

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

HELD AT

**MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND
BUDGET**

**THE PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC
PLANNING AND BUDGET ALAUSA, SECRETARIAT, LAGOS
STATE**

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DEDICATION

First and foremost, this report is dedicated to almighty God for his infinite mercy, guidance and for sparing of my life throughout the period of attachment.

I also dedicate the report to my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs. Oluwashola for their moral and financial support.

My appreciation also goes to my friends for their advice and moral support throughout the program.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All glory and honor be unto Almighty God for sparing my life till present moment. He guided me, protected me and provides for all my needs during and after my training period, he eventually made it a successful one. I also use this medium to express my profound gratitude to my caring, loving and loyal parents. Mr. and Mrs. Oluwashola for their financial and spiritual support, they are one in a million, the grace of God shall never depart from you in Jesus Name (Amen).

My sincere gratitude also goes to my entire loved one for their godly counsel and support during the training, may Almighty God bless you all, and also provide for you beyond your needs in Jesus Name (Amen).

PRERFACE

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) comprises of knowledge I gained during the training program. The program is enhanced from Higher Institution of training to expose the student to the practical aspect of their field.

However, this program makes student to have good orientation on their course of study improve them practically through the experience gained.

More so, more companies and industries should be asset to create room for those that are unable to get a place to attach themselves for the training because it will promote the technological activities in the country.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

MEANING OF SIWES

The five capitalized letters ‘SIWES’ means the “Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme”

SIWES is strategized for skill acquisition. It is in fact designed to prepare and expose students of universities, polytechnics and colleges of education to the real-life work situation they would be engaged in after graduation. Therefore, SIWES is a key factor required to inject and help keep alive industrialization and economic development in the nation through the introduction and practical teaching of scientific and technological skills to students.

HISTORY OF SIWES

SIWES was established by ITF (Industrial Training Funds) in the year 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate proper skills for employment of tertiary institution graduates by Nigerian Industries. The Students’ Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was founded to be a skill training programme to help expose and prepare students of universities, polytechnics and colleges of education for the industrial work situation to be met after graduation.

Therefore, the employers thought that theoretical education going on in higher institutions was not responsive to the needs of the employers of labour. This was a huge problem for thousands of Nigerians until 1973. It is against this background that the fundamental reason for initiating and designing the scheme by the fund in 1973/74 was introduced.

The ITF organization (Industrial Training Fund) made a decision to help all interested Nigerian students and established the SIWES program. It was officially approved and presented by the Federal Government in 1974. The scheme was solely funded by the ITF during its formative years but as the financial involvement became

unbearable to the fund, it withdrew from the scheme in 1978. In 1979, the federal government handed over the management of the scheme to both the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE).

Later, in November 1984, the federal government reverted the management and implementation of the scheme to ITF. In July 1985, it was taken over by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) while the funding was solely borne by the federal government. (Culled from Job Specifications on Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme).

GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

Objectives of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme include:

- 1.** Provide an avenue for students to acquire industrial skills for experience during their course of study.
- 2.** Expose students to work methods and techniques that may not be available during their course of study.
- 3.** Bridging the gap between theory and practice by providing a platform to apply knowledge learnt in school to real work situations.
- 4.** Enabling the easier and smoother transition from school by equipping students' with better contact for future work placement.
- 5.** Introduce students to real work atmosphere so that they know what they would most likely meet once they graduate.

IMPORTANCE OF SIWES

All Nigerian students who study technology and science must know about SIWES. Partaking in SIWES has become a prerequisite for the award of diploma and degree certificates in many Nigerian Institutions according to the Nigerian government Educational policy. Undergraduate students of the following disciplines are expected to be a part of the scheme: Natural sciences, Engineering and Technology,

Education, Agriculture, Medical Sciences, Environmental, and pure and applied sciences.

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND BUDGET

The historical background of the Permanent Secretary position in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget (MEPB) at the Alausa Secretariat, Lagos State, is tied to the evolution of the ministry itself and the broader administrative structure of Lagos State. While specific details about individual Permanent Secretaries may vary depending on the tenure of officeholders, I can provide a general historical context based on the development of the ministry and the role of the Permanent Secretary within it.

Origins and Evolution of the Ministry

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget was formally established in June 1999 under the administration of Governor Asiwaju Bola Ahmed Tinubu. This creation stemmed from the upgrading of the former Plans, Programmes, and Budget Bureau (PPBB), which had existed as a department within other ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance. The decision to elevate the PPBB to a full-fledged ministry reflected the Tinubu administration's emphasis on structured economic planning and participatory governance as key drivers of development in Lagos State.

The roots of economic planning in Lagos State, however, date back to the state's creation in 1967. Following its establishment, Lagos State introduced its first Economic Development Plan, "The 1970–75 Development Plan," with a planned expenditure of ₦54.25 million. This marked the beginning of formalized economic planning efforts. In 1976, the Plans, Programmes, and Budget Department (PPBD) was officially set up within the Ministry of Finance, influenced by the Jerome Udoji Commission's Report (1974), which advocated for a shift from incremental to program-based budgeting. By 1980, under Governor Lateef Jakande, the PPBD was moved to the Governor's

Office and later transformed into the Ministry of Economic Planning and Land Matters, with a Permanent Secretary appointed to oversee its operations.

The transition to the modern Ministry of Economic Planning and Budget in 1999 solidified its role in coordinating the state's economic policies, budgets, and statistical data, with the Permanent Secretary serving as the administrative head under the political leadership of the Commissioner.

Role of the Permanent Secretary

In the Lagos State civil service structure, the Permanent Secretary is a senior career civil servant appointed by the Governor to manage the administrative functions of a ministry. Unlike the Commissioner, who is a political appointee responsible for policy direction, the Permanent Secretary ensures continuity, institutional memory, and the execution of policies. For the MEPB, this role involves overseeing departments such as Budget, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Development Partnerships, as well as managing key initiatives like the state's annual budget preparation and economic development plans.

The Alausa Secretariat, located in Ikeja, serves as the administrative hub for Lagos State's government ministries, including the MEPB. Block 19 within the Secretariat houses the ministry, and the Permanent Secretary's office is a critical component of its operations.

Notable Permanent Secretaries

While the historical background of specific individuals in the Permanent Secretary role is not exhaustively documented in publicly available records, one example is Ibrahim Amodu Obajomo, who has served as Permanent Secretary of the MEPB. Obajomo's tenure included significant contributions, such as his redeployment to the ministry in July 2014, where he initially served as Assistant Director

in the Monitoring and Evaluation Department before rising to Director of Budget in 2015 and eventually Permanent Secretary. His career highlights diligence and a focus on fiscal management, earning him accolades such as the Best Officer of the Year in the ministry in 2003 and other awards for leadership and administrative excellence.

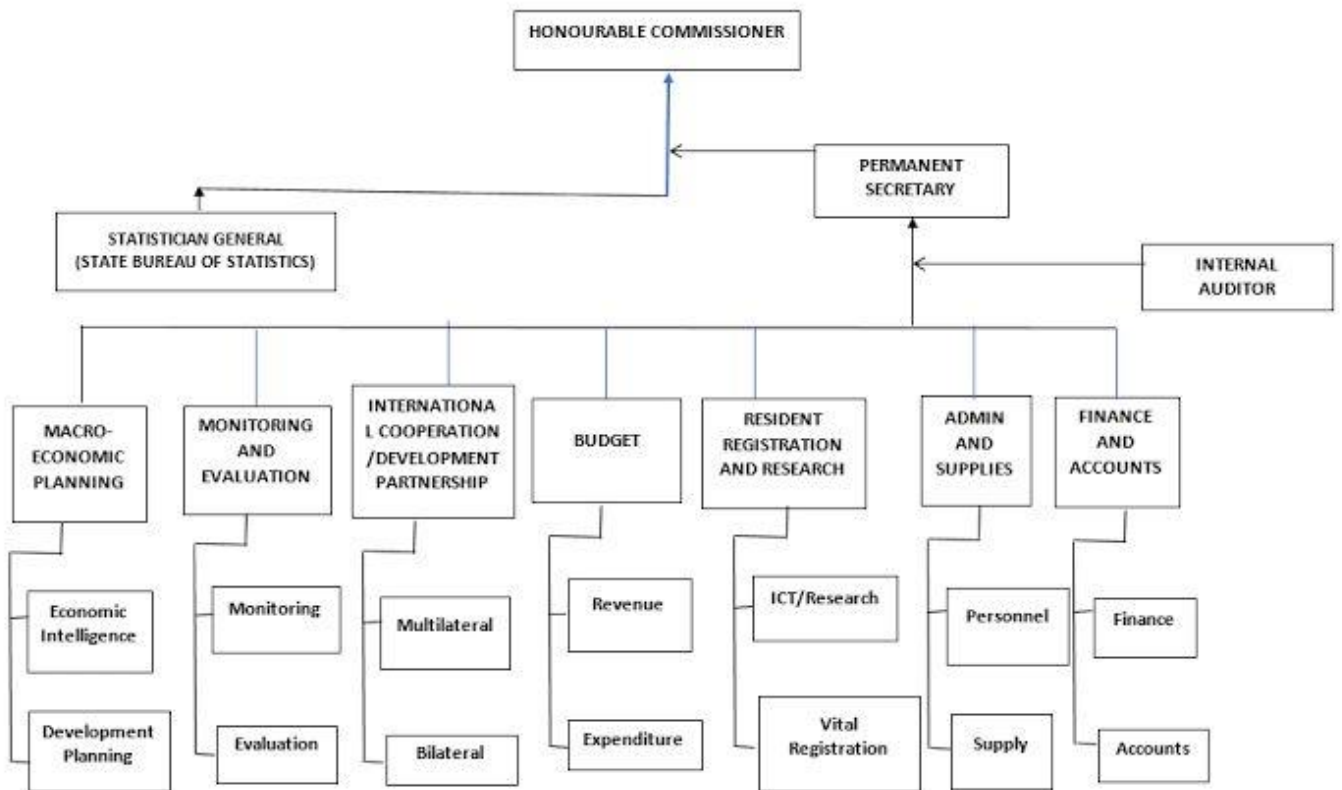
Broader Context

The Permanent Secretary's role has evolved alongside Lagos State's growth into a major economic hub. Since the ministry's inception, Permanent Secretaries have played a pivotal role in translating political visions—such as those outlined in the Lagos State Development Plan—into actionable programs. The position has been shaped by the state's economic challenges and opportunities, including rapid urbanization, infrastructure demands, and the need for sustainable revenue generation.

For a more detailed history of specific Permanent Secretaries, including their tenures and personal contributions, additional information would be required from official Lagos State government archives or personnel records, which are not fully accessible here. However, the position's historical significance lies in its continuity as the administrative backbone of the MEPB since its formal establishment in 1999, building on decades of prior planning efforts in Lagos State.

If you're seeking information about a specific Permanent Secretary or a particular time period, please let me know, and I can refine the response further

ORGANOGRAM OF MINISTRY OF BUDGET AND ECONOMIC PLANNING



CHAPTER THREE

DATA PRESENTATION

INTRODUCTION

The data below, shows a computation of 15 Household selected from 53 housing Unit carried out by SIWES Students at NBS on survey conducted 2019.

MSN	Computation Population	Selected HHs
1	1.2	1
2	$1.2 + 3.5 = 4.7$	4
3	$4.7 + 3.5 = 8.2$	8
4	$8.2 + 3.5 = 11.7$	11
5	$11.7 + 3.5 = 15.2$	15
6	$15.2 + 3.5 = 18.7$	18
7	$18.7 + 3.5 = 22.2$	22
8	$22.2 + 3.5 = 25.7$	25
9	$25.7 + 3.5 = 29.2$	29
10	$29.2 + 3.5 = 32.7$	32
11	$32.7 + 3.5 = 36.2$	36
12	$36.2 + 3.5 = 39.7$	39
13	$39.7 + 3.5 = 43.2$	43
14	$43.2 + 3.5 = 46.7$	46
15	$46.7 + 3.5 = 50.2$	50

METHODOLOGY

SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING

If a sample of size n is drawn from a population of size N in such a manner that every possible element in this sample of size n has the same chance for being selected the same sampling is called **Simple Random Sampling**.

The table of random numbers is used perfectly in this exercise. To determine the random start of the survey play a vital role.

1st	-	5th day of month	Page 1
6th	-	10th day of month	Page 2
11th	-	15th day of month	Page 3
16th	-	20th day of month	Page 4
21st	-	25th day of month	Page 5
26th	-	30th day of month	Page 6

DATA ANALYSIS

Suppose we wish to conduct a survey on the population of $N = 53$ Housing Unit, but due to time and money constraint, we have to selected a sample random of size $n = 15$. The survey field work was conducted on 24th Oct. 2019.

Solution

$N = 53 = HUs$ as total Housing Unit

$n = 15 = HHs$ as sample size selected of Household

Date of Selection = 24 -10-2019

$$\text{Sample interval } (S.I) = \frac{N}{n} = \frac{53}{15} = 3.5$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Random start } (Rs) &= 0 \leq Rs \leq S.I \\ &= 0 \leq Rs \leq 3.5\end{aligned}$$

NOTE: If we must consider the decimal point in a sample interval, it therefore means we will assume an imaginary decimal between the

selected column in the table of random numbers and the next digit number, the selection of the column in the table of random numbers. It also determines the day of the month the survey is starting.

The table of random numbers has 25 columns, if the day is 26th up to 30th or 31st, Page 6 of the table is used and the choice of the column is there determine as follows:

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	1	2	3	4	5	6

When the column is establish, the first random numbers that falls within the range become the Random Start.

CHAPTER FOUR

EXPERIENCE GAINED

1. During my SIWES I got to know the importance of recording, and how recorded data helps in decision making.
2. I also learn that the habit of me making mistake often is not a characteristic of a statistician because a data recorded by a statistician must not be rough.
3. I got to know that if industries can't provide work or no any other choice that a statistician can still serve as a data analyst.
4. During this little time of my SIWES, I also know of importances of keeping data records to all organization.
5. I learnt how to cross check and compare.

CONCLUSION

The Industrial Training has given me the opportunity to practicalize all my theoretical knowledge, it exposes me to the industrial task ahead and also prepare me for future challenges.

In summary, my whole experience was relevant to my course of study as a Statistician; I can now appreciate the use of statistics in industries. The Administrative department are in charge of planning, making budget, paying staff salaries and recording events either permanent or temporary record.

RECOMMENDATION

I recommend that the Institution should organize more of practical to students than theory, in order to make student know more how interesting and important statistics is to the society.