TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME

(SIWES)

HELD AT

KWARA STATE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE (DIRECTORATE OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING)

COMMISSIONER LODGE WAY, ILORIN, KWARA STATE.

BY

ADENIRAN ABDULWASIU ODUNAYO

MATRIC NO: ND/23/URP/FT/0001

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING, INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY,

AT

KWARA STATE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SERVICE (DIRECTORATE OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING)

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.

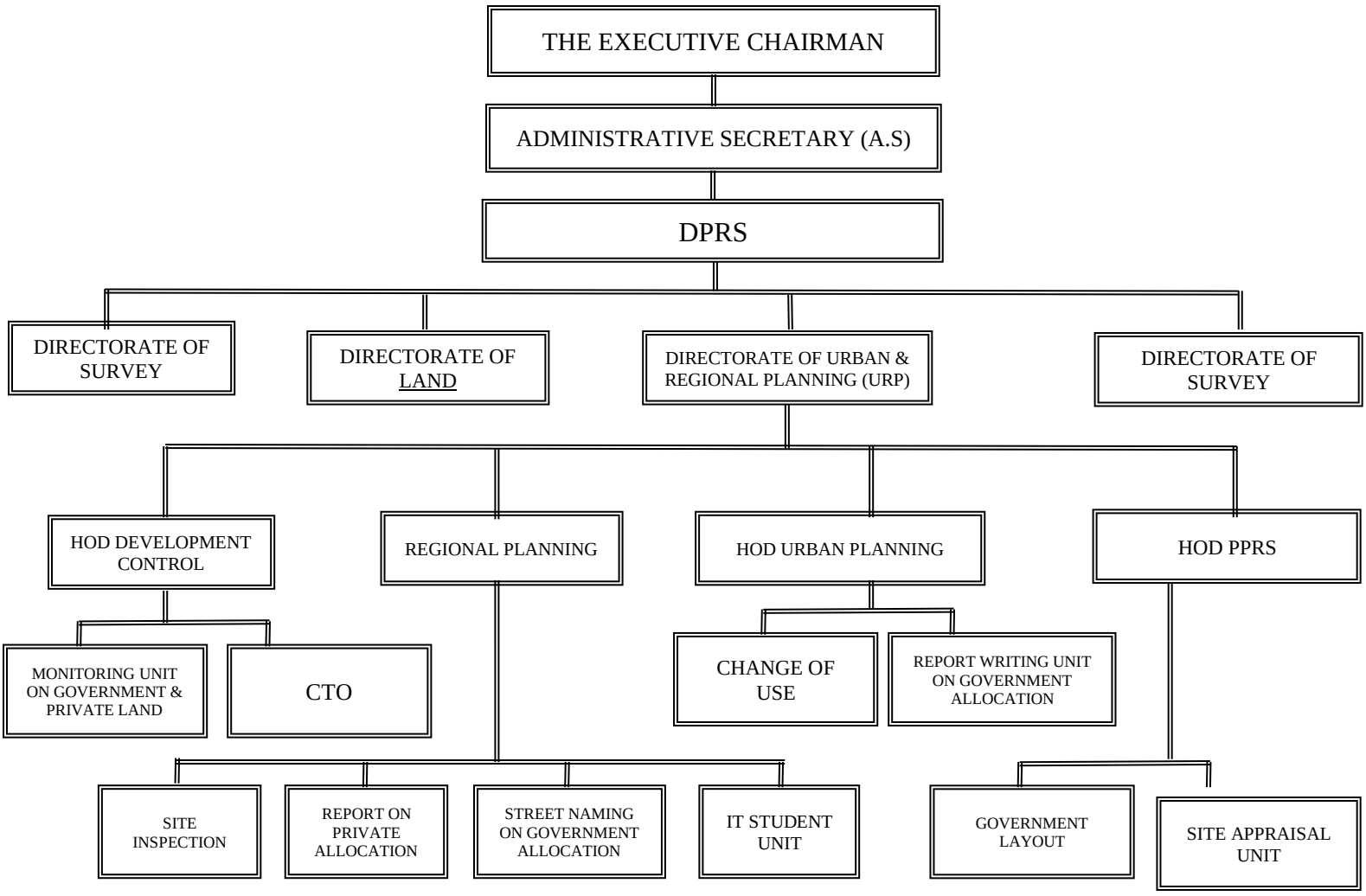
b. Establish central geospatial information clearing house and set standards in relation to the quality and format of geospatial information.

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 Urban & Regional Planning

Urban and Regional Planning is a Directorate under the newly established Kwara State geographic Service. The Directorate has four units namely:

I. Urban Planning Unit

II. Monitoring and Development Control Unit

III. Planning Research and Statistics Unit

IV. Regional Planning Unit

2.6 The Vision of the Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning

The vision of the directorate is sustainable land use, affordability of decent housing and organized urban development.

2.7 The Mission of the Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning

The mission of the directorate is to ensure sustainable land management, planned urban and rural development and decent housing for all.

2.8 Functions of the Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning

The functions of Urban and Regional Planning are the following:

i. Formation of planning policies and standards

ii. Supervision of physical development plans

iii. Registration of private layout plans for all types of land users

iv. Management of road setback and granting of Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (C.T.O)

v. Processing and approval of street naming within government layout schemes

vi. Processing of change of land uses

vii. Town planning advocacy.

2.9 Specific Functions of Each Unit of the Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning

In other for the Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning to perform their functions effectively the Directorate is divided into four units as mentioned above.

2.9.0 Functions of Urban and Regional Planning Unit

i. Preparation of master plan

ii. Identification of direction of urban growth

iii. Site identification for public urban facilities/services

iv. Urban renewal and identification of neigbourhood improvement scheme areas.

v. Town Planning report for R of O/C of O on Government Layout.

vi. Site report and processing for change of use.

vii. Preparation of Local, Action, and Subject plans

viii. Site selection for C.T.O

ix. Policy formulation in collaboration with other Department of the Directorate.

2.9.1 Functions of the Monitoring and Development Control Unit

i. Liaising with TPDA now physical planning and development control on development control matters.

ii. Public complaints matters

iii. Monitoring of CTO set back in the state

iv. Liaising with various stakeholders, MDA's on physical planning matters.

v. Monitoring of physical developments of urban centres outside GRA.

vi. Supervision of consultants.

2.9.2 Functions of Planning Resreach and Statistics Unit

i. Keeping of records of all Government layout plans

ii. Keeping of records of all Directorate files

iii. Layout preparation for any government scheme

iv. Liaising with Directorate of lands and office of surveyor general on government scheme/layout

v. Other physical plan design works.

2.9.3 Functions of Regional Planning Units

i. Registration/inspection/assessment of private layout.

ii. Preparation of Town Planning report on private land for C of O

iii. Street naming/house numbering

iv. Regional plans preparation

v. monitoring of private layout/scheme and housing estate.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Work Actually Carried Out by Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning

The Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning is one of the Directorates under the Kwara State Geographic Information Service (KW-GIS). The Directorate is entrusted with the task of reviewing, preparing physical development, urban renewal and Formation of planning policies and standards. The Directorate is also in charge of urban re-orientation and enforcement, regional, rural planning and land provision. The Directorate is headed by the Director of Urban and Regional Planning.

The Directorate of Urban and Regional planning under the Kwara State Geographical Information Service also perform the following functions;

i. Administration of physical development control, regional/rural planning and urban re-orientation.

ii. A General development for physical planning and central policies for the State.

iii. Preparation and review of physical development plans (master plans) and development control laws and regulations.

iv. Liaise with LGA on physical planning and development issues.

v. Enforcement of physical planning and development control laws and regulations.

vi. Sensitizing the urban population in general of the importance of planning for their city and towns and for adopting appropriate behavioral pattern of living in urban center

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

3.5 STREET NAMING

A Street or road name is an identifying name given to a street or road; street naming is an exercise that makes it possible to identify the location of a plot of land or dwelling on the ground. The street name usually forms part of the address, building are often given numbers along the street to help to identify them.

In street naming discriminatory or derogatory names should be avoided.

Importance of Street Naming

i. Facilitates the creation and location of addresses for easy identification of places.

ii. Improves revenue collection by revenue agencies and promotes operations of businesses generally.

iii. Creates addressing database of the state.

iv. Facilitates efficient general delivery of municipal services in urban areas and serves as a tool for providing service more effectively and efficiently in all other areas including the rural areas.

Requirement for Street Naming in Kwara State

- Application letter
- Title Document/Agreement of the Land
- Application Form
- Letter of consent from 3 property owner residing on the same street
- Photocopy of layout
- Photocopy of receipt of application form

3.6 Zoning

Zoning is a planning control tool for regulating the built environment and creating functional neighborhood estate. It does so by dividing land that comprises the statutory area of a local authority into sections, permitting particular land uses on specific sites to shape the layout of towns and cities and enable various types of development.

Zoning has a relatively short history as a tool for land-use planning. It determines the location, size, and use of buildings and decides the density of a street or block. Zoning ordinances usually consist of zoning districts and overlays. For example, in Ilorin metropolis there are mostly three zoning districts: residential, commercial, public areas? Each of these districts is been zone alphabetically. The street A, B and C may be for high density resident, D and E for medium density resident F for low density resident in term of residential layout.

A virile national street zoning and property numbering system is therefore, a veritable infrastructure for the socio-economic development of not only Kwara state but Nigeria as a whole.

IMPORTANCE OF ZONING

i. To ensure emergency service quick and easy location of place where their service are needed.

ii. Zone establishes height limitation, minimum building setback and other development standard.

iii. Zoning help to prevent overcrowding of land by limiting and regulating amount and size of structure and parcels**.**

iv. An unambiguous address facilitates efficient and effective service delivery.

v. It helps to easily locate and identify where you are going in a neighborhood.

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 construction and to gather data and also able to make contribution to planning reports and proposals, 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 registration of private layout.

iv. Site visitation for street naming on government land.

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

4.0.2 Drawings/Sketching of Location Plan

A location plan is a drawing that shows the precise location of the subject site in relation to the town, street, layout, the main and access road that could be used to access the site, and other nearby features. This will make it simpler to establish the layout's existence and permission, and it will also make it simpler for visiting ministry personnel to find the relevant site for inspection.

4.0.3 Serve of Contravention Notice

This is a notice serve to developers for possible breach of planning regulation such as

i. Illegal Conversion/Change of Land Use, without development permit.

ii. Encroachment on Road Setback

iii. Erection of Buildings close to river/stream without adequate setback

iv. Building under high tension line without adequate setback

v. Illegal blockage of access road.

All the above stated reasons are those conditions warranted to serve contravention notice given the developer to report with all the relevant documents within 48hours after this, notice of seven days will be given to the developer and a warning notice of three days will also be given if the developer failed to comply, legal action shall be taken against the developer.

4.0.4 PREPARATION OF SITE INSPECTION REPORT

The site inspection report is prepared after the site visitation for various purposes which include:

i. Change of Land Use

ii. Revalidation of Certificate of Temporary Occupancy (CTO)

iii. Processing of title on privately purchased plot

iv. Street naming

v. Registration of private layout

vi. Encroachment of road setback

vii. Blockage of Access Road.

4.0.5 Important Features Expected on Preparation of Site Inspection Report

i. Name of the Applicant

ii. Date of Inspection

iii. Zoning

iv. Density of the Area

v. Rate of development in the Area

vi. Set backs

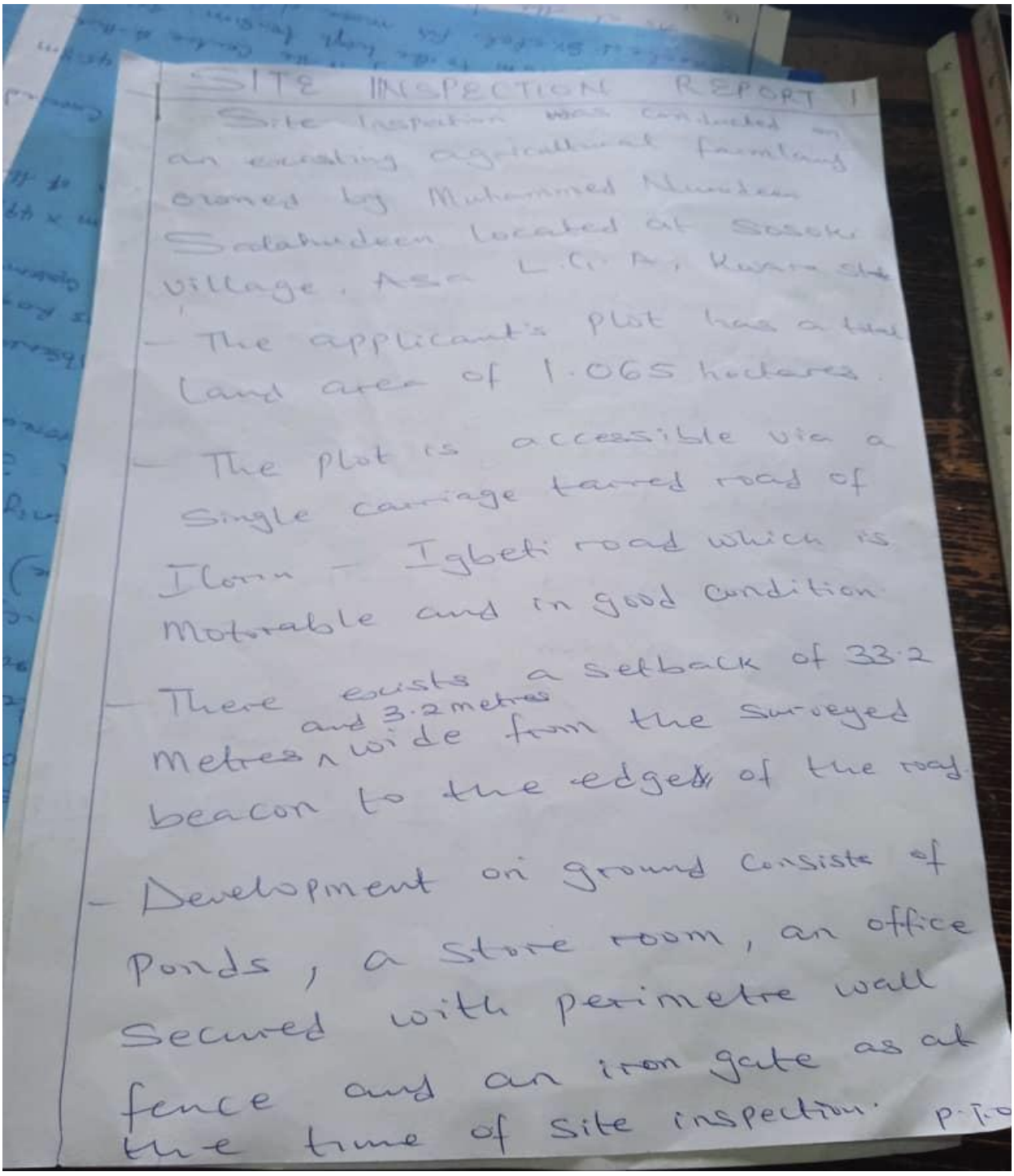
vii. Terrain of the site

viii. Physical Landmarks

ix. Connectivity i.e. Roads

x. Recommendation

xi. Name and Signature of Reporter.


SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Site inspection was conducted on an existing agricultural farmland owned by Muhammed Nurudeen Salahudeen located at Sosoko village, Asa L.G.A, Kwara State.

- The applicant's plot has a total land area of 1.065 hectares.
- The plot is accessible via a single carriage tarred road of Ilorin - Igbeti road which is Motorable and in good condition.
- There exists a setback of 33.2 Metres and 3.2 metres wide from the surveyed beacon to the edges of the road.
- Development on ground Consists of Ponds, a store room, an office Secured with perimetre wall fence and an iron gate as at the time of Site inspection. P.T.O

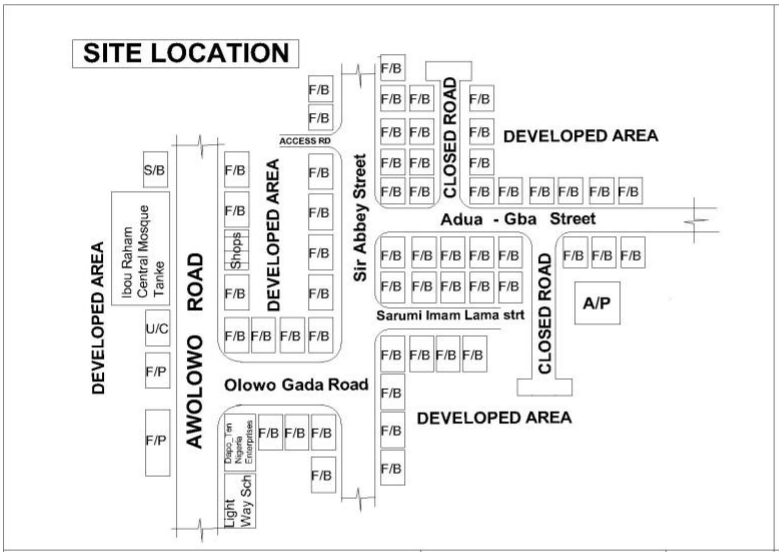
A SITE INSPECTION REPORT

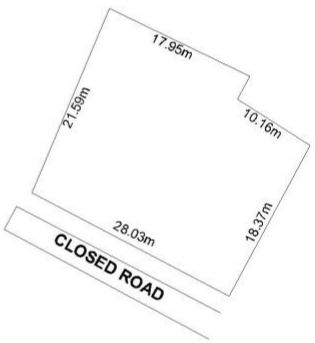
SOURCE: Author'sReport

4.1 Experience Gained During Siwes

4.1.1 AUTOCAD PROFICIENCY

During the six (6) months Students Industrial Working Experience Scheme (SIWES), I was able to developed advanced skills in using AutoCAD for creating precise and detailed building plans, utilizing various AutoCAD commands and tools for drafting, modeling, and editing architectural designs. I gathered additional knowledge of architectural principles and applied it to create functional and aesthetically pleasing building plans. Furthermore, gained experience in spatial planning, layout design, and integration of design elements.





CERTIFICATION

TOWN PLANNER._____
REG.NO._____
SIGN._____
DATE._____

LEGEND

A/P - Applicant Plot
E/B - Existing Building
F/B - Fenced Building
S/B - Storey Building
F/P - Fenced Plot
U/C - Uncompleted

SITE ANALYSIS PLAN

FOR
ADEGBENLE RIGHTEOUS OLAWALE
AT SIR ABBEY STREET, ADUAGBA, BEHIND VICTOR CHURCH, TANKE AKATA, ILORIN
ILORIN SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
KWARA STATE.

4.1.2 **QGIS Training and Practical Application**

QGIS involved working with big datasets, doing spatial analysis, and making detailed maps for visualization. I learned how to import raster and vector data and combine them to make detailed maps showing different geographical features and project-specific information. I made maps showing land use changes, population density, and infrastructure development for clients.

Learning spatial queries in QGIS helped me analyze relationships between geographic features. I could analyze land use patterns in specific buffer zones or measure distances between geographic points. The questions gave important information for making decisions, which helped the company give well-informed suggestions using precise spatial analysis.

4.1.3 DESIGNS AND USE OF APPLICATIONS

Vectorization of Survey Plans for Geo-referencing: This involves converting scanned or paper-based survey plans into digital vector formats. This process enhances spatial accuracy and allows integration with geographic information systems (GIS). Ensure precision in capturing control points use consistent coordinate systems, and employ software tools like AutoCAD or GIS platforms for accurate vectorization and subsequent geo-referencing. Regularly verify and validate spatial data integrity in the geo-referencing process.

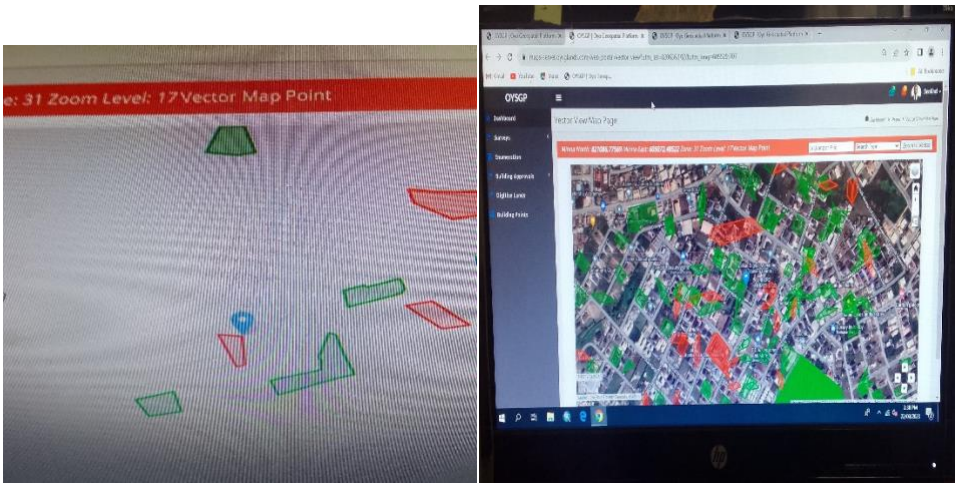


Image showing the outcome of a vectorized survey plan at its original location.

Source: Author's Design.

4.6 EXPERIENCES GAINED

I learned about the duties given to KWGIS by law in Kwara State.

II. I learned about the various departments and their responsibilities in making sure there is good planning in the state.

III. I learned about what the Directorate of Urban and Regional Planning does and its different parts.

IV. Working with professionals and other interns helped me improve my teamwork skills. We collaborated on projects and shared ideas.

V. I learned how to get title documents like C of O & R of O, building approvals, street naming, and change of use processes.

VI. I learned a lot from working on the site and gained a better understanding of physical planning.

VII. I learned how to create thorough reports about the activities done by the Directorate during site inspections.

VIII. I met professionals in the field which will help me build a network for future job opportunities.

4.7 LECTURES

Through out my program at KWAGIS, several staff members took the initiative to share key insights about the organization and broader planning principles. I learned about the roles of various units within Urban & Regional Planning, as well as the classifications of roads—Federal roads, State roads, and Access roads. 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.

Additionally, I was taught the prerequisites for applying for title documents, the different types of reports, their contexts, and purposes—including Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR), and Site Analysis Report (SAR). We were also instructed on types of measurements—Direct and Scaled, Metric and Imperial—and how to convert between them for clear communication in simpler terms when necessary.

4.2 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 and building codes. Their primary concern was constructing houses without regard for location or structural standards.

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

iv. manual drawing of location plan: manual location plan drawing proved time consuming, require high precision and potentially leading to errors

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.
- Learning that the town planner is capable of a lot of work such as supervision, implementation, and design of structures. A town planner may also work as a consultant.

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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