



TECHNICAL REPORT ON STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME
(SIWES)

UNDERTAKEN AT
SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES

SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES OLUWA SHOPPING COMPLEX, CARETAKER
ALONG OYO/IBADAN EXPRESS WAY OGBOMOSHO OYO STATE

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SUBMITTED TO:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to register my profound gratitude to Allah Almighty for the guidance and grace throughout my life.

- My appreciation goes to the entire staff of **SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM** for making industrial training interesting educative and worthwhile. My appreciation also goes to my industrial based supervisor, whose accessibility. Unitary effort, patient and guidance and suggestion fabulously contribution to the completion of this report, may God continue to guide and protect them and their family.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION OF SIWES

SIWES simply refer to students industry work experience scheme, is a skill training programme designed to expose and prepare students of universities, polytechnics, college of technology, colleges of agriculture and colleges of education for the industrial work experience they are likely to meet after graduation. The programme also affords student the opportunity of familiarizing and exposing themselves to the needed experience in handling equipment and machinery that are usually not available in their institutions.

Before the establishment of the scheme, there was a growing concern among industrialist that graduates of tertiary institution lacked adequate practical background preparatory for employment in industries. That is, the employers were of the opinion that the theoretical education going on in institutions for initiating and designing the scheme by the fund during its formative years 19673 – 94 was introduced to acquaint student with skill of handling employers and machinery.

1.1 AIMS OF SIWES

- ✓ To expose students of higher place of learning to the practical aspects of what they are being taught in school and prepare them for future work related experiences.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

- ✓ To prepare for the industrial work experience they are to undergo after graduation
- ✓ To expose student to work method and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not available in their institution.
- ✓ To provide student opportunity to see the world of theirs.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BACKGROUND HISTORY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

2.1 HISTORY OF SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM

SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM is a fish farming business located on KARAA ALONG IBADAN EXPRESS WAY, IWO, OSUN STATE.

The SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM has played a pivotal role in transforming agriculture within Osun State, Nigeria. Established to enhance agricultural productivity and support journey reflects the state's commitment to becoming the food basket of the South West.

The company started its operations following the creation of Osun State from the old Oyo State on August 27, 1991, the need for a dedicated agency to spearhead agricultural development became apparent. SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM was established with a mission to promote agricultural support services through farm mechanization and timely financial interventions, ensuring adequate returns on stakeholders' investments.

2.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM's primary objectives include:

Farm Mechanization Services: Providing modern equipment and techniques to improve farming efficiency.

Agricultural Finance: Offering timely financial support to farmers and stakeholders to boost agricultural activities.

The corporation also focuses on:

Granting or guaranteeing agricultural loans to individuals and corporate bodies engaged in agricultural enterprises.

Collaborating with financial institutions for the provision of funds for agricultural purposes.

Procuring and maintaining agricultural machinery, vehicles, and related implements.

Constructing workshops and infrastructure necessary for agricultural and rural development.

2.3. ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Since its inception, SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM has contributed significantly to Osun State's agricultural sector:

Job Creation: Over 16,000 jobs have been created for the indigenes of Osun State.

Infrastructure Development: More than 700 km of rural roads and 30 bridges have been constructed, reducing transportation costs for farmers and increasing market access.

Financial Support: Over 2.8 billion naira has been disbursed as loans to farmers, with more than 11,000 farmers receiving direct cash transfers.

Land Management: The Osun Agriculture Land Bank has been expanded by over 30,000 hectares, facilitating private sector investment in agriculture.

2.4. COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS

SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM has been instrumental in implementing various agricultural programs:

SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM Programme : Aimed at organizing the agriculture sector by strengthening associations, modernizing farms, and linking farmers to markets.

Osun Broilers Production Scheme (O-BOPS): Targeted at improving poultry production, this scheme has secured investments and managed numerous small-scale farmers.

Osun Fisheries Outgrower Production Scheme (O-FOPS): Focused on fish production, training, and establishment of commercial fish ponds.

2.5. ORGANOGRAM

SUNDAY ADEJUMO GLOBAL VENTURES FARM is headed by the director who gives order and instructions to the manager. The manager, manage the whole affairs of the farm and report therein back to the Director.

The manager makes sure that all activities is going on in the farm as expected.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 TECHNICAL TRAINING EXPERIENCE

Farm operations is divided into:

1. Brooder unit operation
2. Layer unit operation
3. Feed, feeding and feed store operation
4. Sales and Marketing

3.2. BROODER UNIT OPERATION

- The brooding section of the farm specialized on management procedure for rearing chicks to grower.
- Brooder unit cater for chicks from day old to about 8 weeks of age as chicks with proper management.
- This unit is the most sensitive of the farm that command great deal of management because of the fragility and susceptibility of the birds to disease-infection and environmental condition.
- Birds are also taken care of beyond 8 weeks to point of lay as grower (8-16 weeks) of age.

- This section is located a little distance away from the laying pen where the battery cages are arranged.

The outline of the routine management operation includes;

1. Daily observation of birds for comfort, activities, activeness, feeding and other operations.
2. Attentiveness to the noise from the chicks and reactions from the chicks which may a reaction to environmental, disease and/or change in physiological conditions.
3. Cleaning of the feeders and the drinkers in the morning before supply of fresh feed and water.
4. Adequate supply of feed and cool clean water routinely.
5. Removal and replacement of litters
6. Daily supply and regulation of supplemental heat.
7. Adding of antibiotics, multivitamins and anti-stress in the water.
8. Ensuring sanitary procedures; cleaning, washing and disinfecting.
9. Prevention of overcrowding, disturbance and pollution.
10. Restriction of movement into the brooder house to the staff in charge alone.
11. Ensuring all bio security measures before entering the brooder pen.

Occasionally, the following management practices are carried out;

1. Removal of heaters
2. Replacement of feeders and drinkers
3. Debeaking
4. Deworming
5. Delousing
6. Medication and vaccination
7. Transferring of grower birds to grower pen
8. Transferring of point of lay to battery cages

Debeaking

This involves partial removal of the beak to prevent vice habits such as pecking, feather-pulling, cannibalism and egg eating depending on the age these occur. While debeaking of birds can take place at 3-5 weeks, the birds should be debeaked latest between 15-17 weeks of age. Debeaking is

done to control or solve these problems because they are indices of management defects like inadequate feeding and drinking, inadequate floor spaces, imbalanced diet, stress. Debeaking should be performed in the morning in hot weather to minimize bleeding. A higher level of vitamin K may be fed before debeaking to accelerate clotting. Debeaking can be done using a pair of scissors or an electric debeaker. If the former is used to cut the beaks, the raw surface should be rubbed with caustic potash to minimize bleeding which normally is excessive. The electric debeaker on the other hand cuts the beak and simultaneously cauterizes the raw surface and thereby stops or minimizes bleeding.

Debeaking machine: - is used for the purpose of removing part of the beak, it is undertaken to reduce problem of pecking in the flock.

The brooding programme and activities in brooder pen can be summarized as bellow;

DAY	DESCRIPTION
1-2.	Upon chick arrival, they sprayed with Intra Ocular Vaccine (IOV) Administration of Vitamin supplement as anti-stress Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin Supply heat and monitoring of activities
3.	Administration of H120 vaccine Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
4	Administration of Coccidiostat Vaccine Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
7	Administration of First LaSota Vaccine Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
10	Administration of First Gumboro Vaccine Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
14	Administration of second Gumboro Vaccine Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
21	Administration of second LaSota Vaccine
Week 4	heat is completely removed
Week 5	Administration H120 Vaccine Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
Week 6	Administration Fowl pox Vaccine

	Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
Week 8	Administration of LaSota Vaccine
	Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
Week 9	Deworming
	Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
Week 10	Debeaking
	Administration of antibiotics of choice and multivitamin
Week 12	Administration of Egg Drop Syndrome (EDS) and Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) vaccine

After the sixteenth week, the birds are transferred to the layers section, though I have left the farm after the completion of my 16 week attachment programme for SIWES.

Observation

We recorded less mortality this was due to the proper management structure put in place and strict adherence to the management practices.

The followings could cause high mortality, as taught during the attachment

1. Poor quality chicks
2. Inadequate feeding and watering, feeding poor quality and contaminated feed and water
3. Inadequate housing facilities and poor hygiene of the facilities and equipment
4. Overcrowding and stampeding.
5. Poor ventilation, high humidity, unregulated temperature and pollution
6. Poor management of climatic/weather/seasonal factors such as humidity, light, temperature and wind effect
7. Brooder troubles such as; smoke, fire outbreak, water spillage, insufficient feeder, drinkers and heat
8. Poor sanitation and hygiene
9. Disease and infection



Deep Litter system for broiler

3.4 LAYERS DEPARTMENT/UNIT

This is the largest unit of the farm, it consists of 2 large pens housing two thousand birds (2000) layer stocks. The raising methods used are battery cages and deep litter system for point of lay up to 16 weeks. Each compartment of the cage accommodates 4 birds. Attached to the cage “cell” is a drinker and feeder, these are through feeder for feed and nipple drinker line for water.

Layer Facilities and Operations:

Battery cages

Chicken coops

Bucket, bowl, knife, scoops

Broom and sponges

Disinfectant

Wheel barrow, shovel and rakes

Egg trays and crates

Vaccination kits, first aid box and other appliances

Layers rearing management is a more tedious operation of the farm being one of daily productive units. Therefore, management of layers is considered important and demand careful handling and supervision.



ISSA Brown Layer

3.3 LAYERS OCCASSINAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Daily layers routine management are:

- Watering: fresh water is supplied to the birds regularly to availability daily. This is done by adding to the volume (topping) whenever dry or low in volume. For deep litter system of management where automatic drinkers are used, the drinkers were cleaned regularly to ensure birds has access to clean and fresh water always. The drinkers are said to be automatic

because water flows into the drinking alley unattended but due to the raising of poultry dust and defecation into the drinking alley, the water becomes not too good for consumption of the birds. The birds would not either take the water which will eventually tell on their productivity, and hence predisposed the birds to diseases and become sick, the management will incur additional expenses on treating the birds and keeping them healthy. The drinking system employed in battery cage system is the nipple line system, occasionally checked if the nipples are in normal working condition.

- Feeding: the birds were fed “*adlibitum*”, made available in adequate quantity and sufficiently. Ration were given to the birds two times daily, in the morning around 7-8am and in the evening around 4-5pm.
- Sanitary practices: as important for every poultry management practices, layers attendant first assignment in the day is look out for mortality and remove them. Removal of sick birds to prevent transmission of infection. While other sanitary measures includes sweeping, disinfecting, cleaning of feeders and drinkers, and environmental sanitation.
- Egg Collection: eggs are collected continuously and as soon as laid to avoid pecking and egg eating a trait developed by layers on deep litter system. Egg pecking habit may be developed due to the following:

Access to egg which is characteristics of deep litter system

Lack of some ingredient like salt in feed

Hence eggs are collected five times daily at 8:30am, 10:00am, 12noon, 2:00pm and 4:00pm, all collected eggs are arranged in crates for sales. Transferring of eggs were done by each attendants allocated to respective pen, they are expected to carry the total production from their pen to the office.

- Daily record keeping: daily records such as:

Bags of feed fed

Mortality rate

Numbers of egg collected per day

Numbers of birds

Sales record

Staff attendance



IBD Vaccine

3.4. FEED STORE UNIT

There were different types of feed available in the farm, they include; **Starter mash**: fed to broiler chick, **Finisher mash**: fed to adult broiler preparing for meat. **Chick mash**: fed to pullet chicks from day old to 8 weeks, **Grower mash**: fed to pullets from 9 weeks of age to point of lay while **Layer mash**: is fed to laying birds.

Incoming feed are usually kept in the feed store, arranged on pallets to prevent contact with the floor and avoid moist and mould growth.

Bags of feed needed to feed bird at a time are brought out with proper recording. Unused feed are returned to the store with return record.

Tips to Achieving a High Feed Efficiency

1. Adequate feeding space should be provided at all times, ensuring that about 75% of the birds can feed at the same time.
2. Feeders should be well designed with lips to prevent feed wastage.
3. Feeders should be filled to not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ full capacity.
4. Feeders should be properly hung, ensuring that the level of feeders correspond to the back of the chicken and activate the feed in the feeders regularly with the hands.
5. To avoid feed contamination and wastage, rat population should be constantly kept low.
6. Attendants should minimize feed spillage during the process of serving feed to reduce wastage.
7. Do not store feeds for too long or in damp places, otherwise they can become mouldy.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1. FEED STORE UNIT

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CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION RECOMMENDATION

SIWES Programme is an interested practical and working experience which facilitate familiarity with working act, tools and machinery handling for student such graduate and under graduate with these view. It is highly recommend that federal governments should fund the programme for more better efficiency.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion SIWES programme it's what of continuity with strong monitoring by the (ITF) officers and various higher places of learning to make sure that their students are fully participate in the programme for better working experience for great better nation ahead.