

NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

NAVSARI

Achievements in the field of education

Navsari Agricultural University (NAU) has four colleges at Navsari campus: Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Institute of Agribusiness Management .In addition, Agricultural Engineering Polytechnic at Dediapada, Horticulture Polytechnic at Navsari, Agriculture Polytechnic at Bharuch and Vyara, whereas Agriculture Co-operation, Banking, Marketing and Rural Management Polytechnic courses are taught at Waghai. Also, NAU is offering certificate courses viz; Livestock Inspector Training, Gardener and Land Scrapping Training and Bakery schools.

The annual agricultural growth rate of Gujarat state is at 10.6 percent. It is high in comparison to all most other States of the country. Gujarat Government has given a sufficient concentration for agricultural development, there are abundant employment opportunities for undergraduate and post-graduate students of state agricultural universities of the state. Due to this there is every year rise in number of students seeking admission in various agricultural courses. NAU has received A + grade on accreditation done by ICAR.

- NAU has given admission to 1359 students at undergraduate level, 786 students for MSc courses, 247 students for PhD courses and a total of 94 students in Agribusiness Management from the year 2001-02 to 2010-11.
- Students were admitted in all faculties of university up to 35% marks until the year 2005-06. Due to more attraction towards Agriculture, percent marks for admission is increased to 63.33% in Agriculture faculty, 62.4% in Horticulture faculty, 49.4% in Forestry faculty and 58.0% in Veterinary faculty. This indicates increase in importance/interest of students for agricultural courses.
- The State Government has provided bright opportunities to youth of the states for entry in agriculture and related courses by increasing 10% seats in Agriculture at undergraduate level and 25% seats in Horticulture, 35% at post-graduate level and 15% in polytechnic courses in the University. Hence, there is increase in number of students seeking entry as 10.7% in Agriculture at undergraduate level, 25.3% in Horticulture and Forestry; and average 22.1% at post-graduate level has been resulted in NAU.

- Students are successful in getting jobs in various companies and banks under placement cell of the university. Students of both batches of Agribusiness management have found a job with yearly package of 3.0 to 5.0 lakhs under placement cell, Horticulture/ Agriculture students are getting job immediately with average pay of Rs. 15000-20000 per month after completion of graduation qualification and Rs. 20000-25000 per month after post-graduate qualification.
- Twelve students are doing jobs along with their higher education in Canada, New Zealand, Australia and other countries.
- Twelve students were selected by Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board (ASRB), among them 2 students have received job at national level.
- A total of 74 students have qualified for National Eligibility Test (NET) from various faculties of the university.
- Seventeen students for Junior Research Fellowship and 3 students for Senior Research Fellowship have been selected.
- The Government of Gujarat has paid more attention to improve knowledge of teachers in different subjects especially in new areas, 107 teachers from various disciplines have been trained in universities within the states and outside. More than 870 teachers participated in workshop and seminar.
- University has started biotechnology, biofertilizer, biopesticide, biocontrol, food quality testing laboratory, post harvest technology unit and central instrumentation laboratory which facilitate students for education and research . During krishi mahotsav, a total of 66278 soil samples have been analyzed and soil health cards have been provided by the university.
- An access to information has been increased by providing internet connectivity and local area network through new information technology system.
- Gujarat government had approved the polytechnic for agriculture and allied subjects, in the year 2010-11 first time in the country who provided a golden opportunity for 12th standard failed rural youth to get higher education in agricultural sector. New polytechnics have been established at five places viz; Bharuch, Dediapada, Navsari, Waghai and vyara, whose admission capacity is 145 students per year and the total for two year is 290 students which makes a total of 304 students. Thus intake increased 10.5 percentage in polytechnic

- A total of 865 students have completed a certificate course of Agriculture Diploma before establishment of polytechnic.
- As library is an important part of University education, with noble help from the Government of Gujarat 41595 books, 264 national and International journals, 9416 bound volumes and 1287 thesis are available in Central Library at Navsari.
- As infrastructure facility is important, NAU has established following facilities by the grant received from the Government of Gujarat for education, research and extension education field.
 1. Two hostels for girl students and one hostel for boy students have been constructed.
 2. A new two storey building for Forestry College has been constructed.
 3. Two wings (Lecture Hall, Laboratory) of Aspee Horticulture and Forestry College have been expanded.
 4. A building for Agribusiness Management College has been constructed.
 5. Agriculture Technology Information Centre, Onion Dehydration plant, Biofertilizer laboratory, Banana pseudostem unit, Banana pyuri unit, Food quality testing laboratory, post harvest unit, biocontrol laboratory have been started.
 6. Veterinary College building and Hostel at Navsari. Polytechnic building, hostel and staff quarters at Dediapada constructed under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana.
 7. Clinical complex for treatment of animals has been established under Adivasi Vistar Peta Yojana.
 8. University Bhavan (Complex), Auditorium, New Guest House, bungalow for Hon. Vice Chancellor, bungalow for Principal, quarters of category D-type (2) and E-type (6) has been constructed.
 9. Farmers' hostels have been constructed at Vyara and Waghai.
 10. New laboratory facilities have been created at Surat, Gandevi and Pariya.

Admission summary of Undergraduate, Post Graduate and Polytechnic

Sr.	Degree programme	Admission capacity	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
	Undergraduate												
1	B.Sc.(Agriculture)	75	94	103	74	29	65	90	80	84	77	85	781
2	B.Sc.(Horticulture)	30	25	19	13	21	24	33	30	46	32	38	281
3	B.Sc,(Forestry)	30	17	22	12	16	15	18	26	15	26	28	195
4	B.V.Sc.& A.H.	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	42	102
	Post Graduation												
5	M.Sc. (Agriculture)		38	39	47	55	40	56	56	40	70	62	503
6	M.Sc. (Horticulture)		3	10	7	16	13	22	21	30	19	52	193
7	M.Sc. (Forestry)		2	2	2	10	4	6	8	7	6	19	66
8	M.V.Sc.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	16	24
9	MBA								18	22	22	32	94
	Ph.D.												
10	Ph.D. (Agriculture)		19	22	18	14	7	14	8	9	22	30	163
11	Ph.D. (Horticulture)						4	3	5	6	13	12	43
12	Ph.D. (Forestry)							1	4	2	2	2	11
13	Ph.D. (Veterinary)									1	6	23	30
	Polytechnic												
14	Agri.Eng. Polytechnic.Dediyapada	25									24	33	57
15	Horticultural Polytechnic, Navsari	30									32	36	68
16	Agricultural Polytechnic, Bharuch	30									28	35	63
17	Agricultural Polytechnic, Vyara	30									24	34	58
18	Agri.Co.Banking, Marketing and Rural Management Polytechnic, Waghai	30									25	33	58
	Total	310	198	217	173	161	172	243	256	249	464	612	2790

Achievements in the field of Research

Research in Navsari Agricultural University is depend upon climate and mandate crops. The need based and location specific research is undertaken in the university. Research strategies and future projects are decided in meeting of Agricultural Research Council which has eight sub-committees.

The value addition in product, enhancement in productivity and crop improvement are major areas in which research is focused. The efforts are made for upliftment of socio economic status of village level farmers. Various techniques in drip irrigation and pest control is developed by University for benefit of farmers. The good quality of seed, better varieties of important crops are also produced and distributed to farmers.

The research based recommended made during last ten years for farmers communities are given below.

Sr.	Particular	2001-02	2002-03	2003 -04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	Plant Breeding	6	2	1	1	3	4	4	3	3	1	28
2	Agronomy & Soil Science	12	5	15	6	17	11	13	14	12	16	121
3	Crop Protection	6	4	1	7	4	4	5	3	6	3	43
4	Horticulture	4	7	2	-	2	5	2	9	1	16	48
5	Agri. Eng.	-	-	2	-	1	1	0	1	1	1	7
6	Animal Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
7	Physiology and Biochemistry	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
8	Fisheries Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	28	18	21	16	28	25	24	30	23	40	253

A total 253 recommendations were released through intensive research carried out by scientists of the University for the benefit of farmers. These recommendations were made by taking various field trials of different crops at University farms.

Seeds/plantlets/grafts/ plants of different crops are produced and sold by the University

Perticulars	Unit (Quintal)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Nuclear seeds	Quintal	-	15	1.05	9.15	4.99
Breeder seeds	Quintal	99.50	217	201.30	228.85	325.70
Foundation seed	Quintal	71.80	164.30	106.25	639.70	501.92
Certified seeds	Quintal	-	1616.83	1737.55	3083.71	3405.00
Truthful and University labelled seeds	Quintal	1824	75.08	140.41	636.07	691.90
Total	Quintal	1995.30	2088.21	2186.56	4597.48	4929.5
Plantlets/plants/graft	Number	345000	640000	865000	1173200	990000
Fruit Crops Certified graft	Number	37000	50000	49000	55000	70000
Tissue Culture Plant	Number	55000	150000	42000	75000	100000

During the year 2001 to 2010 following varieties have been developed under crop improvement programme and recommended for farmers community

Sr.No.	Crop	Variety	Important features
1.	Paddy	Dandi	Production 5584 KG/hac. Suitable for marine land
2.	Paddy	GR-8	High productivity and early maturing variety
3.	Paddy	GR-104	Fragrance producing variety and 10% & 11.9 % high productivity than GR -101 and Narmada, respectively.
4.	Paddy	GR-9	22.5% and 14 high producing than Sathi and GR-5, respectively.
5.	Paddy	NAU-1	Production 5998 kg/hac. Common disease and pest resistant variety
6.	Paddy	Gujarat Navsari-2 & NVSR – 6029	Production 5500 kg/hac. Salt resistance. 23 % and 11% high producing than GR-11 and Dandi.

7.	Sugarcane	Guj.Sugarcane -3	Early maturing, High producing, 37% and 28 % high producing than CO -8338 and COC -671.
8.	Sugarcane	Guj.Sugarcane -4	Early maturing, 36.22 % and 31.53 % high producing than COC -671 and CON-95132
9.	Sugarcane	Guj.Sugarcane -5	Early maturing, 26.37 % and 24.63 % high producing than COC-671 and CON-95132
10.	Sugarcane	Guj. Sugarcane -6	Late maturing, 26.47 % and 23.62 % high producing than CO -6304 and CON-85134
11.	Cotton	G.Cot.MDH-11	High Producing cross breed, early maturing than GCDS-7 and GCDH-9.
12.	Cotton	G.Cot. MB-102	A variety produced by G.Hissutam and G.Barbedance. Good quality
13.	Cotton	Guj.Cotton Cross 102	Average production 2087 kg. length of fiber 34 mm and fiber strength 25.3 mg/tex
14.	Cotton	G.Cot.Hy.-12	26 %, 16% and 24 % high producing than G.Cot.Hy.-6%, G.Cot.Hy.8 and G.Cot.Hy.-10 %, respectively.
15.	Cotton	G.Cot.-20	Production -1760 kg/hac. Suitable for irrigated area, medium of fiber, disease and pest resistance
16.	Cotton	Guj.Navhari Cotton -25 (GBHV -226)	Production 1500 kg/hac. 63%,57.3% and 18% more producing than Digvijay, Guj.Cotton. 17 and Guj.Cotton-23, respectively.
17.	Bananna	Gandevi Selection	Production 96 ton/hac. 52 % and 51% high producing than Barsai and Lokhandi
18.	Sorghum	CSV-21 F	Suitable for all india, Green roughage 37.5 to 41 ton/hac. Dry roughage 11.2 to 12.5 ton/hac. Fifty flowering are seen at 76 days. Low toxicant contain.
19.	Sorghum	Guj.Sorghum -42	Production 3044 kg/hac. Medium size attractive seed
20.	Tur	GT-102	47.8 % and 16.8 % high producing than BDN-2 and C-11, respectively
21.	Tur	Vaishali	18.43 % in South Gujarat and 10.91 % in India - high producing than BDN, Big size attractive seed, Sterility moizac, drying, disease and pest resistance

22.	Walnut	Guj.wal-2	Early maturing, 23.81% and 40.7% high producing than Guj.Val.1 and NW-125-36, respectively
23.	Moong(Black)	Guj.Mug-1	Production 930 kg./hac, Black big seed, good for kharif
24.	Nagli	Guj.Nagli-4	20.9 % high producing than Guj.Nagli -3, Reddish Bid seed and less problem of pest.
25.	Nagli	Guj.Nagli -5	Production 3065 kg/hac, 24.89 % and 18.92 % high producing than Guj.Nagli -3, Guj.Nagli -4, respectively.
26.	Vari	Guj.Vari -2	32.6 % high producing variety than Guj.Vari -1. Big size seed, less problem of pest.
27.	Turmeric	Guj. Navsari Turmeric -1 (NVST -37)	33.62 ton/hac – production, 21.49 % and 16.70 % high producing than other variety of turmeric like Sugndham and Kesar

Recommendation

- The crops like banana and sugarcane which require more water, in these, drip irrigation along with fertilizer suggested, which will result into 18% to 25% more production. If this system is followed in whole state, more than 100 corers income can be generated by farmers.
- Precision farming technology like tissue culture plantlets, drip irrigation, along with fertigation with black plastic, control of shoot by application of 2-4,D, slinging to banana mulching with black plastic will save 40% fertilizer and water and increase yield from 80 to 90 t/h. better qualities.
- Methyle uginol traps are pressured and distributed to the farmers at low cost for the control of fruit fly in Mango. This reduce 10 to 20 % damage to the pest.
- Farmers of South Gujarat are advised to monitor fruit fly in mango orchard during April to July in general and second fortnight of June to second fortnight of July in particular. Prevalence of low sunshine coupled with high humidity, higher rainfall with more rainy days and higher wind velocity during the fruiting and late harvest period of the crop (third week of June to fourth week of July) may result in high population of fruit fly,

therefore, the farmers of South Gujarat are suggested to adopt recommended measures. This forecasting will be very useful so as to take measures in advance.

- Adoption of sex pheromone and methyl euginol trap has given effective control of fruit fly of Mango.
- Training is given to farmers/womens on value addition of guava especially on preparation of pulp, papad etc.
- Recommended Installation of black tulsii extract baited trap for chiku bud borer during March to June and Installation of methyl-eugenol trap for fruit fly during March to July to save great losses.
- Adoption of drip and mulching with black plastic or sugarcane trash in vegetable crops like brinjal, smooth gourd, bitter gourd, okra resulted in 20 to 30% higher yield and 30 to 60% saving in irrigation water.
- Growing leafy vegetables (palak, tandeliya bhajee and green coriander leaves), tomato, capsicum in low cost green house give higher production and better quality as compared to open field cultivation.
- Adoption of university recommended control measures have given effective control of whitefly in okra, brinjal and cotton.
- IPM packages recommended by the university have reduced crop damage from 40 % to 10 % due to sucking pests and bollworms in cotton.
- Use of *Trichoderma viride* and *T. harzianum* bio-agents has given effective control of root rot of cotton.
- Production of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides is done at commercial level and distributed to the farmers including in Krushi Mahotsav, In addition to this, *Trochodema*, *Trichogamma*, *Chrysopa*, bio-agents are also multiplied and supplied to the farmers.
- The farmers of coastal areas of South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone having waste land in the vicinity of sea are advised to cultivate salicornia. They are recommended to broadcast salicornia seeds on dry raised bed for getting higher yield and net profit.

- For combating water logging and salinity problems in canal command areas of south Gujarat, farmers are advised to adopt sub-surface drainage technology for getting economically viable crop production of sugarcane and paddy by maintaining average water table at about 60 cm below ground level and reducing salinity by about 65 per cent
- Banana pseudostem is huge wastage can be converted adding values. Good quality fiber and wormi compost, candy, paper and pickles etc. can be produced from Banana pseudostem and farmer can earn additional 50000-60000 Rs / ha.
- Paddy leaf blight can be controlled with use of Streptocycline (1 gm) + copper oxychloride (10 gm/20 L) or copper hydroxide (50 gm/20 L) effectively which save 25 % loss occurring every year. The quality can also be improved.
- In paddy nursery 90 per cent stem borer can be controlled by technique developed by the University.
- Twenty percent nitrogen can be saved with incorporating Paddy straw in the soil
- After kharif paddy, castor can be successfully cultivated with 6 irrigation. Mulching with grass can help for more production. This is a good opportunity for farmers as new crop can be taken as rabi castor. This technique is popularized and adopted by 30 % of farmers
- SRI technique recommended by University which saves 40 % water and performing for the 20 % more yield.
- Stem borer and other borers in sugarcane can be controlled effectively by IPM strategies developed by the University. This can save 30% of can yield loss. White fly and Pyrilla can also be very well managed by biological control developed by the University.
- Pair row planting of sugarcane and inter cropping with chickpea suggested to farmers to get 20% more yield.
- Red Rot and wilt of sugarcane can manage very well by the use of IDM system developed by the University within five years, the disease reduced from 30% to 2%.
- A total of 1.20 lakhs Pheromone traps which controls fruit fly of mango, sapota and vegetables produced and installed in mango orchards resulted in 85% control. This helped in tremendous opportunity for export.

- Fresh mango preservation techniques developed by intensive research carried out at University and same is exported in foreign countries.
- Drainage technology is developed to prevent soil erosion and water logging in the area of Ukai-Kakrapar canal. The soil health can be improved and crop can be taken economically.
- Twenty percent losses due to pest and disease can be saved by using integrated pest management technique developed by the University.
- Twenty five to thirty percent fertilizers and pesticides can be saved with use of of Biofertilizers/biopesticides developed and produced by the University..
- Lady finger infested with mite are resistant to Dycophol, hence, the use of pesticide should be avoided.
- Mulberry worm can be grown over castor crops by using technology developed by the University for the production of quality silk.

Achievements in the field of EXTENSION EDUCATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Directorate of Extension Education has been established vide section No. 7(8) of the erstwhile Gujarat Agricultural University Act-1969 for dissemination of the findings of research and technical information through extension education programmes. The Directorate of Extension Education has also been sanctioned under new established Navsari Agricultural University vide section No. 7(8) of the Gujarat Agricultural Universities Act-2004. The main function of the Directorate is to plan, coordinate, organize, and guide the extension education programmes in the University and to ensure efficient working of the extension education activities in close coordination with State Development Departments, Voluntary Organizations, other Officers and Scientists of the University.

2. EXTENSION EDUCATION CENTRES

Navsari Agricultural University is a pioneer institute in the South Gujarat region for transferring the agricultural technology to the farmers to increase their agricultural production. The research information generated by the scientists on the fields of the university is transferred to the farmers through various extension programmes run under different extension education centres. University has following Transfer of Technology Centres from where different extension activities are being carried out.

1. Sardar Smruti Kendra: Navsari
2. Training and Visit System: Navsari
3. Farm Advisory Service: Navsari
4. Extension Wing: Navsari
5. Advance Training Centre for Soil and Water Management: Navsari
6. Vegetable and Fruit Demonstration Scheme for Tribal Upliftment: Pariya
7. Demonstration-cum-Training Centre for Inland Fisheries
8. Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC): Navsari
9. Krushi Vigyan Kendra: Vyara
10. Krushi Vigyan Kendra: Waghai
11. Krushi Vigyan Kendra: Navsari
12. Krushi Vigyan Kendra: Dediapada
13. Bakery Training Unit: Navsari
14. Landscaping and Gardening Training Programme: Navsari

3. EXTENSION EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Agricultural technology is changing day in and day out at a much faster rate leading to wide gap between the available technology and its utilization and adoption by the farmers. During the period of this report, the University has made concerted efforts to bridge this gap through organizing various extension education activities which have been shown in succeeding pages.

1. Extension activities carried by the University during last ten years:

S. N.	Extension Programme	Year-wise No. of Extension Activities & Beneficiaries										Total
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1.	Training for Farmers/ Farm women	148 (5180)	164 (5552)	173 (6012)	180 (6123)	211 (7385)	242 (8470)	276 (9108)	281 (9642)	279 (9512)	282 (9701)	2236 (76685)
2.	Farmers' day/ Field day	22 (3080)	27 (3782)	32 (4576)	39 (5498)	66 (8438)	63 (8266)	58 (8302)	62 (8919)	65 (9133)	61 (8732)	495 (68726)
3.	Agril. Exhibition/ Agril. Fair	06 (10656)	08 (13873)	07 (12008)	08 (14052)	15 (24763)	12 (20393)	14 (22560)	15 (23810)	16 (24130)	18 (26841)	119 (193086)
4.	Seminar/Workshop/ Symposium	11 (452)	14 (637)	20 (853)	25 (1050)	22 (938)	28 (1204)	32 (1464)	27 (1323)	34 (1522)	35 (1427)	248 (10870)
5.	Farmers/ Farm women Shibir	21 (1202)	21 (1155)	28 (1640)	36 (2158)	51 (3042)	46 (2763)	54 (3240)	57 (3410)	58 (3476)	62 (3682)	434 (25768)
6.	Educational Tour/ Field Visit	52 (2823)	80 (4412)	87 (4750)	96 (5280)	82 (4510)	123 (6765)	116 (6382)	119 (6503)	122 (6658)	118 (5540)	995 (53623)
7.	Organization of FLDs	167 (1498)	188 (1598)	202 (1671)	221 (1859)	332 (3742)	411 (4040)	504 (4238)	510 (4335)	514 (4382)	582 (4591)	3631 (27716)
8.	On Farm Trials	06 (51)	09 (90)	08 (86)	08 (81)	11 (98)	14 (124)	12 (113)	12 (109)	08 (88)	12 (112)	100 (952)
9.	Farmers' Meeting/ Krishi Gosthi	63 (1482)	72 (1731)	81 (1863)	87 (2174)	116 (2862)	132 (3124)	147 (3469)	148 (3514)	153 (3672)	156 (3784)	1155 (27675)
10.	Veterinary Clinic Camp /Exhibition/Competition	04 (820)	03 (603)	02 (426)	05 (689)	04 (841)	04 (796)	05 (973)	06 (1154)	09 (1898)	12 (2056)	54 (10256)
11.	Video-Film-slide show	12 (772)	11 (660)	15 (880)	14 (796)	19 (1138)	18 (1072)	16 (1258)	17 (1137)	14 (826)	15 (953)	151 (9492)
12.	Telephonic guidance/ Letter correspondence	68 (68)	77 (77)	83 (83)	101 (101)	91 (91)	147 (147)	138 (138)	143 (143)	152 (152)	176 (176)	1176 (1176)
13.	Press-notes	61 (Mass)	60 (Mass)	66 (Mass)	71 (Mass)	94 (Mass)	104 (Mass)	108 (Mass)	112 (Mass)	118 (Mass)	121 (Mass)	915 (Mass)
14.	Radio & TV Programmes	05 (Mass)	07 (Mass)	06 (Mass)	06 (Mass)	10 (Mass)	08 (Mass)	09 (Mass)	10 (Mass)	10 (Mass)	11 (Mass)	82 (Mass)
15.	Farm Publication (Folders/Leaflets/Bookle ts)	14 (8481)	15 (10542)	14 (95432)	16 (11309)	31 (20423)	25 (19842)	37 (22108)	43 (26932)	47 (27532)	52 (33562)	294 (276163)

N.B. : Figures in parenthesis indicate number of participants while figures out of parenthesis indicate number of activities.

2. Increase in rate of adoption of new agricultural technology by the farmers:

S. N.	Agricultural Technology	Year-Wise Adoption Rate of New Agricultural Technology (%)									
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	New improved varieties	61.42	63.46	70.78	74.66	78.12	81.08	83.16	85.23	86.02	87.41
2	Mix and intercropping	21.06	22.97	29.34	34.32	38.76	40.54	44.79	45.81	46.36	47.73
3	Soil analysis	5.11	6.46	7.89	47.81	58.87	62.94	68.51	69.43	71.16	72.68
4	Efficient use of chemical fertilizers	26.78	29.59	34.77	43.98	49.53	52.67	54.14	55.38	56.78	56.92
5	Use of organic & bio-fertilizers	6.13	7.79	10.63	25.87	37.64	41.11	43.43	45.72	47.34	48.27
6	Precise irrigation	27.24	28.06	29.55	38.43	49.43	52.65	54.97	56.87	57.59	58.13
7	Judicious use of pesticides	10.89	11.49	11.83	27.91	30.72	39.78	42.23	43.06	44.82	45.61
8	Use of bio-control methods	0.68	0.70	1.59	4.84	6.13	9.34	10.61	10.89	11.07	11.61
9	Food processing	1.63	1.92	2.12	2.59	4.12	7.33	8.01	8.39	8.73	9.03
10	Grading, Packaging, Marketing for more returns	26.07	32.19	43.43	48.38	52.77	58.32	64.22	66.73	66.91	67.25

3. Students passed Diploma/Certificate courses run under NAU:

S. N.	Polytechnic/School/Centre	Level of Course	Duration	Intake capacity	Year-wise Students Passed										Total
					01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	
1	Horticulture Polytechnic: Navsari	Diploma	02 Years	30+5	27	30	31	32	28	26	28	26	32	*	260
2	Agriculture Polytechnic: Bharuch	Diploma	02 Years	30+5	26	25	34	25	24	22	29	24	28	*	237
3	Agriculture Polytechnic: Vyara	Diploma	02 Years	30+5	29	24	32	26	14	15	25	17	24	*	206
4	Agriculture Polytechnic: Waghai	Diploma	02 Years	30+5	19	21	16	04	14	21	21	21	25	*	162
5	Livestock Inspector Training Centre: NVS	Certifi.	01 Year	30/50/33	00	00	39	27	33	49	50	33	31	33	295
6	Landscaping and Gardening : Navsari	Certifi.	06 Months	20	09	11	08	10	00	09	00	07	09	10	73
7	School of Baking : Navsari	Certifi.	20 Weeks	16+16 (Two Batch)	26	28	27	31	22	34	23	29	28	27	275
Total					136	139	187	155	135	176	176	157	177	70	1508

* Converted in three years polytechnic diploma course.

- N.B.** (1) 5 seats without giving University scholarship at Horticulture Polytechnic, Navsari and Agriculture Polytechnic, Bharuch.
 : (2) 5 seats reserved for the candidates of Dadra and Nagar Haveli U.T. at Agriculture Polytechnic, Vyara.
 (3) 5 seats reserved for the candidates of Dangs District at Agriculture Polytechnic, Waghai.
 (4) Two batch of each 16 students in School of Baking during the year.

4. Spread of new agricultural technology amongst farming community:

1. 65.11 % framers visited NAU Research/Extension/Teaching centres for attaining the information regarding new agricultural technology.
2. The area under floriculture has extended to 1755 ha.
3. 86 Green Houses have started to work and more than these double are under process.
4. Drip & sprinkler irrigation has spread in 24500 ha. of land.
5. 82 % farmers are using improved farm implements & equipments.
6. 76 % farmers have conceived the importance of value addition in Mango and Chiku, out of which 34 % have paved to their own small scale processing units.
7. Due to awareness given by the NAU in different extension programmes, 68 % farmers get more income by adopting grading, packaging and marketing.
8. Farmers have started to get soil analysis hence the cost of fertilizers per hectare is reduced to Rs. 664/-.
9. Tribal farm women have started to adopt value addition in Nagli crops and they are preparing Biscuit, Papad, Sukhadi etc. for more remuneration.
10. The area under tissue culture Banana plants has extended to 15000 ha.
11. The control over red rot, bacterial leaf blight, wilt and fruit fly could be made through bio-control methods promoted by NAU.
12. Farmers of South Gujarat are more tending to procure reliable seeds from NAU farms.

5. Krishi Mahotsav 2005 to 2011:

5.1 Duration & Theme:

S.N.	Year	Duration	Theme
1	Krishi Mahotsav-2005	11-05-2005 to 11-06-2005	Reducing cost of cultivation and doubling the income of farmers during next five years by emphasizing on scientific cultivation of agricultural crops
2	Krishi Mahotsav-2006	30-04-2006 to 29-05-2006	Scientific cultivation of horticultural crops and value addition for more income
3	Krishi Mahotsav-2007	20-04-2007 to 19-05-2007	All round development through promotion of integrated farming and animal husbandry
4	Krishi Mahotsav-2008	07-05-2008 to 05-06-2008	Healthy child, drip irrigation and agricultural marketing
5	Krishi Mahotsav-2009	20-05-2009 to 05-06-2009	Proactive government role in developing the agriculture sector through investments in infrastructure, irrigation networks and other public goods
6	Krishi Mahotsav-2010	16-05-2010 to 14-06-2010	Farm mechanization, establishment of soil testing laboratories at APMCs, demonstrating technologies at SAU farms and farmers' fields
7	Krishi Mahotsav-2011	06-05-2011 to 05-06-2011	Drive towards better farm practices and setting Krishi Mahotsav as an ideal model for revolutionizing agrarian economy in India

5.2 Extension Activities carried out and NAU Scientists involved during KM

S.N.	Krishi Mahotsav	Farmers' Shibir	Seminars/ Symposium	NAU Scientists with Krishi Rath
1	Krishi Mahotsav-2005	19 (10328)	09 (2262)	164
2	Krishi Mahotsav-2006	21 (11473)	12 (2185)	164
3	Krishi Mahotsav-2007	16 (9411)	10 (2227)	164
4	Krishi Mahotsav-2008	30 (16932)	17 (3382)	164
5	Krishi Mahotsav-2009	15 (7205)	19 (3914)	Taluka level Exhibition
6	Krishi Mahotsav-2010	27 (13874)	15 (3012)	164
7	Krishi Mahotsav-2011	37 (16645)	14 (2338)	168

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