

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

UNDERTAKEN AT
RADIO NIGERIA OGO ILU 89.3 FM
OKO, OYO STATE

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SUBMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION, KWARA STATE
POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN.

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
NATIONA DIPLOMA (ND) IN MASS COMMUNICATION

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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this report on Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme carried out by **AFOLAYAN BLESSING VICTORIA** with matric **ND/23/MAC/PT/1239** from MASS COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT based on her work experience at RADIO NIGERIA OGO-ILU 89.3FM, OKO OGBOMOSO, OYO STATE and is approved for meeting the primary objectives of SIWES under my supervisor.

SUPERVISOR NAME

SIGNATURE & DATE

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

SIGNATURE & DATE

DEDICATION

I dedicated this report to the Almighty God who has been my guidance, give good health and stability for the grace given for the prosperous completion of my SIWES program. Also i can't forget those that stood by me financially during my SIWES program, my beloved parents **Mr. and Mrs. AFOLAYAN** and my siblings for their love and support in my life, thank you all.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost, my deepest gratitude goes to Almighty God for his consistence love upon my life throughout the scheme. He widens my knowledge, strengthen me not to retire. Without His utmost protection and support, I would have become the thing of past, let alone have a successful SIWES experience.

I indebted my beloved parent who took my placement over personal and constant financial support even when I could not give a reasonable report of expenditure.

Profoundly, I want to thank the member of staff of *Radio Nigeria Ogo-Ilu 89.3 Fm, Oko, Ogbomoso, Oyo state* for making my industrial training interesting and educative and worthwhile.

I am indeed grateful to my lecturers of the **MASS COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT** for their commitment and infinite time they have invested in me.

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ABSTRACT

This report gives good account of training and experience which I was exposed to during the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) at Radio Nigeria Ogo-ilu 89.3 Oko, Ogbomoso Oyo State. This report comprises of five chapters. Chapter one is about student industrial work scheme (SIWES) and about place of attachment. The chapter two is about the radio station, departments in the station.

Chapter three is about activities done during student industrial work scheme (SIWES). Chapter four is about challenges faced during student industrial work scheme (SIWES). Chapter five is all about recommendation and conclusion.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Student's Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was established to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills and also to bridge the gap between theory and practice.

1.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SIWES

The Student's Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was established under Military Government by Decree No.47 of 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate p

practical skills preparatory for employment in industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institutions. It commenced in 1974, then, only about eleven (11) institutions started it with a total of seven hundred and forty-eight (748) students. By 1978, the number of institutions was thirty-two (32) with about five thousand (5,000) student from course in Engineering and Technology. By 1979, the Federal Ministry of Education made SIWES compulsory for all Polytechnic and colleges of education discipline which brought about the one year Industrial Training (IT), it became a condition for admission into Higher National Diploma (HND) programs. Due to financial constraint, ITF withdrew support for SIWES in Polytechnic and colleges of Education. By January 1980, it withdrew totally, leaving it to Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC) for Universities and National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) for Polytechnic. About fifty (50) non-technical disciplines were included.

The federal government, through Decree No.16 of 1985 enforced that all students for specialized courses in Engineering, Technology, Business, Applied Science and Applied Arts must undergo SIWES. It also restored the responsibility of SIWES back to ITF. The Industrial Attachment Grant and Reinforcement (IAGR), a department under ITF became responsible for SIWES. Between 1985 and 1995, the number of students grew to fifty-seven thousand, four hundred and thirty three (57,433) students and one hundred and forty-one (141) institutions. The colleges of education had been included. Between 1995 and 2003, one hundred And seventy-six (176) institutions were involved and by 2008, two hundred and four (204) institutions with two

hundred and ten thousand, three hundred and ninety (390) students were involved.

The scheme exposes students to industry based skills necessary for a smooth transition from the world of classrooms to the world of work. It affords student of tertiary institutions the opportunity of being familiarized and exposed to the needed experience in handling machinery and equipments which are usually not available in educational institutions. Participations in the SIWES has become a necessary pre-condition for the award of Diploma and Degree certificates in specific disciplines in most institutions of higher learning i

n the country, in accordance with the education policy of government.

1.2 THE OBJECTIVES OF SIWES INCLUDE

1. To provide an avenue for students in institutions of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their courses of studies of study. E.g. Engineering and Allied fields.
2. To prepare students for the working situation they are to meet after graduation.
3. To expose students to work method and technique in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in educational institutions.
4. To make the transition from school to the world of work easier and to enhance students contact for later job placement.
5. To provide the student with the opportunity to apply his knowledge in real situation thereby bringing the gap between school work and practical work.
6. To enlist and strengthen employer's involvements in the entire educational process of preparing students for employment in industry.
7. To satisfy accreditation requirements set by NBTE.
8. To provide students an opportunity to see the real word of their discipline and consequently bridge the gap between the class room and real work situation.
9. To provide access to equipment and other facilities that would not normally be available in the polytechnic laboratory.

1.3 THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FUND (ITF)

The industrial Training Fund established S.I.W.E.S carrying out a study that revealed disparity between theory and practice of Engineering Technology and Applied Disciplines in the country.

1.4 THE FUNCTION OF ITF

1. Formulate policies and guideline on SIWES for distribution to all the SIWES participating bodies institution and companies involved in the scheme.
2. Regularly organize orientation programmed for students prior their attachments.
3. Receive and process master and placement lists from the institution and supervising agencies tie (NUC,BNTE, NCCE)
4. Supervise student in Industrial Attachment
5. Disburse supervisory and students allowances.
6. Organize Biennial SIWES National Conference and SIWES Revenue Meeting
7. Provide insurance cover for student in Attachment
8. Provide logistics and materials necessary for effective administration of the scheme.
9. Ensure the visitation (tour) of ITF officers to the supervising Agencies Institutions Employers and Students in Attachment.
10. Provide information in companies and assist in the Industrial placement of Students.
11. Continuously review and carryout research into the operation of Scheme
12. Vet and process student logbooks and ITF form 8
13. Prepare and reconcile payment records for annual accountability to Federal ministries

1.5 THE IMPORTANCE OF SIWES

The scheme covers all science and technological based students in monotechnics, polytechnics and universities in Nigeria, resulting in a high population of students which is easily managed because of the public and private industries that partake in the scheme. SIWES enables students acquire industrial know-how in their field of study particularly in technological based courses. It also enables students experience the application of theoretical knowledge in solving real life problems.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0: HISTORY OF RADIO NIGERIA OGO ILU 89.3 FM

Radio Nigeria Ogo-ilu 89.3 was established on 5th December 2020 to bring a core grassroots radio broadcasting to the ordinary means of the southwest geo-political zone of the federal of Nigeria.

It was described as a constituency project of Mr Odebumi Olusegun representing the ogo-oluwa surulere federal constituency at the House of Representatives which is of its kind in the country. Radio House Headquarters of the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria quickly rallied support and a transmitter was procured for the new station.

The station is made up of five departments namely Programmes, News Administration, Engineering, Information Communication Technology, Marketing departments is headed

by a controller. However, all the departments come under the supervision of the general manager

2.1: ORGANISATION CHART



2.2: THE DEPARTMENT

PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

This department handles the entire programs that are not part of the news selection details. There are experts that anchor the programs for the organization. This department is responsible for the initiation of the program and this idea must serve the purpose of informing, educating, persuading, and entertaining.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT

This is the department where the financial aspect of the organization is discussed and settled, not only that this is the department that deals with any jingle or advert to go on air when the program is going on.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

This department is indebted with the task of supervising the equipment procurement, installation, and maintenance of such equipment. He must be conversant with broadcasting and technology state.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Information Communication technology department is indebted with the task of maintenance of computers, analyzing computer problems and networking of online news.

NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

News and current affairs mean that they produce news programs as well as news updates. This can be things like documentaries, talk shows, and programs where the news is analyzed. Producers have to book guests for interviews who could be politicians and other newsmakers, experts, witnesses, et

CHAPTER THREE

ACTIVITIES DURING SIWES

I was assigned to the News Room. I was briefed by the Managing News. He mandated me to join in the activities of the News Room and learn as far as the member of the staff allows me. He also said I could check out offices like the studio and the control room to see what I could learn from them. He also said that I could follow reporters out on assignment as far as am not on production.

NEWSROOM

This is where most of the post-production activities take place from the writing of the script to editing etc. Also, the newsroom is where the production (desk production) takes place. This involves gathering histories and arranging scripts. In all these, I was involved

- **Writing of scroll messages:** we were to check the internet pages of local foreign media like punch, scripts and, BBC, CNN, where we can find local and African news stories. When we are done writing we submit it to the producer on duty to vet and send to the control room.
- **Going on Assignment:** I accompanied reporter on assignments to cover stories. When we come from the assignment we write our own script and submit to producer to vet. Then you proceed to voice the report and edit.
- **PRODUCTION:** I was expected to join in the production process (pre-post). We are expected to help arrange the scripts for the caster and do whatever the producers needed us to do to aid the production process.

- **EDITING:** I was expected to help reporters edit their stories when they come back from assignment. It was anticipated to me to learn more.

CONTROL ROOM

- **Scrolls:** it was our duty to type scrolls into the system, calls for senior officer to read before it goes on air. Then when we are done reading I was to send it on air or keep it standby
- **Directing:** I was mandated to direct news bulletins and programs

STUDIO

This where the main activities take place. The executions of the script proper, in order word this where the news is cast from.

ACHIVEMENT AND KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED

Speaking of the knowledge I acquired. I made sure that for everywhere I entered either my office or others officer it consciously or unconsciously I learnt something. Coming to work every day was an experience to learn from everyday opening me to one opportunity or the other

NEWS ROOM

- I learnt that scripting most especially the scripting. The first thing I had to learn about scripting was house style and formats of writing a script having learnt that I now begin to go on assignment and when I comes back I wrote my script on my own. After which the reporter I went out with will assess it and after that pass it to the producer for formal screening. The producer usually tutors me

to correct the mistakes made. After having learnt how to do this I wrote some scripts that were approved.

- I learnt how to produce news and programs, this came by continuous work with the production Editor, the person that works with the producer directly know what it entails and to this effect. I had the opportunity to work as the production editor in different occasions, where I manage the script and did whatever the producer for the production to be successful and this earned me a lot of credits at the end of the news. Also I aided the production of frontiers.

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- I learnt how to get visual for the foreign news and stories.
- I was introduced to news and current affairs department
- I was taught about elements of news such as: proximity, conflict, dateline
- I went out to different kind of interview
- I was taught how to translate English bulletin to Yoruba language
- I learnt about the uses and how to operate each equipment in production studio

CONTROL ROOM

- I learnt how to direct news and programs.

2.3 Equipment of various sizes and function are also known which are:

- **MICROPHONE ARM**

Studio microphones are often mounted on a special arm that keeps the microphone at the correct height. These arms often extend over the audio console, computer monitors, and other.

• MICROPHONE

A microphone captures sounds from the studio and turns it into electrical impulses. Broadcast microphones are designed a little differently to PA microphones, as issues such as feedback (the squealing sound that can come through speakers) isn't an issue in a studio.

Experienced audio announcers will often have a favorite microphone. Common microphones include ElectroVoie RE20, Sennheiser MD 421, and Rode Broadcaster.



STUDIO MONITOR SPEAKER

Studio Monitor speakers provide a 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.

AUDIO CONSOLE

At the heart of any studio is the audio console (sometimes called a radio panel, sound panel or sound desk) this is the interface the radio announcer (or panel operator) uses to control what's heard on air. Every channel represents one "input". The fader (slider) attenuates or amplifies the incoming signal. Radio Audio Consoles are very different from a regular PA or Live Sound audio console, and are often more expensive than PA audio consoles

as they are purpose-built for on-air talent ease of use. When you turn a microphone on or off, a radio console will mute any speakers and illuminate an "on air" light. When you turn a CD player

CHAPTER FOUR

THE PROBLEMS FACED DURING SIWES PERIOD

The difficulty of finding a place for industrial training is a big problem for students in the SIWES program. There are situations whereby you will write a company's aptitude test, but because you do not know anybody within the company or that no one can speak on y

our behalf then you lose the placement.

The Nigerian government in collaboration with SIWES should help students when it comes to securing a place for the training or provide a policy that gives a Nigerian student right to be taken in any company he/she applied for the training. By so doing, the time wasted at home while searching for a place by the student will be minimized.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

3.0 CONCLUSION

All that is included in this report are my practical experiences during my three months

internship and has lived up to its expectation by giving me the opportunities to put in practice the different theoretical knowledge gathered in the classroom. Scheme Industrial Work Experience Scheme has highly exposed me to the basic requirement that will enable me to thrive in the highly competitive world of labor experience as well as introduced me to the electronic media, its respective functions and services, its contribution to the national and societal development.

My training had been embedded with memorable and beneficial experiences and I have the belief that, continually it will evident points in Mass Communication as a noble discipline throughout my stay.

My working experience with Radio Nigeria has brushed me up and unveiled the inner me turning me into a breaded reporter. I want to thank the management FRCN for the opportunity to serve diligently. This has placed relevance on which I am.

Too few interns that worked hand in hand with me, I want to appreciate your humility. Then to member of staffs that contributed immensely to my training I salute you all.

3.1 RECOMMENDATION

For the improvement of the SIWES programmed, the following recommendations are put forward.

1. There is a need to make available the ITF fund before the end of the scheme as many interns have to resort to borrowing from friends, relatives because they find it difficult to afford the cost of transportation and other daily expenses
2. Trainees should be well-monitored as some do not report to their attached industries.
3. The industries should be encouraged to put in place motivational package for the trainees and also appreciate them who perform outstanding feats during internship.

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