of the market subsidy which was instructed to take effect in Nigeria. We were able to summon courage and interview people in order to gain information and know their say on the current issue on ground.

INTERVIEW: is a conversation in person between a journalist and someone whose opinion he or she wishes to record for publication

I was introduced to the station recording studio, it is a studio in the organization a room set of equipment important to carry out communication process through a radio wave. It is well prepared room where broadcast takes place.

Equipment there are as follows: Microphones, amplifier, telephone, CD player headset and console. I was able to record a program which lasted for an hour in the recording studio.

SOURCE FOR NEWS: I was taught on how to gather news from credible sources and also made mention of some of the credible news sources which includes: BBC, Tribune, AIT, The nation newspaper e.t.c

EDITING: I was also taught how to edit news making use of the inverted pyramid style and I was also asked to edit some of the news in such a way that it will sound captivating and

interesting in the ears of the listeners thereby making it credible. I was also asked to create a program which is presentable on air without breaking the rules of NBC

I was asked to create a jingle which I also recorded in the recording studio which was broadcast on air and that added to my knowledge in this field of study.

I also acquired more knowledge from other departments in the station like the programme where I joined others to do news transition from English to Yoruba and I was also opportune to know how things are being done in the recording studio wherein I was taught how recording was being done.

I was also taught some theory aspects in the news department which includes studio monitor speakers that is used to provide information on what is going on on air and it is also used to monitor abnormalities and sound quality can also be detected it provides and helps those in the news departments to further know how to improve their voice speech as well as monitoring other news stories that are being reported in order radio stations so as to gain more knowledge in order to be strongly competitive in the market without losing audience interests.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONTINUATION OF EXPERIENCE GAINED



The computer system that plays back music, spots (ads, promos, etc.) and sweepers (the little voice-overs played between songs) is called a Playout System or Automation Software. These are specially designed computer programs that allow for continuous playback of audio, with a lot of granular control for Announcers and Programme Directors.

At the heart of any Automation System is the “log”. This is a sequential list of all audio files and commands that need to be played at certain times. All music played on a commercial radio station will be pre-programmed by the Music Director and loaded into the log. A separate person will often load all advertisements into the same log.

Most automation systems also contain a music database, hot keys (to play ad-hoc audio), an audio editor, segue editor (to change the mix between different elements), interfaces for website and RDS data, and a lot more.

LEVEL METERS

To ensure output of a station is somewhat consistent, radio studios contain different Level Meters. These allow the announcer or panel operator to see if their audio is too loud or too quiet at any given time.

Often, you'll have multiple meters showing the levels at different points in the signal chain.

Some radio stations also provide phase meters along side level meters. This helps you detect mono content, and spot any problems in source material that are likely to cause issues with the stereo image.

STUDIO MONITOR SPEAKERS



Studio Monitor Speakers provide an easy way to hear what's going to air without headphones. Often, these are very high quality speakers so any abnormalities in sound quality can be detected.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF ATTACHEMENT ACTIVITIES

With regards to the 12 weeks industrial training undergone, I can strongly attest to the fact that the Student Industrial Work Experiences Scheme are highly important program for all Mass Communications students, this training has exposed me to skills that a Mass Communicator needs to utilize and apply in their feed, break the gap between theory and practical aspects and has also given me a sense of provisional work ethics as journalists to be. The training has made me a better reporter and a better writer as I now adopt what as length as the students industrial work experience scheme in what I do. I am proud of my feet now then I was before knowing full word that without us the nation will be in darkness of what is going on. We are the bedrock of information in the world whatever we put out is the most accurate and precise.

My experience at Ifelodun Local Council Development Area has brushed me up and unveiled the inner me into a breaded reporter. My experience was indeed worthwhile through with the help of other intern and staffs I worked with.

5.2 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE TRAINING

The success of my training is undisputed, but it was not devoid of rough edges. Some of the challenges include:

1. Ifelodun Local Council Development Area is government owned media comes with its own strict rules. Interns are not also allowed to go on air which is a major disadvantage on our part. In news department which I am the intern students are only allow following the presenter to the live studio and are not allowed casting news

2. Some of my colleagues there in the establishment are not ready to learn and so whenever the supervisor senses an atmosphere of unseriousness the entire students under his supervision will be dealt with and this was a great burden upon me.

3. The issue of expensive transportation, due high cost of transportation, much money was spent.

5.3 SUGGESTION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME

1. Interns should be allowed to go on air after they have been trained and properly tested

2. Regular maintenance of equipment should be carried out to avoid machine breakdown and failure

3. Students undertaking internship should understand the importance of the training and not joke about it. They should use this opportunity to be hardworking and enterprising.

4. Stipends should be added to help interns on daily expenses.