A TECHNICAL REPORT ON

STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES) UNDERTAKEN

AT

T & G PARTNERS, NO 23, OPPOSITE MATRIX FILLING STATION

KULENDE ILORIN, KWARA STATE

BY

ND/23/ARC/FT/0017

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SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC,

ILORIN, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

MARCH, 2025.

CERTIFICATION

I, hereby certify that this SIWES report was carried out by BILAL MUBARAK BABATUNDE, with Matriculation Number ND/23/ARC/FT/0017 of Department of Architectural Technology of Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin Kwara State, after undergoing industrial training at The Capital Planning Consultant And Association.

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INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISOR	SIGNATURE AND DATE
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INSTITUTION SUPERVISOR	SIGNATURE AND DATE
_____	_____
STUDENT	SIGNATURE AND DATE

DEDICATION

This is dedicated to Almighty Allah, who has guided me through my industrial training, to my parents who has been there from the beginning of my education, also to everyone who has contributed to my upliftment till today.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank God almighty, who has preserved my life to attain this greater height of education. Providing me a suitable and correlated placement to my course of study and for granting me enough wisdom, knowledge and understanding and also saw me through the period of the SIWES.

Alongside, I thank the Managing Director and the entire staffs of T & G PARTNERS, NO 23, OPPOSITE MATRIX FILLING STATION KULENDE ILORIN, KWARA STATE , who had made it possible for me to understand and learn.

I would like to highly appreciate my parents Mr. & Mrs. Bilal for their support throughout the whole period sponsoring me financially and materially to make this industrial training period a success.

Also to the SIWES coordinator, the Head of Department, and all the Architects who have made the gradual molding of young students into future architects their mandate, may God strengthen you all.

ABSTRACT

This technical report is a detailed write-up comprising of my 4months' students' industrial work experience scheme undertaken at; T & G PARTNERS, NO 23, OPPOSITE MATRIX FILLING STATION KULENDE ILORIN, KWARA STATE situated at block C 2/4 Town Planning Way, Ilupeju, Lagos State.

Experiences gained during the industrial training period were essential for the exposure of practical skills in the construction industry in Nigeria.

As an architect in training, a 4-year program of study without an industrial work experience would have been incomplete.

A personal assessment of knowledge prior to the commencement of my industrial work and after the three months showed a vivid difference as a result of being exposed to various aspects in the architectural profession.

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO SIWES

Students' Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was designed with the responsibility of promoting and encouraging the acquisition of skills in industry and commerce with the view of generating a pool of trained indigenous man power sufficient to meet the needs of the economy. The most important asset of any industrial organization depends on the technical competence of its manpower for the operation and maintenance of its non-human assets and resources, hence, the need for SIWES.

SIWES was established by ITF in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills preparatory for employment in industries by Nigerian graduates of tertiary institutions. The Scheme exposes students to industry based skills necessary for a smooth transition from the classroom to the world of work. It affords students of tertiary institutions the opportunity of being familiarized and exposed to the needed experience in handling machinery and equipment which are usually not available in the educational institutions.

Participation in SIWES has become a necessary pre- condition for the award of Diploma and Degree certificates in specific disciplines in most institutions of higher learning in the country, in accordance with the education policy of government. Operators – The ITF, the coordinating agencies (NUC, NCCE, NBTE), employers of labour and the institutions. Funding – The Federal Government of Nigeria.

Beneficiaries – Undergraduate students of the following: Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, Environmental, Science, Education, Medical Science and Pure and Applied Sciences.

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

The operational standards and guides for the program is such that students are posted to an organized establishment, either private or public, where activities of such organization are relevant to the student's course of study. At various levels, the students are meant to undergo this period of training to enable them relate the theoretical knowledge taught in school to the practicality outside there.

This report is aimed at providing detailed records of activities carried out during the industrial training with a view to assessing the relevance of SIWES tofield. The aim of SIWES is to expose student to the working environment that are peculiar to each of their different professions

outside the lecture rooms in order that they may acquire practical experience that would be of immense benefit to them in the nearest future when they begin to practice these professions.

Objectives

- To examine the correlation between the theoretical and practical aspects of the profession.
- To provide the opportunities for students to apply their theoretical knowledge in real work practice
- To prepare students for industrial work situations after graduation.
- To expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment.
- To bridge the gap between the classroom work and the real world.
- To examine the contributions of the student to the development of the unit and the

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE FIRM

To provide a historical background of T & G Partners, an architectural consulting firm based in Ilorin, Kwara State, specific details about the company's founding, major projects, and its influence on the local architectural landscape would typically be needed. However, as of my last update, I don't have access to specific information about this firm.

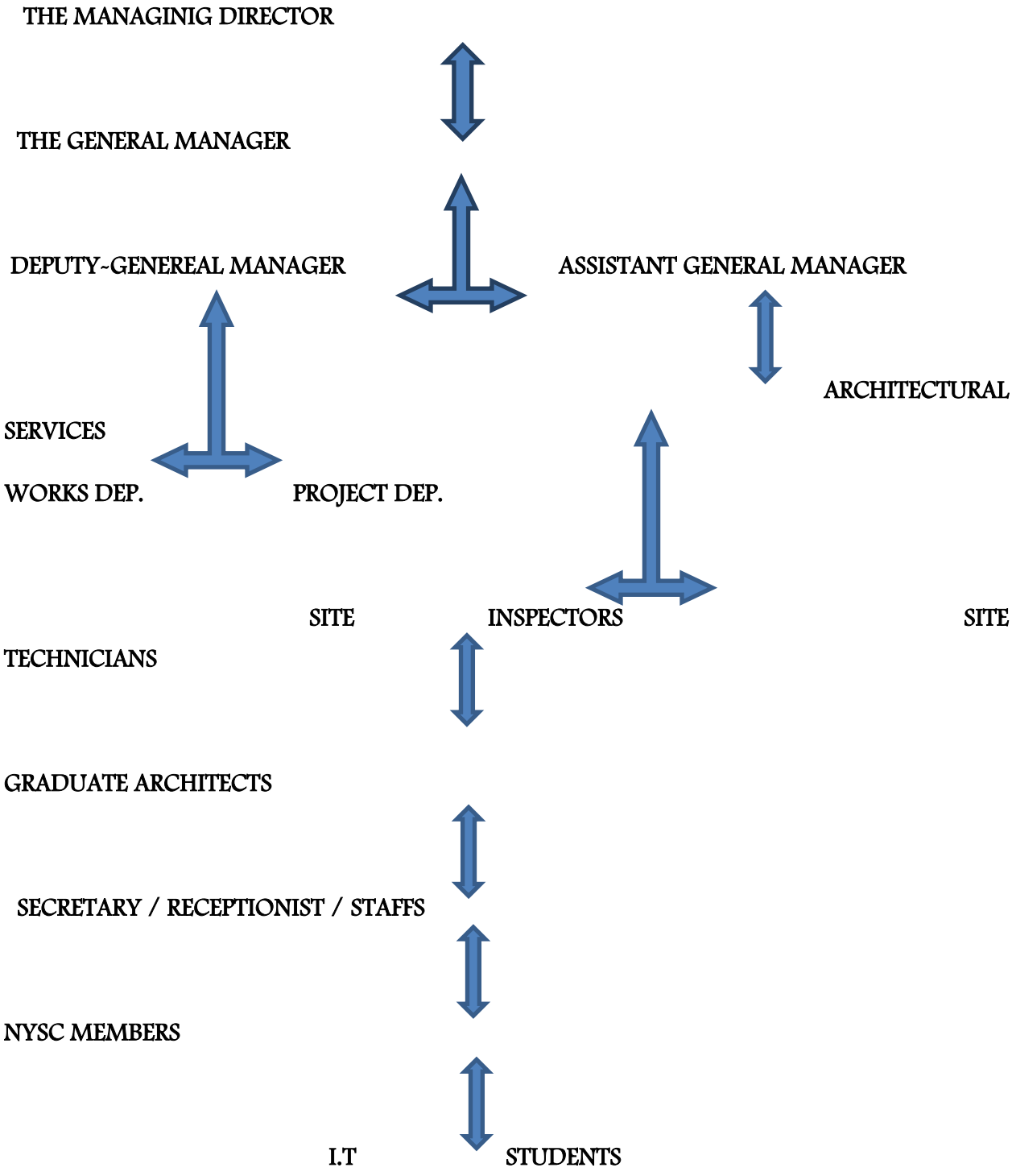
For general information, architectural consulting firms like T & G Partners typically engage in a variety of services including design, project management, and planning. They often focus on both residential and commercial projects, contributing to the development of local infrastructure and urban planning.

If you're looking for historical information, I recommend checking local business registries, architectural associations in Nigeria, or any publications related to architecture in Kwara State. Additionally, visiting the firm's website or contacting them directly may provide insights into their history and contributions to the field.

2.2 PAST WORKS

Here listed are some of the past projects executed by the organization with their visual descriptions:

2.3 FLOW CHART



CHAPTER 3

3.1 SCOPE OF THE WORKDONE

This chapter is basically based on what I experienced and Gained during my industrial training and it is divided into two parts:

- OFFICE/ DESIGN EXPERIENCE
- SITE EXPERIENCE

3.2 OFFICE EXPERIENCE

This part is a summary of *lessons learnt* in the office and on different projects carried out during my SIWES training.

In the office basically, I was able to work on different projects and designs that were *sketched by my Supervising Architects,* before being given to me to *draft on the computer*, while the ones revised are already on the system which had been previously worked on by a staff of the firm.

3.2.1 EXPOSURE TO AUTOCAD

My Student Industrial work experience scheme at LSDPC. I learnt how to draft and model designs at a more advanced level considering cost, aesthetics and the clients brief. I learnt how to present a detailed working drawing on this software.

3.2.2 EXPOSURE TO REVIT SOFTWARE

My Student Industrial work experience scheme at LSDPC. Architects exposed me to REVIT. REVIT provides a more accurate and detailed design thereby adding a variety of different tools and characters, to produce a self-explanatory plan, section, model and elevations.

3.2.3 ARCHITECTURAL WORKS

I discovered that there was *no room for mistakes* no matter the cost because a minor mistake in design stage could or would lead to a major *disaster during* or after the *construction stage* so all possible errors in the design stage must be eliminated. I also learnt that there were

regulations and laws guiding every aspect of a building design and its construction, which I summarized in the following:

- The minimum set back from the *road to the building line* is 6 meters; while from the center of the road to the building line is 9 meters.
- Architectural works must be interactive and necessary *specifications mustalso reflect* in the designs apart from the schedules.
- The *structural stability* of a design at the inception stage.

The architect must take into consideration the *structural aspect of the building,* which gives the structural engineer a framework to work with and at the end of the project.

Real life architectural works must be *self-explanatory* with all the *necessary dimensions* shown to precision in all the design stages which includes the following*:*

1. *The site plan*
2. *The floor plans*
3. *The roof plan*
4. *The sections*
5. *The elevation*
6. *The models*

3.2.4 PRODUCING A COMPLETE SET OF DRAWINGS FOR GOVERNMENT APPROVAL

As part of my Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme, I have been exposed to Producing a complete set of drawings for Government approval which follows a sequential order as:

- The location map
- The site plan
- The floor plans
- The roof plans
- The sections
- The elevations
- The septic tank details

- The windows and door schedule
- The Structural drawings and others specification

Structural drawings by the structural engineers are always required by the *townplanning authority* along with the set of drawings listed above (4 copies); the moment a building design is having another *floor aside from the ground floor plan*.

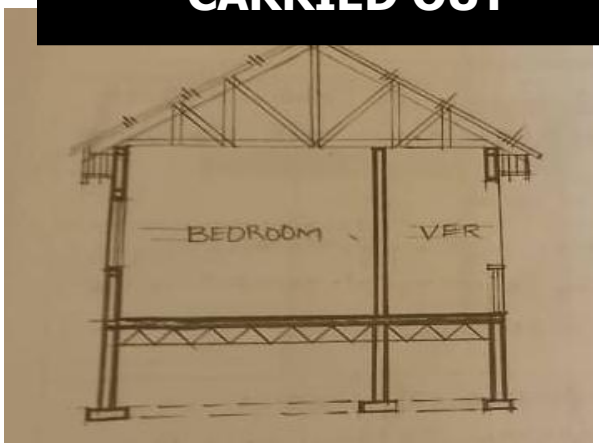
3.2.5 DESIGN EXPERIENCE

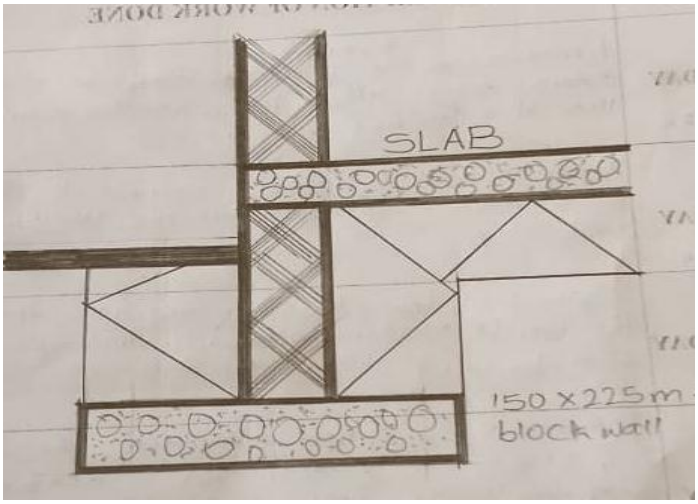
Architectural Drawing Experience

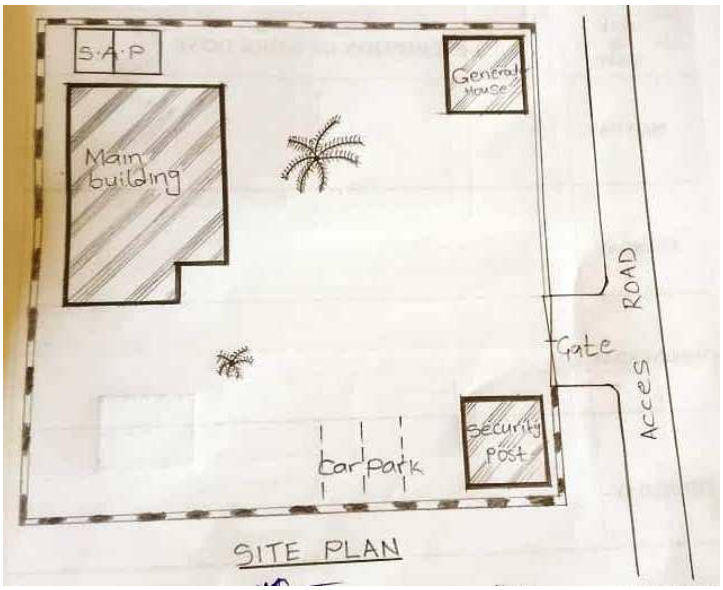
- Introduction to conversion of scale, I was taught how to calculate scale in architectural design my supervisor explained how architect use scale to accurately represent building and structures on paper e.g. important of proper architectural drawing.
- I was ta ught hoe to measure and interpreted scales in drawing and dimension the size of the wall is represented as 225.
- Introduction to garage layout and the dimension, I was taught how to think like an architect in other to dictect any error on the plan.
- Introduction and explanation on how to make use of diagram concept to develop your project
- Introduction to plan, and how to develop a well functionable plan
- I was taught hot to cut section and how to bring out the roof carcass out of the structure
- Introduction to roof design and guideline to follow in other to have an aesthetic roof design
- I was taught how to supervs=ised on site in other to have a workable structure and how to do setting out on site.
- We are giving assignment to draw 2 bedroom floor plan
- Assignment was giving on drawing of section
- Assignment was giving to draw a Elevation plan
- We are taught how to draw site plan and assignment was given also

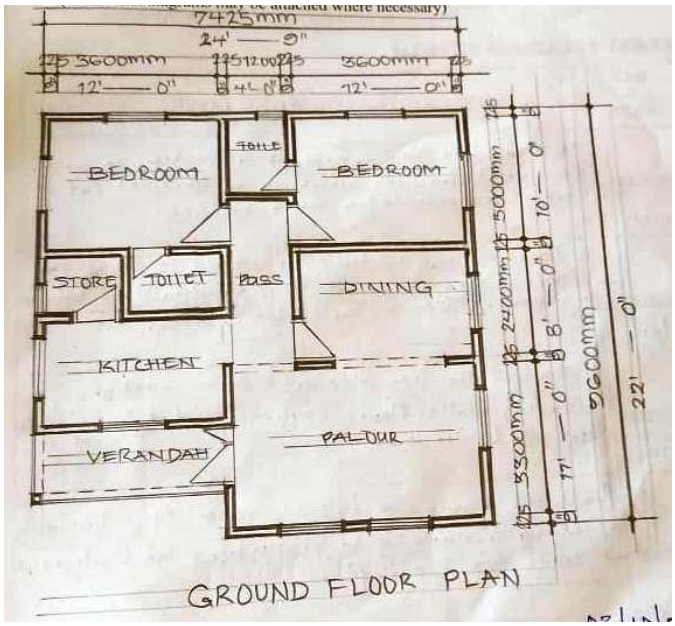
- I was taught the sizes of window, door that we have
- I was taking to the site in other to see the pratical of what we have been taught

PART OF THE DRAWING CARRIED OUT









UNITS AND FUNCTIONS

T & G Partners Construction Limited, based in Ilorin, Nigeria, operates within the construction and engineering sector. The company focuses on providing comprehensive construction services, including residential, commercial, and infrastructure projects.

DESIGN DEPARTMENT

This department is responsible for the preparation of detailed plan of the form or structure of something, emphasizing features such as its appearance, convenience, and efficient functioning. This department utilizes their creative skills with the use of architectural softwares to strategically create plans in form of 2-dimensional drawings and 2-dimensional visualizations for actualization of certain development projects.

Other processes include:

The construction phase of the project brings the dream to life and demands rigor. It involves checking any documents and drawings that the contractor puts forward and ensuring that the works are carried out in conformity with the building contract.

It's a very important phase in the architect's scope of works as it is the only way that the architect can ensure that the project gets built as he has designed and developed with the client. It usually requires weekly meeting with minutes by the architect.

Depending on the type of building contract the architect helps coordinate the works with the different trades, making sure that good common practice is respected, standards and regulations are followed. The architect can explain each part of the construction process and makes sure that all the different specialized participants don't lose site of the big picture. Each month the architect examines any invoices raised by the contractor to ensure that any payment that is requested corresponds to completed works on site.

At the end of the building site phase the architect reviews the works with

the contractors to complete any last details.

HANDOVER OF THE WORKS AND PRACTICAL COMPLETION

At the end of the construction phase the architect assists the client with the handover of the building. In the UK it's known as practical completion. It involves a formal visit of the works and a report, sometimes with a list of defects or snagging list that is put together by the architect for the client. It's the moment when the client can list any works that they feel aren't complete or don't satisfactorily meet their expectations but only defects in relation to a contract is listed.

AS BUILT DOCUMENTS AND BUILDING USER MANUAL

At the end of the building project the architect will collate for the client all the construction drawings that were used to build the project together with the manuals, certificates and guarantees that apply.

ADMIN DEPARTMENT

This department is responsible for supporting their organization in a variety of ways including bookkeeping, communications, scheduling, data entry, secretarial services and much more. The role of administrator involves a great deal of multitasking. They work with teams, oversee the operations within your company, manage groups,

coordinate with management and engage in planning according to the needs of

This department is responsible for running the accounting and financial activities of the firm. They analyses the economic stability of the company and provide financial information to other departments, enabling these department to make budgeting and investment decisions. They report on costs, productivity, margins and company expenditures.

SITE EXPERIENCE

Construction starts with planning, design, and financing; it continues until the project is built and ready for use.

The importance of construction to an architect cannot be overemphasized. Nowadays, architecture students learn to design buildings within the walls of the studio. The modern day architecture school problem revolves around most students not knowing the construction process of what they design.

Thus, here is a list of what I have come to gain during the **SITE EXPERIENCE** of my **SIWES** The importance of construction to an architect cannot be overemphasized. Nowadays, architecture students learn to design buildings within the walls of the studio. The modern day architecture school problem revolves around most students not knowing the construction process of what they design.

programme:

I ACQUIRED SITE-SENSITIVITY:

No matter how many site visits and analysis you make, you could never achieve the same site sensitivity as you would by working on it. As I worked on the site, I fully grasped its nature. This way, I was able to shape my building per site conditions to the tee!

I UNDERSTOOD MORE ABOUT MATERIAL APPLICATION:

It shouldn't come as a surprise that participating in building process boosts one's understanding of material applications. After all, construction site serves as a perfect platform for exploring the inherent connection between architecture and its materials.

Once you're a part of the building-making process, you might end up discovering your own sustainable materials that are suitable for construction.

Thus, if given a fair chance on site, architects can not only become proficient in the art of building but also contribute to expanding the possibilities of material applications.

IT DEVELOPED MY CRAFT SKILLS:

It is a well-established fact that any hands-on experience is a better teacher than most classrooms. Likewise, working directly on the site would develop one's trade skills and craftsmanship more than any studio room.

To elaborate further, take an example of an instruction manual. Just like this manual would tell you what to do to make a certain product in steps, your college education teaches us how to make a building. It is not until we start following those steps that we

find ways to change the instructions a bit for more efficiency. Similarly, when we craft building not on paper but on a construction site, we can see the impact of your design decisions right away and change those decisions per necessity.

Through this process, I attained a better understanding and appreciation of the efforts it takes to create the desired result.

CONSTRUCTION SITE GAVE ME EVEN MORE UNDERSTANDING OF WHY SITE KNOWLEDGE IS PARAMOUNT:

Knowing and doing are two very different things. This is not to imply that the academic part of architectural education is not good enough, rather it's not sufficient. We, architecture students, have been adding a junction box in our technical drawings for years.

Practical experiences on the site gave me mirages of realization over and over again. I realize that what I've been drawing for years had major gaps in construction knowledge. Hence, it is essential that I have construction site experience.

The act of being actively involved in any construction process cannot be overemphasized as it opens the architect's eyes to things that cannot be fully grasped in the design process.

SITE VISITATION

Site pictures found in this chapter were taken by me and my colleague from sites we visited, as instructed by my establishment of attachment for my SIWES programme. The buildings were designed and were being supervised us.

CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

"When walking alone, the architect reviews general progress and also zooms in on areas that are flagged in their mind: the area that is complicated, the area where there is little tolerance allowed, the area that was supposed to be fixed last week, the area that was problematic on other floors, the area you haven't seen in a while. The detail level of the observations depends on the phase of construction or special circumstances. Because of phasing, one area may require more detailed observations early because it will not be accessible later." ***Unknown*** The Architect's work during the construction phase is usually called CA (Construction Administration or Contract Administration).

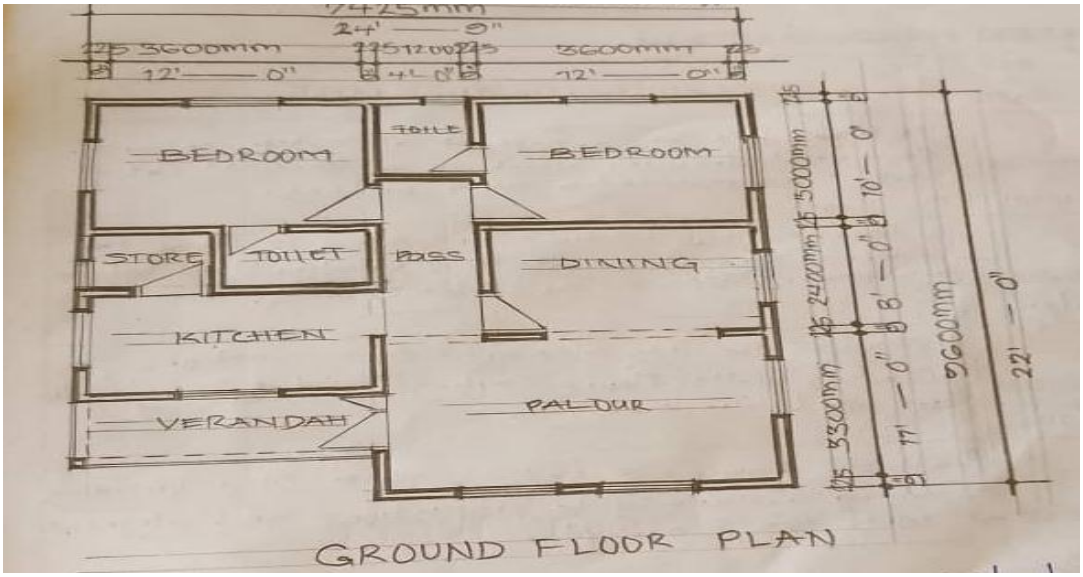
There are weekly (or biweekly, depending on the size of the project) meetings led by the Owner/ Contractor team that keep the A/E (architect/engineer) team informed about how to prioritize their efforts.

Working with the Architect on sites during the period of my internship, I was able to acquire the following construction processes:

CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE WALLS, COLUMN EXTENSIONS

These kinds of wall are built of the mixture of sand, cement, gravel and water in a specific proportion. The right proportion is determined by the intended purpose. However, they have a similar method of construction. This begins by determining the exact position on site which the wall will constructed. The area is then measured and marked out. The marked area is excavated.

Excavation is either done manually or mechanically. During the excavation, the trench is dug a little wider than the needed region. Then major purpose of the excavation is to give the wall a firm base to prevent any form of overturning. When the trenches are set, construction of formwork begins.



Formworks for In-situ Concrete Work is defined as "A mould or box into which wet concrete can be poured and compacted so that it will flow and finally set to the inner profile of the box or mould." Formwork can be made using molds out of steel, wood, aluminum and/or prefabricated forms. Formwork is an ancillary construction, used as a mould for a structure. Into this mould, fresh concrete is placed only to harden

subsequently. The construction of formwork takes time and involves expenditure up to 20 to 25% of the cost of the structure or even more. These are Temporary structure required to safely support concrete until it reaches adequate strength.

PLASTERING OF WALLS

This is the process by which layers of cement-sand screed is applied to the wall, either on the interior or on the exterior. Cement plastering is commonly used as ideal coating for external and internal surface of wall. Cement plaster is usually applied in a single coat or double coat. Double coat plaster is applied where thickness of plaster is required to be more than 15 mm or when it is required to get a very fine finish.

SITE KNOWLEDGE

Construction projects involve the co-ordination of a great number of people, materials and components. Regular inspection is a crucial part of ensuring that the works progress as intended, both in terms of quality and compliance. Inspections will be carried out for a number of different purposes throughout the duration of a project.

The inspection process is separate from the contractor's own supervision of the works. Inspection is carried out purely to give an independent view of the works either for the client or a third party. Inspection of the construction works will be carried out as they proceed to verify compliance with the requirements of the contract documents.

Site inspectors provide an independent assessment of the works and will generally report to the contract administrator. They keep a site diary, attend construction progress meetings and to produce regular written reports.

SKILLLS SET AQCUIRE

I spent a good time in Ministry Of Works And Infrastructure, Abeere, Bola Ige House, State Secretariat, Abere, Osogbo, Osun State , Nigeria. I didn't just sit down and watch things being done, I paid thorough attention, asked technical questions, and hearkened to important instructions. I was also given a number of projects to work on. All under the guidance of my supervisor. In this course, I started to notice the general improvement in my architectural skills. The acquired skills are so peerless that no amount of lengthy writing can adequately express its extent. Some are explained below:

• Autodesk Revit Architecture

• 3D Studio Max Software

• Sketchup and Other Auxiliary Soft-wares

• Conceptual Development

• Design Development

• Elevation Treatment

• Building Approval

PROJECT WORKED ON

The huge number of the studio works I carried out were majorly based on designing residential and commercial buildings. The major tool used to accomplish my task in the studio were computer aided design software. These software applications aided the precision and accuracy of the designs to a good extent. The software applications include: Autodesk Revit architecture, 3D Studio Max, AutoCAD and other auxiliaries.

During my course of work in studio I got to understand more about designing and space management. I learnt more about flexibility in designing and gleaned some knowledge of how designs are being tackled from the brief to the final presentation to the client. Below are highlights of some of the projects I handled.

Lesson Learnt: I was able to manage spaces due to the size of the land, and made sure the spaces were well accessible and ventilated. And also putting more effort to meet the client need.

USEFUL EXPERIENCE AND LESSON LEARNT:

3.2.6 ARCHICAD AND REVIT

Working thoughtfully on the elevations and sections to produce aesthetically pleasing views.

- Adequate ventilation and illumination.
- Foresight of elevation from the planning stage.
- The use of grid lines in the plans with respect to the alignment and positioning of structural elements like columns beams and walls etc.
- Placement of conveniences with an evenly distributed grid on the plans.
- The use of varying stepped levels in the section to achieve interesting effects for the intended users of the facility.
- Thoughtful arrangement of the plan to produce aesthetically pleasing elevations.

- The arrangement of the final site layout with respect of the individual buildings to another and the building to the boundaries in accordance to government rules and regulations

PROGRAMING AND CLIENT BRIEFINGPROGRAMMING

Programming is the process of understanding and setting forth in writing the client's requirements for a given project. Steps in this process includes:

- Establishing goals
- Considering a budget
- Collecting
- Organizing and analyzing data
- Identifying and developing concepts
- And determining particular needs.

WORKING DRAWINGS/CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS

The working drawings phases of construction documents describe in graphic form, all of the essentials of the work to be done: location, size, arrangement and details of the project. Since the successful and timely execution of these documents can be equated closely with an office's financial success, Architects constantly search for more efficient ways to produce construction documents. Regardless of the method of preparation, it is extremely important that the documents be accurate, consistent, complete and understandable. This requires thorough quality control including constant review and cross-checking of all documents. In addition, effective coordination of consultants' drawings is essential to avoid conflicts and interference in the construction of the Architect's designs and documents the integrated result.

3.3 SITE EXPERIENCE

This part deals with the knowledge gained by me from the construction sites visited during my SIWES program where I was exposed to various projects. I spent my industrial training with LSDPC. The company is focused on civil, electrical mechanical and survey building engineering projects with several engineers handling different projects across the country.

From time to time assigned me to different activities like preparing door and window schedules, supervision of block-setting and excavation, store recording and keeping, movement of building materials, taking measurements, setting out, etc. and they also put me through all diverse ways of things I knew nothing about. Decisions on work follow-ups were

easily taken as there was ease in getting information and drawings through to and from the design architects to the engineers.

Also site inspections are done regularly to make sure the building is going on well and corrections are made on site to the contractor, which I was always present during inspections.

Also a technical meeting is also held once in a week involving the consultants, contractors, also the sub-contractors, of which I was always attending with my boss, issues and the growth of the project are being discussed.

Also monthly site meetings are done once in a month, involving client representatives, consultants, contractor's representatives. Where the client comes to check the progress of work done and issues affecting the progress of the work.

3.3.1 PHYSICAL MEASUREMENT OF BUILDING COMPONENTS AND EXTERNAL WORKS

The major work I did during my industrial attachment was measurement of building works and external works. The building components can be found in the main building, generator house, gate posts, gate house, sewage treatment house, underground water tank, sewage lift pit etc. The external works can be found in driveways and parking lots, entrance culverts, retaining walls etc.

3.3.2OBSERVING AND NOTING LABOUR

I observed and noted labor outputs for different trades which include: painting; wall and floor tiling; interlocking pavement stone application; steel grill and plaster board ceiling and lifting and installation of steel roof trusses above the third floor painting application, sandtex trowel speckled-tan, I observed and noted the following parameters: name of paint; number of drum used; time of paint application; time at the end of paint application; numbers of painters and square meter covered. In tiles laying, i.e. ceramic floor and wall tiles, I observed and noted the following parameters: name of tiles, number of tillers and laborers and the square meter covered per day.

I also supervised cement and sand mix for floor screeding which is done to prepare the floor for receiving tiles and to get all parts of the floor on the same level. The difference between this mix and mortar is that it has a low water to cement ratio. It serves as backing for floor tiles. The mix ratio for cement and sand adopted for floor screeding was 1:6 i.e. 1 head pan of cement to six head pans of sharp sand or one bag of cement to 12 head pans of sharp sand.

CHAPTER4

4.1 PROBLEMS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

4.1.1 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The problems or challenges encountered during my six (4) months' work experience which could be constraints to future students who may want to observe their SIWES in LSDPC can be stated as follows.

4.1.2Rejection of Students

Some organizations reject students when approached for placement. This to a large extent discourages students and kills their enthusiasm towards the SIWES program. Also, the process of entering the Corporation was politicalized, as you had to know somebody working in the Corporation before you can be accepted to work, this routine of recruitment had discouraged students.

4.1.3 Financial Problem

This was a major constraint because the allowance given to trainee was not encouraging. Finance are meant to be considered as a motivating factor for any intending trainee student. Financial aid is very important to help the students cover up the expenses of feeding, transportation and wears (i.e., official wears) among others.

4.1.4 Transportation Problem

Though, transport services were provided for the staffs to various routes but it was amazing that I.T. Students were not liable to any seat until all the staffs had conveniently seated and most times, we were inconveniently packed and bullied when in the bus. This act of discrimination is really disgusting because it makes trainees to feel inferior.

4.2 RECOMMENDATION

This SIWES program has being of immense benefit to me while undergoing the training However, the identified problems are affecting the efficiency of the scheme and reducing the level of its aimed potentiality. Thus to ameliorate the situations sprouting from the identified problems and make SIWES more beneficial, the following recommendations are suggested:

- The Federal Government should make it compulsory for all ministries, public parastatals and companies to offer placement to interested students as stated in the NUC job specification for SIWES.

- The payment of prompt ITF allowance in order to encourage them for efficient carriage of duties.

- Institutions that the students would be attached to should have the potentials of providing relevant information on planning activities, and possess sophisticated machinery so as to help the student to acquire the necessary skills that would be needed in the work.

In view of the earlier limitations/ challenges experienced by the firm, I recommend that the Federal Government of Nigeria should further intensify their effort in the area of funding of the **SIWES** program and enforcing students to participate actively in this program which will result to a future where Nigeria would be a better place.

4.3 CONCLUSION

In the past 4 months of my learning at **LSDPC**, I learnt a crucial aspect of Architecture, not only did I learn about building construction, I also learnt about office etiquette and operations. My ability and knowledge on computer aided designs have been explored and thus have being enlightened. The **SIWES** program has contributed immensely to the acquisition of practical experience and knowledge which are of paramount importance to my field of study. Its relevance therefore can never be overestimated. This training section has broadened my level of knowledge and as well paved way for diverse future opportunities.

Consequently, the SIWES program has made me to understand that the profession Architecture is Multifaceted. In that, it does not solely rely on Site work and drawings but also encompasses various forms of administrative duties which make it more captivating.

Thus, this report clearly indicates that the activities carried out during the period of my attachment have not only proved beneficial to me but also broadened my knowledge on professional ethics of Architecture.

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