



**A REPORT ON  
STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME  
(SIWES)**

**UNDERTAKEN AT  
DAMMYLAY POULTRY & FARM  
NO 17 DUMA, ISALEKOKO OJA GBORO ILORIN KWARA STATE**

**FROM  
AUGUST, 2024 – NOVEMBER, 2024  
BY  
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ND/23/AGT/PT/0102**

**SUBMITTED TO THE:  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF APPLIED  
SCIENCE, KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE  
AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA (ND) IN AGRICULTURAL  
TECHNOLOGY.**

**MARCH 2025**

## **CERTIFICATION**

This report has been carefully examined and approved as meeting part of the requirements of the Department of **AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY**, Institute of Applied science, kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, impartial fulfillment for the award of National Diploma (ND) in **AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY** .

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**Mr. SALAMEEN**  
**(Siwes supervisor)**

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**DATE**

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**Mr. BANJOKO**  
**(Head of Department)**

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**DATE**

## **PREFACE**

This contain a written report of the work done by me during the three-month industrial attachment with one of the POULTYR FARM in Ilorin kwara State,

This work goes further to share the experience I had in the station this summarize all the things I learnt and the problems encountered by me, my recommendation and conclusion of all my work.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this report first and foremost to Almighty Allah who has been there right from the beginning to this very point. Special dedicational so to my ever supportive parents, for their relentless support and compassion towards me during the course of my three months SIWES training.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I give thanks to Almighty Allah for the glory, honor, adoration and mercy I received during the course of my study and when undergoing my industrial training.

My appreciation so goes to my industrial based coordinator, **JAMIU SULAIMAN** whose accessibility, untiring effort, patients and guidance and suggestions fabulously contribution to the completion of this report, may Almighty Allah continue to guide and protect her and her family.

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION TO SIWES**

SIWES is a cronym for Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme. SIWES is an effective instrument used for exposing students to there a lities of the work environment in Nigeria especially and the world in general, in their various professions, so as to achieve the needed technological advancement for the nation. The scheme is a participatory program involving universities, polytechnics and technical colleges for students of various institutions in Nigeria. It is run jointly by the Industrial Training Fund(ITF)

Some of the aims of SIWE are;

- To provide for the students opportunities to be involved in the practical aspect of their respective disciplines thus, bridging the gap between the theoretical aspect taught in the class and the real world situation.
- To expose students to latest development and technological innovations in their chosen professions.
- To prepare students for industrial working environments they are likely to meet after graduation.

### **HISTORY OF SIWES**

Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme was initiated by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 so as to complement the theoretical knowledge acquired in higher institution with practical experience. It is coordinated by ITF and NUC and is under the umbrella of Ministry of education. It gives a unique opportunity to students to be introduced to the industrial environment and obtain the technical knowledge while studying.

It was established as a result of realization by the federal government in 1971, of the need to introduce a new dimension to the quality and standard of education obtained in the country in order to achieve the much needed technological advancement. Because it has been shown that a correlation existing a country level of economic, technological development and it's level of investment in manpower.

It is funded by the federal government of Nigeria and operated by ITF and co-ordinated agency are (UNC, NCCF, NBTE) Employers of labours and the institutions. The Industrial Training Fund (ITF) funded the scheme during its formative year in 1973/74. But as the financial involvement become unbearable to fund, it withdrew from the scheme in 1978. The federal government handed over the scheme in 1979 to both the National Universities Commission (NUC) and the National Board For Technical Education (NBTE). Later the federal government in November 1984 revert the management and implementation of the SIWES program to ITF and it was effectively taken over by the Industrial Training Funding July 1985 with the funding being so lidyborne by the federal government.

### **IMPORTANCE AND OBJECTIVE OF SIWES**

In regards to the SIWES handbook the specific activities and importance of the SIWES are to;

- i. Provide and a venue for students in institutions of higher learning to acquire industrial skills and experience in their course of study.
- ii. Prepare students for the industrial work experience they are to under go after graduation.
- iii. Provide students with an opportunity to apply their knowledge in real work situation thereby bridging the gap between theory and practice
- iv. To satisfy accreditation requirement set by **NBTE**.
- v. To provide students an opportunity to see real world of their discipline and consequently bridge the gap between the classroom and real work situation.
- vi. To enable students assess interest suitable for their chosen professions.

The objectives of SIWES program is all about strengthening future employers. This program is a successful attempt to help students to understand the underlying principle soft



their future work. After passing through the program, the students would be able to concentrate on the really necessary aspects of his or her work.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

The domestication of poultry dates back thousands of years and has played a significant role in human civilization. Here's a brief historical background:

#### **ANCIENT ORIGINS**

- \* Chickens (*Gallus Gallus domesticus*) were first domesticated around 8,000 years ago from the Red Jungle fowl in Southeast Asia, particularly in regions of India, China, and Thailand.
- \* The earliest archaeological evidence of domesticated chickens dates back to around 5400 BCE in China and 2000 BCE in Egypt.
- \* Chickens spread across the world through trade and conquest, reaching Europe by around 800 BCE through Persian traders and the Romans.

#### **Medieval and Renaissance Periods**

- \* Poultry farming remained small-scale during medieval times, with chickens, ducks, and geese being raised primarily in backyards for eggs and meat.
- \* Selective breeding began, leading to different breeds for egg production and meat quality.

#### **Industrial Revolution to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

- \* The 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries saw advancements in poultry farming, with improved breeding, feeding, and housing techniques.
- \* The 1920s-1950s marked the beginning of large-scale poultry farming, with the development of broiler chickens (meat breeds) and increased egg production.
- \* The introduction of incubators, vaccination, and improved feed formulations contributed to rapid industry growth.

#### **Modern Poultry Industry**

- \* Today, poultry farming is one of the most significant agricultural industries worldwide, providing a major source of protein through eggs and meat.
- \* Technological advancements, genetic improvements, and automation have led to increased efficiency and sustainability in poultry production.
- \* Ethical concerns, including animal welfare and environmental impact, have influenced modern farming practices, leading to the rise of organic and free-range poultry farming.

## **AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

### **AIM**

The aim of poultry farming is to efficiently produce high-quality poultry products (such as meat and eggs) for consumption, commercial sale, and economic development while ensuring sustainability and animal welfare

### **OBJECTIVES**

- \* **Production of Poultry Products:** To provide a steady supply of meat (chicken, turkey, duck, etc.) and eggs for human consumption.
- \* **Profit Generation:** To establish a profitable agribusiness through efficient poultry management and market sales.
- \* **Employment Opportunities:** To create job opportunities in farming, feed production, processing, and distribution.
- \* **Food Security:** To contribute to the availability of affordable protein-rich food sources.
- \* **Sustainability & Environmental Management:** To adopt eco-friendly farming practices that minimizes waste and maximizes resource efficiency.
- \* **Disease Prevention & Bio security:** To ensure healthy poultry stock through proper hygiene, vaccination, and disease control.
- \* **Genetic Improvement:** To enhance poultry breeds for better productivity, resistance to diseases, and improved quality of meat and eggs.
- \* **Market Expansion & Value Addition:** To explore new markets, diversify poultry products (processed meats, packaged eggs, etc.), and maximize profitability.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE**

#### **WEEK 1. Poultry Farm Operations**

- Understanding different poultry farming systems (broiler, layer, and breeder farms)
- Farm layout, housing systems, and biosecurity measures
- Equipment handling (feeders, drinkers, incubators, ventilation systems)

#### **WEEK 2. Poultry Management Techniques**

- Brooding and rearing chicks
- Feeding programs and nutritional requirements
- Vaccination schedules and disease prevention
- Egg collection, grading, and storage (for layer farms)
- Weight monitoring and growth performance tracking

#### **WEEK 3. Health and Biosecurity Measures**

- Identification and management of common poultry diseases (Newcastle disease, coccidiosis, etc.)
- Disinfection and sanitation procedures
- Waste management and proper disposal of dead birds

#### **WEEK 4. Feed Formulation and Nutrition**

- Types of poultry feed (starter, grower, finisher, layer mash)
- Feed mixing and storage practices
- Importance of feed additives and supplements

#### **WEEK 5. Marketing and Business Management**

- Record-keeping and farm profitability analysis
- Market trends and pricing strategies
- Customer relations and sales management

#### **WEEK 6. Practical Hands-on Activities**

- Handling and sorting of eggs
- Administering vaccines and medications
- Monitoring poultry behavior and adjusting farm conditions accordingly
- Maintaining environmental controls like temperature and humidity

#### **WEEK 7. Poultry Feeding and Nutrition**

- Learning about poultry feed types:

- Starter feed (for chicks)
- Grower feed (for young birds)

### **WEEK 8 Egg Collection, Processing, (For Layers)**

- Proper egg collection techniques
- Sorting, grading, and packaging eggs
- Storage conditions for maintaining egg quality

### **WEEK 9 Farm Record-Keeping and Financial Management**

- Importance of record-keeping in poultry farms
- Tracking production, mortality rates, and medication use
- Budgeting and cost analysis for poultry production

### **Types of Poultry**

- \* Chickens—The most widely farmed poultry, used for both meat (broilers) and egg production (layers).
- \* Turkeys—Primarily raised for meat.
- \* Ducks—Valued for both meat and eggs, with some breeds specialized for egg production.

### **Benefits of Poultry Farming**

- \* High Productivity: Poultry birds grow and reproduce quickly.
- \* Efficient Feed Conversion: They require relatively less feed compared to other livestock.

### **Basic Poultry Farming Practices**

- \* Housing: Proper ventilation, lighting, and space are essential for poultry health.
- \* Feeding: A balanced diet with protein, vitamins, and minerals ensures optimal growth.
- \* Health Management: Vaccination, hygiene, and bio security prevent diseases.
- \* Breeding: Selecting high-quality breeds improves productivity.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is a training found in 1973 to bridge the gap between theory and practical oriented among students of engineerings, technology, social science and medical science in Nigeria higher institution of learning.

It provides for the job practical experience for students as they are expose to work method and machineries that many not be available in their institution.

Aninception in 1974, the scheme started with 784 from 11 institution and 104 eligible course by 208, 210, 390 students from 219 institution participated in the scheme with over 112 eligible courses. However there paid growth and exposition of SIWES has occurred against the back drop of successive economic crisis which have affected the smooth operation and administration of the scheme. Most industries are operating below in storage capacity while others completely shut down in Nigeria. This has impacted negatively on the scheme as higher institution of learning find it increasingly difficult to secure placement for students industries where they could acquire much practical experience.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED**

#### **Challenges Faced During Technical Training in a Poultry Farm**

During the technical training, several challenges were encountered that impacted farm operations, bird health, and productivity. These challenges provided real-world learning experiences, helping trainees understand the complexities of poultry farming. Below are some of the key challenges faced:

##### **Disease Outbreaks and Health Issues**

One of the major challenges in poultry farming is disease outbreaks, which can spread quickly and cause high mortality rates. Common diseases encountered include:

- **Newcastle Disease** – A highly contagious viral disease affecting respiratory, nervous, and digestive systems.
- **Gumboro Disease (Infectious Bursal Disease)** – Affects young birds, weakening their immune

##### **High Cost of Poultry Feed and Nutrition Management**

Feed constitutes about 60-70% of the total cost in poultry farming. During the training, fluctuations in feed prices affected farm profitability.

##### **Bio security and Farm Hygiene Maintenance**

Maintaining strict biosecurity measures is crucial in poultry farming to prevent disease outbreaks. However, enforcing these measures consistently proved challenging.

##### **Waste Management and Odor Control**

Poultry farms generate large amounts of waste, including droppings, feathers, and unused feed. Managing this waste effectively was a major challenge.

## **CONCLUSION**

SIWES was established to provide opportunities for student to be involved in the practical aspect of their respective disciplines in the industrial working environment. During my three months industrial training, I gained a wide range of experience from the various assignments entertaining such as news writing and reporting, news alignment, news commentary, and editing process.

SIWES has really helped me to improve my educational moral and physical career in be coming a better journalist, the SIWES programme has helped me and it has also served as an eye opener formed to be able to differentiate between the theoretical and practical aspect of journalism.