

UNIVERSITE DE YAOUNDE II SOA



THE UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE II
SOA

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ET DE LA COMMUNICATION
(ESSTIC)



ADVANCED SCHOOL OF MASS
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(ASMAC)

INTERNSHIP REPORT

INTERNSHIP CARRIED OUT AT CRTV NATIONAL STATION

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AC: Alternating Current.

ABD: African Development Bank.

ASMAC: Advanced School of Mass Communication.

AV: Antivirus.

APP: Application.

BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation.

CAF: Confederation of African Football.

CEMAC: The Central African Economic and Monetary Community.

CHAN: African Nations Championship.

CMCA: CRTV Marketing and Communication Agency.

CNU: Cameroon National Union.

CPDM: Cameroon People's Democratic Movement.

CTV: Cameroon Television.

DAR: Department of Radio Programming\ Director of Radio Programming.

DCR: Central Director for Radio.

DRR: Director of the Radio Newsroom.

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States.

EIC: Editor-in-Chief.

FM: Frequency Modulation.

FECAFOOT: Cameroon Football Federation.

FIFA: International Football Federation.

IFCPA: Institute for training and conservation of Audio visual Heritage.

LD: Luncheon Date.

MINREX: Ministry of External Relations.

OCORA : Office de Cooperation Radiophonique.

REC : Redacteur en Chef.

SORAFOM : Societe de Radio Diffusion de la France d'outre Mer.

UEFA: The Union of European Football Association.

UNC: Universal Naming Convention.

WIFI: Wireless Fidelity.

DEDICATION

To

My Parents

TATAH RELINDIS and TATAH AUGUSTIN

INTRODUCTION

An internship marks the perfect opportunity for learners to mould professional skills and work experiences. During this period, every participative intern is able to put into practice and understand the different realities of the profession they have chosen.

It is often said that ‘Practice makes perfect’ and it is a tradition at the Advanced School of Mass Communication that for the professional training of a student to be complete, he or she must carry out an academic internship. This internship is put in place in order to help the students put into practice what they were able to learn during their training in school. This means that as final year student of journalism, we are obliged to carry out an academic internship for a period of three months in an official and well recognised media organ of our choice.

The main objective is to help students undergo professional learning experience that offers meaningful practical work, related to the field of study. The internship period on the field permits the students to gain work experience or satisfy requirements for a qualification. It also gives students the opportunity for career exploitation and develop new skills.

The rules provided in the ASMAC Charter clearly states, that students are supposed to carry out this internship after the second semester examinations. Internship provides the students an opportunity to master the working environment and create a chance for them to put into practice what they have been learning in the classroom.

We thought that carrying out an internship at the CRTV National Station would be more beneficial because of the rigour and professionalism which the organ is reputed for. Being the first and oldest media in the country, CRTV is reputed for being one of the best in the country. It is usually assumed that, at the CRTV National Station certain exigencies are taken into keen account such as good language, respect of time, they make sure the presenter, script girl and producer read over the papers to ensure that no mistake is being made during broadcast.

CRTV National Station is highly solicited for the media coverage of various events thus giving the learners opportunities to make contacts with the reality of the profession.

INTERNSHIP CARRIED OUT AT THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION

Together with our supervisors, we had the opportunity to learn in a friendly and calm environment. We also had the privilege to accompany the journalists to the field to cover events for other rubrics though I was assigned into the sports desk. Also, we were sometimes asked to collect sound in order to write the lead-in of a paper that could go on air during the news. This helped us to better appreciate the exigencies of other rubrics.

Thus, from July 12 to October 12, 2022, we effected an academic internship at the CRTV National Station which we shall describe in this report.

PART ONE: PROGRESSION OF INTERNSHIP.

This part is made up of two chapters. The first chapter explains how the CTV became the CRTV National Station, where it is located and how it managed to become one of the most reputed radio station in the country today. Chapter two explains the functioning of the CRTV National Station and how the radio is portioned.

CHAPTER ONE: PRESENTATION OF THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION.

In this chapter we have full illustrations on its origins, where it's found, its mission and evolution of the National Station.

I. ORIGIN

The Cameroon Radio Television commonly known by the abbreviation CRTV, is a media enterprise controlled by the Government and specially supervised by the Ministry of Communication (MINCOM), in Cameroon. It was first known as the CTV meaning Cameroon Television. It later became known as the CRTV when it joined with the Radio as of its one media outlets.

II. CREATION

Radio Broadcasting began in Cameroon in 1940, after the French government opened the first radio station in Douala, called Radio Douala, also known as "l'enfant de la Guerre". This was said to be means of propaganda for Free France. Six years later, this station came under the control of the "Societe de Radiodiffusion de la France d'Outre-mer (SORAFOM), created to promote the production of programs by local population. In 1955, Radio Cameroon was officially born. In April 14, 1962. SORAFOM became the Office of Radiophonic Corporation. OCORA was the structure that managed Radio Cameroon until 1963, when the Cameroonian government took over broadcasting, with its headquarters in Yaounde.

III. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION ([Linked-In Rostant MAGHEN NEGOU](#))

Cameroon Radio Television (CRTV) is a public institution of an industrial and commercial nature created on the 17th of December 1987, by law No.087/020. Its organisation and operation was fixed by decree No 88/126 of 25th of January 1988. With legal personality and financial autonomy, the CRTV provides the public service of Cameroonian audio visual content broadcast which is

transported to the depths of some hinterlands by a network of 36 broadcasting centres. On April 26, 1986 by ordinance number 86/001, the National television Office CTV was created. Decree No; 86/005 of April 26, 1987 sets the rules for the organisation and operation of National Television.

CRTV is a government-controlled radio and television service in Cameroon. It started as Cameroon Television (CTV) and later merged with the radio service to become known as CRTV. On April 14, 1962 SORAFOM became the office of Radiophonic Cooperation (OCORA). when the Cameroon government took over broadcasting, with its headquarters in Yaounde. In addition, to the three stations (Radio Douala 1940, Radio Yaounde, 1955 and Radio Garoua, 1958) that existed at the time of independence, others that were created later included: radio Buea, 1961; Radio Bertoua, 1978, Radio Bafoussam 1980, Radio Bamenda, 1981, Radio Ngoundere alongside Radio Ebolowa and Radio Maroua that were all created in 1986. The first visit of Pope John Paul II to Cameroon in 1984 also witnessed the experimental phase of broadcast of CRTV. The national radio also made people aware of agriculture which was the Cameroon's main economic activity.

Television was initiated in 1974 with the signing between the Ministry of Planning and Industry and EUROPACE of a contract to study the establishment of a mass education system through audio visuals.

The CRTV also has 10 regional stations covering all 10 regions of the Country. In addition to many local FM radio channels, it has also had an internet portal. CRTV also has an advertising agency, the CRTV Marketing and Communication Agency (CMCA) and an Institute for training and Conservation of Audio Visual Heritage (IFCPA) that has equipment and human resources to meet the training needs of Central African Radio and Television.

Since its creation, CRTV has known four Directors General; **Florent Etoga Eily**, from January 29th, 1988 to October 26th 1988. **Gervais Mendo Ze** from October 26th 1988 to January 26th, 2005. **Amadou Vamouké** from January 26th 2005 to June 29th 2016 followed by **Charles Ndongu**, Director General since June 29th 2016 to present.

CRTV is made up of a National Radio Channel and ten regional stations:

- i. CRTV Adamaoua; FM 102.5
- ii. CRTV Center: 101.9 FM
- iii. CRTV East:
- iv. CRTV Extreme-North: 94.8 FM
- v. CRTV Littoral: 105.0 FM
- vi. CRTV North: 102.3 FM
- vii. CRTV North West: 89.40 FM
- viii. CRTV West: 93.5 FM
- ix. CRTV South: 97.6 FM
- x. CRTV South West: 98.60 FM

Cameroon has seven local stations which includes:

- i. CRTV Wave FM:
- ii. CRTV Kousseri FM:
- iii. CRTV Yagoua FM:
- iv. CRTV Yaounde: FM94
- v. CRTV Mount Cameroon FM: 107.20 FM
- vi. CRTV Suelaba FM:
- vii. CRTV Paola FM: 104.7

IV. LOCALISATION

CRTV National Station which can also be referred to as CRTV Broadcasting House or CRTV Radio, is located in the Nlongkak neighbourhood in Yaounde, beside the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX). Directly opposite the building is the Yaounde Tennis club and the Yaounde City Hall, popularly known as the Hotel De Ville. The head office of the Corporation is lodged at the television production centre in Mballa II- Yaounde.

V. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF CRTV NATIONAL STATION

There is only one entrance into the National Station. Through the main road from the City council. CRTV National Station is made up of three buildings. One of the buildings harbours the FM 94, the other harbours the CRTV Centre while the other building of five floors harbours offices that makes up the CRTV National Station. We also have the department of the advertising body known as the CMCA. The basement of the National Station itself harbours all the studios and editing booths. CRTV National Station has a parking with some parking spaces reserved for the different Directors and EIC found in the building. The following paragraphs will be a vivid description of the rooms that were often used by the interns.

1. The Newsroom

It is a hall in which all news conferences and other important meetings like the Editorial conference and newsroom conferences are held. We also used the conference room meant for the ANIMATORS mostly on Mondays because all Editorial conferences were held on that day linked to the WIFI connection that was given to us by the DRR. Near the newsroom there was a door that led to the stock room. The newsroom has a rectangular table.

2. The Broadcasting Studio

This studio is meant for the news or program presenter, animator and invitees. The studio is linked to the console, which is found in a cabinet where all the technical operations are carried out. There are fix phones present in and out of the console which are standby and are meant for answering calls. The broadcasting studio has five microphones. For the comfort and maintenance of equipment, the studio and the carbine both have an AC.

3. The Audio Recording and Editing Booth

There are many audio recording and editing booth at the CRTV National Station. The audio recording rooms are rectangular rooms which contains a desktop computer, a microphone, a console and a chair for the journalist on seat, while the editing booths are square rooms used by the journalist to edit their work after recording. The door or the recording booth is sound proof. The microphone is connected directly to the computer and this makes the editing process easier,

because once the computer registers the sound, it saves it for editing which is sometimes done on the same spot.

VI. GOAL, VISION AND MISSIONS (Linked-In Rostant MAGHEN NEGOU)

Created by Law No. 087/020 of December 1987 and organised by Decree No. 88/126 of 25th January 1988, the then Office de Radio diffusion Television Camerounaise now called Cameroon Radio Television, abbreviated CRTV, is a public institution of an industrial and commercial nature, with legal personality and financial autonomy.

A) Goal

Its goal is to put the audio visual sector at the service of national service.

B) Vision

The vision of the CRTV elucidated during the 28th board of directors meeting of the CRTV by former Director General CRTV, Mr. Ahmadou VALMOUKÉ. This vision is disseminated by the different stakeholders.

The vision of the CRTV National Station is based on some fundamental principles;

- Public radio and television is an instrument of national development and integration.
- The important role of public radio and television is the construction of the law and the consolidation of a true pluralist democracy.
- The legitimate, ever-increasing demand of population for a public audio visual service that really reflects their major values and concerns, particularly in terms of information education and entertainment.
- The promotion and development of public service for an increase in citizens' awareness.
- A quality public service with its viewers at the heart of its approach.

C) Missions

The CRTV is also responsible for many missions, the main ones being;

- To design, carryout alone or as part of co-productions and disseminate information, audio visual products or programs carried out in a didactic, cultural or recreational nature.
- Acquire through purchases, exchanges, donations and legacies, audio visual products or programs in accordance with its program policy.
- To ensure the conservation of the national audio visual heritage.
- To conduct audio visual creative research and provide professional training in the audio visual professions.
- Operate and maintain networks and facilities for the distribution of audio visual programs.
- Ensure the protection of the broadcast and reception of television signals by the public.
- To rent antenna slices for trademark advertising.
- To ensure the emergence of new dynamic means of communication in order to educate, inform, reconcile and entertain. Also to direct its programs towards education, identity and national cohesion.
- To ensure remuneration for its services, special agreements with public administrations, associations and natural or legal persons under public or private law.

CHAPTER TWO: ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONING OF CRTV

In this chapter, we see how the radio is divided, how the news conferences are being presided and who presides them. Also, we shall discover the various services found in the National Station.

In order to meet up with the different tasks put in place, CRTV National Station has been partitioned into three main departments; Department of Radio Programming (DAR), the Department of Radio News (DRR) and the Department of Audio Technologies and Solutions.

1) Department of Radio Programming

Placed under the authority of a Director Prof Francois Marc MODZOM, this Department is in charge of implementing the editorial policy content of the radio in the selection, organisation, broadcast and conservation of programmes in accordance with the laws, identity and cultural values of the government. This department, currently headed by a director is made up of three departments;

- a- The Sub- Department of Radio Programmes and Programming.
- b- The Sub-Department of Specialised Shifts.
- c- The Sub-Department of Archives and Audio Libraries.

Each of these sub-departments is under the control of a Head of Department. In addition, each sub-department has defined objectives and missions.

2) Department of the Radio Newsroom

This department is placed under the authority of a Director Valerie DIKOS OUMAROU who is assisted by a Deputy Director in charge of magazines WINYA WOKO MOTALE. This department is concerned with the implementation of editorial policy in the processing of current events nationwide and internationally. It coordinates activities of various Radio Pole news desks

in order to guarantee complementary and optimise their effectiveness in relation to the regional network and thematic channels.

The Department of Radio Newsroom is divided into the following sub- departments;

A) Day News Editor- in- Chief

This unit is placed under the supervision of Florence MEKE. She carries out his responsibility during the morning newsroom conference. This conference starts at exactly 9:00 am from Tuesday to Friday and he is in charge of the following;

- He ensures that the angles given to a story during the news conference is respected. He chooses which journalist to cover which news story. In case he is absent and cannot preside over the news conference, a designed service head takes his place for the moment. Those who assist the EIC in the information department are the different heads of the different services.
- He identifies the radiophonic contents that correspond to the Editorial Charter of the radio house not forgetting to criticise the previous day news edition and the morning news edition [critics can either be positive or negative]
- He reads the program for the news of the day. This helps reporters know what task they are to carry out, how it will be done, know where the events are going to take place.
- He ensures the dynamism and attractiveness of the segments.
- He identifies the radionics contents that correspond to the Editorial Chart of THE CRTV's afternoon edition with French news at 1pm and the English news at 3pm.

This unit is controlled by the Editor- in- Chief Madame Florence MEKE during weekdays.

B) Evening News Editor- in- Chief

This unit is placed under the supervision of Georges KELONG. The evening newscast puts together all the necessary information and puts it at the disposal of the public through a News magazine and bulletin which is broadcasted both in English and French from 5pm to 6pm. He is responsible for the coordination of the following activities;

- He coordinates daily Newsroom conferences and comes up with a menu approved by the

Director of Radio Programs.

- He collects and put in order, National and International information of all forms and broadcast it on the National Station during the evening newscast.
- He supervises the production of news content and the covering of all events in the evening session and coordinates the production of the evening newscast.

C) Weekend and Public Holidays Editor- in- Chief

This unit is placed under the supervision of the EIC of the weekend and public holidays, Blaise Testelin NANA. This unit puts together all the necessary information and makes sure it is put at the disposal of the public through a news magazine and bulletin in both English and French.

The EIC of this session is responsible for the coordination of the following activities;

- He coordinates the weekend and public holiday newsroom conferences and comes up with a menu making sure he has the approval of the Director of Radio Programs.
- He collects and puts in other National and International information of all forms and broadcast it on the National Station during the News and coordinates the production of the newscast for the day.

At the National Station, there is the morning English sports news from 7.30am to 7.40am, from Monday to Thursday and on Friday it is only for 5minutes from 7.30 to 7.35 in English only. The French sports news is from 8am to 8.10am from Mondays to Thursday and on Fridays it is broadcasted for 5minutes from 8.00 to 8.05 in French only.

There is also weekend sports news which is broadcasted for 30 minutes every Saturdays from 6.00pm to 6.30pm in English only.

D) Political Service

This service is headed by Albert Njie Mbonde. He takes charge of all political events whether National or International. Supervises the daily treatment of all international political topics for broadcast, presents and animates political programs at the radio. Together with the EIC, he decides on the reporters to send out on a particular report based on the professional capacity and

experience. I noticed that during political events the trainees hardly accompanied the reporters to the field because these events were considered very sacred and delicate. This desk was also in charge of animating all information programs on the radio which are related to the political desk.

E) The Information Service

The EIC ensures the research, collection, treatment and broadcast of information according to the editorial line of CRTV. It is one of the main departments at the station and as such everyone can bring in its contributions, that is, not only members of this desk give news reports.

On a daily basis, journalists are assigned to do reports, documentaries and magazines that would help animate the radio. The news conference is chaired every morning at 9.00am by the Editor-in-Chief. He or she always begins the conference by welcoming everyone present.

F) Economic Service

This service has as chief of service Rachel MALONGO who coordinates all other journalists working under this service. This department is responsible for the gathering and treating of economic related topics to be broadcasted in the National Station. It covers all economic events whether National or International. Some of the journalist placed under this were MOKI Neville, MUAM George, MANKA'A AMBE.

They often take part in the production of an economic program in both English and French titled "Economic Outlook", where they broadcast economic related stories. The chief of desk here gathers proposals on economic events and occurrences from journalists both in and out of this desk and proposes them for the news menu along side two journalist assigned to cover the event.

G) CEMAC Service

This service is headed by or has as chief of service Druscilla Mokosso JOKI. This service is in charge of collecting and treating information at CEMAC related topics that will be broadcasted on the National Station.

They cover big events organised by the CEMAC or its member state Countries and also cover events whether National or International concerning CEMAC member states.

H) Investigation Service

The Chief of service of this department is Luc Bienvenu ONANA. This service is responsible of producing reports relevant to investigative journalism in the National Station.

This service also ensures the treatment of non-governmental institutions, news and produce investigation reports on topics concerning economic, social and cultural activities.

The service produces report and interviews on different news worthy topics on National and International events on different domains in life.

This service help propose topics that can be used for the ‘GRAND REPORTAGE’ in the National Station.

I) Rewriting Service

This service is made up of both French and English rewriters and they are responsible for;

- They ensure that the languages used by the journalist or reporters is appropriate according to the different text programmed for news and programs in the National Station.
- Assist the presenter in preparing the different news cast especially by helping them rewrite their leads before the news begins.
- They make sure each journalist used the journalistic genre allocated to them correctly.

J) Editing Service

The person in charge of this department is Mr. TEKE Julius. This service has as responsibility;

-To prepare and produce news bulletin, magazines and the retransmission of special broadcast papers on the National Station

-To ensure that the Editorial Line is respected during the production and broadcast of news bulletin and magazines on the National Station.

To propose the timetable for the producers, reporters for the newscast of every month and verifies the technical quality of programs broadcasted.

K) Sports service

The sports department is broad, it is divided into sub sports departments so as to facilitate the work of journalists in this service. We have;

- The sports competition desk
- The feminine football desk
- The World sports desk
- The sports magazine desk.

This sports service as a whole gathers and treats all information relating to sporting events, be it football competitions both for male and female handball, basketball, volleyball, cycling and tennis. Journalist are assigned to cover these events both Internationally and Nationally.

2.1. Other Key Personnel in the Department of the Radio Newsroom.

- Central Director of Radio: **Prof. François Marc MODZOM.**
- Director of the Radio Newsroom: **Valery DIKOS Oumarou.**
- Deputy Director of the Radio Newsroom in charge of Magazines: **Ebenezer Winyawoko MOTALE.**
- Editor- in- Chief for week-days: **Florence MEKE.**
- Editor- in- Chief for Evening editions of the news: **Georges KELONG.**
- Editor- in- Chief for weekends and Public Holidays: **Blaise Testelin NANA.**

The National Station's Programs.

The CRTV National Station has so many different programs that are being broadcasted. The programs differ in reference to the various department. Some of them are; Morning News presented by the journalist scheduled on the time table. Day Break, Les Matinee de la CRTV, CRTV's Afternoon Edition and news bulletin presented by various journalists. The Evening Newscast presented by different journalist depending on the time table, Luncheon Date, Cameroon Calling presented by Albert Njie Mbonde and many others.

Other services;

- The commercial service

The service is made up of two units; the Financial and the sales cells. The financial department manages the financial affairs of the CRTV National Station, receives money and controls certain recovery. The sales cell is in charge of the sales of products for the station such as; announcements and communiques. The pay list of prices depends on the length and structure of a paper. Announcements meant for the radio, signed by the chief of cell and those of the Television are signed by the CRTV Marketing and Communication Agency (CMCA).

- **The technical service**

In this service we find technicians who work in the broadcast studio as well as audio editing booths. Some technicians assist journalist to quickly edit their reports for broadcast in order to ensure good sound quality. This is to make us understand that it doesn't entail a journalist to write a good script but equally make sure it is well edited to produce good results.

Technicians equally help journalist or individuals or organisations to record their micro programs for broadcast.

II. FUNCTIONING OF THE CRTV NATIONAL STATION.

The functioning of CRTV National Station, as presented herein summarily outlines the news production process.

1. The News Conference

At 9.00am every Tuesday to Friday, the news conference holds in the newsroom, which is found at the first floor of the Radio Broadcasting House. On every Mondays, there is the Editorial Conference which is chaired by the Central Director and interns are not allowed to attend. From Tuesday to Thursday the news conference is chaired by Florence MEKE who is the Editor- in- Chief of daytime newscasts, while on Fridays, the Editor- in- Chief for weekend newscasts, Blaise Testelin NANA takes over.

The day's business begins with an evaluation of the 1pm and 3pm newscast of the previous day and the 5pm to 6pm editions. The different production assistants take turns to present how the newscasts unfolded, including the different reports presented and the difficulties encountered. The floor is then opened for the different reporters to make their observations on the newscast. From there, we move to the most important aspect of the news conference which is the presentation of the news menu of the day and the precision on how each story should be treated.

At the end of the presentation, the REC will enquire from those present if there is any event that has not been programmed, which gives room for others to make their contributions. Two reporters that is one English and one French are assigned to cover each event.

2. News Gathering

After the news conference is over, the different reporters are set depending on the time of the event

each team has been assigned to cover and sometimes we were privileged to follow reporters to various events they were assigned to cover.

There are three service cars at the disposal of the newsroom and they are filled to maximum capacity, the other reporters struggle on their own to get to the field or sometimes those who organised a particular event can come and transport them to the event.

After gathering the information, the reporters return to the radio house and head first to the ‘**Injest**’ a cabin where all sound elements are introduced into the computer system before settling down to write their stories.

3. News Processing and Broadcast

At this stage of the production process, the reporters develop their stories based on the genre that was prescribed during the news conference. When the reporter is done with writing, the paper is submitted to a proof reader to validate the language and sometimes the content, before he or she proceeds to the recording phase. Then the reporter in question has to edit the story in one of the editing booths or he may solicit the help of a technician and if necessary, introduce excerpts of the sound elements collected from the field. When this phase is completed, the reporter has to save the item, indicating his name, the title of the element and the time of broadcast for easy identification. From here, the production assistant picks up the elements and lines it up on the **cardstack**, a disposition which was put in place or used for the news run down and to be sent to the technician for its broadcast. Respect of the angle of treatment and duration of each item is exigent and the production assistant has the prerogative to cut the report if it is too long and likely to interfere with the duration of the newscast. Each report could be retaken in subsequent newscasts depending on its importance.

a) *Pre-Production*

It entails spotting a site for coverage, be it a school, an event somewhere, an office and the journalistic genre to be used [interview, portrait, report] in order to carry out an interview as well as the selection of information to be used.

b) *Production*

This is the coverage proper of a particular event. Here, one begins to collect information by

recording sounds or taking images at a chosen site. One generally takes more than the required amount of images and recordings so as to have elements for his or her story.

c) Post-Production

This has to do with editing. After being on coverage, all the raw materials are brought to the editing booth for selection and usage. Here one has to go through all the elements gotten from the field so as to pick out the one that is appropriate for his or her story and then get it treated. The excerpts will then be ready for broadcast.

IDENTIFICATION PROFILE OF CRTV NATIONAL STATION.

Name: CRTV National Station.

Date of creation: December 17, 1987.

Frequency: FM 88.8.

Format: General information.

Owner: State of Cameroon.

Language of Broadcast: English and French.

Time of Broadcast: 24/7.

Target: Cameroonian population and beyond.

Editorial Policy: Safeguard general interest. Cultural/linguistic diversity and explain government action to the population.

Location: Nlongkak, Yaounde.

Slogan: "At the heart of the Nation".

Logo:



Scope: CRTV has ten regional stations, plus other broadcasting units and commercial stations.

Website: www.crtv.cm.

Status: 3rd category Parastatal.

Director General: Charles NDONGO.

PART TWO: ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT DURING THE INTERNSHIP.

This part is divided into two chapters. Chapter three illustrates how the internship was carried out. While the second chapter gives illustrations on the benefits, difficulties and recommendations.

CHAPTER THREE: DOCUMENTED PRESENTATION OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN CRTV NATIONAL STATION.

I. First Day of Internship.

The internship was programmed to begin on the 4th of July, but due to some unforeseen circumstances like rounding up of the second semester exams, the internship program started a week later. As a result of these interruptions, the internship started on the 12th of July, 2022. On the first day, we arrived at the National Station at exactly 8.00am so as to meet with the EIC. It seemed earlier than expected but we deemed it necessary to show up at that time in order to avoid any controversies. We first presented our identity cards and explained our purpose in CRTV National Station. We observed that, the station was not yet active as most workers were still at home. It was with enthusiasm and excitement that we arrived the Broadcasting House and were received by the EIC.

After the Editorial Conference at 9.30am, the Editor- in- Chief Florence MEKE called for a meeting in her office which was next to the conference room. Upon entry, she asked us to present ourselves, as well as the internship letters handed by ASMAC, to prove our stand as interns of the National Station. She then welcomed us to the structure and briefed us on how it functions and at the same time cautioned us to act professionally throughout our internship so as to give a good impression of the institution. She also briefed us on the major issues making news on that day in order to find out if we bothered to follow the news before coming over. We took turns to tell her what we retained from the different newscasts we had followed that morning. We were later on asked by the secretary to bring our attestations to show that we have been accepted to carry out internship in the enterprise. After everything was sorted out, we sat in the conference room brainstorming on the reports we were going to write on, for our various supervisors to correct. We also had the right to choose any journalist that we will wish to accompany to the field.

She equally took out time to advise us on some basic moral obligations of a journalist and above all, she cautioned us on the processing of information; that we should never be in a haste to broadcast information without first of all ascertaining its authenticity for if we do, we will not only

bring down ourselves as young aspirants, but we will equally soil the credibility of the media outfit in question. She then reassured us that her doors will be open in case we have any preoccupations or ideas to share with her.

In the course of the discussions, the EIC asked us what we intended to achieve by the end of our internship. We took turns again to explain to her our different expectations, which all centred around the mastering of audio visual writing and knowing how to get specialisation in a particular field. We had a couple of objectives amongst which were; the necessity to write better stories, practice different writing genres, evaluate our vocals, test our capacity to work under pressure.

In order to be sure that we will effectively be followed up by senior colleagues, the EIC sent us to Mr TEKE Julius who is in charge of internship so that he could assign us into different services. He gave us the opportunity to choose the service that we will be comfortable working in. Due to my passion for sports, I expressed the wish to be sent to the sports service.

The EIC made us feel at home and assured us that she and the other staff doors will always be opened. This marked the first day of our internship at the National Station.

II. First- two weeks of internship.

As I arrived the sport office, I met Mr. Ben Collins, who was the presenter during that period. He assisted and guided me on what I was supposed to do in the Sports Desk. He asked me to always write foreign sports stories for the morning sports news that began at 7.30am and the Saturday sports magazine. I was also asked to train my voice because I was supposed to record the foreign stories I wrote. On my side, this was an introduction into the professional milieu. I was present every day at 6:15am, in order to record my report for the morning sports news and also bring the report that I wrote so that the presenter could take time to read over and correct it before I could take time to record before being broadcasted on air. I had a series of practice to make sure that all reports were well written. This was solely sports and it could be of any sporting fields but it had to be out of the Country, that is both Africa and Worldwide. This was a special news program put in place to address the general interest of the Cameroonians for sports. The interns were in charge of the observation, copying out of leads, assisting in the **Card-stack** of the news for the day and also assisted in the production. The news part of the sports information ran from Monday to Friday

and on Saturdays, it was the sports magazine which was broadcasted in the evening at 6pm. After the first week at the CRTV National Station, I was assigned to continue working with Harrison ASHU who drilled me from that period to the end of the internship.

Discussions in the conference room were friendly and full of humour regardless of the fact that we were from different institutions. The atmosphere was relaxed and professional.

1. Participation in programs.

As journalism students in the Advanced School of Mass Communication, we were told we should not only be limited in writing reports and practicing only activities which ties up to news reporting or broadcasting. We should also participate in other activities in the station that are not work related.

a) The Morning News:

This was news broadcasted every morning from Monday to Saturday at 6am on the CRTV National Station by morning news presenters put in place by the DCR, Prof Francois Marc MODZOM. Those of us, the interns who came very early were able to assist the presenters put their elements in place so as to begin the news in time. We were also in charge of the production. In a nutshell, some interns fully and actively participated in this program for more than three months irrespective of the different presenters put in place.

b) The Morning Sports News:

This was solely put in place for the broadcast of news concerning all sporting domains in Cameroon, Africa and the World at large. It was broadcasted every morning from Monday to Friday at exactly 7.30am. It was presented by Irene MANTI who was mostly working under the sports desk. In this service, I had the opportunity to record papers that went on air. I was also given the opportunity to accompany senior sports reporter, MATUTE MENYOLI to FECAFOOT to cover the press conference that was held by the Cameroonian Head Coach Rigobert SONG to publish the list of players put in place to play friendlies against South Korea and Uzbekistan in preparation of the WORLD CUP QATAR 2022.

c) The 3pm News cast:

This news cast was broadcasted every day from Monday to Sunday at 3pm. From Monday to Friday it was known as the 3pm news cast which was presented during this period by TEKE Julius and MANKA'A AMBE. While on Saturday and Sunday, it was known as the CRTV AFTERNOON'S EDITION. We had the opportunity as assist in its production by copying leads from all the 10 regions of the country and even assisted in the editing of some papers.

The news cast was made up of a dossier where we had what we call Editorials or the "grand Reportage" which was mostly given to the Directors. We were also able to give our voices for the voice over for some reports brought from the field. We also had the opportunity to go to the field and collect sounds in order to write leads to the excerpts that will be read on the radio since interns were not allowed to record their voices for it to be broadcasted on air.

d) Luncheon Date (LD):

This is a program anchored in the National Station with reporters from the ten regions of Cameroon allowed to call live on the program bringing what is making news in the regions, alongside announcements. Luncheon Date runs from Mondays to Fridays as from 2pm to 4pm. It is divided into two parts, the first part is before the 3pm news dedicated to news stories, regional news from the 10 regions. followed by the second part which comes after the 3pm news meant for announcements of general interest such as death announcements. It should be noted that, LD stories requires one to write softly and in a human interest style. It could equally be in the form of a discussion which makes the program an interesting one. There is also what we call the regional news. broadcasted immediately after the program while animators were introduced to the general public.

It should be noted that, Luncheon Date is a program whose content is nourished by the CRTV Marketing and Communication Agency (CMCA). Most announcements or communiques go through the latter's office for effective payment and other formalities.

2. First Contact and Immersion.

With the permission of the EIC, each of us set out to meet his or her service heads. I was able to make discussions with some of the journalists and got their contact numbers.

We were asked by the presenter and producer to help or assist them in the preparation of the 3pm and sometimes of the 5pm news.

I was given leads and reports sent from the regions and diaspora to copy, especially the period when the FRENCH PRESIDENT visited Cameroon and the news about the QUEEN OF ENGLAND's death which was sent to us through the DRR WhatsApp forum, so that it can be transferred into the computer system at 'Ingest'.

3. Extra activities that were carried out aside the normal work we were assigned to do.

It can be said that our internship in the National Station was very fruitful as we were given the opportunity to write stories of all genres and even cover events of all genres too. Throughout the three months of our stay at CRTV National Station, I worked mainly in the sports desk, news department, carrying out different tasks. The extra activities carried out included:

a) Editing

The editing booths were usually saturated at 12pm and 2pm since it was during that period many reporters came back from the field. There were three recording booths that were always opened in order to promote decongestion and every reporter after recording the paper had to leave the recording room and move to the editing booth so that other reporters could have space to record their papers without any disturbances.

b) Producing Interviews

For events that where only sound was needed, interns were always sent to cover the events and bring back the sound needed for the broadcast. The interns eventually proposed questions to be included in the interview protocol.

c) Fieldwork and reporting

One of the main activities we carried out at the CRTV National Station was the writing of reports. After every editorial conference, we would go out on the field when programmed and on days we were not programmed, we accompanied our supervisors and sometimes other journalist to the field. We were only four level three interns from ASMAC. When we got back to the radio, we wrote our reports followed by proof-reading and corrections from the journalist present in the news room or by those we accompanied to the field. The EIC asked us to propose topics that we were not scared of and that if validated, we could work on them. She also advised us to always record sounds on events witnessed on the way when coming to the radio station, which could be of help when writing our reports.

We took part in the news conference every morning from 9.00am in order to receive directives of the various tasks that were given to us. Even though we carried out our internship at a time when interns were not easily given access to go on air, our zeal and determination to work encouraged our supervisors and other senior colleagues to reconsider. As a result, they started sending us frequently on the field to cover different events. For the length of time we spent in the National Station, we were able to write many reports. It was enormous experience gathered daily as well as some stakes of the profession. Interviews were not kept aside as we conducted a good number of them.

Besides these reports and interviews, we equally conducted interviews and wrote some straight stories for the news. We were sent to the field on a daily basis due to the deficit of English-speaking reporters.

d) Lessons from INGEST

We were programmed by the EIC to have editing lessons with the people working in INGEST. These lessons were put in place so as to help us learn everything concerning recording, editing and transfer of sounds into the computer.

In the radio station, all computers have internet connection which help make the transfer of sounds easy as they were all inter connected to each other. In the INGEST, we have;

- **Salle serveur (server room):** Servers are data bases that serve in receiving elements and store them. We were made to understand that, if the server had problem, it does not directly affect those using it because there are two and one immediately takes over from the other in case of any fault. Only technicians will easily understand the problem.
- Steps used by the technicians so that the audience can get radio information from the Head Quarter;
 - Acquisition and recording.
 - Treatment and editing of elements
 - Broadcasting.
 - Conservation or achieving or storage.
 - The rooms of ‘Edition’ are meant for editing. There are two rooms in the radio house for broadcasting which are rooms 104 and 106.
- In the radio’s studio, there exist studio police that controls all that goes on air and bring order in the studio during broadcast. If a journalist goes more than the time duration for his or her newscast, the studio police asks the technician to cut it or stop the broadcast. After every news cast, these studio officers make reports to the hierarchy.
 - The Browser: The browser involves all the contents in the server (elements or recordings). This is the upper part of the radio app (radio assist). Its role is to help journalist easily find their elements from the server for editing.

4. News production

This task was conferred to us on several occasions. With the official program, we were being assigned by the presenters to carry out the task of proof-reading of leads and straight stories in English.

As production assistants, we were asked to rewrite leads sent by reporters so as to determine which of them were good for presentation. We had to write briefs on foreign news stories to be read in the news. We were also in charge of transferring reports sent from the regions through WhatsApp to the computer system for editing.

Copying and rewriting leads turned out to be an opportunity for us to better understand how to write our own leads and sometimes, these leads served as a source of inspiration to us. Exercising

this task equally meant that we had to ensure all elements earmarked for a particular newscast were broadcasted and that the reporters respected the duration prescribed for the element.

In the former case, it was our duty to signal the EIC that this or that report was not available. In the latter case, it was our responsibility to cut the report so that it respects the duration initially set for it.

My experience at the CRTV national station.

During our three months' internship at the CRTV National Station, I worked both in the sports service and the news room. We were also taught to always have confidence in ourselves even in what we say and even if it's wrong, we would be corrected by the journalist present and we must speak with confidence. We were also allowed to cover events on sports, economy, society, feature stories amongst others. This was so because our supervisor said, as a journalist, we must be able to adapt in any desk and know how to write various papers perfectly. We must take note of good grammar and spelling errors while writing. This was a wonderful experience because it exposed us interns to different challenges and techniques of writing for the different desks.

CHAPTER FOUR: BENEFITS OF THE INTERNSHIP, PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED, PROPOSED SOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

During our internship period, we were able to gain experience and knowledge from covering events to writing properly using journalistic skills and collaboration amongst seniors and peers. In addition, we were able to come in with other chains of production and other professions that helps in producing information.

I. On the Professional level

Before going for internship, we had already acquired the necessary theory and some level of practical knowledge through the lessons we received in class and the different assignments our teachers gave. The internship at CRTV National Station gave us the opportunity to reinforce this knowledge and to deepen our contact with the realities of the profession.

We were able to ameliorate our journalistic-writing skills. Once on the field, we had to collect important information, as much as possible from which we would select which will go on air after we must have settled down to develop the story. Since we carried out our internship in a radio station, we were obliged to tailor our reports to respect the canons of radio. This enabled us to perfect our mastery of writing for radio and to be able to draw the line between writing for radio and writing for television and newspaper.

Writing for radio requires a lot of description. It is not literary writing as most people out of the profession are usually tempted to believe, it is nothing other than writing based on facts seen and heard in the field.

We came to understand that the journalist cannot say everything in a single report. Even though, all the facts gathered may appear important, the journalist has the constraint to give out only the most essential of these facts.

This internship equally offered us the opportunity to ameliorate the tone of our voices. Thanks to

the different remarks from senior colleagues, we were able to adjust some lapses identified in the way we articulated words. We always got remarks once in a while like you have a good voice but try to add punch in the way you deliver.

Other senior colleagues cautioned us to stay natural and unique, rather than bothering ourselves to imitate others. We were even advised to practice news presentation in the recording booths or simply try to read leads of past news casts in our free time. We were able to work on our intonation, punctuation, diction and rhythm of presentation.

Another important achievement of this internship is that it imposed self-discipline and a sense of professional responsibility. The obligation to deliver became a guiding principle as we were made to understand that a journalist does not go to the field and come back empty handed with the excuse that the informants refused to talk. As journalists, we were expected to make use of our convincing skills to tap information from the different sources, especially those reticent to make declarations to the press.

While working as a production assistant for morning sports news, we had to be up at 4:30am and to be at work before 7:30am, so as to prepare the news with the presenter. At the beginning it was difficult, but with time we soon became more conscious of our responsibilities and thus adapted to the routine.

This internship also contributed to the amelioration of our level of bilingualism. Most events we covered during this period had press kits in French only and a good number of the resource persons we had to work with always turned down our request to speak in English on the basis that their mastery of the language was not up to standard. Faced with this situation, we had to translate most of the press kits and do voice-overs in order to have inserts for our reports. Though this activity was very stressful and time-consuming, it turned out to be an opportunity for us to improve on our mastery of the French language.

With all our frequent trips to the field for news gathering, we were able to improve our mastery of the city of Yaounde and our general knowledge of Cameroon as a whole. We also learned the procedure of making birth certificates, land titles, marriage certificates and so on thanks to the interaction with Ministry of Decentralisation.

II. On the Technical level

On the technological plan, the internship turned out to be an opportunity for us to sharpen our technological skills. Due to the fact that the few sound technicians were always busy with other responsibilities, the REC took upon herself to make sure that we learnt about editing so that we could record and edit our reports by ourselves. Apart from learning how to treat sound elements on Adobe Audition, we equally learnt how to use NEITA, which is the application used at CRTV National Station for editing sounds. Thanks to our mastery of this application, we were able to assist our mates and some senior colleagues in editing their reports and interviews.

We had to size up and better appreciate the task of a production assistant, which consists in recopying and rewriting leads, transferring and editing reports sent from the regions and preparing the news run down. While working here, we were made to understand that once a report has been submitted, it becomes CRTV's property and that the production assistant had the power to cut a report that did not respect the duration previewed for it during the news conference or one which carried inaccurate information. Working as a production assistant equally helped us to learn how to work under pressure. This is because reporters sent their stories few minutes to news time. Thus, we would have to rush order to transfer the elements into the computer system and edit before aligning them on the **Card-stack** and sometimes we rounded off while the news was already being broadcast.

III. On the Ethical level

Concerning ethics and deontology, the internship reinforced our respect for the principles of good Journalism which we had learned from our teachers. Some senior colleagues took out time to drill us on the dos and don'ts of the profession. The DCR alongside with the DRR and those in charge of internship called for a meeting with us where they advised about various things they heard is going on in the radio saying that we should be very careful with the way we socialize with some journalist in the house. We were very respectful to all persons we met and did our best to stay professional in whatever we did in order to save our reputation and that of the institution. We did our best to be punctual all the time and to always submit our reports in time, for we were advised to always give priority to the news.

Generally, the internship enabled us to upgrade our abilities in the collection and treatment of information. We were able to ameliorate our interviewing skills and to understand that a journalist must be ready to work under pressure.

IV. On the Social level

The internship enabled us to develop a sense of human relationship. We met and worked with people from different cultural and educational backgrounds and we were able to adapt to the new environment. We were able to build a network of cordial relationships with all those we met and worked with. We had the opportunity to stand beside high personality without fear of anything. We were always calm and humble even when we were pushed to the wall or despised by some personalities.

We realized that the more we were sent out to the field to cover events, the more we enriched our list of contacts and informants, because as a journalist, building a network of reliable informants is indispensable. We were able to build a new family, not only with the journalists, but with all the workers of the structure including the technicians, drivers, security guards and cleaners.

The internship equally helped us to deepen our spirit of working as a team, a thing we had already started learning from school through our different group assignments. The difference this time around was that most of those we had to work with were our elders, some old enough to be our parents. This meant that we had to be extra careful in order not to hurt them in any way. Team work is at the centre of activities at CRTV National Station. No reporter is permitted to go on air without first of all submitting his or her stories for proof-reading. We were always anxious to find out from our senior journalist what comments they had to make on the delivery we served for a particular report so as to ameliorate our performance next time. Being a bilingual media, CRTV National Station sends out two reporters (English, French) for each event. For this reason, we were bound to work together so as to respect the directives given by the REC. Sometimes it occurred that you could be programmed without your knowledge or that you arrived late for an event. In this case you had to depend on your colleagues in order to have elements for your report and this could be possible only if you maintained a good relationship with him or her. This was possible, not only with colleagues of the same media organ, but it held same with reporters from other media outfits who might have found themselves on the site of an event before you.

For the past three years we spent at ASMAC, our teachers had never stopped reminding us that Journalism was all about team work and this internship provided the opportunity to put all those lessons into practice.

We came to understand that humility is not only a necessary quality, but an asset to a journalist. Throughout our internship, we adopted this as our guiding principle. Sometimes we came back from the field and after writing our article, the proof reader would strike off one or two paragraphs and ask us to rewrite. No matter how good we thought the report was, we had to submit ourselves to their corrections in order to grow in the profession. On several occasions, senior colleagues complemented us for our humility to learn and to get better each time.

V. OTHER BENEFITS

1. Positive Aspects

Our internship in CRTV National Station, even though it took place for three months was a very enriching experience. From the beginning to the end it was all about discovery and training. We also had to mingle in various milieu of our environment whether big or small. We were also confronted to certain realities of field work as journalism students or journalist and had to learn how to manage with it. Gathering of information which was something not easy sometimes. Also, the internship taught us how to collect, gather and do the treatment of information that was received to be treated in a complete manner. Moreover, the stages and procedures to follow for carrying out news were acquired but during the internship. We had to learn how to work as a team and in groups. Writing with accuracy, balance and clarity was actually our writing skills. With the number of supervisors put into our disposition who were always there in order to help us with our various works which in case our work wasn't correct, they helped by giving us the various corrections needed.

a) Academically Enriching

Our three-month internship was academically and intellectually enriching. Not only did I learn the processes and stages involved in producing news program on radio, I equally got the chance to be in a professional environment and work with future colleagues and classmates. Being able to professionally apply my classroom knowledge effectively, this gave me a chance to witness the difference between classroom skills and the job skills.

b) Intellectual Creativity

My three months long internship obliged me to be intellectually creative. Interns were sometimes asked to give news worthy topics on things happening around them, in other words feature stories, rather than institutional news events. So as an intern, I think critically and decide on which occurrence around me were news worthy. We also had the opportunity to attend several conferences, through which we felt writing time-based reports to be corrected by supervisors. Usually after gathering news, we had to return to the newsroom and write reports and we were told by our supervisors that while writing a report, the person's title comes before the person's name.

c) Managing Pressure

Throughout this internship, we also learned to work under extreme pressure especially time pressure. During our stay, our supervisors always reminded interns that working for a radio station requires us to be very swift and snappy with our work as earlier said. We always had at least three to four hours to accomplish whatever task was given to us.

e) Experience

Thanks to this internship I got the chance, as a budding journalist, to learn from some professionals in the field. I was able to make new acquaintances, thank to senior colleagues who carefully followed me up and ensured that I effectively practiced what I have learned in the classroom. Through my internship, I was able to get in touch with experts in several sectors of the society.

f) Intellectual Fulfilment

Through this internship, I was able to enrich my intellectual know how of the Center Region thanks to various places we visited. My three months stay in CRTV National Station enabled me to see another side of the profession, the other side of which I have only seen in the classroom.

VI. DIFFICULTIES FACED

Our internship in this institution didn't go through without any problems because we faced difficulties whether on the field or in the work place. These difficulties are grouped as follows:

a) Technical Problems

So many times, we could not edit our reports because editing booths had problems connecting with the computers or because of poor network. It was mentioned that the AV software application stopped functioning. This caused an enormous delay in submitting report on time. Moreover, there were also electricity black outs which sometimes delayed work in the National Station. This problem even cost many reports not to be broadcasted in the specific time allocated for that report. Some technicians were very rude to us while some were not self-conscious, that is they took all their time on the console. We had this instance when during the news cast, the technician left the console to go do her own things which greatly perturbed the 1pm news cast.

b) Discipline

This was a very pertinent aspect in the station that caught our attention. Producing the news is an entire chain with each department having its role to play. Some journalists found it optional to come for news conferences. Some didn't respect the command given by the editorial board and at times deliberately refused to carry out a given task. The REC sometimes had to always call the attention of the reporters involved asking them explanations of why they didn't carry out the task allocated to them. This caused some delay on what the interns had to learn.

c) Transportation

There were five vehicles (TOYOTA Pickups) which assured the transportation of reporters to and from the field. There were always two drivers working on a daily basis. These drivers were programmed on shifts in order to facilitate the work load. These vehicles were very important as they helped journalists get to the field in time and could also rush back to the station to record while writing their papers in the car. Cars were mostly used by journalist carrying out investigative reports because the journalist may need to go to about 10 different places to have solid information. Reporters were transported every morning to different coverage sites but most often other teams went late because the cars were not enough or maybe because the drivers were not around. We found ourselves using taxis either to or from an event. The journalist with which they sent us to the field could sometimes pay our transportation fare or sometimes we used our own finances.

d) Fear

Integration with other people at the work place was a little bit difficult at first for me. Being in the midst of seasoned professionals and senior colleagues was intimidating. Also, due to the nature of their jobs, reporters, as well as some directors were busy most of the time and were unavailable.

e) Socialization

Working in a social setup in a newsroom was challenging. We were obliged to deal with different types of people. Some of the journalists were always shouting at us as if we were supposed to know everything before going for internship forgetting that we were there to learn and with different reasoning faculties and attitudes. Interacting with colleagues and classmates was not easy at all. Some were arrogant and did not want to work with us, while others were ready to give helping hands only to their friends.

f) Uncooperative Resource persons

Another difficulty we faced was getting information from the public. As an intern, I had little or no credibility when carrying out field work. The public always looked at us with hidden doubts asking themselves if we were saying the truth. Sometimes, others vehemently refused to speak to us.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

There is hardly any problem without a solution. If there is no problem, then a solution won't be necessary. It is for this reason we suggest some solutions and recommendations.

As far as discipline is concerned, we believe it implicates each and every journalist in training or not. It should be a personal decision to be able to show what we can do before looking for the administration to take action.

Interns should be provided temporary badges that will enable the public trust them more while in the field. In so doing, interns will work better and be more efficient.

Though this might prove difficult, reporters should be gentle with interns, while strictly following them up so that they are forced to learn. This would help future interns to have the anxiety to come to work without fear.

We would like to suggest that a course on the methodology of writing internship report should be added on the curriculum so that the students can have an idea on what is demanded or needed while writing their field reports. This is so because at the end of the internship, most students do not know what to write about or what is actually needed.

Interns should be evaluated in the service where they carried out their internship. I was expected to be evaluated in the sports service by the head of the service, because they better knew my working abilities and competencies, which was not the case.

CONCLUSION

The months of July, August, September and October permitted us to better understand the functioning of the CRTV National Station. During this period, we participated in the production of news cast and certain magazine programs in various services. The different moments of work were very beneficial no matter the various difficulties we encountered. Our different class lessons and previous internships had already groomed us to a certain level. This opportunity came in as a plus to our training. This internship engraved a spirit of professional consciousness in us, thanks to the comments of the EICs and senior colleagues who kept on reminding us that we were already full-fledged journalists and should never forget to act as such. Our follow-up was outstanding, our supervisor and the other colleagues we tabled our worries to were always ready and willing to assist us. While those who proofread our copies always did so with so much concern. They helped us to correct errors and told us what should be added or removed.

This internship greatly contributed in moulding a spirit of consciousness and open-mindedness in us. We came across diverse subjects and topics during media coverages. Each time, we were able to adapt ourselves to the various environments.

At the beginning it was not really easy especially for me because I had to adapt myself into a new working environment. We were always told us, that the news is the most important thing we have in the radio house no matter what is going on and it must always be broadcasted in time. We were also told that the journalist does not and never works alone.

We faced a number of difficulties during this internship, I even experienced being insulted and shouted at for nothing to the point where I cried but this never put me down, it instead gave me the strength to work harder and better.

We strongly believe that the three month experience has enabled us ameliorate our writing skills especially the writing of sports reports to an acceptable level while being convinced that with time we would do better. My greatest time was when senior reporter praised me on the report I wrote saying that I have a lot of potentials and just need to exploit it better.

With the lessons received in class for the past three years and the previous internships carried out, we were able to put all those experiences together during this final stage of our internships. We were able to put all those experiences together during this final stage of our professional training in order to create an impact. We strongly believe that in these past three years, we have acquired the necessary competences that can enable us to exercise this profession. We shall continue to ameliorate these competences through practice and experience.

APPENDIX

12- 08- 2022

LEAD-IN

Nowadays, the impact of social media on education is becoming a driving factor. These platforms offer school children the opportunity to connect, access information and research.

Considered as a learning platform which helps in improving student engagement and capabilities.

Marinette TATAH gives us sample reactions of some students and put together the following report.

REPORT

With the massive use of technology, the world has merely become a global village. It consists of online technology platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram amongst many others.

According to Emmanuella NFOR, the social media has influenced her positively as it facilitates her interest in learning with better comprehension.

.....Excerpt.....

James SHEY on his part says the social media has negative effects like distractions of the mind through many online uneducated content online.

.....Excerpt.....

27-08-2022

LEAD-IN

Real Madrid captain Karim Benzema and team manager Carlos Ancelotti were crowned UEFA 2022 player and coach of the year on Thursday. This follows a successful 2021-2022 season for le Blanco after winning the Champions League and La Liga. The ceremony also witnessed the UEFA 2023 Champions League draw.

Marinette TATAH student on internship gives us details.

12-09-2022

LEAD-IN

The list of 26 players of the National Football team to defend the colours of Cameroon in the two international friendlies later this month has been released.

This was at the centre of the press conference granted to the media by head coach of the lions Rigobert SONG BAHANAG in Yaounde this afternoon.

Marinette TATAH has the details.

.....

REPORT

During this conference, while naming the players that will take part in the friendlies, major absences like Zambo ANGUISSA, Michael NGADEU and CHOUPU-MOTING could be noticed.

He explained that Zambo ANGUISSA and Michael NGADEU were absent because they were the most used players both at the National team and club level while Maxim CHOUPU-MOTING just came out from an injury that he sustained during his club games.

The coach also brought back some old players like Georges MANDJECK and Nicolas NKOULOU to participate in this friendlies.

The team manager also introduced some new players like WOOH Christopher, OUMAR Gonzalez, EBOSSSE Enzo to the National team saying that some of the players were going through some follow up before they could be integrated fully in the National team.

03-08-2022

LEAD-IN

A group of Gambian athletes competing in the Commonwealth games have missed out on the 100m after they were held up in France for visa issues which kept them from arriving in time.

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REPORT

The athletes who have been held up in France where they were training for the competition hosted in Birmingham.

Female sprinter Gina BASS, one of the Gambia's top athletes was due to arrive in Birmingham shortly before 10am, with women's heats beginning later in the day, although she did not run.

Gambian Minister of Sports Bakary Badjie said that even though they missed the 100m, they will still have time to do the 200m.

All of the six athletes had been training in Paris for a year. It is unclear why their application had not been finalised before Monday.

Mr Badjie said, the athletes had applied on time and members of the delegation who travelled directly from Gambia had made it to Birmingham without any problem, while the three remaining athletes were set to pick up their visas in Paris and would travel later that day.

06-08-2022

LEAD-IN

The 2022-2023 football season have begun in some European nations with the Bundesliga in Germany, the Premier League in England, the Ligue 1 in France being on the spotlight. The competitions began yesterday.

Journalism student on internship Marinette TATAH brings the results of yesterday's matches.

REPORT

The 2022-23 football season in England, France, Germany and Turkey began on Friday with various matches in stadia across the continent. The season opened in England with new signing; Gabriel JESUS and his Arsenal team mates taking on Crystal Palace at London's Selhurst Park with Arsenal winning 2-0.

In French Ligue 1 Olympique Lyon of Karl TOKO EKAMBI host Ajaccio in the round one at home. Lyon who recruited many players in 2022 summer window transfer with French midfielder Corentin TOLISSO and Alexandre LACAZETTE returning to the club carried the tie with 2-1 victory.

The 2022 German champion, Bayern Munich travelled to Eintracht Frankfurt in an away match for the season opener at Deutsche Bank Park. 2022 African player of the year Sadio Mane was on a scored sheet for Bayern Munich in their 6-1 victory.

Meanwhile defending champion Trabzonspor faced newly promoted Istanbulspor in the Turkish sport Toto Super Ligue season opener. The champions Trabzonspor over powered their opponents Istanbulspor 2 nil.

22-09-2022

LEAD-IN

A balance sheet of projects financed in Cameroon by the African Development Bank (ADB), to the tune of 680 billion is currently under evaluation in Yaounde.

Some Government Ministers and Officials of the ADB are seeking better ways of implementing development projects in some regions of the Country, where the porous socio-political climate has hindered works for some years now.

Speaking at today's session chaired by the Minister of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Alamine Ousmane Mey in the presence of the other government Ministers, the Director General of the African Development Bank for the Central African Region, Serge N'Guessan expressed satisfaction with the performance recorded this far.

In the following excerpt of an interview selected by Journalism student on internship, Marinette TATAH, the ADB Chief Executive expresses his optimism that the projects will be realised within the deadline.

.....Excerpt.....

STRAIGHT STORY

The opening match of the World Cup tournament was to be between Senegal against the Netherlands at 10:00am earlier on Monday.

While group A opener was due to be played on 21 November at 4pm, FIFA which is the world's governing administrative arm had submitted a proposal to move the Qatar game.

It followed discussions, with Qatar and their opponent Ecuador, after receiving a request from South American confederation Conmebol.

The final decision will be made by the bureau of the FIFA council, which comprises the six confederation presidents and FIFA's Gianni Infantino.

However, if the request is approved, it would not change the release dates for players and Senegal against Netherlands would be played at 4pm on Monday given that only three games will be played instead of four on the opening day.

STRAIGHT STORY

The withdrawal of Djibouti and the late engagement of Seychelles has necessitated a change to the draw procedure of the Total Energies under 23 Africa Cup of Nations in Morocco.

The final tournament of the under 23 Africa Cup of Nations will serve as a final qualifier round to the Men Olympic football tournament.

Still in football, India's football body AIFF known as All India Football Federation has been banned by FIFA due to undue influence of the third party which was the supreme court.

This ban may prevent India from hosting the womens' under 17 World Cup, which was set to begin on 11 October 2022.

FIFA says, the suspension will be lifted once the order to set up the committee is repealed and the All India Football Federation administration would regain full control over its daily activities.

LEAD-IN

Morocco football federation has terminated the contract of coach Vahid Halihodzic just three months to his 2022 FIFA World Cup.

According to the Moroccan Football Association, the decision follows a series of disagreements between the two parties on how to better prepare the Atlas Lions for the upcoming tournament.

REPORT

The country's football federation says the decision was taken due to various disagreements on how to prepare the Atlas lions for the upcoming tournament.

He led the side to the quarter-finals of this year Africa Cup of Nations in Cameroon, then secured World Cup qualification for Morocco in March.

The Bosnian's departure is said to clear path for the return of Chelsea winger Hakim Ziyech to the Moroccan squad, after the pair is said to have been involved in a publicized spat.

Halihodzic's departure from the Morocco job marks the third time he has been fired by a Country he has helped qualify for the World Cup.

However, despite the qualification for the World Cup, fans were not satisfied with performances and the final team atmosphere in particular.

REPORT

Serena Williams made her singles return at Wimbledon in June after a lengthy injury lay-off that had led to speculations about her retirement.

On Monday, she had her first singles win in 14 months, beating Spain Nuria Parrizas Diaz to reach the second round of the National Bank Open in Toronto.

She says she will play the US Open, where she has won six of her major single titles.

William has won major singles title than any female player in the Open era and the second of all time behind Magaret Court's 24.

In singles, William has won the Wimbledon and Australian Open seven times, along with US Open trophies and three French Open titles.

She won the last slam title at 2017 Australian Open when she was eight weeks pregnant with Olympia.

STRAIGHT STORIES

- 1) Nigerian under 17 striker Orji OKONKWO has been given a four year doping ban after being found guilty of a doping violation. The 24 year who plays for Series A side Bologna was banned by the National anti-doping agency in June.

In February, OKONKWO had tested positive for the steroid clostebol during a loan spell at Cittadella. The player said he used Clostebol to treat a problematic knee. FIFA's disciplinary committee has now extended the Nado sanctions to have a Worldwide effect.

- 2) The draw for the 2023 Total Energies African Nations Championship [CHAN] to take place in Algeria will be conducted on Saturday 1st of October, 2022 at 7:00pm in Algiers. The competition will be played from January 13th to 14th February, 2023. The local organizing committee has been working closely with CAF for the successful preparation of the event. For the first time, 18 countries will participate in the competition.

The participating Countries comprise: Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Ivory Coast, Niger, Ghana, Cameroon, Congo, DR Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Mozambique, Angola and Madagascar.

- 3) South Africa has offered to host the 20227 Women's World Cup with hopes to bring the event to Africa for the first time.

Two years ago, Netherlands, Belgium and Germany launched a joint proposal for the 2027 competition and that makes them amongst South African proposal's principle rivals.

A joint Scandinavian bid has also been floated but with Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden bidding together to host the 2025 European Championship.

In July South Africa became African champions beating Morocco in the finals of the Women's Africa Cup of Nations.

20-08-2022

The Friendlies between the five-time World Champions Brazil against the black stars of Ghana and the Carthage Eagles of Tunisia are to help them better prepare for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

The black stars will face the Brazilians on the 23rd of September in a venue yet to be decided while the Tunisians will play on the 27th of September.

The matches have been made possible thanks to the decision of the Confederation of African football (CAF) to postpone September's Total Energies Africa Cup of Nations qualifiers to allow the chosen African Countries going to the World Cup to prepare well.

In other football news, eight African teams have qualified to the 2022 Beach Soccer Africa Cup of Nations. Mozambique, Senegal, Nigeria, Uganda, Madagascar, Malawi, Egypt and Morocco are the Countries to feature in the competition scheduled from the 21st to 26th of October in Mozambique. They will be divided into two groups of four teams.

1-09-2022

South African ex- Paralympian Oscar Pistorius is going to court to seek for prison release from South African authorities. The former Paralympic gold medallist is serving a 13year sentence for killing his girlfriend in 2013.

Pistorius shot dead his girlfriend through a locked toilet door, saying he mistook her for burglar who had entered his Pretoria home. The department of conventional service also says it is seeking a court judgement to establish the date when his sentence effectively began.

Egyptian giants Al Ahly have sacked their Portuguese manager Richardo Soares just two months into the job. The 47 year was appointed in June so that he can help keep alive hopes of winning the Egyptian Premier League title. The Cairo-based club eventually finished third, when Soares took charge, which marked the first time they missed out on the top two position since 30 years.

Soares had signed a two-year deal when he replaced Pitso Mosimane, having led Portuguese top-flight club Gil Vicente to fifth place in 2021-2022.

28-09-2022

Eleven soldiers have been killed in an ambush and 50 civilians reported missing following a suspected Jihadist attack in Burkina Faso. A convoy escorted by the army to the Northern town of Djibo was targeted by the ambush.

Authorities say the attack has caused significant material damage as the jihadist have also seized land and blocked the area. The region is said to have been facing a jihadist crisis which has killed thousands and displaced more than two million inhabitants.

29-09-2022

Four times Olympic champion Mo Farah is said to have withdrawn from Sunday's London Marathon with a hip injury. The 39 year won the bid Half Marathon race for the sixth time earlier this month as part of his preparations.

Farah, whose highest London Marathon finish was third in 2018 race in three London marathons and was a pacemaker at the elite-only event in 2020. He said he was disappointed not to be racing in front of his home crowd and hopes to return to the race in April 2023.

At least 19 people have died and dozens others hospitalised after consuming toxic alcohol from a roadside kiosk in Northern Morocco. The police have arrested a 48-year-old suspect in connection with the incident.

The victims are thought to have consumed the toxic alcohol in the suspect's store, where investigators later found nearly 50 litres of the liquid. About 30 people were taken to the hospital in critical condition, with two still in intensive care.

Mali's interim prime minister says his country will not apply sanctions imposed by the Economic Community of West African States.

ECOWAS imposed sanctions last week on Guinea's ruling junta for taking too long to organise elections and restore democracy after seizing power last year. The measures include freezing junta members' financial assets and barring them from travelling to other Countries in the region.

Mali's government spokesman and interim prime minister, Abdoulaye Maiga says that his Country if necessary will take measures to assist Guinea in order to counteract the effects of the sanctions.

30-09-2022

A mission deployed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is in Mali to mediate over the fate of Ivorian soldiers detained in the Country.

Ghanian President Nana Akufo- Addo and Gambian leader Adama Barrow were received in Bamako upon arrival today by the Head of the Transitional Government of Mali, Colonel Assimi Goita.

At the Malian President's Office, the officials discussed the crisis between Mali and Ivory Coast resulting from the arrest of the Ivorian soldiers. Among the 49 arrested in July, 46 remained in custody charged with undermining state security and for being mercenaries.

Heavy gunshots have been heard this Friday morning in Burkina Faso's capital Ouagadougou sparking fears of a mutiny, nine months after a military coup d'état overthrew the Country's president.

The military has blocked access to major buildings, including the National Assembly, the National Broadcaster and the residence of the Prime Minister.

Burkina Faso state TV was taken off air and it is unclear if it is back again. Schools have been closed and residents are staying indoors.

According to local media, the country's leader Colonel Paul-Henri Damiba is in the capital and is doing well.

3-10-2022

At least 125 people have died in a crush in Indonesia during a football match that has become one of the world's worst stadium disasters.

The crash took place last Saturday after police fired tear-gas on fans who invaded the pitch while thousands surged towards Kanjuruhan stadium exist where many suffocated.

A source revealed that the police had fired numerous tear gas rounds continuously and fast after the fans became tense. The Indonesian football association says that it has launched an investigation. Candles have been placed by supporters next to the gate so as to pay tribute to the victims.

Libyan authorities have discovered 42 unidentified dead bodies in a mass grave in the Northern Coastal city of Sirte. The bodies were exhumed and taken to a hospital in order to take samples from the bones for DNA analysis. The bodies are believed to belong to people killed in terrorist attack from August 2015 to December 2016.

11-10-2022

Brighton midfielder Enock Mwepu has been forced to retire from football at the age of 24 because of a hereditary heart condition.

The 24 year is said to had recently fallen ill on a trip with the Zambian National team to Mali and spent four days in the hospital. Mwepu said he was retiring with sadness adding that he had lived his dream by reaching the Premier League but that some dreams come to an end.

Nine million people have been told to leave their homes as Japan is hit by one of the worst typhoons the country has ever had. The super typhoon Nanmadol killed two people and injured about 90 others. It hit Japan's most southern Island in the city of Kagoshirma on Sunday morning.

Thousands of citizens spent Sunday night in emergency shelter and almost four hundred thousand homes are without electricity. Many shops and businesses have been closed and the Country is braced for extensive flooding and landslides.

The under 19 women's volleyball team of Cameroon have qualified for the 2023 under 19 women's volleyball world championship in Poland. The girls of coach Emile TONG TONG who were defeated by Egypt 3 set to 1 at the finals of under 19 African Championship yesterday in Nigeria finished the campaign as vice African champions and they have now recorded a third qualification to the world championship in 2019, 2021 and now 2023. Meanwhile Baran Akoung of Cameroon was voted best blocker of the tournament.

VOX POP

Cotton sport is going to win the match of tomorrow because I think they are more experienced than Bamboutous of Mbouda. Also, they have been playing international matches more than Bamboutous.

I think that Cotton sport will win because they have a formidable squad and I believe that they can carry the game. It's true that Bamboutous of Mbouda have been in fine form just like Cotton but Cotton is superior to winning because they won the league title and I think they can make a difference during the club finals.

These two clubs that will be clashing on Sunday as far as Cameroon cup is concerned, we have something to write home about. If you look at the Ligue that just ended, we will realise that Cotton sport of Garoua were very prolific as they are currently representing Cameroon in African Champions League which therefore tells us that they are a side to reckon with as far as Sunday's match is concerned. I think its final this final will be special.

VOICE OVERS

- 1) I began bleaching because it makes your skin colour very beautiful and clean. I observed that the consequences are not good, when you start bleaching your skin. You can leave your skin the way it is and just look for a natural rubbing oil. I bleached my skin for over 2 years and noticed that it was damaging my skin for no good reason.

The advice I can give to my fellow women is to stop bleaching because it has very grave consequences. Your skin tone won't be the same as on part of your body will be dark while the other is fair, so the colour is not uniform.

- 2) Professionalization today has become a permanent problem in the higher education sector. We go to the university and get general formation in order to insert ourselves in the society.

We should not believe that the problem of professionalization in the teaching sector is that the educative system is of bad quality.

professionalization also depends on the dynamism of the job market that has to create a lot of opportunities.

The higher education has understood that the job market is passive. It is for this reason that it has to put a lot of efforts in the professionalization domain.

- 3) We organise counselling sessions with people having psychosocial problems. We also have sessions with families having specific problems.

We assist IDP's with various kits comprising mats, drinking containers, clothes and much more to help them have dignity in their new communities.

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