A TECHNICAL REPORT
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORKING EXPERIENCE SCHEME
(SIWES)

Held at
BOLARINWA ARANSOLA & COMPANY.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this technical report to the Almighty Allah, the giver of knowledge, wisdom and who is rich in mercy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and deep regards to the creator of heaven and earth, the one who knows the beginning and the end, the Almighty Allah and also to my Parent (MR & MRS ALABI). and to all those who has helped me during my SIWES programme. The blessings, help and guidance given by them, time to time has carry me so this far and shall carry on the journey of life on which I am about to embark. I also take this opportunity to express a deep sense of gratitude to compliment my supervisor for his cordial support valuable information and guidance which helped me in completing my SIWES through various stages.

Lastly my deep regard to the best and most inspiring brother and sister may all mighty Allah (S.W.T) be with you all. Aameen.

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF SIWES

1.1 Introduction to SIWES

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) 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 and seeing firsthand the practical experience of some theoretical knowledge gained in the course of study.

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.

1.2 Background to the SIWES

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is an initiative which was established in 1973 by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) to help bridge the gap between acquired classroom education and skills necessary for work in the industry.

Before the inception of the scheme in 1973, there was glaring evidence that inadequate practical exposure of students in tertiary institutions posed serious challenges to both the quality and standard of engineering and technological education in our nation. This resulted in half-baked engineering graduates who needed to undergo a form of training (Industrial Training) to be suitable for employment in industries and firms.

In order to forestall this threat that could bring about industrial regression, the Federal Government through the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) which was established by decree 47 of 1971 introduced the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) in 1973.

SIWES exposes students to machines and equipment, professional work methods and ways of safe guarding the work areas and workers in industries and other organizations. It helps the student to know the link between what is learnt in the university and what is actually practiced on site. It further helps students to appreciate

their field of study better, thereby also determining which area of specialization to go into to contribute to technological development of this nation.

The scheme involves the students, the universities and the industry (employers). It is funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria and jointly coordinated by the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the ITF.

SIWES orientation is usually done to intimate students with the rudiments of industrial training before they are being employed. At the end of the industrial training (IT), successful students whose log books were verified and approved by ITF officials are paid SIWES severance allowance.

1.3 Objectives of SIWES

i. Provides the student with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and Practical.
ii. Provides an avenue for students in tertiary institutions to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.
iii. Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in universities.
iv. Familiarizing the student for the working conditions they are likely to meet after graduation; and
v. Make the transition from the university to the world of work easier and thus enhance student's contacts for later job placement.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 QUADRANT SYSTEM

In land surveying, the quadrant system helps define directions using bearings, typically dividing a coordinate system into four quadrants:

- Quadrant I: 0° to 90° (NE – North-East)
- Quadrant II: 90° to 180° (NW – North-West)
- Quadrant III: 180° to 270° (SW – South-West)
- Quadrant IV: 270° to 360° (SE – South-East)

Survey Findings (Including Quadrants):

- The surveyed three (3) plots of land are located in Suberu Oje Town, Alimosho, Lagos State.
- The boundary lines were measured using total station and GPS, with bearings recorded in the following quadrants:
    - Boundary Line A-B: N 45° 30' E *(Quadrant I – NE)*
    - Boundary Line B-C: S 75° 15' E *(Quadrant IV – SE)*
- The total area surveyed is [insert area] square meters.

The Agency as a system consists of four major Directorates which are: Directorate of Lands; Directorate of Urban & Regional Planning; Directorate of Physical Planning and Development Control and the Office of the Surveyor General.

2.2 SURVEY PILLAR CONNECTION PROCESS

1. **Site Reconnaissance:**
    - Identified existing survey pillars and confirmed their coordinates.
    - Verified their stability and visibility for accurate readings.
2. **Instrument Setup:**
    - Used **Total Station/GNSS Receiver** to establish connections between known and new survey pillars.
    - Ensured precise leveling and calibration for accurate readings.
3. **Observation & Data Collection:**
    - Measured azimuths and distances between existing pillars and new control points.

- Collected coordinate data in **WGS84/Minna Datum** (or as required).

4. **Computation & Adjustment:**
    - Processed field data to ensure minimal errors and consistency.
    - Adjusted coordinates where necessary using software like **AutoCAD Civil 3D, ArcGIS, or SurvCE**.
5. **Documentation & Reporting:**
    - Plotted survey connections in **AutoCAD** for visualization.
    - Prepared a report with pillar coordinates, descriptions, and connection details for submission to the **Office of the Surveyor General**.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 introduction on oscar

Overview The Oscar GNSS receiver is a new generation GNSS RTK system. It supports calibration-free tilt compensation function which is immune to magnetic disturbances, leveling pole is not required. Easy configuration with 1.54inchinteractive screen on Ultimate and Advanced versions. With an internal high-performance multi-constellation and multi-frequency GNSS board, the Oscar GNSS receiver can provide high accuracy and stable signal detection. The high-performance antenna can speed up the time to first fix (TTFF) and improve anti-jamming performance. The built-in large capacity battery is detachable, two batteries support up to 16 hours of field work in 4G/3G/2Gnetwork and Rover radio mode. The built-in UHF radio module supports long distance communication. The rugged housing protects the equipment from harsh environments. The Oscar GNSS receive

INTRODUCTION TO AUTOCAD SOFTWARE

Designing is the process of converting an idea into an object, product or a system. This process is iterative. CAD (Computer Aided Design) is a tool that can be used for design and drafting activities. Since it uses the computing power of a processor, CAD drawings are faster, better and more accurate than their manually drafted counterparts.

AutoCAD is sophisticated CAD software that is synonymous with engineering drafting. The concept of AutoCAD evolved way back in the 1980's, when engineers and architects were seeking to harness the power of newly introduced personal computers to reduce the drafting time. People began experimenting with internal graphic controllers which allowed them to draw engineering / architectural drawings at the front end which were efficiently replicated at the back end of the computer. AutoCAD was formally launched in December 1982 by Autodesk, a leader in 3D design, engineering and entertainment software. Simply put, AutoCAD enables

engineers, designers and architects to produce 2D and 3D models using computers. AutoCAD started as a design tool for engineers and architects, but is now used by other professionals as well. Autodesk, the company behind AutoCAD, has developed custom versions that can be used by design engineers, civil engineers, electrical and electronics engineers and mechanical engineers. AutoCAD thus covers a vast canvas - from engineering to industrial sector, there is an AutoCAD package for everyone. In that sense, AutoCAD is a horizontal product. It is used by product development teams, manufacturing facilities, media and entertainment industries, engineers, architects; educators and students; entrepreneurs, non-profits, medical professionals, and including beginners. AutoCAD is thus useful for any domain that requires 2D and 3D designs.

FEATURES OF AUTOCAD

When we say 'features', we do not mean the commands offered by AutoCAD in the context of this article. Instead, we highlight the differences between AutoCAD and other CAD software that make AutoCAD a popular drafting tool.

Powerful Drafting: Built primarily as a drafting tool, AutoCAD offers unparalleled drafting capabilities.

Analyze Object Details: The features included in AutoCAD allow in depth analysis and visualization of 2D and 3D models.

Plug-ins: Since AutoCAD is extremely popular, there is a huge number of plug-ins that are available which make the software more useful and friendly.

Integration: AutoCAD allows API integration with spreadsheets, document editors and other utilities. This is extremely useful when sharing the output of the software.

Training Options: Since AutoCAD is very popular, there are training institutes that teach the software from beginner level to the advanced level.

While there are other CAD systems (like CATIA, Ansys, etc.) available today, AutoCAD occupies a special place in the market. It was the first successful commercial CAD software to be introduced in the market in 1982 that was PC based. Today, it has grown to be the industry leader in the suite of CAD software, with

millions of customers in more than 150 countries. It still has a lion's share in the CAD market, despite the competition offered by CATIA, Ansys, etc. With its various versions - apart from the standard architectural and engineering drafting fields - AutoCAD also finds use in a varied number of industries like fashion designing, 3D printing and as an industrial designing tool.

3.2 PLATFORMS AND VERSIONS

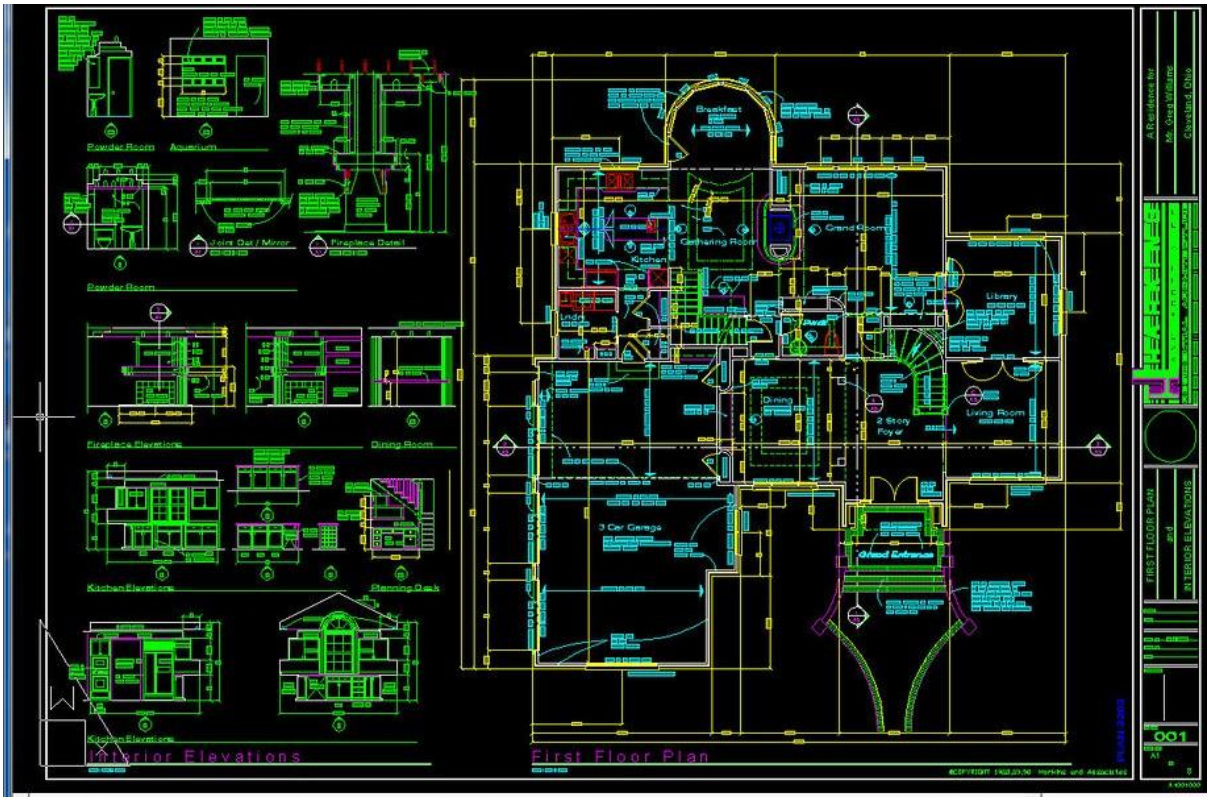
In addition, AutoCAD also has mobile versions for both Android and Apple phones. As far as price is concerned, AutoCAD comes in two packages – AutoCAD and AutoCAD LT. AutoCAD LT is a slightly stripped version of AutoCAD, the most prominent limitation being the ability to manipulate 3D objects. If you are mostly into 2D designs, you can easily make do with AutoCAD LT rather than the full version.

AutoCAD can also be classified depending on the domain it serves. Currently, different versions of AutoCAD support the following domains:

- Architecture
- Electrical design
- Map 3D
- Mechanical design
- MEP (mechanical, electrical and plumbing)
- Plant 3D, including P&ID functionality
- Raster design

AUTOCAD TRAINING

AutoCAD is a comprehensive software that caters to a wide range of users. Since its launch in 1982, each new version has introduced enhanced features, making it an increasingly powerful tool. The rapid advancement of processor technology in both personal computers and mobile devices has enabled Autodesk to integrate more sophisticated capabilities into AutoCAD. For those looking to learn CAD, AutoCAD provides a solid foundation, as many of its commands and concepts are widely adopted by other CAD software. In fact, some of its features have become industry standards. For instance, the .DXF format, introduced by Autodesk, is now universally recognized for CAD file conversion across different platforms.



PERIMETER

Perimeter / Boundary Surveys are carried out for the purpose of delineating the boundary of a parcel of land, determining its area and preparation of survey plan. The survey plan is usually the end product of a boundary survey. The survey plan shows ownership and describes the land. It is a document required by law during processing of any land title. We will help you prepare your survey plan and lodge the record (red) copy in the Office of the Surveyor General of the state.

It is very important to request for a perimeter survey before acquisition of land in Lagos. Perimeter Surveys are usually carried out for other purposes such as:

- Settling a land dispute
- Determining encroachment
- Subdivision of land
- Re-establishing missing beacons

About Cadastral Surveying

Cadastral surveying is the discipline of land surveying that relates to the laws of land ownership and the definition of property boundaries. It involves interpreting and advising on boundary locations, on the status of land ownership and on the rights, restrictions and interests in property, as well as the recording of such information for use on plans, maps, etc. It also involves the physical delineation of property boundaries and determination of dimensions, areas and certain rights associated with properties, whether they are on land, water or defined by natural or artificial features.

Cadastral surveys are generally performed to subdivide land into parcels for ownership under a land title and to re-establish boundaries of previously surveyed properties to determine the physical extent of ownership or to facilitate the transfer of the property title.

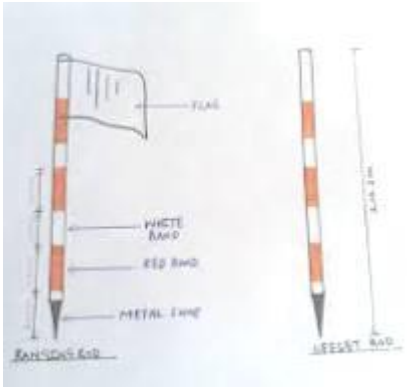
A surveyor, who is registered as a licensed surveyor under the *Surveying Act 2004*, is the only person authorised to perform cadastral surveys in Victoria. The regulation of cadastral surveying reflects the importance with which Government holds Victoria's cadastre. The cadastre is a parcel-based system of property (land) administration. It is comprised of physically delineated boundaries, being the extents of parcels or interests in parcels, and datasets containing the public record of the interests (ie. rights, restrictions and responsibilities) in those parcels. The government and community entrust licensed surveyors to maintain and protect the integrity of the cadastre, which underpins economic development through confidence in the property market.

RANGING POLE

A **ranging rod**, or **range rod**, is a surveying instrument used for marking the position of stations, and for sightings of those stations, as well as for ranging straight lines.[1] Initially these were made of light, thin, and straight bamboo, or of well seasoned wood such as teak, pine, or deodar. They were shod with iron at the bottom and surmounted with a flag about 250 mm^2 in size.[2] Nowadays[*when?*] they are made of wood, metal, or fibre glass. The rods are usually about 30 mm in diameter and 2 or 3 m long, painted with alternating bands, such as red and white, red and yellow, or

black and white, in lengths of 200 mm (i.e. one link length of metric chain), 500 mm, or 1 foot. These colours are used so that the rod can be properly sighted in case of long distance or bad weather. Ranging rods of greater length, e.g. 3 to 6 m, are called **range poles**, and are used for very long survey lines.[3] Another type of ranging rod is known as an **offset rod**, which has no flag at the top. It is used for measuring small offsets from the survey line when the work is of an ordinary nature

Difference Type Ranging Poles



3.3 SURVEY AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

What is Survey?

Survey is a technique, profession and science of accurately determining the terrestrial or three dimensional position of points and the distance and angles between them commonly practiced by surveyors and members of various engineering profession.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

Ranging Pole: It is a 5m straight piece of wood or steel colored red and white used for alignment during survey.

Compass: Is used for measuring bearings from 0^o to 360^o in clockwise direction.

Theodolite: Is used for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles.

Leveling Instrument: Is used for measuring the difference in height between points on the surface of the earth they are of different types: automatic level, dumpy level, digital level etc.

Total Station: Used in determining the coordinate of positions, angles and bearing can also be determined.

Tripod Stand: Is equipment used in mounting survey instrument such as theodolite, level, total station etc.

Leveling Staff: Also called leveling rod used with a leveling instrument to determine the difference in height between points above a datum surface.

Gunter Chain: A formal measuring instrument of 66 ft (20.1m) long, subdivided into 100 links, each of which is a short section of wire connected to the next link by a loop.

Measuring Tape: A flexible ruler that is used to measure distance. It consists of a ribbon of cloth, plastic, fibre glass, or metals strip with linear measurement markings**.**

G.P.S (Global Positioning System): A framework for gathering, managing, and analyzing data. Rooted in the science of geography, it analyzes spatial location and organizes layers of information into visualizations using maps and 3D scenes.

Field Notebook: A roundup note that entails all necessary information jotted from the field.

PERIMETER

Perimeter / Boundary Surveys are conducted to define the boundaries of a land parcel, determine its area, and produce a survey plan. This survey plan serves as the final output of a boundary survey, providing details of land ownership and description. It is a legally required document for processing any land title.

We assist in preparing your survey plan and ensure the record (red) copy is lodged with the Office of the Surveyor General of the state.

In Lagos, it is crucial to request a perimeter survey before acquiring land. These surveys are also essential for various other purposes, including:

- Resolving land disputes
- Identifying encroachments
- Subdividing land
- Re-establishing lost beacons

3.4 SITE INSPECTION ANALYSIS.

INTRODUCTION

Site: - is the position or location of a town, building, plot, etc especially as to its environment. Or is an area or exact plot of ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located. It can be described in terms of physical characteristics of the site.

Site inspection and analysis: - is the act or process of looking at something closely in order to learn more about it, to find problems, and give details account of the site in terms of physical features. Planners usually make a sketch of the inspected site in

order to represent it on paper. And it mostly had been done with the presence of the site owner or representative, for witness and proper referencing.

PROCESSES INVOLVED IN SITE INSPECTION ANALYSIS.

Location of site: the planner locates the site which is to be inspected using topographical map of the area.

Identification: the planner identifies the plot boundary.

Measurement: the length and breadth of the plot is measured using either tape or chain and the measurements are being recorded.

Sketch: - draw the rough sketch of the area.

Calculation: - the dimension of the plot is calculated and recorded.

Drawing: - the planner draws the site inspection plan in the studio.

Report: - write down the report of the site inspection analysis.

Documentation: - the site inspection plan and report is documented in technical file.

Forwarding: - the technical file is forwarded to the Director Town Planning for further analysis.

THINGS TO BE NOTED WHEN REPORTING AFTER SITE INSPECTION

- Report on the specific address of the property
- Report on the boundaries of the property
- Report on the purpose of the property
- Report on the total area of the property

SURVEY REPORT

Project: Perimeter Survey of Three (3) Plots of Land

Location: Suberu Oje Town, Alimosho Local Government Area, Lagos State

Scope of Work:

The purpose of this survey was to delineate the boundaries of three (3) plots of land, determine their total area, and prepare a survey plan for legal documentation and processing.

Survey Process:

1. **Reconnaissance & Site Inspection**

- Visited the site to assess terrain conditions and confirm existing boundary markers.

2. **Boundary Establishment & Measurement**
    - Identified and re-established boundary points using GPS and total station equipment.
    - Conducted accurate perimeter measurements following survey regulations.
3. **Data Processing & Mapping**
    - Analyzed field data to generate an accurate survey plan.
    - Prepared the survey plan for submission to the Office of the Surveyor General.

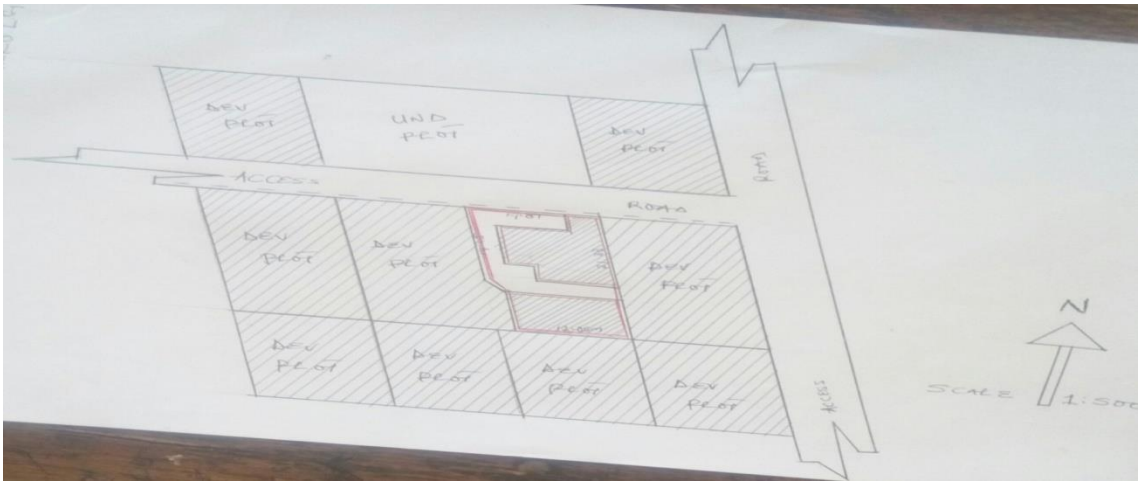
Findings & Observations:

- The land boundaries were successfully delineated.
- No significant encroachments or disputes were observed *(if applicable, mention any issues found)*.
- The total area of the surveyed plots is **[insert total area]** square meters..

3.4DRAWING SKETCH PLAN OF INSPECTED SITES

In drawing the sketch plan of inspected sites, suitable scale has to be chosen. The chosen scale depends on the type of paper the sketch is to be done, for example larger scale (1:1000) will be suitable for A4 paper type, because the larger the scale the smaller the sketch appears on the paper and the smaller the scale the larger the sketch appears on the paper. Some instruments such as; pencil, eraser, set square, scale rule, black and red pen are used in the process of drawing a sketch plan of inspected sites.

Below are some sketches of inspected sites carried out in the ministry;



NOTE: The red lines on the sketch shows the boundaries of the main area of observation and the hatched areas signifies build-up plots as of the time of the inspection.

3.5 LAYOUT DESIGN

Layout: A structured arrangement of items within certain limits or a map or a drawing of a construction site showing the position of roads, buildings, or other construction.

Layout Design: This can be said as the process of designing a suitable plan containing so many plots for several functions, such as; residential, commercial, educational etc.

FEATURES OF A GOOD LAYOUT

1. Good road network
2. Accessibility to market
3. Accessibility to religious center
4. Provision of health care sector
5. Security offices
6. Availability of job opportunities
7. Adequate electricity
8. Good spacing
9. Accessibility to educational sectors

During my training, I was privileged to take part in the designation of a layout titled GDP 34, which is located along OKE – SOH Along Afon Road, Kwara state, The

layout consists of 886 plots, which are divided into different dimensions; 15*30m, 25*45m, 50*50m etc. (3.3ft=1m).

Each plot has its own function (residential, commercial, educational, religious etc.)it was also characterized as a layout containing higher, moderate and lower density areas.

Below are some views of the layout titled GDP 34;

The main purpose of designing this layout is to provide more settlement and also a comfortable place for the people of OKE – SOH and also to promote the development and economic level of the state at large.

3.6 RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

Dispute: it can be said as a state of argument, disagreement, or failure to agree between two or more parties.

Dispute resolution: This has to do with finding a solution or bringing an end to a disagreement or argument between two or more parties.

For a dispute to take place, it most have two or more parties disagreeing with each other's decision as stated above. The Ministry of Lands and Survey plays a vital role in solving such kind of issues, which may arise between two parties.

For example, party A and party B had an argument which has to do with plot boundary issues, the ministry takes part in solving such dispute by providing the actual layout of that area so that the accurate dimension of each plot will be provided, and the issue of boundaries will be settled.

3.7 ASSESSMENT OF TOWNSHIP ROAD

What is assessment? There is various definition of the word assessment, in education it is simply the ways which a teacher will follow to check, mark, reward, and placed confidence on his or her students knowing the exact capacity, ability, and well-being of the performance of the students, that calls for the student award of certificate at the end of the program attained.

Now concerning the nature and work of lands and survey ministry, assessment can be defined as the process of gratings of lands either developed or undeveloped, houses, or any order constructed erection that will be need to know the cost of construction of such valuable property, to enable the government do the necessary, by making

adequate consideration in terms of rendering compensation to the property owners concerned. (Whose properties were affected)?

PROCESSES OF MAKING ASSESSMENTS

There are different processes that are involved in making an assessment exercise, and they are listed below:-

i. Reaching the property owners.
ii. Making of appropriate survey by the surveyor using its instrument.
iii. Marking the affected areas i.e. signs of corridors.
iv. Placement of road construction sings e.g. pegs, number marks, benchmarks, (km, m, cm) etc.

MATERIALS USED IN THE ASSESSMENT EXERCISE.

i. Measuring tapes (10m, 30m, 50m, 100m, 150m, 200m, 300m,) and etc.
ii. Pegs wooden arrows,(alignment).
iii. Markings e.g.BM, Marks, Arrows.
iv. Record books.
v. Cameras if necessary.
vi. Pens (biros, pencils, plain sheets, rulers).etc

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 LIST OF INSTRUMENTS USED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDS SURVEY, .

- Paper (A0, A3 & A4)
- Set squares
- Scale rule
- Adjustable set square
- T-square

- Eraser
- Drawing board (standing)
- Rotary pen/ink
- Clutch pencil
- Pen (red/black)
- Measuring tape

- **Paper**: this is a thin, flat material used for writing, drawing and painting. It is mostly used for the purpose of making the sketch of the inspected site and writing of report about the site inspected in the ministry.
- **Set squares**: These are triangular instruments mostly used in technical drawing and engineering. They are used to provide a straightedge at a right angle or other particular planar angle to a baseline.
- **Scale rule**: this is a three sided ruler with different scales (1:100, 1:200, 1:250 etc.), used to measure linear distance and create proportional linear measurements and also to draw straight lines.
- **Adjustable set square**: this is also a triangular instrument that provides a straightedge at a right angle, but it's adjustable not like the ordinary set-squares.
- **T-square**: this is a technical drawing instrument used primarily as a guide for drawing horizontal lines on a drafting table, and it is also used to guide set squares to draw vertical or diagonal lines.
- **Eraser**: this is an instrument used for removing writing from paper or for erasing mistakes in the process of making a sketch.
- **Drawing board (standing)**:this is a multipurpose desk which can be used for any kind of drawing or writing. The instrument can be adjust to any suitable height.
- **Rotary pen**: this is an instrument inform of a pen mostly used in layout designs having a thick black ink with different openings (0.5, 1.5, 2.0….).

- **Clutch pencil**: this is an instrument with a replaceable and mechanically extendable solid pigment core called a “lead”. It is an instrument used in drawing and writing as well.
- **Pen (red/black)**: this instrument is used to trace the original sketch done with a pencil in order to make it more presentable.
- **Measuring Tape:** A flexible ruler that is used to measure distance. It consists of a ribbon of cloth, plastic, fibre glass, or metals strip with linear measurement markings**.**

CHAPTER FIVE

This chapter contains the summary of my six (4) month I.T experience, the problems I encountered during the process, recommendations and lastly, my conclusion.

1.1 SUMMARY

During my industrial training in the ministry of lands and survey Kwara State, I have acquired a lot of knowledge and skills concerning the activities of the ministry which include: allocation of lands to members of the public, layout design, assessment of township road, settlement of dispute among two parties, site inspection and analysis, drawing of sketch plans of inspected sites, process of obtaining statutory.

In respect to the higher ranking of the establishment, the ministry of lands and survey is headed by the commissioner and assisted by the permanent secretary and surveyor general of the state. While director's takes charge of the various departments of the ministry and staff officer (SO) take charge of the affairs of all administration works in the ministry.

In planning departments, I learned about developmental plan, how to design a plan, processes in applying for conversion of plots of land from customary to stationary plots of land, processes in acquisition of certificate of ownership (C of O), the importance of layout designs, importance of site inspection and many others functions of the departments..

5.2 RECOMMENDATION

I wish the government and the school authority to provide necessary materials for the students during this programme. They should also try to pay the students allowance so as to serve as help for the students in one way or the other.

4.3 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, The Industrial training program was a wonderful experience that provided me with the opportunity to know what it feels like to be in the working environment and how to meet and cope with office works and challenges and how to tackle matters arising from place of work, it also advance my thought about planning and survey profession in general and the type of challenge encounter when I was in such field as officer.