TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME

(SIWES)

HELD AT

KWARA STATE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE (DIRECTORATE OF LAND)

COMMISSIONER LODGE WAY, ILORIN, KWARA STATE.

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ILORIN, KWARA STATE.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme

The Student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is to prepare student to relevant of work experience into their career objective. This programme was established to expose student to industrial skill necessary for a smooth transition from the classroom to the world of work.

The Student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) is a unit under the vice-chancellor's office. The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a skills training programme designed to expose and prepare students of universities and other tertiary institutions for the industrial work situation they are likely to meet after graduation.

The students industrial work experience scheme (SIWES), is the accepted training programme, which is part of the approved minimum academic standard in the various degree programmes for all Nigerian universities. The scheme is aimed at bridging the existing gap between theory and practice of sciences, agriculture, medical sciences (including nursing), engineering and technology, management, information and communication technology, and other professional educational programmes in the Nigerian tertiary institutions. It is aimed at exposing students to machines and equipment, professional work methods, and ways of safeguarding the work areas and workers in industries, offices, laboratories, hospitals and other organizations.

It is a cooperative industrial internship program that involves institutions of higher learning, industries, the Federal Government of Nigeria, the industrial training fund (ITF), and the Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC).

The vision of the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is to equip student with the necessary practical knowledge and technical skills for self-employment and effective involvement in Nigeria's industrial growth.

1.2 History of Siwes

SIWES was founded in 1973 by ITF (Industrial Training Funds) to address the problem of tertiary institution graduates' lack of appropriate skills for employment in 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.

This system facilitates the transfer from the classroom to the workplace and aids in the application of knowledge. The program allows students to become acquainted with and exposed to the experience required in handling and operating equipment and machinery that are typically not available at their schools.

Prior to the establishment of this scheme, there was a rising concern and trend among industrialists that graduates from higher education institutions lacked appropriate practical experience for employment. Students who entered Nigerian universities to study science and technology were not previously trained in the practical aspects of their chosen fields. As a result of their lack of work experience, they had difficulty finding work.

As a result, employers believed that theoretical education in higher education was unresponsive to the need of labour employers. Thousands of Nigerians faced this difficulty till 1973. The fund's main motivation for establishing and designing the scheme in 1973/74 was launched against this context.

The ITF (Industrial Training Fund) organization decided to aid all interested Nigerian students and created the SIWES program. The federal government officially approved and presented it in 1974. During its early years, the scheme was entirely supported by the ITF, but as the financial commitment became too much for the fund, it withdrew in 1978. The National Universities Commission (NUC) and the National board for technical education (NBTE) were given control of the scheme by the federal government in 1979. The federal governments hand over supervision and implementation of the scheme to ITF in November 1984. It was taken over by the industrial training fund (ITF) in July 1985, with the federal government bearing entire responsibility for funding.

1.3 Objectives of SIWES

The Industrial Training Fund's Policy Document No. 1 of 1973 which established SIWES outlined the objectives of the scheme as:

- Provide an avenue for students in institutions of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their respective courses of study.
- Prepare students for the industrial work situation they are likely to experience after graduation.
- Expose students to work methods and techniques of handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in their institutions.
- Make the transition from school to the world of work easier; and enhance students' networks for later job placements.
- Provide students with an opportunity to apply their knowledge to real work situations, thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice; and enlist and strengthen employers'

involvement in the entire educational process; thereby preparing the students for employment in industry and commerce.

1.4 The Importance of Industrial Training

- Theoretical knowledge alone would not usually prepare an educated person for the world of work. The worker or productive individual must not only be knowledgeable but must also be versatile in the application of skills to perform defined jobs or work.
- The reality of the foregoing fact can be illustrated by using a simple analogy. While it is possible for someone to learn and imbibe all the available information on driving a car in the classroom, it is unlikely that the individual would, based on this knowledge alone, be able to drive a car at the first opportunity. On the other hand, someone else without the theoretical information on how to drive a car, on being told and shown what to do, followed by hands-on practice and supervision by an instructor, would at the end of the day be able to drive a car successfully. Of course, someone who has been exposed to both the theoretical underpinnings of driving a car and the hands-on experience of doing so would and should be a better driver! (Mafe, 2009).
- Consequently, there are two basic forms of learning which are: education and training. Of which are indispensable to the productive world of work and the functioning or society today. In the illustration given above, the first individual had abundant education on how to drive a car; the second individual had received adequate training on how to drive a car; the third individual had the advantage of being able to combine theoretical knowledge with practical skills to become a better driver.

- This need to combine theoretical knowledge with practical skills in order to produce results in the form of goods and services or to be productive is the essence and rationale for industrial training.
- Both education and training are important: there cannot be effective education without some training input and there cannot be effective training without some educational input the productive individual, particularly in this millennium, must be able to combine and utilize the outcomes from the two forms of learning (Know-How Ability and Do-How Capability) for the production of goods and services. This requirement is particularly crucial for individuals pursuing careers in science, engineering and technology disciplines.

CHAPTER TWO

DESCRIPTION OF KWARA STATE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (KW-GIS)

2.0 Brief Introduction

The Kwara State Bureau of Land, Office of Surveyor-General, Physical Planning Authority and Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning have ceased to exist as separate Agencies. The development is sequel to the establishment of the KWARA STATE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (KW-GIS) whose law was passed by the Kwara State House of Assembly on 15th October, 2020 and was since assented to by Governor of Kwara State, Mallam Abdulrahman Abdulrasaq.

By the new law, all the four (4) aforementioned Agencies are henceforth to perform their functions and duties under the KWARA STATE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (KW-GIS).

Under the new KWARA STATE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (KW-GIS), the existing Bureau of Lands, Physical Planning Authority, Office of Surveyor-General, and Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning are to be known as Directorate of Lands, Directorate of Physical Planning and Development Control, Office of Surveyor-General/Directorate of Survey and Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning respectively.

All correspondences relating to these four (4) Agencies henceforth should be routed through the Office of the Acting Executive Chairman, Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS).

2.1 Objective of Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS)

The objectives of Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS) under the law 2020, part I, are to administer and manage land, and building matters in the state including all issues relating to title, registration, development and such other responsibilities as may be determined by the Governor.

2.2 Functions of the Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS)

The functions of Kwara State Geographic Information Service as spelt out by law 2020, part 1, include the followings:

a. To process and issue all development permits in the state subject to the provision of this law and regulations made under this law.

b. To receive, conduct due diligence on, and verify applications for issuance of Right of Occupancy for Land or Grant of other rights over land or subsequent transaction in lands within the state.

c. To develop and maintain a database of all land within the state particularly with respect to title history, location, size, used and other related data.

d. To introduce, implement and sustain best practices for land ownership and title certification in the state.

e. To maintain database of all development permit applications granted, rejected or withdrawn and publication of the list in the Gazette.

f. To permit access to existing data on land for the purpose of conducting title searches for members of the public at a fee to be prescribed from time to time by the service in consonance with other related laws.

g. To prepare and periodically review the following physical developments plans.

i. District Plans

ii. Development Guide Plans

iii. Town Plans

iv. Local Plans

h. To prepare and review physical planning regulations.

i. To control all forms of illegal development.

j. To remove illegal and non conforming structures.

k. To identify and remove distressed buildings to prevent collapse.

2.3 Power of Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS)

The Power of Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS) has stated by law 2020, part 1. Include the followings:

a. Acquire, provide, deploy and manage software and hardware for storing, assembling, manipulating and displaying geospatial reference material.

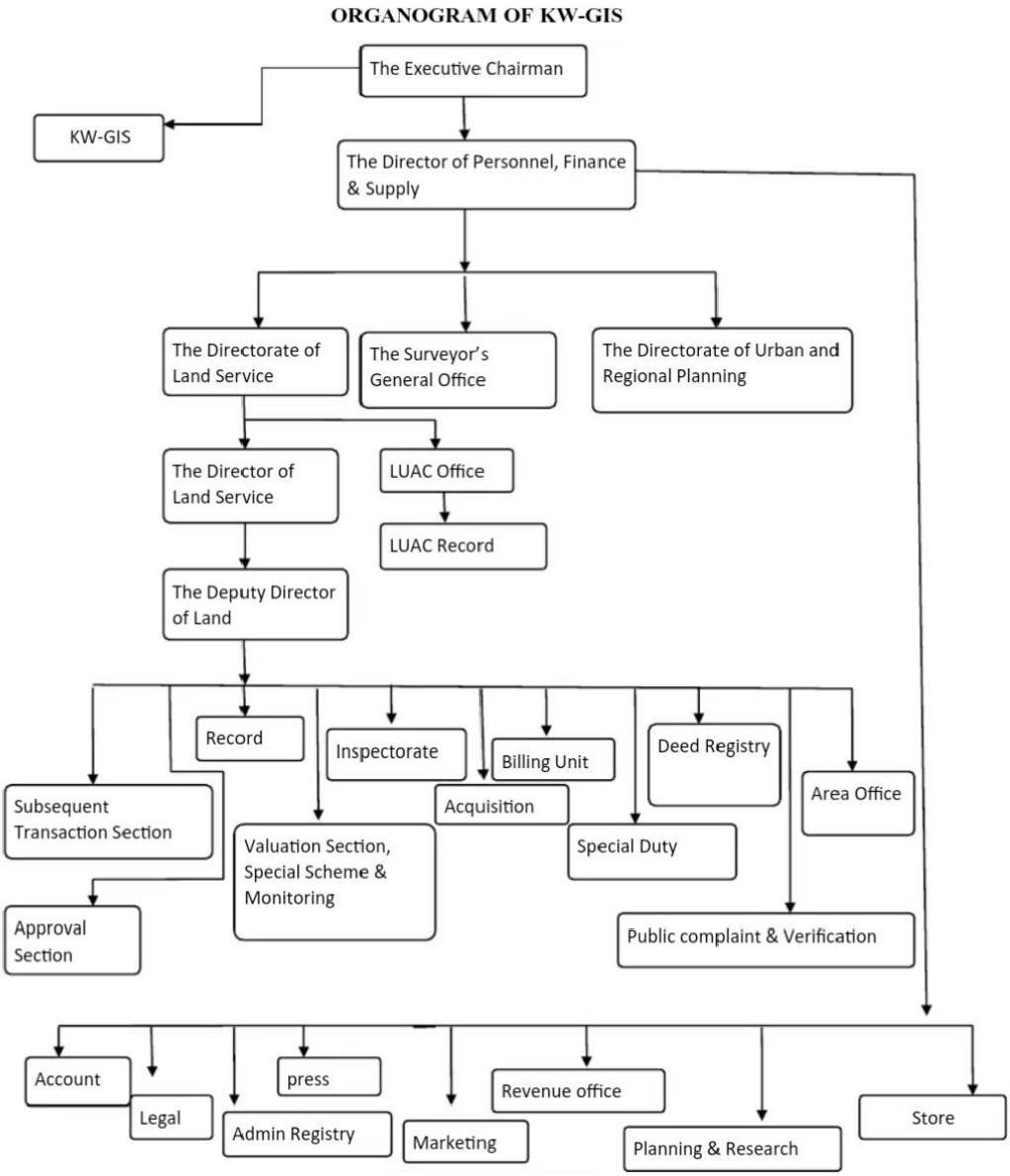
b. Establish central geospatial information clearing house and set standards in relation to the quality and format of geospatial information.

c. Plan, establish and manage a directory of geospatial information and the resources available within the state.

d. Coordinate geospatial information system projects, including overseeing the development and maintenance of base maps and geospatial information systems throughout the state.

e. Provide consultancy services and technical assistance, education and training on the application and use of geospatial information technologies.

2.4 Organogram (Organization Structure) Of Kwara State Geographic Information Service



Source: Bureau of Land, Office of Surveyor-General, Physical Planning Authority and Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning (2022)

2.5 Description of Directorate of Land

Land is a Directorate under the newly established Kwara State geographic Service. The Directorate has Sixteen units namely:

I. Valuation Unit

II. Record Unit

III. Land charge Unit

IV. Acquisition and Regularization Unit

V. Billing Unit

VI. Special duty Unit

VII. Land Use Allocation Committee (LUAC) Unit

VIII. Deed Registry Unit

IX. Titling Unit

X. Production Unit

XI. Litigation Unit

XII. Subsequent Transaction Unit

XIII. Legal Unit

XIV. Inspectorate Unit

XV. Inter Agency Unit (IASU)

XVI. Directorate of Land Unit (DLS)

2.6 The Vision of the Directorate of Land

The vision of the directorate is sustainable land use, responsibilities related to titles, registration, searches, physical planning, and urban development, as determined by the Executive Governor. .

2.7 The Mission of the Directorate of Land

The mission of the directorate is to ensure proper administration and management of land and building matters in the state .

2.8 Functions of the Directorate of Land

The functions of Land directorate are the following:

i. Responsible for the administration and management of land and building matters in the state

ii. Developing and maintaining a comprehensive database of all land, detailing title history, location, size, and usage

iii. The directorate introduces and sustains best practices for land ownership and title certification, facilitates public access to land data for title searches, and engages in activities that enhance efficient land management and administration.

iv. It develops and maintains geospatial information systems to support overall development, research, and land management initiatives.

2.9 Specific Functions of Each Unit of the Directorate of Land

In other for the Directorate of Land to perform their functions effectively the Directorate is divided into sixteen units as mentioned above.

2.9.0 Function of Land Use Allocation Committee Unit (LUAC)

i. Identification of plot to the allotee

ii. Monitoring of all Government layout to avoid encroachment

iii. Dispute resolution on government land e.g double allocation, inability to access a particular given allocation.

2.9.1 Functions of the Valuation Unit

i. The primary duties of the unit is to carried out valuation of the property for the government .

ii. They carried out statutory valuation on unexhausted improvements or land to determine the amount payable by the applicant to the directorate of Land service.

2.9.2 Four Parameters Considered in value of Assignment Purposes by valuation unit

i. In-house opinion of value.

ii. External valuers opinion.

iii. Land purchase consideration.

iv. Bench Mark.

2.9.3 Functions of Deed Registry Units

i. Registry: are charge with many responsibilities among them are the ones related to the processing of certificate of occupancy, assignment, mortgage and sublease.

ii. Vetting the file and final schedule written by the S.T (subsequent Transaction) before sending it for printing at KWAGIS.

iii. Sending those documents to His Excellency or Attorney General has the case may be.

iv. Registration of documents such as C of O, Caveat, power of attorney e.t.c

v. of survey report, Town planning report, Title Deed plans fees and C of O preparatioPaymentn fee.

2.9.4 Functions of Billing Unit

i. Billing unit have the mandate of generating bills such as comprehensive and land charge bill for properties of different purposes.

2.9.5 Function of Inspectorate Unit

i. Inspectorate department has the responsibilities of patrol/monitoring of all government layouts within the state to check encroachment on government layouts/acquired land, illegal occupiers of government lands and those occupiers without title documents.

ii. Attending to complaints received as regards to allocation and encroachment

iii. Monitoring and patrolling of the government layouts in order to avoid encroachment

iv. Recommending alternative plot in case of error of double allocation

v. Enforcement of conditions imposed on allocation/statutory right of occupancy

vi. Verification of title on land before development

vii. Identification of property for land charge administration

viii. Liaising with the legal unit on litigation

ix. Part of technical committee on road opening.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Work Actually Carried Out by Directorate of Land

The Directorate of Lands within the Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS) is responsible for the comprehensive administration and management of land and building matters in Kwara State.The Directorate of Lands plays a pivotal role in ensuring effective land administration, promoting sustainable development, and enhancing the quality of life for residents in Kwara State. The Directorate is headed by the Director of Land.

The Directorate of Land under the Kwara State Geographical Information Service also perform the following functions;

i. Database Development and Maintenance: Establishing and updating a detailed database of all land in the state, encompassing title history, location, size, and usage.

ii. Implementation of Best Practices: Introducing and sustaining best practices for land ownership and title certification to ensure efficient land administration.

iii. Public Access to Land Data: Providing access to existing land data for public title searches, subject to prescribed fees, to promote transparency in land dealings.

iv. Geospatial Information System Development: Developing and maintaining geospatial information systems to support overall development, research, and land management initiatives.

v. In addition to these core responsibilities, the Directorate collaborates with other government bodies to address land-related challenges. For instance, it has partnered with the State Ministry of Water Resources to prevent encroachment on government land along the Asa Dam area, aiming to safeguard lives and properties.

3.1 RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY (R of O)

The Statutory Right of Occupancy (R-of-O) is the legal status of Ownership over a land, the document sets out the terms, conditions and payment required by which you will be granted legal status to occupy the land by way of the issuance of the C of O. The directorate of Urban and Regional Planning are requested to forward Town planning report to the Directorate of Land and Services on each application for Right of Occupancy (R of O). To determine either the application can be processed further or not.

3.2 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY (C of O) IN KWARA STATE

A certificate of occupancy is a land title document issued by the state government agency to a developer certifying a building and indicating terms and condition suitable for occupancy.

Requirements for Processing and Obtaining Certificate of Occupancy at the Kwara State Geographic Information Service, Ilorin.

Section A (Obtaining Right of Occupancy)

1. Application form (Residential/commercial)
2. Statutory Declaration of Age
3. Identity Card (International passport/driver license/National I.D)
4. 4 Passport photographs (for residential only)
5. Registration documents (for company only)
6. Valuation report
7. Tax clearance certificate (of the Applicant)
8. Survey Plan
9. Stamp duties agreement
10. Environmental Impact Statement (E.I.S)/Site Analysis Report (S.A.R)

11. Survey Report fee (Depend on the size/purpose of property)
12. Town Planning Report fee/ Inspection fee/Premium fee (Depends on the size/purpose of property)
13. Land and Admin charge (Depends on the size/purpose of property)
14. C of O collection fee
15. Processing and incidentals

Section B:-(Requirements for Land Registration with the Kwara State Government)

1. Application Form
2. Registration Fee
3. Land Chart fee
4. Survey Plan
5. Stamp duties Agreement (2% of consideration)
6. Inspection fee
7. Administration fee
8. Processing fee

Please Note: payment of fees depends on the size of land, type and Consideration (purchase price).

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is written to determine both negative and positive effect that proposed development will have on the environment if it is allow to come to stay. It is written on large/big projects of other land uses other than residential development. If it not Housing Estate. Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a tool used to identify the environmental, social and economic impacts of a project prior to decision-making.

This Impact assessment are carried out to assess the consequences of individual projects, it is environmental Impact, and also Strategic Environmental Assessment.

It aim to predict environmental impacts at an early stage in planning, find ways and means to reduce adverse impacts, shape projects to suit the local environment and present the predictions and options to decision-makers. By using Environment Impact Statement (EIS) both environmental and economic benefits can be achieved, such as reduced cost and time of project implementation and design.

3.3.0 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Look At;

- **Impact on Traffic**:- What will be the condition of traffic in the area where the project will be sited, taken into consideration it advantage and it's disadvantage.
- **Neighborhood Impact**:- This stated the benefit that the people around the area where the project is located will derive from the proposed project. For instance, will there be employment opportunities available? Will the project aid facilities like portable water? Will it improve the live style of people living around?
- **Ecological Impact**:- Does the nature of the project allow emission of effluent or smoke that can affect the ecology of the area?.This are what EIS entails.

All this are issue and fact the environment Impact Statement (EIS) are set to check before approving a project.

3.3.1 The Fundamental Components of an EIS Would Necessarily Involve the Following Stages:-

Screening:

Helps to determine which projects or developments require a full or partial impact assessment study;

Scope: This helps to:

i. Identify which potential impacts are relevant to assess (based on legislative requirements, international conventions, expert knowledge and public involvement).

ii. identify alternative solutions that avoid mitigate or compensate adverse impacts on biodiversity (including the option of not proceeding with the development. finding alternative designs or sites which avoid the impacts, incorporating safeguards in the design of the project, or providing compensation for adverse impacts).

iii. Assessment and evaluation of impacts and development of alternatives, to predict and identify the likely environmental impacts of a proposed project or development, including the detailed elaboration of alternatives.

The purpose and future of EIS is simply to conclude whether or not in view of the fact and data examined, the project is capable of exposing the people to environmental condition which are substantially different from those to which they would be expose if the project were not present.

3.4 SITE ANALYSIS REPORT (SAR)

This is one of the documents prepared for the processing of title on landed property that is not above 4,500 square metre (10 plots). Site Analysis Report is prepare for a single residential dwelling apart from residential estate. This report provides relevant information on the location and physical characteristics of a site including available feature and utilities. The SAR is prepared by a town planner to illustrate the site for intended use.

The need for the presentation of this report has to do with the necessity to ensure that various development conform to the required physical plot standards which assist safety, comfort and health of people within such area.

3.4.1 Scope of the Report

This report can be presented as part of the requirement for processing Application for Statutory Right of Occupancy (R of O) in the Kwara State Geographic Information Service of the Directorate. This report will be attached to the application form which will be sent from the Directorate of Land and Service to the Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning. The report will guide the approving officer for necessary recommendation. It can also be used for obtaining building permit at Directorate of Physical Planning and Development Control.

Necessary Information in a Site Analysis Report (SAR)

- Site location
- Date of site inspection
- Plot size and dimension
- Stage of development
- Land use compatibility
- Density of development
- Accessibility
- Planning opportunity
- Report And Recommendation

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Actual Work Done and Experiences Gain

4.0.1 Fieldwork and Site Visits

I participated in on-site visits to understand the practical aspects of valuation and to gather data and also able to make contribution to valuation reports and compensation, gained knowledge on how to interact with professionals in the built environment and how to worked collaboratively. Furthermore, I picked up more confidence on how to communicate effectively with team members, clients, and other professionals.

I participated in site inspection being conducted by various units in the Directorate. Most especially, on private land applying for title on different types of land use be it Agricultural land use, Commercial land use, Industrial land use and residential land use.

Once on site, we locate and confirm the number on the survey beacon with the land survey plan to know if we are on the actual site inspected. We also do a reconnaissance survey around the site to determine the compatability of the site with the predominant land use in the area we measure the road setback, the width of the road lastly we take note of the stage of development of the land weather it is a V/C = Vacant Plot

U/C = Uncompleted or

S/B = Storey Building

All the aforementioned criteria are to be noted when on site visitation because it will determine if the site meet the requirement to process further for Right of Occupancy (R of O), Certificate of Occupancy (C of O) and also Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (CTO).

Furtherance to the above, site visitation could be done for various activities such as:

i. Site inspection for change of land use: this is a situation where applicant applying for change of land use on their landed property such change of land use could be from residential to commercial land use, from residential to guest house or hotel e.t.c.

ii. Site inspection for revalidation of Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (CTO). This occur when the original allocate of Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (Government Shops) transferred his/her right to another person.

iii. Site visitation for identification of Applicants allotee.

iv. Site visitation for compulsory acquisition valuation .

v. Site visitation to private land applying for processing of Right of Occupancy (R of O) and Certificate of Occupancy.

4.0.2 EXPERIENCES GAINED

Land charge calculation: I was taught and participated in calculation of land charge for different properties and purposes and raising of land and comprehensive bill with computer software. The land charge is determine by the multiplication of Land Size, Land Value and Rate in Annual Land Charge of a Residential property along Taiwo Road Ilorin with a size of 1086m² is equal to 1086 x 4444 x 0.00125791.4208 plus administrative charge which is 10% of N5791.4208 which is 579.1 plus a fixed amount for tenement rate of N2,000 for residential which is N8,370.5208 per annum.

The Dipping of files: I was taught how dip file into respective file rack.

Schedule for R of O: I was taught how to write schedule of Statutory Right of Occupancy.

Statutory valuation for the processing of assignment and litigation

I participated in different valuation of property for different purposes.

I learnt how to vet a file for mortgage and assignment, how to calculate statutory fee for such application and also learn to write schedule for assignment and mortgage.

Statutory Valuation for assignment using cost method with applicable and appropriate rate to arrive at the value to be recommended.

4.0.3 LECTURES

Through out my program at KWAGIS, several staff members took the initiative to share key insights about the organization. I learned about the roles of various units within land directorate , as well as the different types of documents and operations carried out within the directorate. I also gained an understanding of the types of land agreements valid for title document processing, as well as the concept of the root of title.

A week-long lecture was organized by the SIWES-based Coordinator of Geographic Information Services to provide us with deeper insights into the Estate Management and Valuation profession. During the program, we engaged with various staff members and unit heads, discussing key topics such as land use and land laws, land acquisition and its processes, valuation procedures, professional ethics and conduct, land titling and its procedures, opportunities in real estate, the importance of report writing, land allocation, the functions of the deed registry, and the significance of joining professional bodies such as NIESV, ESVARBON, NITP, and the Auctioneers Association.

4.0.4 PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

It must notice that certain problems were encountered during the training. In as much as the writer should have loved to make this SIWES report comprehensive, many combined to militate against this and they are as follows:

i. Shortage of Financial and Capital Intensive Equipment: The government has not been able to equip enough some agency, ministries and parastatals. They are ill equipped because of lack of funds.

Bureaucracy structure or hierarchy involved in getting the permission to carry out their activities, excursion or information from the public and private establishment in the cause of training normally takes more than necessary anytime to obtain.

ii. Lack of Awareness Among Developers: Some developers were unaware of physical planning regulations, Titling documents (C of O), building codes. Their primary concern was constructing houses without regard for location and land status .

iii.Workflow challenges: adopting to the the diverse workload, encompassing site inspections demanded substantial time and effort.

iv. Ensuring proper measurements during valuation for accurate calculations demand great focus.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Students Industrial Working Experience Scheme (SIWES) has provided invaluable hands-on experience, enabling me to apply theoretical concepts to practical scenarios. This exposure has adequately prepared me for the challenges and realities of the professional world, equipping me with the skills and confidence necessary for a successful career in planning.

In summary, this training has exposed me to the following important spheres of development:

- How to interact with other colleagues in the built environment.
- Finding that teamwork is the most important element in every successful project.

5.1 RECOMMENDATION

This program is very helpful for students. Based on the knowledge and experience gained during the industrial attachment, the following recommendations are suggested to improve the internship program and reach its objectives:

To enhance the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES), it is vital to boost the number of placement openings by motivating more companies, particularly those in specific industries, to join the program. This will solve the problem of not having enough room for the increasing amount of students who need hands-on training.

Moreover, companies involved in the program should get enough resources like cars, tools, and materials to help students do their job well. These rules will improve how students learn and get them ready for work settings. Also, it's important to promote a culture of professionalism. Students need to remember how following their organization's rules and procedures is important. This can

help them gain valuable work experience and possibly lead to future job opportunities by building good relationships with the management.

The search for internship opportunities in reputable organizations continues to be a major challenge for prospective interns. The Industrial Training Fund (ITF) should review and promote industry participation in training students with necessary skills and knowledge.

Employers should strive to offer medical care to students within the parameters of the employers' terms of service during their attachment. Tertiary educational institutions nationwide should prioritize securing high-quality industrial training placements for SIWES participants within their specific fields of study.

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