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43

**INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT CONDUCTED AT  
KADUNGULU SUB COUNTY – SERERE DISTRICT  
A REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT  
OF**

**ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT  
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE  
DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND  
MANAGEMENT**

**IN BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY ARAPAI CAMPUS**

**EMPLOYER: SERERE DISTRICT (KADUNGULU SUB COUNTY)**

**LOCATION: IT'S ON THE WESTERN PART OF THE DISTRICT  
SURROUNDED BY THE SHORES OF LAKE KYOGA**

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## DECLARATION

I, **AMODING NAUME**, declare that this work has been done by me as a result of the internship program had at Kadungulu Sub County and it has never been submitted for the award of a degree in any other University.

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## DEDICATION

I dedicate this report work to The Almighty GOD for the support, protection, good health and wisdom that he gave me throughout the training.

Secondly, to my Academic Supervisor **Dr. Mayanja Ibrahim** and to all the staff of Busitema University for the knowledge and skills provided for the great work and not forgetting the staff of Kadungulu Sub County.

Lastly to my dear husband, parents, friends and my field supervisor for supporting me financially, materially throughout the industrial training, giving me all kind of support and advice that led me to the success of my recess.



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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Special thanks go to:

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- The Principal Assistant Secretary – Serere District Local Government Mr. Ottira Gabriel
- The District Veterinary Officer – Serere District Local Government Mr. Amony Collins
- The Research Manager – NaSARRI

Your infinite assistance, guidance, generosity and tolerance during the training is much appreciated.

I also wish to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation to:

- All the staff of Kadungulu Sub County for providing comfortable and convenient accommodation during the training and to all the people who supported me financially, academically, morally and spiritually during my stay at the Sub County.
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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

LC III-Local Council Three

PWD-People with Disability

SAS -Senior Assistant Secretary

DAP-Drought Animal Power

CDO-Community Development Officer

MAAIF-Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

LC I-Local Council One

LC II-Local Council Two

CBF-Community Based Facilitator

CBPP-Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia

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## ABSTRACT

Industrial training is a post-university technical training which involves the exposure of students to field activities to acquire working experience and state the knowledge obtained in the lecture room with the community.

The objective was to acquire experience in farm practices by undertaking principles of farm management and to correlate knowledge acquired in the lecture rooms to that in the field.

This report consists of the activities carried out during the recess period in Kadungulu Sub County and the major enterprises undertaken by the community include the following; castration of boars, hoof trimming of shoats, dehorning of both goats and cattle, pregnancy diagnosis, spraying, deworming, vaccination, health inspection of animals, disease diagnosis and treatment and others among cattle, poultry, piggery and shoats.

The report also consists of the background of my internship place, commonly carried activities, farmers' participation in the area, the vision, mission of the Sub County, the challenges encountered, skills and knowledge attained as the impact of training.

Still on the report, it entails on the conclusion, recommendations as per the challenges met and appendices of the training period which indicates the figures and table of activities carried out.

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Serere District Local Government is under the umbrella of Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. The District is composed of eight Sub Counties and seven Town Councils with 264 villages and 58 parishes, the headquarters is along Soroti Road. The District is comprised of different departments with multiple enterprises namely: veterinary sector, fisheries sector, agriculture under production and others.

Serere District Local Government is bordering Soroti Town from the North, Ngora from East, Pallisa from South and Buyende from West and it's surrounded by the waters of Lake Kyoga in between Kasilo County and Serere County.

Serere is well known for livestock production, crop production and fisheries production since it is along the shores of Lake Kyoga which favours production of fish and other plants.

Livestock and crop production also does well since the vegetation cover is green indicating fertile loamy soils which favour the crop as well as livestock rearing throughout the seasons and sometimes with the help of technologies like sprinkler irrigation kits in times of drought to plant early maturing plants like vegetables which can be eaten as well as fed to livestock as remains.

So, Serere District, where they received and attached me to Kadungulu Sub County for the period of my recess is 48Kms along Serere – Kagwara Landing Site highway is surrounded by waters of Lake Kyoga. Kadungulu Sub County is in Kasilo County West Part of Serere District and it is composed of three parishes with 16 Villages.

The community does well in livestock rearing, fishing and crop growing as major activities almost handled in each household to earn sustainable living.

The climate and vegetation is quite favourable for the enterprises as soils are black loamy indicating the fertility of the soils and the products it produces out of the soils for both plants and livestock.

This report describes on the implemented activities, skills and knowledge attained, challenges faced during the recess, conclusion and recommendations as per the problems derived from the challenges faced at Kadungulu Sub County, Serere District Local Government during the

period of two months of recess. And the institution deals with animal sector specializing on cattle, goats, piggery and poultry accompanied by crop production.

### **1.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING**

- To equip students with the practical knowledge especially on disease diagnosis, treatment and production management of livestock into fieldwork
- To make students apply theory knowledge into practical exercise
- To gain skills on differential disease diagnosis that affects the animal industry

### **1.2 BACKGROUND**

#### **1.2.1 Location of the Area**

Kadungulu Sub County is a Government owned institution under Serere District Local Government under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

Kadungulu Sub County Local Government is located on the Western part of Serere District in Kasilo County towards the lake shores and it's around 48Kms away from the Headquarters, bordering Kaberamaido from the North part of Uganda and Buyende District on the South and it's surrounded by water bodies and two Town Councils i.e. Kagwara Town Council and Kadungulu Town Council.

Kadungulu Sub County Local Government comprises of three parishes namely Iruko Parish, Otirono Parish and Kabulabula Parish with 16 villages.

The Sub County majorly deals in livestock production as a source of income for livelihood supported by crop production.

#### **1.2.2 Political and Administrative Structure**

The Sub County is under the Political Leadership of the LC III who heads the Governing Council and the executive. The council is the sole decision making body for the Sub County and its decisions are implemented by the technical planning committee staff from various departmental heads by the Sub County Chief.

There are three sectorial committees of the Sub County Council each headed by a Secretary of Executive namely; production, works and technical and finance planning administration and community services committee.

### **1.3 BENEFICIARIES OF KADUNGULU SUB COUNTY**

The beneficiaries are the community, PwD, HIV/AIDs group, disabled people, elderly, youth group, etc.

### **1.4 VISION**

To have a transformed society from peasant to a modern and prosperous Sub County in 30 years.

### **1.5 MISSION**

To deliver services which focus on wealth creation that contribute to improvement of quality of their living and inclusive growth.

### **1.6 NATURAL ENDOWMENT**

#### **1.6.1 Vegetation**

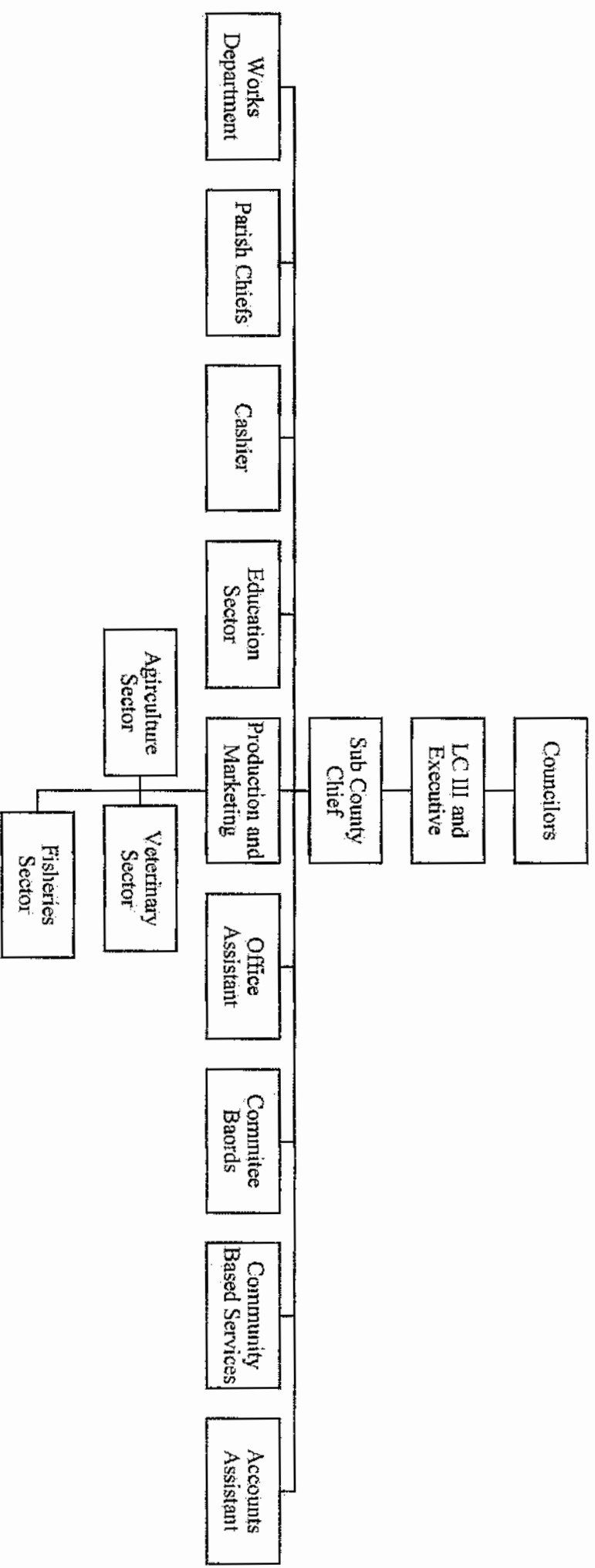
Vegetation cover consist of woodland and grassland cover. There are also shrubs consisting mainly of stunted trees and shrubs located in the vast lands of Kabulabula Parish and Iruko Parish. The savannah woodland is found mainly on the unoccupied hillsides and plain lands where there are a lot of human activities are covered by the grassland.

#### **1.6.2 Climate**

The climate patterns of the area is characterized by two seasons i.e. the dry season and wet season. Traditionally, the dry season runs from December to early March which is followed by peaks of otherwise rainy spell that subsides in October/November paving away for the dry season.

During the dry spell, a cold dry windy weather is concurrently experienced.

**1.7 SUB COUNTY ORGANIZATION CHART**



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACHMENT**

During the period of internship, I was attached to Serere District Local Government in particular Kadungulu Sub County Local Government.

Kadungulu Sub County is among the eight Sub Counties in Serere District and it is located in Kasilo County in the western part of the District and it is located on the highway along Kagwara Landing Site which is on the shores of Lake Kyoga.

Kadungulu Sub County is composed of three parishes namely; Iruko, Otirono and Kabulabula with 16 villages amidst the parishes. The community of Kadungulu are well combatant with livestock rearing such as cattle, piggery, small ruminants and poultry in combination with crop growing. The weather is so conducive for such enterprises especially during rainy season when plenty of palatable green pasture is available.

Animal production and productivity is realised thus it benefits most of the households in Kadungulu Sub County though the rearing is still as Subsistence farming, slowly coping up with commercial farming.

The Sub County is composed of the technical staff totally to twelve members and political wing headed by the Chairperson LC III, executive committee and councillors from different Parishes representing elders, youth, PwDs and women.

On my reporting day to Kadungulu Sub County on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2022 on arrival I was welcomed by the Sub County Chief, staff and the politicians who were around. The Sub County Chief called for a meeting and during the meeting I was introduced to the staff at the Sub County and the politicians and I also introduced myself to the staff and political arm.

And I was given the rules and regulations that I was supposed to follow while at the Sub County. I was taken around the centre to look for accommodation where I was to put up during the internship period.

In the first week, I had orientation on the general outlook of the Sub County and the major enterprises practiced by the community of Kadugulu Sub County such as cattle, piggery, goat, sheep, poultry, turkeys and ducks.

Meanwhile in the second week, the chief told me to visit the various enterprises every morning and evening as a reason to investigate on the health of the cattle herd and do routine

management activities such as castration, dehorning, spraying, meat inspection on daily basis, enforcement of revenue at the market, deworming, treatment, health inspection of the herd, tick count, pregnancy diagnosis and vaccination of pets i.e. dogs and cats, conduct trainings on livestock management production.

During the third week, the chief called for another meeting whereby he was encouraging me to divide the enterprises for easy handling and management for gaining skills.

Following the advice revised from my supervisor, I was able to proceed with other enterprises and activities well with few challenges observed.

## **2.1 CASTRATION**

Is the method of removal of male testicles to render the animal inactive/incapable to fertilize the female animal.

In castration, there are two methods involved i.e. surgical method and closed method.

In surgical method, it involves the use of sterile blade to make slit out vertically around the scrotum and in closed method, it involves the use of equipment called Burdizzo to crush the spermatic cords.

During the activity, the Billies of improved breed (boars) were castrated, shoats of eight to ten months (less than a year) were castrated. And the number I managed to castrate were 35 castrates with the surgical method as the method relatively good and surety.

So, among the two methods of castration, the majorly used by farmers and at farms is surgical method. It's the most preferable for young stock of 3 months – 1 year of age. The methods vary as seen below:

### **Merits of Surgical Method**

- It creates surety as the spermatic cords are crushed gently and cut
- It's less expensive as it requires sterilized equipment like:
  - razor blade/surgical blade
  - Disinfectants i.e. water and soap
  - Wound spray
  - Rope for restraining in case of a big animal



- It's cheap in terms of equipment used as mentioned above
- Requires less time for the wound heal under good management conditions
- It's quick

### **Demerits of Surgical Method**

- Infection may arise under poor management since it is an open wound
- The procedure may require anaesthetics for reducing the pain during the operation
- Not recommended for bigger animals

### **Procedure of Open Castration**

- Choose a healthy animal. Avoid castrating a sick animal as it may bleed and take long to recover
- Properly restrain the animal and cast it down
- Disinfect/wash the scrotum region where incision is going to be put.
- Make an slit from each testicle from bottom
- The testicles are squeezed from the spermatic cord and then pulled out gently by slowly crushing the spermatic cord to avoid over bleeding that will result into anaemia
- The blood vessels are crushed, twisted and tied
- The wound is then disinfected by a wound spray and an antibiotic is applied
- The animal is unrestrained and let free to move
- Avoid mixing the castrates with uncastrated until the wound heals
- Keep monitoring the castrated animal until it recovers

### **Closed Method**

This involves the use of an equipment called Burdizzo to crush the spermatic cords.

### **Merits of Closed Method**

- No risks of infection since the wound is closed

- No age limit

#### **Demerits of Closed Method**

- It's expensive in terms of acquiring the equipment
- Failure rates are high

#### **Procedure of Using a Burdizzo**

- Restrain the animal properly and cast it down
- Allocate the spermatic cord one at a time
- Place the jaws of the Burdizzo around the spermatic cord, press and crush the region until the two regions are crushed
- Give antibiotics to the animal
- Re restrain the animal in case of any failure repeat the method until when it is successful

### **2.2 PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS (P D)**

Is the practice of examining or checking the animal whether it conceived or still open.

Pregnancy diagnosis is good as it measures the reproductive success in a cattle herd. And the method used is rectal palpation and sometimes urine analysis.

#### **PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS USING RECTAL PALPATION METHOD**

##### **Rectal Palpation Method**

Is one of the methods where one inserts the arm (left) via the rectum and feels the foetus in the cervix at what stage is it. And during the exercise the number I palpated was 20 indigenous and Ankole cows but out of 20, 15 cows were pregnant and 5 open.

##### **Procedure for Rectal Palpation**

- Wash your hands as well moisturing them with either jelly or ordinary soap on the arm long glove to avoid injuries
- The left hand fingers should be kept short to avoid injuries and damaging the glove.
- Then gently insert the hand into the rectum

- While inside, the rectum looks for the location of the cervix
- Move from the cervix and look for the uterine horns
- Determine/examine whether the animal is pregnant or not by using the following procedure:
  - Pregnancy is in the first trimester, second trimester or third trimester.

Each of these trimesters combines three months

**In the 1<sup>st</sup> trimester:**

- One of the horns is flabby
- There is asymmetry of horns
- A ball like structure is felt
- There is also membrane slip when you touch

**In the 2<sup>nd</sup> trimester:**

- Foetal content increases in size
- Placentum are partially felt
- There is foetal ballotement
- Placentas are fully felt
- There is also flammatus
- The foetal content are fully descended in the abdominal cavity
- The cervix is fixed

**In the 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester**

- The cervix is partially fixed
- Some parts of the foetus are partially felt
- Foetus is partially ascending
- The foetus is ascended in the pelvic cavity

- The foetus is fully grown
- The calf is born (coming out)

### **2.3 DEHORNING**

This is the method used to reduce on the size/level of sharp horns from cattle including shoats in order to reduce the incidence of injuries in the flock.

Dehorning activity was carried out in the morning on the species of shoats first followed by bovine and I used a dehorning iron for bovine and hot iron ring for shoats. In bovine, I dehorned 20 Ankole and indigenous cattle and shoats 18 for both Mubende and indigenous .

**To carry out an operation the following equipment is used/should be availed:**

- Dehorning saw
- Hot iron metalling/runner ring illustrator
- Cotton wool
- Ropes to restrain animals
- Wound spray

### **PROCEDURE OF DEHORNING**

- Identify the health animal by local name, breed, tag number and kraal
- Restrain the animal and cast it down
- Shave the hair around the horn using a pair of scissors
- Apply the dehorning saw or rubber ring illustrator for cutting the horn at the base
- After cutting and blood comes out, apply wound spray around the horn
- Get your hot iron and coatilise the area
- After coatilisation, spray with wound spray and release the animal
- Monitoring has to be carried on in any operation

### **2.4 VACCINATION**

Is the practice of inducing and building up animal's immunity against a specific infectious disease by administering a vaccine.

Vaccination exercise carried on pets i.e. cats and dogs whereby I vaccinated 215 dogs and cats against rabies in the three parishes of the Sub County at the village level of Amiem, Akojo, Ogwaet, Madaka and Kadungulu Central.

The route of administration is intramuscular injection using a 5ml syringe against any live weight.

Vaccination is normally done before the outbreak of any infectious disease to prevent the occurrence (prevention is better than cure) and any vaccine must be handled safely for effective use using:

- A vaccine carrier with ice
- Small needle syringe for intramuscular injection

The vaccines used are:

- Rabies vaccine against pets i.e. dogs and cats
- FMD vaccine against cattle and shoats (small ruminants)

The following vaccines are used against poultry and turkeys:

- NCD
- Gumboro
- Fowl pox
- Marex

And normally, the vaccines used are dead vaccines developed against the infection and the routes of administration are:

- Intramuscular
- Sub Cutaneous around the neck region

#### **Merits of Vaccination**

- Vaccines are cheaper to use compared to antibiotics
- Builds immunity against infectious diseases
- Preventative occurrence of the notifiable diseases

## **Demerits of Vaccines**

- Not easily got in pharmacies or private institution
- They are expensive if acquired/requested privately
- Need maximum attention and management of the cold chain

## **2.5 HOOF TRIMMING**

This is the practice of trimming our overgrown hoofs from animals to create conform.

The activity was carried out on goats which had overgrown hoofs. Hoof trimming is one of the management practices done in livestock and its plays the following role:

- To remove the overgrown hoofs which discomforts the animal during grazing and browsing during grazing and browsing
- Hoof trimming is done to avoid/minimize the incidences of injuries which may be caused by these overlapping hoofs
- The practice is good as it creates room form smartness in the feeding lots/structures

During the exercise, I fully participated in shoat hoof trimming were trimmed 20 shoats inclusive of boars and Mubende.

### **Equipment Used Are;**

- Hoof trimmer
- Wound spray
- Cotton wool

### **Procedure**

- The animal is restrained and cast down gently
- The position to be trimmed is located and positioned well to avoid injuring the nerves
- The hoof trimmer is picked/placed on the area to be trimmed off and it should be the dry part
- After it has been trimmed off the animal the parts trimmed are collected and properly disposed

- The animal is then set free to move
- But if the active nerves are tampered with, a wound spray should then be applied

## **2.6 SPRAYING**

This is the method used in the control of external parasites on animals (ticks).

On a weekly basis, I could spray 150 animals using a foot pump sprayer.

Spraying on a weekly basis helps to control external parasites like ticks, biting insects, mites, fleas and other species.

### **Precautions Taken Before Spraying**

- Herdsman should be on protective gear – gumboots
- Animal should be given water before spraying
- Animal should be sprayed during cool weather conditions
- Spray animals regularly after every week to get rid of parasites that attract animals
- Ensure that the acaricide wets the whole body of the animal
- Formulate the acaricide in a required ratio against the number of animals.
- Animals should be collected in the yard prior to spraying
- Spraying equipment should be assembled before spraying is done

**Table 1 Showing the Spraying Schedule of Animals on Weekly Basis Especially on Mondays**

S/No.	Date	Breeds of Animals	No. Sprayed	Acaricide Used and Dilution	Principal
1	07/03/2022	Ankole, Indigenous	150	Alfapor 1ml – 1Ltr of water	BBBRH using foot pump sprayer
2	14/03/2022	Indigenous	105	Mibitraz 1ml – 1Ltr of	
3	21/03/2022	Ankole, Crosses	150	Alfapor 1ml – 1Ltr of water	
4	28/03/2022	Crosses, Indigenous	105	Alfapor 1ml – 1Ltr of water	
5	04/04/2022	Ankole, Indigenous	150	Alfapor 1ml – 1Ltr of water	
6	11/04/2022	Ankole, Indigenous	100	Alfapor 1ml – 1Ltr of water	
7	25/04/2022	Ankole, Indigenous	150		
8	09/05/2022				



## **2.7 GOAT SECTION**

Goats are highly adaptable to a broad range of climatic and geographic conditions and more widely distributed than other mammalian livestock.

They perform best in the dry tropics, the dwarf goat, unlike other species thrives throughout the humid tropics.

### **General Characteristics of Goats**

- They tend to flock together
- Both males and females will establish social dominance in their respective groups through head to head fighting
- When threatened or upset, they will turn and face the intruder and make a characteristic sneezing noise
- Goats are notorious for successfully undoing simple gates. However, they do respect electric fence
- In keeping with their browsing behaviour goats investigate everything in their environment
- Goats are either homeless or with homes
- They are more of browser animals than grazers, readily feeding on shrubs and bushes

Having looked at the general characteristics of goats, we then looked at the different breeds of animals namely:

#### **The small East African Goat**

- There is no definite colour
- They breed all year round
- Meat and skin
- Small compact and hardy breed

The boar goat (South African Goat):

- The produce milk, meat and skin
- A red brown head and neck
- A convex chanfrin prominent horn and drooping ears
- Browsers but respond well to concentrate feeding
- Males 100Kg females 65Kg – 70Kg
- 50% twinning ability, 7% triplets

### **Housing of Goats**

#### **Importance of Housing to Goats**

Goats are equally important to be housed to control and minimise the chance of disease transmission in the flock which results in the good production and productivity when equally the following are done:

- Adequate housing is a necessity for goat farming
- Goats need shelter and are usually afraid of rain
- Protects from intruders, heavy rains and sunshine and adverse environmental conditions
- Housed goats result into high productivity

### **2.8 DEWORMING**

This is the act of giving oral treatment to animals and it applies to cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry.

Here the major emphasis are on nematodes and flukes in the above stated species. The route of administration is through oral administration using a disposable 60ml syringes with open top containers of dewormers.

The dosage rate of 15mls per 50Kg of body weight against 156 cattle to control internal worms.

### **2.9 TICK COUNT**

Is the practice of identifying the common ticks in animals through taking count of ticks on different animal breeds before spraying and after spraying the same animals.

Tick count helps to clarify on the commonly found ticks on different breeds of animals and what diseases it transmits since ticks transmit tick borne diseases, the method controlling and which species is commonly found.

During the exercise where I participated on tick count of 40 animals of breed Ankole, crosses and indigenous animals.

The major predilation sites where ticks are commonly found are scrotum, belly, udder, eras, under the tail, rear. The diseases commonly transmitted by ticks are East Coast fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and Heart Water.

The above mentioned diseases can only be controlled by having animals sprayed on regular basis with recommended acaricides.

**Table 2 Showing the Population Tick Count on Cattle before Spraying and After Spraying During Dry Season and Wet Season**

S/No.	Tag No.	Breed	Sex	Before Spraying		Afters Spraying	
				Tail	Ear	Tail	Ear
1	053	Local	F	3	3	4	20
2	089	Local	F	1	6	2	8
3	1103	Cross Ankole	F	1	10	10	12
4	063	Local	M	5	6	3	3
5	112	Local	F	3	3	0	8
6	084	Local	F	3	4	2	9
7	1316	Cross	M	5	40	10	12
8	1058	Local	F	2	3	1	18
9	1154	Local	F	1	5	1	18
10	032	Local	F	1	15	1	8
11	8220	Cross	M	7	11	2	18
12	085	Cross	M	6	5	0	6
13	072	Cross	F	3	2	3	3
14	073	Cross	F	2	6	3	12
15	017	Cross	M	1	1	8	14
16	028	Cross	F	4	4	4	2
17	147	Cross	F	4	3	4	2
18	102	Cross	M	3	2	4	6
19	1108	Cross	F	5	3	1	12
20	1023	Cross	F	2	5	2	10

The table above shows the variation of ticks on animals during dry spell and wet spell which indicates that the tick burden is little during dry spell as compared to wet season when the tick burden is high due to rains and palatable pastures that are invaded with ticks of all species.

And this was done to compare the first two weeks of dry spell and the first two weeks of rainy season.

I realised that the tick burden is high during rainy season and thus diseases infections are observed in that period which needs a lot of management practices and technologies to overcome the situation.

### **Tick Resistance to Acaricides**

- Over dilution of acaricide during the spraying process on animals
- Poor procedures of acaricide application on cattle especially those of hand spraying pump on large herd
- The use of the same class of acaricide for a prolonged period of time
- The ratio of acaricide to water and animals may be wrongly applied

### **Control Measure of Ticks**

- Through regular spraying of ticks in a clean environment to avoid tick attachment especially in bushy areas
- Using the indigenous animals to be tick bays for animals before crosses are passed over

## **2.10 ANIMAL TRACTION**

This refers to the selection and use of bulls, donkeys for garden work like ploughing, harrowing, planting, weeding, mowing, ridging and harvesting.

### **Features of Interest in Animal Traction**

- Should have medium size rump for holding and carrying the chain York
- Should have straight legs
- Should be young and in between 2 – 3 years for easy training, handling and takes long to work than grown up bulls
- The animals should be healthy
- Should be active with all the eyes healthy with straight back
- The bull should be in position to respond to the herdsman even the person training (alert)

### **Benefits of Animal Traction**

- Farmers can cultivate bigger fields of crops in a shorter period of time
- Saves time because work is done much faster with ease and betterment

- It transforms the work and the life of a farmer
- Work is done in time and saves time for other activities

### **Harnessing of Oxen**

This can be done in the following methods:

- Nose punching (to calm the animal and make it easy to use)

The following are necessary for nose punching:- nylon rope, dettle, rope for restraining, halters/bridal

Rewarding an ox after use for example giving salt to lick

Naming an ox and get used to it, talk with it lovely touching (patting castrates)

### **Training Process**

- Walking with an oxen for 3 days freely calling by name
- Tie the oxen with ropes and there walk without York for 3 days
- Introduce a York on the animal for again 3 days
- Introduce a load of logs of about 30 – 60Kg and let the oxen pull for 2 hours each day for another 3 days slightly before increasing the load as they get used to
- Attach a plough and begin with shallow cuts/harrows and increase gradually the depth as they get used to

### **Reasons for Training Oxen**

- Trained bulls are easy to handle
- Trained animals listen to instructions
- It's easy to work with trained animals
- They are fearful
- They can do work for longer hours

### **Care for Oxen**

- Proper feeding and watering

- Provision of shelter for work animals
- Practice good working techniques
- Replacement and antenatal of oxen

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3 IMPACT OF ATTACHMENT**

#### **3.1 SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

Kadungulu Sub County is at a strategic location along the shores of Lake Kyoga and besides it's at the highway to Kagwara Landing Site which is a tourist place.

This provides a very good working environment for both the Sub County and the community at large.

The field supervisor and the team of livestock section are approachable and are always ready to guide students when need arises.

The tight security, favourable climate, fertile soil, practical learning experience and care make it more convenient and ideal place for any student from Busitema University Arapai Campus to carry out industrial training.

#### **3.2 MENTORING SITUATION**

It is dictated by the experience gained during the internship. The mentoring was of relevance to me as I gained and engaged into different livestock activities.

#### **3.3 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED**

- During the period of internship, I encountered the challenge of accommodation from the residential place of intern was quite at a distance with poor road network which could delay and interfere with the activities
- The challenges of shelter for animals was another serious burden which could make work difficult in cleaning and hygiene inside the shelter
- Transport from residential to intern place was another challenge since the distance was far away from the station and thus no means of transport for the technical staff to convey the messages in service delivery
- Natural calamities could sometimes also interfere with the movement and participating in the daily activities of the day especially windy and rainy weather since it was a season of rain



- Internet café areas were distant from the place of recess making it hard to access daily information and to search another relevant information

### **3.4 SKILLS AND QUALIFICATION GAINED**

During the internship, a number of practical skills and qualifications were achieved as listed below:

- Skills in building interpersonal relationship with the staff in the office, farmers and the community in general
- Though the duration for the internship was short, a lot of practical and mentoring was done in various livestock sections thus imparting several professional skills to students.
- Skills on how to carry out pregnancy diagnosis in a farm to ascertain the productivity of the animals
- Treatment of animals on different illnesses and how to control some infections since prevention is better than cure in livestock
- The order of animal spraying and the recommended equipment and acaricides to be used like alfarpor ,norotraz ,milbitraz, sypertix
- How to diagnose diseases on animals and which treatment to be provided since infections differ with drug treatment/description

### **3.5 RESPONSIBILITIES HANDLED DURING THE INTERNSHIP**

During the internship period, the responsibilities I handled were:

- To lead the rest of the students to carry out daily activities like spraying of cattle against ticks, health inspection of the herd, counting of the herd every morning.
- Taking proper records of any activity handled and to record the new and old stock of equipment in the institution
- To take in charge of the farm equipment used by the students and keep them safe and clean e.g. injection syringes, needles, Burdizzo, foot pump sprayer, accuricides, dewormers, heart gut, etc.
- Keep store clean and locked everyday after working hours

- Move with other students to monitor and observe the health of the kraal and take note of the number available every morning and evening

### **3.6 THE INFLUENCE OF THE ATTACHMENT ON MY CAREER**

Following the activities conducted throughout the entire training period, as well as relating to the knowledge and skills obtained, my career future is greatly influenced by exposing me to a wide range of production and management practices executed in the field.

After engagement with my trainees and course mates find myself in a position of being valuable for any consultation and able to express my skills and knowledge gained from different trainees and those require information.

### **3.7 CORRELATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH CLASSROOM KNOWLEDGE**

Attachment activities and lecture room knowledge are correlated in that the theory learnt is what is used to diagnose, treat and manage the different livestock diseases during the internship.

All animal handling practices like parasite/tick control methods, animal physiology, production and management techniques are similar although a few methodologies differ slightly but they are correlated.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **4 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the internship was of a success despite the few challenges encountered during the training but I managed to acquire a multitude of skills and knowledge in the little time I was at the institution.

I know I will never regret having gone to Kadungulu Sub County and promised to continue with the skills obtained to help the entire community.

### **4.1 RECOMMENDATION**

For the better of Busitema University and the entire institution (Kadungulu Sub County), I would like to recommend the following to be put in place:

I recommend for the renovation of Government structures so that closed and easy monitoring of livestock is observed e.g. cattle dips, crushes, weighing scales, spray race etc.

The Government has to plan for more transport for the Sub County to ease movement and deliver services timely.

More structures in terms of accommodation for staff and internship students to be planned for easy service delivery and security of students while at work.

Agricultural loans to be given to farmers at a low interest rate so that farmers afford expensive and quick running equipment in enabling livestock production to continue greatly.

### **4.2 APPENDICES**

#### **INDUSTRIAL TRAINING WORK PLAN FROM WEEK ONE TO WEEK NINE**

## **Appendix II**


- Spraying
  - Hoof Trimming
  - Dehorning
  - Ear Tagging
- 
- Training of Farmers on Livestock Production and Management

## **4.3 REFERENCES**

**INDUSTRIAL TRAINING WORK PLAN (ON A WEEKLY BASIS)**

S/No.	Date/Day	Activity	Responsible Person	Venue	Time
1	28/02/2022	Reporting and Orientation of the Premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Sub County Chief</li> <li>• Political Arm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub County</li> <li>• Parishes</li> <li>• Villages</li> </ul>	9:00am – 11:30pm
2	01 – 02/03/2022	Field Tour of the Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub County</li> <li>• Premises</li> </ul>	10:00am – 1:15pm
3	03 – 04/03/2022	Health Inspection of the Cattle Herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apapapai</li> <li>• Madaka</li> </ul>	8:00am – 10:00am
4	07/03/2022	Vaccination of Pets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Akojo</li> <li>• Opia Ogweat</li> </ul>	9:00am – 1:00pm
5	08/03/2022	International Women's Day			
6	09 -10/03/2022	Vaccination of Pets against Rabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amiem</li> <li>• Kadungulu Central</li> </ul>	10:00am – 2:00pm
7	11/03/2022	Inspection of the carcass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Office in Charge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trading Centres</li> <li>• Slaughter Places</li> </ul>	7:00am – 10:30am
8	14 – 15/03/2022	Hoof trimming of shoats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
9	16-17/03/2022	Taking blood samples from different animal species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	7:00am – 11:00am

10	18/03/2022	Enforcement at the Market and Inspection of the Carcass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• In Charge Revenue</li> <li>• Office in Charge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market</li> <li>• Slaughter Place</li> </ul>	7:00am – 12:00pm
11	21/03/2022	Cattle Herd General Spraying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	7:00am – 10:00am
12	22 – 23/03/2022	Castration of the Boars and Billies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
13	24/03/2022	Animal Dehorning (Shoats and Bovine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> <li>• Model farmers</li> </ul>	7:00am – 11:00am
14	25/03/2022	Treatment of animals against Trypanosomiasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Herdsman</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
15	28 – 29/03/2022	Ear tagging of shoats and bovine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	7:00am – 12:00pm
16	30/03/2022	Spraying of the herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Herdsman</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model farmers' farms</li> </ul>	8:00am – 10:00am
17	31/03/2022	Ageing of animals using teeth count	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 10:00am



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herdsman</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>		
18	01/04/2022	Health Inspection of the Herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	7:15am – 10:00am
19	04/04/2022	Selection of Bulls for Ox-Traction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On model farmers' farms</li> </ul>	8:00am – 10:00am
20	05/04/2022	Training of Farmers on Bull Selection for Ox Traction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
21	06/04/2022	Enforcement on Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• In Charge Revenue Collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the market</li> </ul>	9:00am – 1:00pm
22	07/04/2022	Inspection of the Carcass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Office In Charge Revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the slaughter place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7:00am – 10:00am</li> </ul>
23	08/04/2022	Health Inspection of the Cattle Herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On farmers' farms</li> </ul>	7:00am – 10:00am
24	11/04/2022	Animal Spraying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farmers' farms</li> </ul>	7:00am – 10:00am
25	12/04/2022	Tick count on animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On farmers' farms</li> </ul>	8:00am – 11:00am

26	14/04/2022	Carcass inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slaughter place</li> </ul>	7:00am – 9:00am
27	15/04/2022	Public Holiday Good Friday			
28	18/04/2022	Easter Monday			
29	19/04/2022	Pregnancy Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
30	20/04/2022	Treatment of the cattle herd against trypanomiasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 10:00am
31	21/04/2022	Enforcement at the market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the cattle market</li> </ul>	7:00am – 12:00pm
32	22/04/2022	General deworming of the herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
33	25/04/2022	Spraying of the general herd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	7:00am – 10:00am
34	26/04/2022	Pregnancy Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field Supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
35	27/04/2022	Enforcement at the Cattle Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Officer in Charge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cattle market</li> </ul>	8:00am – 12:00pm
36	28/04/2022	Inspection of the carcass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Student</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slaughter place</li> </ul>	7:00am – 12:00pm



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officer in charge</li> <li>• Student</li> <li>• Field supervisor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trading centre</li> <li>• At the farm</li> </ul>	
37	29/04/2022	Treatment of animals against trypanosomiasis			8:00am – 12:00pm



*Figure 1 Showing the Activity on Ear Tagging on Bovine*



*Figure 2 Showing the Activity on Hoof Trimming of Goat.*



*Figure 3 Showing the Activity of Cattle Spraying*



*Figure 4 Showing Dehorning of Shoats*



*Figure 5 Showing Training of Farmers on Livestock Production and Management*