

# A TECHNICAL REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT FOR STUDENT INDUSTIRAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES) HELD AT LOWER NIGER RIVER BASIN, BASIN, ILORIN KWARA STATE

BY

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# **CERTIFICATION**

This is to certify that this report is or	iginal to the author, OLAYINKA ROFIAT
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AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY,	Institute of Applied Sciences, Kwara State
Polytechnic, Ilorin and was supervised	accordingly by;
SIWES COORDINATOR	DATE & SIGNATURE
SIWES SUPERVISOR	DATE & SIGNATURE
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT	DATE & SIGNATURE

# **PREFACE**

This is a report of four months industrial training which was done as part of the requirement needed for the award of National Diploma Certificate which was embarked upon by the technical student after their first year of stay in school.

It is also done to enable the student's to be exposed the practical aspect of their curse of study and write down what he/she has gained during the training.

The program is aimed at correcting the incompetence in the school leaving the scientific and technical in country.

# **DEDICATION**

This report is dedicated to the Almighty God, the Beneficent, the merciful, the cherisher of the universe, the uncreated creator of all creatures and the most knowledgeable who seek knowledge just from himself for giving me the opportunity, privilege an understanding to participate in the student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES).

I also dedicate this report to my amiable parent Mr. and Mrs. **olayinka** for their financial support during the course of the program. May ALLAH continue to bless them (AMIN).

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#### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### INTRODUCTION OF SIWES

The Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) for the 2023 /2024 academic session kicked off the month of in August 2023 and was concluded (4) months in the month of December, 2024. The industrial attachment program is solely aimed at improving in working skills of students in tertiary institutions as well as effecting, learning, participation and observation into proactive invariable fields with respect to grasp very useful practical knowledge which not only makes them employable but also aids in the perfect understanding of theories and operation in their different profession. It is a corporative industrial internship program that involves industries, the Federal Government of Nigeria, Industrial Training Fund (ITF), and Nigeria Universities Commission (NUC). The program is of very high importance considering the lack of adequate practical equipment for learning in most Nigeria tertiary institutions and itself proven as it has been part and parcel of the countries system of education for over 28 years.

#### AIMS OF SIWES

The Industrial Training Funds Policy document Number 1 of 1973, which established SIWES outline the objective of the scheme. The objectives are to:-

- To provide an avenue for Students in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions to acquire Industrial Skills and Experience during their course of Study.
- 2. To prepare Students for the work they are likely to meet aftergraduation.
- 3. To expose students to work methods and techniques of handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in their Institutions.
- 4. To allow the transition phase from school to the world of working environment easier and facilitate students contact for later job placement.
- 5. To provide students with an opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge in real work

situation there by bridging the gap between theory and practice.

#### **Historical Background of SIWES**

SIWES was set up by the federal government of Nigeria to close the gap between theoretical la was taught in the classroom and actual practices for students in tertiary institution. It was first kicked off and funded by the Industrial Training Fund ITF) in 1973 the scheme has gone through series of reforms. Its management has changed hands from the ITF in 1978 to various regulatory agencies such as National Universities (NUC) and National Board for Technical Education (NBTE) and board to the ITF again in 1985. These are the major stake holders in SIWES. Consequently, SIWES program was introduced into the curriculum of tertiary institution in the country as far back as 1974 with 948 students from two institution of higher earning and the scheme has over the year contributed immensely to the personal development and motivation of their academic programs and what knowledge and skill will be expected of them on professional practice after graduation.

#### **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

- 1. SIWES: Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme. The Scheme was established by the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate preparatory for employment in Industrial by Nigeria graduates of tertiary Institution.
- **2. Industrial Training Fund:** The fund was established in 1971 and has operated consistently and painstakingly within the context of it.

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Objectives of SIWES

The Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is designed to provide students with practical exposure to real-life work environments. The objectives include:

- Bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application.
- Enhancing students' technical skills and competencies.
- Preparing students for employment in the agricultural sector.
- Promoting self-reliance by exposing students to entrepreneurial opportunities.

## 1.2 Importance of Poultry Farming

Poultry farming plays a significant role in food security, employment generation, and economic development. It provides high-quality protein sources such as eggs and meat. Additionally, poultry farming is a profitable venture when properly managed.

## 1.3 Scope of the Report

This report covers various aspects of poultry management, including housing, feeding, disease control, biosecurity, daily farm operations, and challenges encountered during the training.

#### 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

#### 2.1 Name and Location of the Establishment

The training was carried out at Lower Niger River Basin Poultry Farm, located at Fate, Ilorin, Kwara State.

#### 2.2 Organizational Structure

The farm is structured into different units, including the hatchery, brooding section, grow-out section, and layer/breeder unit.

#### 2.3 Poultry Farm Units

- **Hatchery:** Incubation and hatching of chicks.
- Brooding Section: Raising of day-old chicks.
- **Grow-out Section:** Management of pullets and broilers.
- Layer/Breeder Unit: Egg production and breeding stock.

#### 3.0 POULTRY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

## 3.1 Breeds and Strains of Poultry

Common breeds include Broilers (Ross 308, Arbor Acres), Layers (Isa Brown, Bovans Brown), and indigenous breeds.

#### 3.2 Housing and Equipment

Poultry houses include deep litter and battery cage systems. Equipment used includes feeders, drinkers, heaters, and egg trays.

#### 3.3 Feeding and Nutrition

Poultry feed is classified into starter, grower, and layer mash. Balanced diets ensure optimal growth and egg production.

#### 3.4 Health Management and Disease Control

Common diseases include Newcastle disease, Gumboro, and Coccidiosis. Preventive measures include vaccination, medication, and good hygiene practices.

## 3.5 Biosecurity Measures

Biosecurity prevents disease transmission through restricted access, disinfection, and proper waste disposal.

#### 3.6 Waste Management

Proper disposal of poultry droppings prevents odor and environmental pollution.

## 3.7 Record Keeping

Records include feed intake, production rates, and mortality rates.

#### 4.0 POULTRY PRODUCTION SYSTEMS

#### **4.1 Intensive System**

Highly controlled environment with deep litter or battery cages.

#### 4.2 Semi-Intensive System

Birds have access to open spaces but still rely on supplementary feeding.

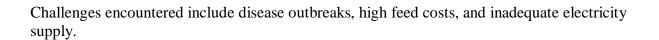
#### 4.3 Extensive System

Birds are left to forage freely.

#### 5.0 DAILY ROUTINE ACTIVITIES

Daily tasks include feeding, watering, egg collection, and cleaning.

#### 6.0 CHALLENGES FACED DURING THE TRAINING



## 7.0 SOLUTIONS TO IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES

Solutions include alternative feed sources, disease prevention, and renewable energy adoption.

#### 8.0 CONCLUSION

The SIWES program provided hands-on experience in poultry management. It enhanced my understanding of poultry production, disease management, and farm operations.

#### 9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Poultry farms should invest in biosecurity measures.
- 2. Government should subsidize poultry feed to reduce costs.
- 3. Alternative energy sources should be explored to mitigate power issues.

#### 10.0 REFERENCES

Relevant textbooks, journals, and farm records.