A TECHNICAL REPORT

ON

STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)

UNDERTAKEN AT

ARIS DESIGN LIMITED

N0 13 KING GEORGE VI ROAD, LAGOS ISLAND, NIGERIA

BY

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AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- SIWES:- Student Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) was established by ITF in 1973 to solve the problem of lack of adequate practical skills preparatory for employment in industries by Nigeria graduates of tertiary institutions.
- The scheme exposes students to industry based skills necessary for a smooth transition from the classroom to the world of work. It affords students of tertiary institutions the opportunity of being familiarized and exposed to the needed experience in handling machinery and equipment which are usually available in the educational institutions.
- Participation is SIWES has become a necessary pre-condition for the award of Diploma and degree certificates in specific disciplines in most institutions of higher learning in the country. In accordance with the education policy of government.
- Operators- :- The ITF, the coordinating agencies (NUC, NCCE,NBTE), employers of labour and the institutions.
- Funding:- The Federal Government of Nigeria.
- Beneficiaries:- Undergraduate students of the following

  Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, Engineering, Technology, Environmental , Science, Education.

- Duration:- Four months for polytechnic and colleges of education and six months for the universities.

HIGHLIGHT NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITIES- 59

POLYTECHNIC – 85

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION- 62

TOTAL - 206

The number of students that participate in SIWES from Universities, Polytechnic and Colleges of Education at the end of the 2007 fiscal year has 194, 890.

INTRODUCTION OF SIWES

Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) is the accepted skills training programme, which forms part of the approved minimum academic standards in the various degree programme for all the Nigeria Universities.

It is an effort to bridge the gap existing between theory and practice of engineering and technology, science, agriculture, medial, management and other professional education programme in the Nigeria tertiary institutions. It is aimed

of exposing students to machines and equipment professional work methods and ways of safe-guarding the work areas and workers in industries and other organization.

1.1 OBJECTIVES OF SIWES

1. Prepare students for the work situated they are likely to meet after graduation.
2. Provide an avenue for students in the Nigeria Universities to acquire course of study.
3. Make the transition from the University to the world of work easier and the entrance studies interests for later job placement.
4. Eulist and strengthen employers involvement in the entire educational process of preparing University graduates for employment in industry.
5. Provide students with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real work and actual practices.
6. Expose students to work methods and techniques in handling equipment and machinery that may not be available in the Universities.

IMPORTANCE OF SIWES

i. It provides students with an opportunity to apply their theoretical knowledge in real life situation.

ii. It exposes students to more practical work methods and techniques.

iii. It strengthen links between the employers, Universities and industrial training fund (ITF).

iv. It also prepares the students for the labour market after graduation.

1.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

ARIS was founded in the year 1995 by Pa Samuel Onigninde at VI Street Lagos State, Nigeria. Pa struggle and work to create another company in Jos and the company is going on.

The company is good and its approved by the Government, they like to accommodate Siwes and students and they use to teach them to extend that when they went to establish their own, it will be easy for them and they like the student to be understand and serious, if student is not serious they will send him or her away, they still like the student to be hardworking so he or she can gain and they use to give their siwes student egg every weekend so that it will encourage the students to put more effort and also they have bus that use to carry us free even if the IT student help them to dress the chicks they use to pay the use to give them break so that they will be relax their brain by 1:00pm to 2:00pm, so the farm is very interesting.

2.0 INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPANY

We was introduce to the company when we start our siwes, they show what is right and what is wrong they introduce their rule and regulations to us we meet all their staff. They all advice us we was introduce to their farm to know where we must go and where we must not go, so they entertain us with food and drinks because the day we go is the day that they are doing their month meeting that is why they give us food and drinks.

2.1 INTRODUCTION TO ALL THEIR UNITS

We introduce to their units one after the other, we first go to hatchery because we can move from one unit and go back to hatchery it will after the each other secondly we went to parent stock and see the chick that is there they we should wash our body before we can move to another unit we did so thirdly we went to commercial layer unit. They also chick there but they are different from parent stock, fourthly, we went to feed mill unit the place they use to prepare food for every unit the place is very interesting after then we went to piggery unit we saw all their pig with different tattoo and some that they are castration we still move to the brooding unit is where they brood chick right from day one old, lastly we went to their Pullet unit we saw different type of PULLET even the day that they just brood so they still introduce us to their different unit supervisor.

2.2 FFED MILL UNITS

Feed mill units is the unit where we prepare the farm food for their unit. We introduce to the unit by our supervisor his name MR ADEBISI, after that he lecture us on how to prepare food with different feed.

- Commercial layer feed

  Maize -920

  With gnc-170

  SBM-170 when there is no GNC 340

  Wheat offal -400

  Plic-100

  LMS-144

  BM-80

- Layer

  Premix-1.44

  Lysine-1k

  Salt-5k

- P.S (Parent stock)

  Maize-960

  SBM 268-386 when there is no GNC-110

  Lms-146

BM-70

Wheat of offal-422

- Chicks starter

Maize -550

SBM -330

Wheat offal -85

LMS-7k

BM-25

Salt-250

- PULLET feed

Maize-33

Wheat offal 23

BM-4

2.3 COMMERCIAL LAYER UNIT

Firstly, what is commercial layer unit? Commercial layer unit are the chick that are only for commercial purpose i.e their egg is unfertile.

Secondly, we use to feed them with twice a day after then lecture start by over supervisor his name was MR ADEWALE he teach us thing important to the laying birds, i.e

- FEED:- Is a mixture of subs which contain all essential nutrient in right quality & quantity as needed by the animal for maintenance, new the work & production.
- RATION:- Animal of feed give to animal in 24hrs in orders to met there nutritive requirement. It various according to the Age, breed.

TYPES OF RATION

- ✓ PRODUCTION RATION:- Feed needed to produce
- ✓ MAINTENANCE RATION :- All the feed that is needed to maintain the system of the birds, feed quality is the appropriate proportion of feed given to the birds.
- ✓ PRODUCTION RATION:- Is amount of feed mixture give to a growing, working or producing animals over and above its maintenance needs.
- ✓ WATER (H20) :- Water must be supply to birds 24/7, the egg producing by the birds is about 90% of water, they must be given clean water to avoid food typhoid. Proper medication programme must be followed.

1st day-narec, 7thGomboro 14 + lalsota

- ❖ Management
- ❖ Proper management of the birds must be taken care check their performance.

- ❖ Light management:- 7-10 in the right then to feed what will able broilers. They need light 24/7
- ❖ Disease management:- samonellosis disease

  Bio-security is needed /essential

DIFFERENT FUNDS OF DISEASE

1. BACTERIAL DISEASE
2. VIRUS DISEASE
3. PROTAGOA DISEASE
4. NUTRITIONAL DISEASE

BACTERIAL:-stononelosis caused by salmonella

VIRUS:- Avian infection, Gomboro infection, busol disease

PROTOGOA:-coccidoisis

NUTRITIONAL DISEASE:-afflatoxicosis, mycotoxine.

3.0 COMMERCIAL LAYER

Commercial layer can be defined as the birds that we rear for economic purpose.

Layers are birds that lay egg very well if we give them their feed very well, so they will have appetite to lay egg well.

DIAGRAM OF PULLET

STEPS THAT WE TAKE WHEN REARING LAYERS

- ❖ Giving them their feed very well
- ❖ Giving them their feed on time

- ❖ Clearing of their pen all the time
- ❖ Washing of their feeding mterials all the time because of disease.
- ❖ Giving them life vaccination when they are still in chicks like izovacEncephalomyelities.

DIAGRAM OF AN EGG

IMPORTANT REASING OF REARING LAYER

- For commercial purpose
- For egg production
- For economic purpose
- To achieve money

INGREDENT IN COMMERCIAL LAYERS FEED

METUOLINE

LYSINE

PKC

GNC

MAIZE

LIMESTONE

SBM

BONE MEAL

WHEAT OFFAL

POULTRY DISEASE:- Disease is any defilation of normal physiological state of health.

DIFFERENT KIND OF DISEASE

1. Bacterial (2) Virus (3) Protozoa (4) Nutrional (5) Disease

3.1 PULLETERY UNIT

PULLETERY UNIT:- it can be defined as a place that we use to rear our pulletcommercial or economic purpose.

POND:- it can be defined as a place where we put out pullet inside.

STEPS TO TAKE BEFORE REARING PULLET

- ✓ Locate for a place that the land is okay
- ✓ We should locate where there is water
- ✓ We should find material that we will be using before rearing.

3.2 PIGGERY UNIT

Piggery unit is a place where we rear pig and feed them for commercial purpose.

Female pig is sow

Male pig is boar

Pig calendar is between 1 to 999 days.

DIAGRAM OF A PIG

NECESSARY STEPS TO BE TAKING IN PIGGRY UNIT

Pig gestation period 114days 3months, 3weeks, 3days and transfer a pregnant sow 4 breeding house to furrowing pen a week before harrowing .

We can wear a piglet when it is 42days, when the sow have f\difficults in birth we can sow exytacun.

We can give the sow iron for their bone to be strong and iron injection after 3days.

Dastop 4 dysentary in pig

G- losin is an anti-brotics

Doclainy-shortening of tail

CASTRATION

Castration is the removal of testis from the scroptium

REASON FOR CASTRACTION

- To prevent illegal matting
- It increase rate of growth

TYPES OF CASTRATION

Open castration

Closed castration

TATTO

REASON FOR DOING TATTO FOR SOW

For identification

For training of the mother

3.3 POULTRY HATCHING UNIT

Introduction:- Poultry meat is the fastest growing component of global meat products, poultry production in the country has shown a steady increasing in the last decade as a result, there has been a sharp rise in the availability of eggs and broilers, the country produced 800 million broilers in 2002 as compared to 350 million in 1995, the production of poultry meat in 22002 was 975 thousand tons as compared to 576 thousand tons in 1995. The value of Indian poultry exports between stored at Rs 167.50 cores.

- ✓ India, the world seconds largest developing economy, now has a large and rapidly expanding poultry section the Indian poultry industry has transformed well-organized scientific technique commercial industry, majority of poultry industry is in organized sector contributing nearly 70% of the total output while the rest 30% is coming from unorganized sector. The status of poultry sector during 10^{th} plan was significant by contributing about 11,000 cores to national GDP, ranking 4^{th} in egg production and 19^{th}in

broilers production in the world. The production was 45.2 billion eggs and about 2.0 million tons of chicken meat.

- ✓ The sector provides a great employment opportunity. Its estimated that more than 2million people are employed directly or indirectly in this sector. it is further estimated that all increase of one egg and 50gms of meat per capital consumption would be create an employment opportunity for about 25,000 and 20,000 persons, respectively.
- ✓ Product uses:- poultry meat is the fastest growing animal potential, the uses of egg and broiler meat are on the increase with growing population. Chickens in most popular causing among the non-vegetation delicious dishe on Indian dining table is one or other types of the chicken based items.

4.1 BROODING UNIT

Rearing chicks in a classroom has serious limitations. However if for some reason the chicks are to be kept for a few days, they should be placed in a brooding unit that will provide warmth and protection and sufficient room for them to move about some and eat and drink, there is a place for a simple brooding unit in which 10 to 12 chicks can be kept for 7 to 10 days or 110 to 12 quoil for about 3 weeks.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

- Cardboard box approximately 28 inches long, 25 inches wide and 14 inches high.
- Gosenoch lamp with 40,60 or 75 Walt bulb
- Water fountain
- Pebbles, mables or ½ screen
- Feeder
- Welded-wire cover for the box
- Litter for floor of box-word shavings, sawdust pet moss, sandor other appropriate material.

The principles of brooding are the same regardless of the number of chicks in the flocks, whether there is one chicks or 1,000 they have to be kept warm, well fed and watered, protected from predators and dampness and provided with plenty of fresh air without being exposed to draft. This unit when used in a warm place such as the home or school will do the job.

The drawing is a cardboard box adopted for a brooding unit. The size and shape is not important so long as it large enough to properly house the chicks and the equipment needed to take case of them.

When chicks are cold, they heddle together and “cheep” plaintively when they are too warm, they stand with wings, partially outspread, beak open, throat rapidly pulsating and in essence pent like a dog. The walls of the box keep draft off the chicks and confine the chicks too.

The brooding unit should contain at least one wastes and one feeder. Place the wastes on a wooden block or stand to help keep the litter out of the wastes.

IMPORTANT:- Place pebbles or marbles in a water dish or a screen on it so the quail cannot get wet. They should be able to get their beaks in the water and that’s all feeding and watery equipment can be obtained from feed stores, hatcheries and farm supply stores, chickens should be fed chicks’ starter or turkey mash. If there are not available, some of the newer high-protein, vitamin and mineral cereals for human consumption may be satisfactory. Feed and water chicks as soon as they are transferred from the incubator to the brooder.

Finally, after the chicks have been put in the brooding unit cover the unit with welded-wire screen. This will keep the chicks in and predator, such as cats and dogs our. The illustration shows a 1” by 1” welded-wire screen. Other sizes from ¼ X ¼ “ to 1” × ¼ mesh can be used.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

RECOMMENDATION

Kwara State Department of Business Administration (Practical Section) is where student in the faculty of Agriculture can go and acquire practical industrial training skills during the SIWES (Student Industrial Training Work Scheme) training to build up some practical skills and bridge the gap between theory and practical.

5.1 **CONCLUSION**

My Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme in Kwara State Poluytechnic practical section of Business Administration Department has equipped and expose me to various practical field work and bridged the gap between theories.

During the training, I fully participated in horticulture, animal health, PULLETery, crop production and cassava section