



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

***HELD AT:***

**ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  
**FUFU KWARA STATE**

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this work to Almighty God, the Creator of the universe, to Him be the glory for giving me the grace and ability to work and achieve a set goal as a student, also to my lovely Parents (Mr & Mrs. Kayode), for her sincere support towards my success.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

All glory and adoration be to Almighty God for his mercy throughout my SIWES period. I also acknowledge my parents Mr. & Mrs, Kayode for their parental guides and sincere support.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a skill training program designed to expose and prepare students of universities, polytechnic, college of agriculture and colleges of education for the Industrial work situation they are likely to meet after graduation. The scheme also affords students the opportunity of familiarizing and exposing themselves to the needed experience in handling machinery that are not usually available in their institutions.

#### **1.1 History of Siwes**

The scheme was first initiated and funded by the Industrial Training fund (ITF) during the formative year 1973/1974. As a result of increasing the number of students enrolment in higher institution of learning. The administration of this function of funding the scheme became enormous, hence ITF withdrew from the scheme in 1978 and the scheme was taken over by the Federal Government in 1979 and handed to both the National University Commission (NUC) and the National Board for Technical Education (NBTE). By 1979 the colleges of Education were not part of the scheme and later in 1984 the Federal Government reverted back to the Industrial Training Fund which took over the scheme officially in 1985 with funding provided by the Federal Government.

#### **1.2 General Objectives of Siwes**

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 encounter after graduation.

Therefore, SIWES is key factor required to inject and engender industrialization and economic development in our nation through the induction of scientific and technological skills on students.

#### **1.3 Specific Objectives of the Scheme**

The specific objectives of the scheme (SIWES) are to:

- a. Provide placements in industries for students of higher Institutions of learning approved by relevant regulating authority (NUC, NBTE, and NCCE) to acquire work experience and skills relevant to their course of study.
- b. Prepare students for the real work situation they will meet after graduation.
- c. Expose students to work methods and techniques in the handling of equipment and machinery that may not be available in school.
- d. Make transition from school to the labour market smooth and enhance students contact to later job placement.
- e. Provide students the opportunity to apply their knowledge in real life work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and practical.
- f. Strengthen employer involvement in the entire educational process and prepare students for employment in industry.
- g. Promote the desired technological know-how required for the advancement of the nation.

#### **1.4 The Role of Industrial Training Fund (ITF)**

- a. Formulation of guidelines and policies on SIWES.
- a. Organization of orientation programs for students prior to SIWES attachment.
- b. Receive and process master and placement list from institutions.
- c. Provision of logistics and materials necessary for the effective management of the scheme.
- d. Regularly visiting supervising agencies institutions/employers and student on attachment to ensure adherence to guidelines.
- e. Carry research into operation of SIWES and proffer solutions as to improve on them.
- f. Vet and process student's logbooks preparatory to payment of SIWES allowances to staff and students.
- g. Supervise students on SIWES attachment.

- h. Disburse supervisory and student allowances.
- i. Organise biennial SIWES national conference and SIWES review meetings.
- j. Provide insurance cover for students on SIWES attachment.

### **1.5 Advantages of Siwes**

- a. It exposes students to secure and safe method of work.
- b. It acts as a source of revenue to some students.
- c. Students might be retained in their place of attachment as a full worker after graduation.
- d. It makes students appreciate the knowledge they obtain from school.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 DEFINITION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Local government is the lowest tier of public administration within a sovereign state. It determines and executes policies in areas like towns, cities, counties, and districts. Remember to double-check for specific regional variations.

### **2.1 ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA**

Ilorin South local government was created in 1996 with Headquarters at Fufu. It is made up of three districts and has 10 wards. It has an area of 174 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 208,691 at the 2006 census. The major Towns: Ilofa, Fufu, Gaa-Akanbi, Kangie, Gaa Osibi, Omode.

### **2.2 ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENT:**

1. General services and administration
2. Finance
3. Education and social services
4. Agricultural and natural resources
5. Media and health
6. Works, housing, land and survey

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.0 THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local governments have a lot on their plate! Generally, they're responsible for things that directly affect the daily lives of residents in a specific area. Here's a breakdown of some key responsibilities:

- **Providing essential services:** This includes things like water and sewer services, waste management (garbage collection and recycling), and sometimes even public transportation.
- **Maintaining infrastructure:** Local governments are in charge of roads, bridges, sidewalks, and other infrastructure within their jurisdiction. This includes construction, repair, and upkeep.
- **Ensuring public safety:** Local governments typically have police and fire departments to protect residents and respond to emergencies. They may also be responsible for things like emergency medical services.
- **Planning and zoning:** They develop and enforce zoning regulations that determine how land can be used (residential, commercial, industrial, etc.) and guide future development within the community.
- **Education:** While the extent of involvement varies, local governments often play a role in supporting public schools, either through funding or direct administration.
- **Parks and recreation:** Maintaining parks, community centers, and recreational programs for residents.
- **Public health:** Local governments may run public health programs, oversee food safety, and address other public health concerns.
- **Record keeping:** Maintaining records of births, deaths, marriages, property ownership, and other important information.
- **Elections:** Administering local elections.

### 3.2 HOW TO COLLECT THE LOCAL TAXES AND FEES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local governments collect taxes and fees from various sources. These include shops and kiosks rates, tenement rates, liquor license fees, and slaughter slab fees. It's important to note that collection costs should be low relative to the tax yield. Always double-check specific regulations and procedures with your local government.

### **3.2.1 The main sources of revenue for local governments typically include:**

- **Property Taxes:** Taxes levied on real estate and other properties within the local jurisdiction.
- **Sales Taxes:** Taxes collected on the sale of goods and services within the local area.
- **Fees and Charges:** Revenue generated from services provided by the local government, such as permits, licenses, and utilities.
- **Intergovernmental Transfers:** Funds received from higher levels of government (e.g., state or federal) in the form of grants, subsidies, or revenue sharing.
- **Income Taxes:** Taxes on the income of individuals and businesses within the local jurisdiction (less common than property and sales taxes).

### **3.3 FACTORS CAN AFFECT LOCAL TAXES. HERE'S A BREAKDOWN:**

- **Economic Conditions:** A strong local economy generally leads to higher property values and increased consumer spending, boosting tax revenues. Conversely, economic downturns can decrease these revenues.
- **Population Changes:** An increase in population can expand the tax base, while a decline can shrink it.
- **Property Values:** Property taxes are a primary revenue source for many local governments. Changes in property values directly impact the amount of revenue collected.
- **Tax Rates:** Local governments can adjust tax rates to meet budgetary needs, but this can be a sensitive issue, as higher rates can burden residents and businesses.
- **Government Policies:** Decisions on tax exemptions, incentives, and abatements can significantly affect the amount of tax revenue collected.
- **Intergovernmental Aid:** Local governments often receive financial assistance from state and federal governments, which can influence their reliance on local taxes.
- **Legal and Regulatory Environment:** Changes in state laws or federal regulations can impact the types of taxes local governments can levy and the rates they can charge.
- **Voter Preferences:** Voter attitudes towards taxes and public spending can influence local government decisions on tax policies.

- **Natural Disasters and Other Unforeseen Events:** Events like natural disasters or pandemics can disrupt local economies and significantly affect tax revenues.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 EXPERIENCE GAIN IN SIWES

### 4.1 FUNCTION OF CHAIRMAN ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Ilorin South council chairman is responsible for bringing positive change to the Ilorin South Local Government.

### 4.2 The responsibilities of a local government chairman typically include:

- **Presiding over meetings:** Chairing meetings of the local government council, ensuring that they are conducted efficiently and according to established procedures.
- **Policy implementation:** Overseeing the implementation of policies and programs adopted by the council.
- **Budget management:** Managing the local government's budget, ensuring that funds are used effectively and in accordance with budgetary provisions.
- **Service delivery:** Ensuring the provision of essential services to the local community, such as waste management, road maintenance, and healthcare.
- **Community representation:** Representing the local government and its community in interactions with other levels of government, organizations, and the public.
- **Security:** Maintaining security within the local government.

### 4.3 THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

The Local Government Association (LGA) acts as a national voice for local government, advocating on behalf of its member councils. It provides various services, including:

- **Lobbying and advocacy:** Representing the interests of local governments to the national government and other bodies.
- **Information and advice:** Offering guidance, training, and resources to help councils improve their services and performance.
- **Peer support:** Facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing between councils.
- **Setting the national agenda:** Influencing policy debates and promoting the role of local government in national life.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5.0 Summary and Conclusion**

Local government administration has generated a lot of interest in recent years. The reason for this is because of the tremendous impact and influence the local government has exerted on the general life pattern of the citizens, particularly in the rural or urban areas.

The fourth schedules to the 1979 constitution has spelt out in great details the functions of local government. these function can only be perform effectively where there is a responsive and dynamic arrangement for financial management Generally, My SIWES experience in the administrative office of the local government deepened my understanding of public administration and its role in community development. The practical skills acquired duling this program, such as effective communication, record-keeping, and ethical considerations, have prepared me for a future career in public service. This experience has underscored the importance of efficient administrative practices in ensuring transparent and accountable governance.

### **5.1 Conclusion and Recommendation**

Despite the challenges of transportation and the cost of commuting, we students who participated in the SIWES program did our best to be punctual and focused. It was a difficult but worthwhile experience.

I would like to suggest that the Federal Government of Nigeria should establish a system of funding for students participating in the SIWES program. This funding would help to cover the cost of transportation, encourage punctuality, and support the overall success of the program. It would also be beneficial to have a mandatory payment structure in place for organizations that host SIWES students, to provide them with financial support and incentivize them to participate.

This would ultimately lead to greater student engagement and better outcomes. I recommend that the students industrial work scheme (SIWES) should provide

places for industrial attachment for students; Industrial Training Fund (ITF) should pay allowance to the various students who undergo the training. Consequently upon my personal experience and observation as concerned the SIWES program, I noted these obstacles which are hither to the inherent in the exercise and recommend that the local government invest in digital solutions for streamlined record-keeping and communication. Additionally, fostering closer collaboration between different departments could enhance efficiency and innovation across the government's functions.