



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

ADEJOJU FARM NIGERIA ENTERPRISES
58, KAJOLA STREET, IWO-IBADAN ROAD, IWO, OSUN STATE.

BY

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ND/23/AGT/PT/0090

SUBMITTED TO
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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the report was based on SIWES experience gained by **RABIU DAMILARE ABDULQUDUS ND/23/AGT/PT/0090** of Agricultural Technology Department, Institute of Applied Science of Kwara State Polytechnic. Ilorin Held at ADEJOJU FARM NIGERIA ENTERPRISES, 58, Kajola Street, Iwo-Ibadan Road, Iwo, Osun 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 ADEJOJU FARM NIGERIA ENTERPRISES, 58, Kajola Street, Iwo-Ibadan Road, Iwo, Osun 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.

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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

ADEJOJU FARM NIGERIA ENTERPRISES is a private company based on rearing of layers, sheep & pigs. It was located at 58, Kajola Street, Iwo-Ibadan Road, Iwo, Osun State.

Mission Statement

Our mission is to produce high-quality livestock products while maintaining a sustainable and environmentally friendly farming system. We aim to provide a reliable source of protein-rich food for our community, create employment opportunities, and contribute to the local economy.

Vision Statement

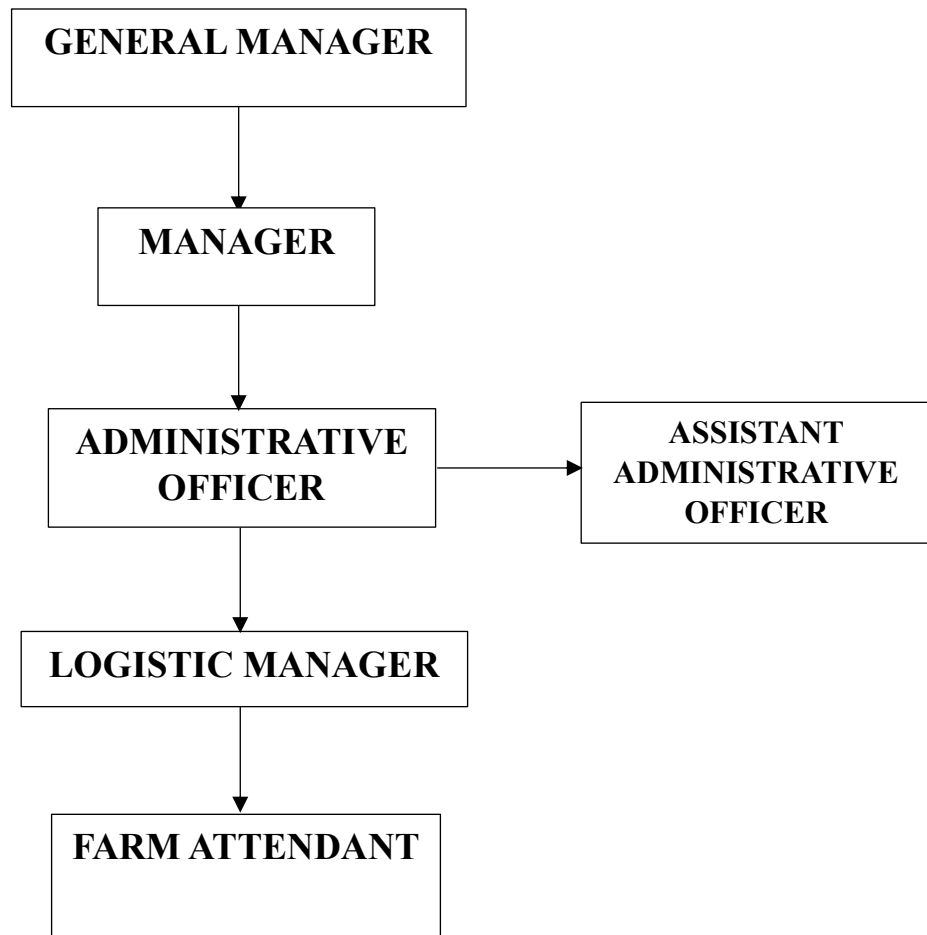
Our vision is to become a leading and innovative farm in the livestock industry, known for our commitment to animal welfare, environmental sustainability, and community development. We envision a future where our farm is a model for best practices in livestock production, and our products are sought after for their quality and taste.

Objectives

1. ***Increase Production***: Increase our production capacity to meet the growing demand for livestock products.
2. ***Improve Efficiency***: Implement efficient farming practices to reduce costs and improve productivity.
3. ***Enhance Quality***: Implement quality control measures to ensure that our products meet the highest standards.
4. ***Expand Market Reach***: Expand our market reach to new customers and regions.

5. ***Support Community Development***: Support community development initiatives and contribute to the local economy.

2.1 ORGANOGRAM OF THE ORGANIZATION



2.2. ORGANIZATION 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 TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE

INTRODUCTION TO LAYERS IN FARMING

Definition of Layers

In poultry farming, layers refer to female chickens that are specifically bred and raised for egg production.

Characteristics of Layers

1. ***Egg-Laying Ability*:** Layers are bred to produce large numbers of eggs.
2. ***Body Size*:** Layers are generally smaller than broilers.
3. ***Feather Color*:** Layers can have a variety of feather colors, including white, brown, and black.
4. ***Temperament*:** Layers are known for their friendly and docile nature.

Types of Layers

1. ***Leghorn*:** A popular breed of layer known for its high egg production.
2. ***Rhode Island Red*:** A breed of layer known for its rich, brown eggs.
3. ***Barred Plymouth Rock*:** A breed of layer known for its friendly and hardy nature.

Housing and Management of Layers

1. ***Cage Systems*:** Layers are often kept in cage systems, which provide a safe and healthy environment.
2. ***Free-Range Systems*:** Some farms use free-range systems, which allow layers to roam freely.
3. ***Feed and Nutrition*:** Layers require a balanced diet that includes protein, calcium, and other essential nutrients.

4. ***Health Management***: Regular health checks and vaccinations are essential to maintain the health and well-being of layers.

Benefits of Raising Layers

1. ***Egg Production***: Layers provide a reliable source of eggs.
2. ***Low Initial Investment***: Starting a layer farm can require relatively low initial investment.
3. ***Quick Returns***: Layers can begin producing eggs at around 18-20 weeks of age.
4. ***Job Creation***: Layer farming can create employment opportunities for rural communities.

Challenges Facing Layer Farming

1. ***Disease Outbreaks***: Layers are susceptible to diseases such as avian influenza.
2. ***Feed Costs***: Layers require a balanced diet, which can be expensive.
3. ***Environmental Concerns***: Layer farming can generate environmental concerns, such as manure pollution.
4. ***Market Fluctuations***: Layer farming is subject to market fluctuations, which can affect profitability.

INTRODUCTION TO PIGGERY IN FARMING

Definition of Piggery

Piggery refers to the breeding, raising, and management of pigs for meat production.

Importance of Piggery

1. ***Food Source***: Pigs provide a significant source of protein-rich meat for human consumption.

2. ***Economic Benefits***: Piggery can be a lucrative business, providing income for farmers and creating employment opportunities.
3. ***Manure for Fertilizer***: Pig manure can be used as a natural fertilizer for crops.

Types of Pigs

1. ***Large White***: A popular breed of pig known for its fast growth rate and high-quality meat.
2. ***Duroc***: A breed of pig known for its hardiness and high-quality meat.
3. ***Hampshire***: A breed of pig known for its fast growth rate and high-quality meat.

Piggery Farming Operations

1. ***Breeding and Farrowing***: Breeding pigs and managing the farrowing process.
2. ***Piglet Rearing***: Raising piglets from birth to weaning.
3. ***Grower and Finisher***: Raising pigs from weaning to market weight.
4. ***Health Management***: Monitoring and maintaining pig health through vaccination and medication.
5. ***Feeding and Nutrition***: Providing pigs with nutritious feed and water.

Benefits of Piggery Farming

1. ***High Returns***: Piggery farming can generate high returns on investment.
2. ***Job Creation***: Piggery farming can create employment opportunities for rural communities.
3. ***Improved Food Security***: Piggery farming can improve food security by providing a reliable source of protein-rich meat.

4. ***Diversified Farming***: Piggery farming can provide a diversified source of income for farmers.

Challenges Facing Piggery Farming

1. ***Disease Outbreaks***: Pigs are susceptible to diseases such as swine fever and pneumonia.

2. ***Feed Costs***: Pigs require a balanced diet, which can be expensive.

3. ***Environmental Concerns***: Piggery farming can generate environmental concerns, such as manure pollution.

4. ***Market Fluctuations***: Piggery farming is subject to market fluctuations, which can affect profitability.

INTRODUCTION TO SHEEP REARING IN FARM

Definition of Sheep Rearing

Sheep rearing refers to the breeding, raising, and management of sheep for their meat, wool, and milk.

Importance of Sheep Rearing

1. ***Food Source***: Sheep provide a significant source of protein-rich meat for human consumption.

2. ***Wool Production***: Sheep are a primary source of wool, which is used to make clothing and textiles.

3. ***Milk Production***: Some breeds of sheep are used for milk production, which is used to make cheese and other dairy products.

4. ***Economic Benefits***: Sheep rearing can be a lucrative business, providing income for farmers and creating employment opportunities.

Types of Sheep

1. ***Merino***: A popular breed of sheep known for its high-quality wool.

2. ***Rambouillet***: A breed of sheep known for its high-quality wool and meat production.
3. ***Dorset***: A breed of sheep known for its high fertility and meat production.
4. ***Suffolk***: A breed of sheep known for its high-quality meat and hardiness.

Sheep Rearing Operations

1. ***Breeding and Lambing***: Breeding sheep and managing the lambing process.
2. ***Lamb Rearing***: Raising lambs from birth to weaning.
3. ***Sheep Health Management***: Monitoring and maintaining sheep health through vaccination and medication.
4. ***Feeding and Nutrition***: Providing sheep with nutritious feed and water.
5. ***Wool and Milk Production***: Managing wool and milk production in sheep.

Benefits of Sheep Rearing

1. ***High Returns***: Sheep rearing can generate high returns on investment.
2. ***Job Creation***: Sheep rearing can create employment opportunities for rural communities.
3. ***Improved Food Security***: Sheep rearing can improve food security by providing a reliable source of protein-rich meat.
4. ***Diversified Farming***: Sheep rearing can provide a diversified source of income for farmers.

Challenges Facing Sheep Rearing

1. ***Disease Outbreaks***: Sheep are susceptible to diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease and pneumonia.

2. ***Predator Management***: Sheep are vulnerable to predators such as coyotes and wolves.
3. ***Feed Costs***: Sheep require a balanced diet, which can be expensive.
4. ***Market Fluctuations***: Sheep rearing is subject to market fluctuations, which can affect profitability.

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 feed the layers, picking up their eggs and to do artificial insemination for breeders.

I was also learned at piggery unit like feeding pigs, cleaning pigs, applying treatments to pigs and cleaning their house and other general examinations of the pigs

I was introduced having knowledge to rearing of Sheep, like cleaning up their houses every morning, feeding them, given water to them, apply treatments to them if necessary and do other physical checking in their body.

4.1. INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ORGANIZATION

During my stay at **ADEJOJU FARM NIGERIA ENTERPRISES**, 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.