



**A TECHNICAL REPORT ON
STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)
HELD AT**

**L. A VILLA FARMS
BESIDE OSI SECONDARY SCHOOL, EKITI, KWARA STATE.**

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the report was based on SIWES experience gained by **ADEBAYO OLUWATOMISIN MARY ND/23/AGT/PT/0167** of Agricultural Technology Department, Institute of Applied Science of Kwara State Polytechnic. Ilorin Held at L.A VILLA FARMS, Beside Osi Secondary School, Ekiti, Kwara State, as Part of the requirement of the course.

DEDICATION

This Technical report is dedicated to Almighty GOD, the Author of all Knowledge and it is equally dedicated my Parent and all my family members for their Spiritual, Moral and Financial Support throughout the period of this programme, wishing them long life and a healthy life (Amen).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge the Highest GOD for His power and mighty work of love in my life helping me through the years of my studies.

My sincere gratitude and appreciation to my Parent and all my other family for their moral and financial assistance at all times.

To all my lecturer goes this gratitude creating time to impact knowledge and making understand the importance of studying.

Finally, to my SIWES coordinator who has find time to help me out during the course of the programme

PREFACE

The writing of this report was motivated by the experience gained during my SIWES attachment L.A VILLA FARMS, Beside Osi Secondary School, Ekiti, Kwara State. This report is meant to be a guideline to every student.

The purpose of writing this report is to relate the various area which I participated during the Industrial Training Attachment in my place of work. It is indeed very encouraging that all students to get acquainted with what is been done in class, so as to be familiar with what is been done in the practical field.

Finally, This Industrial Training Attachment is required for every student because it tends to backup and build the students physically, morally and educationally for the task after graduation.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover page

Certification

Dedication

Acknowledgement

Preface

Table of content

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Definition of SIWES

1.2 General Objectives of SIWES

1.3 Important of SIWES

CHAPTER TWO

2.0. Historical Background of the ORGANIZATION

2.1 Organogram of ORGANIZATION

2.2 Department and Function of ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Specific Involvement at The Various Section

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 Relevance of Experience Gained to student field of study

CHAPTER FIVE

4.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Personal impression about the organization

5.2 Suggestion and recommendation to the organization and the polytechnic concerning the SIWES programme

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

It has been widely spoken and dispersed in the society that Tertiary Institution graduates are not practically oriented rather theoretical oriented owing to this; it has affected them both on the labour market and the society at large.

As a result of this, the Industrial Training Fund (ITF) came into existence which was founded by decree 47 of 1971 constitution introduced the Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) in 1973. Since its inception, SIWES has a suitable program which has been paving way for student in higher institution of learning to have practical knowledge of what they have been taught in their various institution of learning. It has since then been one of the pre-requisite for the polytechnic.

1.1 DEFINITION OF SIWES

The student industrial work experience scheme (SIWES) can be defined as a technical skill and acquisition of knowledge from the organization, industrial sector. It also serves as a motive that compliments the learning which student have acquired in the classroom or theoretically.

SIWES can be simply defined as a programme established and which is aimed at making a student practically oriented in their respective course of study for labour market and expose them to methods and techniques of handling future occurrence.

1.2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

Objectives of the Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme include:

1. Provide an avenue for students to acquire industrial skills for experience during their course of study.
2. Expose students to work methods and techniques that may not be available during their course of study.
3. Bridging the gap between theory and practice by providing a platform to apply knowledge learnt in school to real work situations.
4. Enabling the easier and smoother transition from school by equipping students' with better contact for future work placement.
5. Introduce students to real work atmosphere so that they know what they would most likely meet once they graduate.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF SIWES

All Nigerian students who study technology and science must know about SIWES. Partaking in SIWES has become a prerequisite for the award of diploma and degree certificates in many Nigerian Institutions according to the Nigerian Government Educational policy. Undergraduate students of the following disciplines are expected to be a part of the scheme: Natural sciences, Engineering and Technology, Education, Agriculture, Medical Sciences, Environmental, and pure and applied sciences.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ORGANIZATION

L.A VILLA FARMS is a private company based on rearing of layers & pigs. It was located Beside Osi Secondary School, Ekiti, Kwara State.

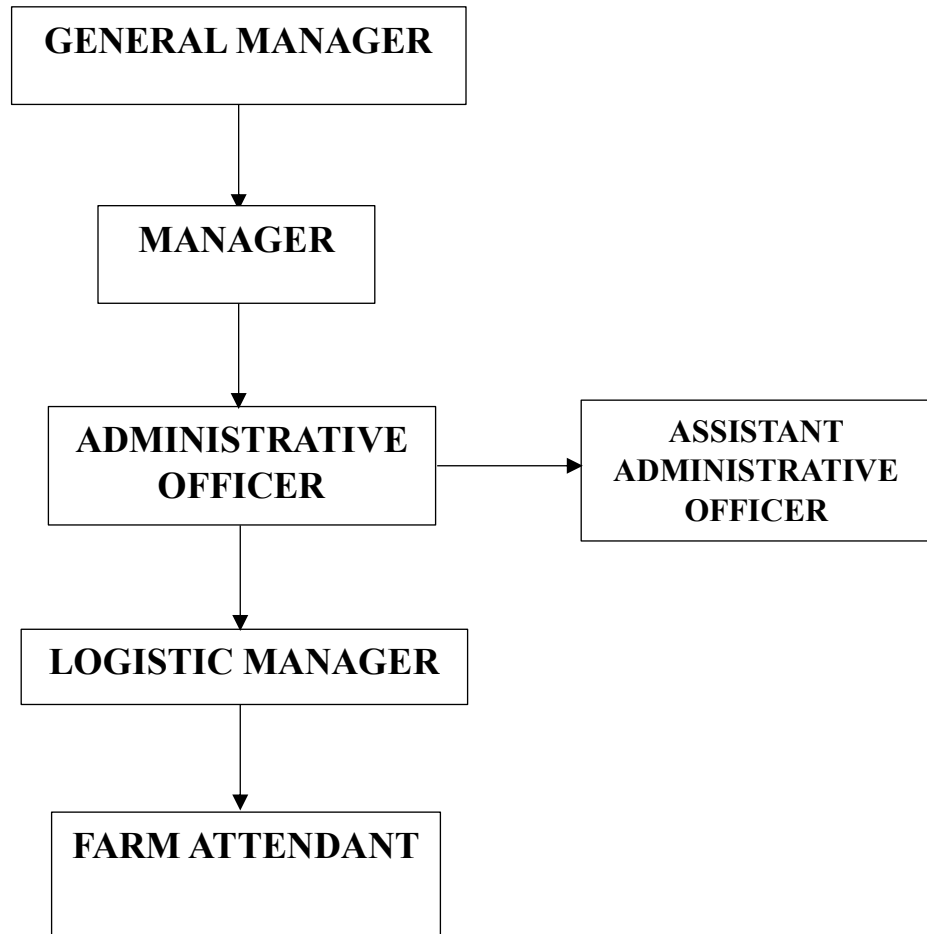
Vision:

To massive natural and human resources which is to fully harnessed for guaranteed selling of poultry feeds, prosperity of the citizens and agriculture led socio-advancement transformation.

Mission:

To facilitate the expansion of private sector participation in the State's Agricultural sector by creating enabling environment for agribusiness to thrive and to offer such support as would create an agribusiness culture in the agricultural sector.

2.1 ORGANOGRAM OF CHESTERFIELD FARMS



2.2. L.A VILLA FARMS DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

- ✓ **GENERAL MANAGER**
- ✓ **MANAGER**
- ✓ **ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**
- ✓ **ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**
- ✓ **LOGISTIC MANAGER**
- ✓ **FARM ATTENDANT**

1. **General Manager:** This officer is meant to monitor our production to ensure we are on the right track. He's the one to prescribe the medications and vaccinations for the birds. He's in charge of procuring new DOC (day

old chicks) and drafting of sales plan. Other departments are meant to report to him directly on any emergency.

2. **Manager:** Are in charge of supervision, controlling and ensuring the staffs do their work properly. They report to the admin officer of any development in farm. They have the power to employ and dismiss farm attendant if he's not capable.

3: **Administrative/Assistant Officer:** They are saddled with the responsibilities of getting daily updates from each farms and report to the General manager. They approve or disapprove managers request. They monitor the activities going on in the farm.

4. **Logistics Manager:** This office is in charge of distributing materials needed in various farms, e.g. feed, wood shavings, fuel, medication and other materials requested by the farm managers.

5. **Farm Attendant:** They are meant to stay in farm and work. They are responsible for feeding of birds and taking care of farm equipments. They ensure the pen house and the farm surroundings are well cleaned. They receive their orders from the Manager.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SPECIFIC INVOLVEMENT AT THE VARIOUS SECTIONS

INTRODUCTION TO POULTRY FARMING

Definition of Poultry Farming

Poultry farming is the practice of raising domesticated birds such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese for their meat, eggs, and feathers.

Importance of Poultry Farming

1. ***Food Source***: Poultry farming provides a significant source of protein-rich food for human consumption.
2. ***Economic Benefits***: Poultry farming can be a lucrative business, providing income for farmers and creating employment opportunities.
3. ***Manure for Fertilizer***: Poultry manure can be used as a natural fertilizer for crops.

Types of Poultry Farms

1. ***Broiler Farms***: Specialized farms that raise chickens for meat production.
2. ***Layer Farms***: Specialized farms that raise chickens for egg production.
3. ***Breeder Farms***: Specialized farms that raise parent stock for broiler and layer production.
4. ***Hatcheries***: Specialized farms that hatch chicks for broiler and layer production.

Poultry Farming Operations

1. ***Bird Procurement***: Acquiring chicks or pullets for farming.
2. ***Feeding and Nutrition***: Providing birds with nutritious feed and water.
3. ***Health Management***: Monitoring and maintaining bird health through vaccination and medication.

4. ***Housing and Equipment***: Providing suitable housing and equipment for bird comfort and welfare.
5. ***Manure Management***: Managing manure to prevent environmental pollution.

Benefits of Poultry Farming

1. ***Low Initial Investment***: Starting a poultry farm requires relatively low initial investment.
2. ***Quick Returns***: Poultry farming can generate quick returns on investment.
3. ***Job Creation***: Poultry farming can create employment opportunities for rural communities.
4. ***Improved Food Security***: Poultry farming can improve food security by providing a reliable source of protein-rich food.

Challenges Facing Poultry Farming

1. ***Disease Outbreaks***: Poultry farming is vulnerable to disease outbreaks, which can lead to significant losses.
2. ***Feed Costs***: Poultry farming is heavily dependent on feed, which can be expensive.
3. ***Environmental Concerns***: Poultry farming can generate environmental concerns, such as manure pollution.
4. ***Market Fluctuations***: Poultry farming is subject to market fluctuations, which can affect profitability.

Here's an introduction to the harvesting of maize:

Definition of Maize Harvesting

Maize harvesting refers to the process of gathering mature maize ears from the field, typically between 3 to 6 months after planting.

Importance of Maize Harvesting

1. ***Food Security***: Maize is a staple crop for millions of people worldwide, providing a reliable source of nutrition.
2. ***Economic Benefits***: Maize harvesting can generate income for farmers and create employment opportunities.
3. ***Animal Feed***: Maize is used as animal feed, supporting the livestock industry.

Types of Maize Harvesting

1. ***Hand Harvesting***: Manual harvesting, often used for small-scale or specialty maize production.
2. ***Machine Harvesting***: Mechanized harvesting using combines or forage harvesters, commonly used for large-scale commercial maize production.
3. ***Stripper Harvesting***: A method that removes the ears from the stalks, leaving the stalks intact.

Steps Involved in Maize Harvesting

1. ***Maturity Assessment***: Checking the maize for maturity, typically when the kernels are fully formed and the moisture content is around 20-25%.
2. ***Cutting***: Cutting the maize stalks near the base, using a combine or forage harvester.
3. ***Gathering***: Gathering the cut maize into bundles or onto a conveyor belt.
4. ***Threshing***: Separating the ears from the stalks and husks.
5. ***Drying***: Drying the harvested maize to a moisture content of around 15% for storage.

Benefits of Maize Harvesting

1. ***Increased Efficiency***: Mechanized harvesting can significantly reduce labor costs and increase efficiency.
2. ***Improved Quality***: Proper harvesting and drying techniques can improve the quality of the maize.
3. ***Reduced Losses***: Timely harvesting can reduce losses due to weather damage, pests, or diseases.
4. ***Enhanced Food Security***: Reliable maize harvesting can contribute to food security and stability.

Challenges Facing Maize Harvesting

1. ***Weather Conditions***: Inclement weather, such as rain or extreme heat, can hinder harvesting operations.
2. ***Labor Shortages***: Labor shortages can impact the timely harvesting of maize.
3. ***Equipment Breakdowns***: Mechanical failures can disrupt harvesting operations and lead to losses.
4. ***Market Fluctuations***: Market fluctuations can affect the profitability of maize harvesting.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RELEVANCE OF EXPERIENCE GAINED TO STUDENT FIELD OF STUDY

After the SIWES program I gained how to operate in farm and a bit experience on how to manage farm in general.

Furthermore, I was introduced to other section of the organization, I was taught how to do supervision work and feed the chicks in the pen. In general term, my level of understanding in poultry practices have greatly improved.

I was introduced on how to harvest the dry maize and how to through the process.

I was introduced on how to washing of the brooding feeding tools and picking of egg and packing.

I was introduced on how to calculate Target Feed

$$3.5 \times \text{number of birds} \div \text{kg of bag}$$

I was introduced on how to engage piggery units, like feeding, cleaning and deworming of warrens

4.1. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ORGANIZATION

During my stay at **L.A VILLA FARMS**, I enjoy every bit of it until the last hour of my departure as a SIWES student.

Starting with the General Manager, to the Farm Attendant, and my supervisor showed love and care to me like parent to his daughter.

My cordial relationship with the instructor in my section helps me a lot in the sense that, he never relent in answering my question both theoretical and practical.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 CONCLUSION

Even though there was a little hardship especially when the work of the organization is piled up on me and payment was very meager for transportation.

The SIWES program at the organization give me a wonderful and everlasting experience. The program is readily helped to bridge the gap between theoretical aspect and practical work in the industrial training.

5.2 RECOMMENDATION TO THE ORGANIZATION

Since the SIWES cannot be overemphasized in all aspects in the recent times, I therefore think it is standard enough for any student of agricultural Technology to be giving opportunity after school in this organization to serve and possible employed if he/she deem it.

5.3 SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE SCHEME

Base on the experience and knowledge acquired at the course of the SIWES training, I hereby give the following recommendation base on my observations;

- Proper orientation should be given to the students by the Polytechnic before they go on SIWES.
- The placement letter should be given to students early enough so as to avoid attachment in irrelevant organization.
- Institution should ensure that students are attached at relevant establishment for effective training, experience and exposure.

- Government, ITF and the Institution should ensure that students do not pay any amount of money before accepted in any organization. This organization should be sensitized on the objective of SIWES training and the need why they should not collect money before accepting students.