



Kalakumbh 2025

College of Agricultural Engineering
and Technology, NAU, Dediapada



CEAT - 2025

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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

&

POLYTECHNIC AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

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Vith Semester, B.Tech. (Ag. Engg)

CAET, NAU, Dediapada, Gujarat



NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
ERU CHAR RASTA,
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Dr. T. R. Ahlawat
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Message

The College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology, Dediapada and Polytechnic Agricultural Engineering, Dediapada, Navsari Agricultural University, are the prestigious institutions in the state of Gujarat, which imparts education in the field of Agricultural Engineering. The institutes are making a steady progress to achieve its vision and missions. The engineers (under graduates, graduates and post graduates) of the colleges have significant contribution in the sectors like Agricultural Engineering Education, Research and Extension in the areas of manufacturing agricultural implements, agricultural processing, water conservation and irrigation, development of renewable energy technologies, banking sector as well as government, semi government, NGOs and private organization or companies etc., They are providing academic, technical, professional and managerial input to the university and outside.

Agricultural Engineering, is very important especially for reducing the cost of cultivation, providing better work efficiency with comfort, safety and reducing the drudgery, increasing agricultural production, water harvesting, ground water recharge, irrigation technology, precision farming and value addition through processing activities, ultimately increasing the farmer's income. The college is putting best efforts to train graduating youth who will play a vital role in technological inputs required in Agricultural sector.

At last, it is my proud privilege to encourage the budding engineers of NAU, which is one of the highly ranked institutions of the State and Nation to move ahead with confidence and conviction to achieve desired heights in professional growth. I congratulate the students, teachers and technical staff for bringing out the College “Kala-Kumbh-2025” showing the literary prowess of Agricultural Engineers.

Place : Navsari
Date : 12-03-2026


(T. R. Ahlawat)



NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
ERU CHAR RASTA,
NAVSARI – 396450 (GUJARAT) INDIA

Prof. Jaimin R. Naik
Director of Students' Welfare



Message

Nurturing creativity and inspiring innovation are two key elements of a successful education and “Kala-Kumbh-2025” is the perfect combination of both. It harnesses the students' creative energies and instils the essence of their inspired imagination brilliantly. Agricultural Engineers play a vital role in country building. In the present era when water has become a challenging issue, the technologies viz; drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation have great importance in obtaining better crop production with maximum water use efficiency. We have excellent potential to grow in diversified areas and excel in Agricultural Engineering.

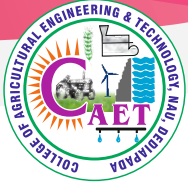
College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology and Polytechnic Agricultural Engineering, NAU, Dediapada have a rich tradition of producing trained Agricultural Engineers since their foundation in 2013 & 2009 respectively.

I take this opportunity to congratulate Dr. P.K. Shrivastava, Principal & Dean and all the members of the SRC and contributors for bringing out this magazine, which itself is an achievement considering the efforts and time required. May all our students fly high in uncharted skies and bring glory to society and their profession with the wings of education.

I wish all the success and hope that this tradition set by the current students will be carried through by the successive generations of students to come.

Place : Navsari
Date : 12-03-2026


(Jaimin R. Naik)



College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology

Navsari Agricultural University,
Parsi Tekra, Dediapada - 393040 Di. Narmada

Dr. P. K. Shrivasa

Principal and Dean

From Dean's Desk....



The Annual College Magazine is the compilation of creative inputs from the students of the institution. It stimulates the thought process of the young writers to pen down their thoughts on paper. The writing skills in any language nurtured during the phase of graduation helps throughout the life in any avocation one chooses. Despite limited student strength, the number of entries received and the follow up enquires by the students was encouraging. The one who writes has to read and review what is being written on the subject of interest establishes the chain of reading, understanding, imbibing and writing. The teachers who promote students in such out of box activities, which are not directly related to the route leaning of regular credit courses is praise worthy. Learnings outside closed walls of class rooms are often remembered throughout the life time, as it involves all senses of human body. The present education system encourages testing through multiple choice questions to cover the wider course in short time, so the emphasis on writing essay type answers gets lost which necessitates elaboration of ideas, required for better understanding of any subject.

I would like to draw attention of students to delve upon the following shlokas of Bhagavat Gita that may direct them towards righteous path

कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन ।
मा कर्मफलहेतुर्भूर्मा ते सङ्गोऽस्त्वकर्मणि ॥ 47 ॥

BG 2.47: You have a right to perform your prescribed duties, but you are not entitled to the fruits of your actions. Never consider yourself to be the cause of the results of your activities, nor be attached to inaction.

यदा संहरते चायं कूर्मोऽङ्गानीव सर्वशः ।
इन्द्रियाणीन्द्रियार्थेभ्यस्तस्य प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठिता ॥ 58 ॥

BG 2.58: One who is able to withdraw the senses from their objects, just as a tortoise withdraws its limbs into its shell, is established in divine wisdom.

ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते |
सङ्गात्सञ्जायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते || 62||

BG 2.62: While contemplating on the objects of the senses, one develops attachment to them. Attachment leads to desire, and from desire arises anger.

श्रद्धावान् लभते ज्ञानं तत्परः संयतेन्द्रियः |
ज्ञानं लब्ध्वा परां शान्तिमचिरेणाधिगच्छति || 39||

BG 4.39: Those whose faith is deep and who have practiced controlling their mind and senses attain divine knowledge. Through such transcendental knowledge, they quickly attain everlasting supreme peace.

युक्ताहारविहारस्य युक्तचेष्टस्य कर्मसु |
युक्तस्वप्नावबोधस्य योगो भवति दुःखहा || 17||

BG 6.17: But those who are temperate in eating and recreation, balanced in work, and regulated in sleep, can mitigate all sorrows by practicing Yog.

प्रशान्तात्मा विगतभीर्ब्रह्मचारिव्रते स्थितः |
मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः || 14||

BG 6.14: Thus, with a serene, fearless, and unwavering mind, and staunch in the vow of celibacy, the vigilant yogi should meditate on Me, having Me alone as the supreme goal.

मनः प्रसादः सौम्यत्वं मौनमात्मविनिग्रहः |
भावसंशुद्धिरित्येतत्तपो मानसमुच्यते || 16||

BG 17.16: Serenity of thought, gentleness, silence, self-control, and purity of purpose—all these are declared as austerity of the mind.

यत्तदग्रे विषमिव परिणामेऽमृतोपमम् |
तत्सुखं सात्त्विकं प्रोक्तमात्मबुद्धिप्रसादजम् || 37||

BG 18.37: That which seems like poison at first, but tastes like nectar in the end, is said to be happiness in the mode of goodness. It is generated by the pure intellect that is situated in self-knowledge.

असक्तबुद्धिः सर्वत्र जितात्मा विगतस्पृहः |
नैष्कर्म्यसिद्धिं परमां सन्न्यासेनाधिगच्छति || 49||

BG 18.49: Those whose intellect is unattached everywhere, who have mastered the mind, and are free from desires by the practice of renunciation, attain the highest perfection of freedom from action.

To end, I congratulate all the students and staff of the college for developing the college in all round educational institution and pray that with the blessings of almighty God, the enthusiasm shall continue to flourish in spite of several obstacles of the remote location.

Jai Hind



College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology

Navsari Agricultural University,
Parsi Tekra, Dediapada - 393040 Di. Narmada



Dr. S. H. Sengar

SRC Chairman, CAET

From the SRC Chairman's, CAET, desk....

It gives me an immense pleasure that College Magazine "Kala-Kumbh-2025" is going to be published in this year 2025. This intellectual activity gives platform to the students of their technical faculty to be human, in a sense, to get opportunity to express their ideas, thoughts and feelings in a stipulated way.

I appreciate the efforts of those students who have contributed in this magazine, in spite of their valuable busy schedule in semester system.

I also congratulate Dr. Hitesh Sanchavat, SRC Chairman, PAE and members of Editorial Board. It is a matter of pride that the college has published the SRC magazine "Kala-Kumbh-2025" under the valuable guidance of Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, Principal & Dean, CAET, Dediapada.

I hope the magazine will reflect the creativity and achievements of the students and will help them cherish and remember their golden days at the institute.

Place : Dediapada

Date : 12-03-2026

(S. H. Sengar)



**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
& POLYTECHNIC AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

NAVSARI AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
PARSI TEKRA, DEDIAPADA, DIST. NARMADA – 390 3040
(GUJARAT) INDIA



Dr. Hitesh Sanchava

SRC Chairman, Polytechnic

From the SRC Chairman's, Polytechnic desk

Faculty members at the Polytechnic in Agricultural Engineering (PAE) and the College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology (CAET), Dediapada, have the privilege of being part of Navsari Agricultural University, one of the highly reputed universities in Gujarat and across the country.

Though in its initial years of establishment, the college has, with great pride, achieved remarkable success and is today recognized as one of the leading institutes in Gujarat. It has become synonymous with academic excellence, a benchmark for co-curricular achievements, and a centre for nurturing responsible and competent graduates.

We express our sincere gratitude to the Hon. Director of Student Welfare, Prof. Jaimin R. Naik, for his valuable guidance, encouragement, and continuous support, through which all this has been made possible.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the college has published the SRC magazine “Kala-Kumbh-2025” under the valuable guidance of Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, Principal & Dean, CAET & PAE, Dediapada.

Place : Dediapada

Date : 12-03-2026

Hitesh
(Hitesh Sanchava)

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UNIVERSITY BHAVAN

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY



To address the growing need for skilled professionals in the rapidly expanding domains of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Navsari Agricultural University established the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology (CAET) at Dediapada during the academic year 2012–13. The college was founded with the objective of strengthening technical education, research innovation, and supporting sustainable development in agriculture. Agricultural Engineering plays a vital role in enhancing farm productivity and improving the efficiency of agricultural operations. The discipline encompasses a wide spectrum of activities, including soil and water management, irrigation planning, mechanization, post-harvest processing, value addition, farm structure management, renewable energy applications, and the integration of engineering principles with agricultural practices. It prepares students to address real-world challenges through scientific thinking, analytical skills, and hands-on technological expertise.

To fulfil its academic and research mandate, the college has developed well-defined departments of Agricultural Engineering under ICAR guidelines. These include Farm Machinery and Power Engineering, Processing and Food Engineering, Soil and Water Engineering, Renewable Energy Engineering, Irrigation and Drainage Engineering, and Basic Science and Applied Engineering. Each department undertakes teaching, research and extension activities.

CAET Dediapada is situated at Parsi Tekra, Dediapada, offering a serene academic environment conducive to teaching and research. The campus is strategically located approximately 72 km east of Ankleshwar railway station and 45 km south of Rajpipla, providing convenient connectivity while being positioned in the heart of a tribal region.

:: Mission, Goals, Objectives and Vision ::

Attain excellence in education, relevance in research and outreach to exchange information.

Goals

1. Technically trained manpower to bridge the gap between industry and agriculture sector.
2. Comprehensive personality development with sense of moral values and responsibilities.
3. Research innovations on crop specific engineering technologies suitable for the Agro climatic situation.
4. Technical solutions on the emerging issues to the farmers of the region.

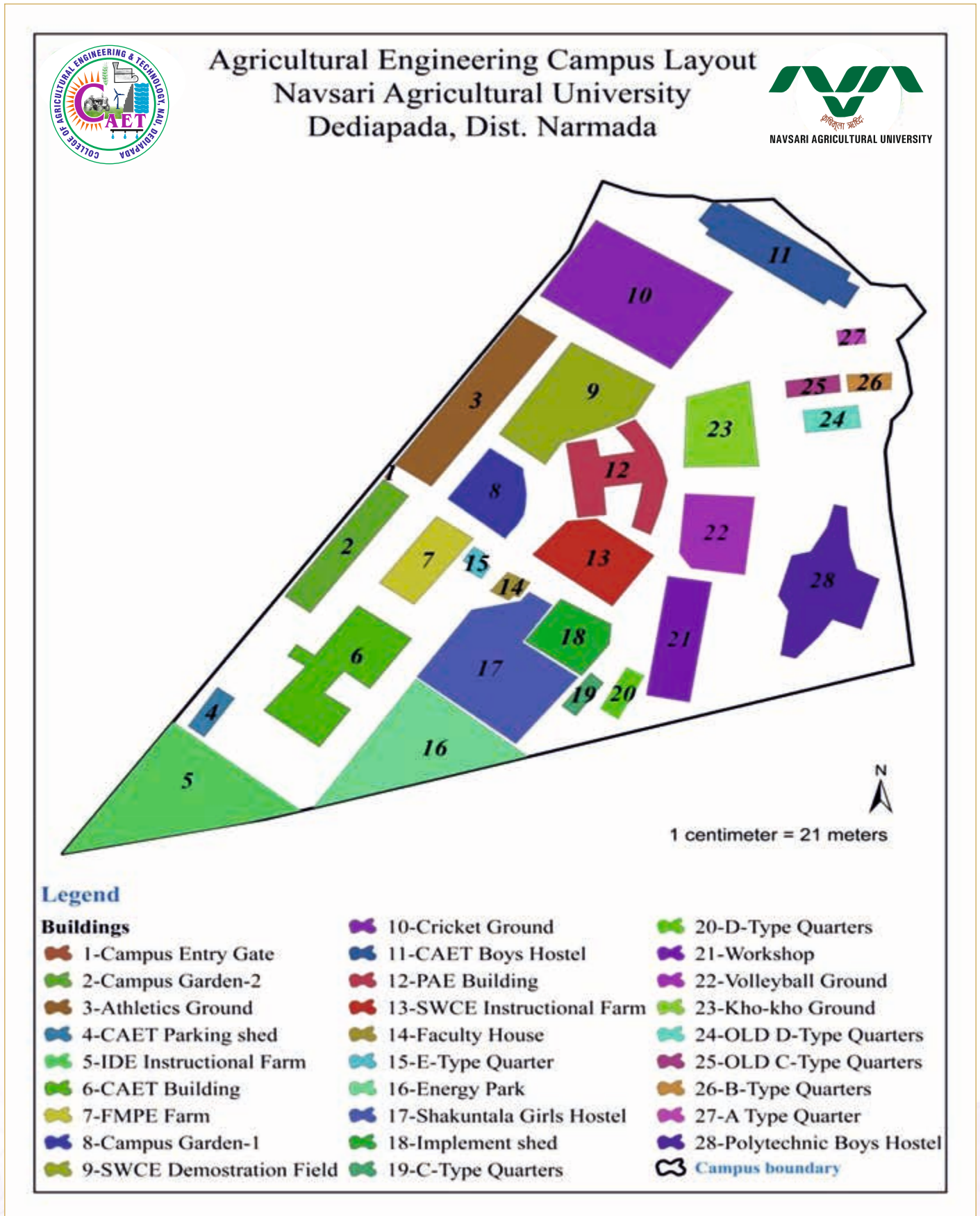
Objectives

1. To empower graduating engineers with technical skills for sustainable management of natural resources by using appropriate method of irrigation, efficient designs as per the cropping needs.
2. To disseminate knowledge about use of farm power and machinery for improving efficiency, removing drudgery and quicker field operations while using renewable sources of energy.
3. To educate about post-harvest technologies, value addition, packaging and transportation of food with an aim to achieve higher net returns
4. To sensitize the budding engineers in latest modules of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Remote Sensing, GIS, Drone Technologies, Computer Models, Precision farming, AutoCAD designs and use of Sensors in different agriculture activities
5. To teach about different farm structures, green houses, soil and water conservation and rain water harvesting structures.
6. To establish network with industry and premium institutions for latest trends and emerging needs of agricultural engineering.
7. To study and fine tune the existing technologies for location specific applications
8. To provide guidance to the tribal and poor farmers of south Gujarat on various technical issues.

Vision

1. Technology driven agriculture for achieving higher Total Factor Productivity with limited natural resources in the era of global warming and climate change.
2. Generate entrepreneurial opportunities and skilled man power to address the food demands by infusing modern techniques.

College Campus (5.78 ha) Map



News Digest 2025

Gungun Sisodiya

IIIrd Semester, B.Tech. (Ag. Engg)

CAET, NAU, Dediapada, Gujarat



Major India Foreign Policy / International Relations

1. India-Pakistan diplomatic crisis & treaty suspensions

In April 2025, following a terrorist attack in Jammu & Kashmir, India suspended the Indus Waters Treaty with Pakistan, closed the Attari-Wagah land border crossing, cancelled previously issued visas to Pakistanis, and expelled military advisors.

2. India deepens strategic partnerships with global and regional powers

The foreign policy narrative for 2025 highlights India's growing multi-aligned diplomacy: closer ties with the US (defence, trade, tech), structured cooperation with Russia (defence production, joint projects), enhanced collaboration with EU, France, UK and engagement in West Asia through "Link West" initiatives, IMEC corridor, Chabahar port, etc.

3. Link West: Strategic pivot toward the Middle East

India's "Link West" policy reflects a reorientation of foreign policy to treat West Asia / the Gulf as more central. Key elements include partnerships with UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran (via Chabahar), energy security, investment flows, diaspora connections, maritime & infrastructure connectivity.

4. Defence and security MoU with Morocco

India signed a defence MoU with Morocco focusing on counter-terrorism, maritime security and capacity building. Significance: This underscores India's outreach beyond its immediate neighbourhood; widening security partnerships especially in maritime domains strengthens India's ability to contribute and shape security in distant regions.

National Security

1. Operation Sindoor: Escalated Counterterrorism Measures

In May 2025, India launched Operation Sindoor, a significant military response to cross-border terrorism. The operation targeted multiple terrorist camps and airbases in Pakistan, resulting in the destruction of several high-value targets, including fighter jets and surveillance aircraft. This move marked a shift towards a more assertive national security strategy, emphasizing proactive defense measures.

2. Cybersecurity Threats Surge: CoinDCX Breach

In 2025, cryptocurrency thefts have surpassed \$2.17 billion, with India's Coin DCX exchange experiencing a significant breach. The rise in cybercrime underscores the need for robust cybersecurity measures to protect digital assets and financial systems.

3. RBI Mandates Two-Factor Authentication for Digital Payments

To enhance the security of digital transactions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced regulations mandating two-factor authentication for all digital payment on transactions. These measures, effective from April 2026, aim to curb fraud and reinforce trust in the digital payment ecosystem.

Government & Public Institutions

1. Press Information Bureau (PIB)

The PIB has been active in promoting various government initiatives, including the expansion of medical education, hosting the Para Athletics Championships in New Delhi, and launching the 'Swachhata Hi Seva' campaign.

2. National Rifle Association of India (NRAI)

The NRAI has introduced the Shooting League of India (SLI), the world's first franchise-based shooting league, aiming to popularize the sport nationwide.

Corporations & Industry Leaders

3. Reliance Industries

Under Mukesh Ambani's leadership, Reliance continues to dominate India's corporate landscape, leading the Forbes Global 2000 India list with \$114 billion in sales and \$8.24 billion in profits.

4. Amazon India

The Indian government is easing foreign investment rules to allow e-commerce companies like Amazon to buy products directly from Indian sellers and then sell them to overseas customers.

Educational & Research Institutions

1. Indian Institute of Science (IISc)

IISc's Centre for Brain Research has launched the "Amba Subba Rao Fellowship for Women Researchers" to support early-career women scientists in the field of brain ageing.

2. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur

IIT Kanpur's C3iHub has partnered with Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MahaMetro) to enhance cybersecurity for metro operations in Nagpur and Pune.

Industry & Trade Bodies

1. Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

Brij Bhushan Agarwal has been appointed as the new president of ICC, focusing on fostering collaboration and embracing technological advancements to enhance human capital.

2. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)

The Indian Digital Gaming Society (IDGS), a not-for-profit body set up by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), has rebranded itself as the Indian Digital Gaming & Esports Society (IDGES), signalling a sharper focus on esports as part of India's digital economy.

Non-Governmental & International Organizations

1. India-United Nations Development Partnership Fund

This fund has supported 15 Caribbean nations in eliminating mother-to-child transmission of diseases like HIV and Hepatitis B, showcasing India's commitment to global health initiatives.

Agriculture Policy & Technological Advancements

1. National Agri-Climate Action Plan (NACAP) Launched

In early 2025, the Indian government introduced the National Agri-Climate Action Plan (NACAP), focusing on sustainable intensification and climate-smart agriculture. The policy promotes the use of drought-resistant crop varieties, water-saving irrigation models, and renewable energy-powered farm machinery. It also emphasizes the digitization of land records and the strengthening of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) to enhance collective bargaining.

Agricultural Technology & Innovation

1. Rise of Precision and Smart Farming

India witnessed a surge in the adoption of precision farming techniques, including GPS-enabled tractors, drones for pesticide spraying, and AI-powered crop monitoring systems. These technologies have enhanced resource efficiency, minimized environmental impact, and improved crop yields.

2. Gene-Edited Crops for Climate Resilience

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and biotech companies advanced the development of gene-edited crops using CRISPR-Cas technology. These non-GMO crops are designed to be climate-resilient and pest-resistant, offering a sustainable solution to food security challenges.

Industry Growth & Market Trends

1. Agriculture Industry Valuation and Growth

The Indian agriculture industry was valued at INR 99,689 billion in 2024 and is projected to reach INR 236,603 billion by 2033, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10.08%. Factors driving this growth include the adoption of smart farming technologies, increasing demand for organic produce, and government support through initiatives like the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM).

Economics & Finance News

1. Tax reforms to ease retail prices, boost demand (Sept 2025)

The RBI's monthly bulletin noted that recent GST rate cuts on daily-use goods are expected to reduce retail inflation and revive household consumption. Economists see this as crucial at a time when rural demand has been sluggish and private investment is still uneven.

2. Government sticks to FY26 borrowing plan (Sept 2025)

The Chief Economic Adviser confirmed that India will not change its market borrowing target for Oct–Mar 2026, keeping it at ₹14.82 lakh crore. The government is confident of meeting its fiscal deficit goal of 4.4% of GDP, signalling fiscal discipline before the next budget.

3. U.S. doubles tariffs on Indian exports (Aug 2025)

In retaliation for India's continued crude oil imports from Russia, the U.S. sharply increased tariffs (up to 50%) on several Indian goods, including steel, textiles, and chemicals. This has sparked concerns over export competitiveness and potential WTO disputes.

4. OECD & S&P raise India's growth forecast (Sept 2025)

The OECD upgraded India's FY26 GDP growth projection to 6.7%, while S&P Global placed it slightly lower at 6.5%. Both agencies cite strong services exports, infrastructure spending, and resilient domestic demand, though they caution about global oil prices and trade tensions.

5. Indian Oil eyes global trading tie-up (Sept 2025)

IOC is in talks with Swiss-based trader Vitol to set up a joint venture. The aim is to expand crude sourcing, improve price hedging, and push refined product exports. This could give India greater leverage in volatile energy markets.

Social Issues

1. Mission Shakti 5.0 – Women's empowerment drive in Lucknow New government programme focused on women's safety, education, health, and economic empowerment. Includes expanded access to police stations for women, new helplines, scholarships, life-skills training, and small-business support.
2. Teen aggression, screen time, and communication breakdowns Mental health experts in Dehradun warn of rising aggression among adolescents, tied to excessive screen time, lack of strong communication with parents/teachers, and social media exposure. Urgent need flagged for emotional education and better supervision.

Science & Technology

1. Google, Nvidia increase AI and semiconductor investments in India Big tech firms such as Nvidia are scaling their GPU infrastructure in India (e.g. Nvidia partnering with Yotta Data Services, planning tens of thousands of GPUs). India is seen as growing market and manufacturing base, especially for semiconductors and AI processing.
2. India's IT spending to hit US\$160 billion in 2025, driven by GenAI demand According to Gartner, Indian IT sector spending will grow ~11.2% in 2025 - cloud, applications, consulting are big contributors. Also, many generative AI-powered services will come with premium pricing.
3. India to develop native generative AI models within 6-8 months, India's IT minister announced plans for home-grown generative AI models in sectors like healthcare, education, agriculture. India has procured large numbers of GPUs to build infrastructure; six major developers have been shortlisted to build models.

4. SUIT (Solar Ultraviolet Imaging Telescope) completes one year on Aditya-L1 SUIT, on ISRO's Aditya-L1 mission (India's solar observatory), has spent its first year observing the Sun in ultraviolet bands (200-400 nm), with multiple filters. Operations, calibration, some interesting observations (e.g. continuum variations, flare signatures) are reported.
5. Dark-matter direct search experiment begins at Jaduguda Underground Science Laboratory ("InDEx") A new experiment (InDEx) has been started, with a superheated emulsion detector for detecting weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs). The initial sensitivity is reported; plans to scale up exposure for better constraints. The Weakly Interacting Massive Particles (WIMPs) are hypothetical particles that are considered one of the leading candidates for dark matter, making up about 27% of the universe.

Polity & Governance

1. Supreme Court Curbs Governor's powers (April 2025)

The SC ruled that Governors cannot indefinitely delay assent to state bills under Article 200. It set clear timelines: if a bill is re-passed by the legislature, the Governor must give assent within one month. This strengthens state legislatures against central interference.

2. 130th Constitution Amendment Bill (August 2025)

The government introduced a Bill that mandates automatic removal of PM, CMs, or Ministers if they remain in jail for over 30 days on charges carrying 5+ years of punishment. Supporters call it a step for clean politics, critics warn it threatens presumption of innocence.

3. Waqf (Amendment) Act, 2025 & protests (April-May 2025)

Parliament passed amendments to regulate Waqf properties, drawing strong opposition from Muslim organizations and opposition parties. In Murshidabad, West Bengal, protests turned violent, leading to casualties and property damage, making it a sensitive governance issue.

4. Delhi Assembly Elections 2025 (February 2025)

The BJP scored a decisive victory, winning 47 of 70 seats and ending AAP's decade-long rule. Seen as a major political boost for BJP after losing single-party majority in 2024 Lok Sabha elections, this win shifted the national political mood.

Environment Science

- India's climate policies expected to reduce CO₂ emissions by ~4 billion tons by 2030. Policies in power, residential, transport sectors already saved 440 million tons between 2015-2020. Predictions show coal-power decline, more renewable share. Shows the mitigation side: what India is delivering and what policy momentum exists. Also frames how far India still needs to go to meet climate goals.
- Over 85% of Indian districts exposed to extreme climate events: most districts see floods, droughts, cyclones. Exposures shifting: some places which used to flood now are more drought-prone, and vice versa. Reflects how climate change is not just about gradual warming but increasing risk, variability. Implications for planning, disaster management, agriculture.
- Indians at high risk from rising sea levels, PM2.5 pollutions, etc., suggests new study. The study says that functional integrity of ecosystems (i.e. how well ecosystems maintain their essential processes) is badly eroded in India. Lots of population will be exposed to extreme heat, rising seas, pollution if warming continues.
- Highlights cumulative risk: environment + health + livelihood. Emphasizes that climate change effects are already intersecting with pollution, sea-level rise, etc.
- IIT Kharagpur-led study says tropical rainforests could survive global warming Based on fossils from ~56 million years ago in coal mines in Gujarat, scientists found that even during "super-greenhouse" periods (very high CO₂) rainforests persisted, diversified, due to increased rainfall buffering temperature rise. Gives scientific hope / analogy: ecosystems can survive severe warming under certain conditions. Helps in forecasting resilience and adaptation strategies.

Women in Agriculture : The Unsung Pillars of Rural India

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When we think of a farmer, the image that often comes to mind is of a man guiding oxen through the fields or driving a tractor across golden crops. But if we look closely at the reality of rural India, the picture changes. From planting seeds to harvesting, from caring for livestock to ensuring family nutrition, women form the backbone of Indian agriculture. They are present in every step of the farming process, often working longer hours than men, and balancing multiple roles as cultivators, caregivers, and household managers. Yet, their contribution remains largely invisible, both in statistics and in recognition.

Women's Everyday Role in Agriculture

A visit to any village shows the extent of women's involvement. At dawn, women are already in the fields, preparing seedbeds or transplanting paddy. During the growing season, they spend hours bent over crops, weeding and irrigating. At harvest, they cut, bundle, and thresh. After the harvest, they dry, clean, and store the grains. Beyond fieldwork, women manage livestock—feeding cattle, cleaning sheds, milking cows, and raising poultry and goats. Many also maintain small kitchen gardens that provide essential vegetables and fruits for family nutrition.

According to India's Agricultural Census (2015–16), nearly 73% of rural women participate in agricultural activities in some form. In fact, women contribute more total labour hours to farming than men, especially in rain fed and subsistence farming regions. Despite this, most women are not recognized as “farmers” in official documents because land is rarely registered in their name.

Challenges Faced by Women Farmers

While women are central to agriculture, they face unique struggles that make their work harder and their contributions less visible.

1. Land Ownership Inequality

Land is the most valuable asset in agriculture, yet very few women legally own it. In India, only about 12–14% of land holdings are in the name of women. Without land titles, women cannot access institutional loans, crop insurance, or government subsidies. Their role is reduced to that of “helpers,” even when they manage farms on daily basis.

2. Access to Credit and Resources

Banks and cooperatives usually require land documents for loans. This excludes women, pushing them toward informal moneylenders who charge high interest. Lack of credit prevents them from investing in better seeds, fertilizers, or equipment.

3. Technology and Tools

Most agricultural machinery—from ploughs to sprayers—is designed for male physiques. Women are forced to adapt, making their tasks more physically exhausting. For example, carrying heavy bundles of harvest on the head, or manually weeding fields, increases their drudgery.

4. Lower Wages and Gender Disparity

Women agricultural labourers are often paid 20–30% less than men for the same work. This wage gap persists across states and crops, reflecting deep-rooted gender bias.

5. Exclusion from Decision-Making

Even when women do most of the fieldwork, decisions about what crop to grow, when to sell, and how to spend farm income are usually made by men. Their voices in village committees or cooperatives are often missing.

Stories of Strength and Innovation

1. **The Dairy Revolution:** In Gujarat, the Amul cooperative owes much of its success to millions of rural women who contribute milk daily. This model has not only strengthened India's dairy sector but has also given women economic independence and community recognition.
2. **Collective Farming in Kerala:** Groups of women under the Kudumbashree program lease land together, grow vegetables organically, and sell them in local markets. This not only improves their incomes but also ensures healthier food for communities.
3. **Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** Across states like Bihar and Tamil Nadu, SHGs have empowered women to pool savings, access credit, and start small agribusinesses—from mushroom cultivation to food processing.
4. **Organic and Climate-Resilient Farming:** In Uttarakhand, women farmers are experimenting with organic methods, millet cultivation, and climate-resilient crops, showing that sustainable practices can also be profitable.

These stories highlight that when women are given support, they not only uplift their families but also become leaders of change in their villages.

Despite these challenges, women farmers display extraordinary resilience and creativity.

Why Empowering Women Farmers Matters?

Women's empowerment in agriculture is not just a matter of justice—it is a matter of national development. Studies by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) suggest that if women had equal access to land, training, and resources, farm productivity could increase by 20–30%, reducing hunger for millions.

Strengthening Women in Agriculture Can:

- Improve household food security since women prioritize family nutrition.
- Boost farm productivity through better resource use.
- Reduce poverty levels in rural areas by diversifying income sources.
- Create resilient farming communities capable of adapting to climate change.

The Way Forward

To fully recognize and empower women in agriculture, certain steps are vital:

1. **Legal Land Rights:** Ensuring women's names are included in land ownership documents.
2. **Inclusive Training:** Agricultural universities and extension centres must ensure women have equal access to training programs. Although in states like Gujarat several women-centric trainings are imparted through Krishi Vigyan Kendra's under State Agricultural Universities of Gujarat.
3. **Gender-Friendly Tools:** Designing lighter, ergonomic farm tools that reduce drudgery.
4. **Policy Recognition:** Government policies should list women as “farmers” in their own right, not just as dependents.
5. **Credit Support :** Special financial products and low-interest loans should be designed for women farmers.

CONCLUSION

Women in agriculture are the silent heroes of India's food system. They are not just helping hands—they are farmers, innovators, and decision-makers who hold the future of rural India in their grasp. Recognizing their contribution and addressing their challenges is not just about fairness—it is about building a stronger, more resilient, and food-secure nation. If India wishes to secure the future of agriculture, it must begin by empowering the women who already carry its weight on their shoulders.

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Rani Abbakka Devi

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The history of India is adorned with the bravery of several great queens, and among them, the name of **Rani Abbakka Devi** shines brightly. During 16th century she ruled small principality of **Ullal in the Tulu Nadu region**, of present-day Karnataka, her capital was Puttige. Karnataka. Abbakka Devi is often called the “First Woman Freedom Fighter of India”. Rani Abbakka was born into the Chowta dynasty in the Tulu Nadu region, she received extensive training in warfare and statecraft from the young age. The dynasty followed a matrilineal system of inheritance called Aliyasantana. From childhood, she was trained in horse riding, sword fighting, archery, and military warfare. Along with physical strength, she also possessed qualities of leadership and equality and was admired as a just and wise ruler.



Abbakka established Ullal as a major trading port, dealing primarily in pepper, cardamom, and rice. She maintained strong diplomatic relations with Arab merchants and the Zamorin of Calicut. During the 16th century, the Portuguese were trying to expand their colonies along the western coast of India. They wanted to monopolize the spice trade and establish complete control over the sea routes. She was married to a prince of the Bangera family, but due to political differences during the struggle against the Portuguese, she separated from him. In 1525, when the Portuguese tried to capture Ullal, Rani Abbakka strongly resisted them. Abbakka Devi was the first queen who fought against the Portuguese. Eventually, she was betrayed by her own relatives and captured by the Portuguese, but she never gave up her courage till the end.

Under her leadership, Ullal successfully repelled several Portuguese attacks. Notable battles included:

- The 1555 victory against Admiral Dom Alvaro da Silveira
- The 1557 defense of Ullal against Portuguese naval forces
- The 1568 triumph over Portuguese army and navy.

She is celebrated along with Rani Kittur Chennamma, Keladi Chennamma, Rani Chennabhairadevi and Onake Obavva, as the foremost woman warriors and patriots.

Rani Abbakka's fight was not only for her kingdom but also for the independence of her motherland. She proved that a woman could lead armies and protect her people with great courage. Her patriotism and resistance inspired generations of freedom fighters. Today, she is remembered with immense pride, especially in Karnataka. The Government of India has issued a postage stamp in her honor, recognizing her as one of the earliest freedom fighters of India.

Abbakka's legacy continues to inspire many in the form of:

- Annual Veera Rani Abbakka Utsava in Ullal
- Commemorative stamp issued by India Post in 2023
- Rani Abbakka Tulu Study Centre at MGM College
- Awards and scholarships in her name

Abbakka Devi became a symbol of courage, patriotism, and resistance against foreign invaders. Rani Abbakka Devi's life teaches us that determination, courage, and love for the motherland can overcome any obstacle. She will forever remain a shining symbol of India womanhood, bravery, and the spirit of independence.

Government Policies in Agriculture in India

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Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, employing nearly half of the population and contributing significantly to food security, rural livelihoods, and exports. To strengthen this sector, the Government of India has introduced a range of policies over the decades. These policies address production, pricing, irrigation, research, technology adoption, credit, and market reforms.

1. Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Procurement Policy : The MSP system, introduced in the 1960s, guarantees farmers a minimum price for certain crops, ensuring them against market fluctuations. Through the Food Corporation of India (FCI), the government procures rice, wheat, and pulses to maintain buffer stocks and support the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Forward View: Expanding MSP to cover more crops and integrating digital platforms can improve transparency and benefit smallholders.

2. Credit and Insurance Policies

Access to affordable credit is critical for farmers. Schemes like the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) provide easy loans, while interest subvention schemes reduce borrowing costs. On the insurance side, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) offers crop insurance against natural calamities, pests, and diseases.

Forward View: Linking satellite data and AI-driven crop monitoring could make insurance faster, more accurate, and more farmer-friendly.

3. Irrigation and Water Management Policies

Water is vital for agriculture, and India's irrigation policy focuses on expanding coverage and efficiency. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) emphasizes "Har Khet Ko Pani" (water to every field) and promotes micro-irrigation like drip and sprinkler systems.

Forward View: Smart water pricing, IoT-based irrigation systems, and rainwater harvesting integration could be game changers for sustainable agriculture.

4. Agricultural Subsidy Policies

The government provides subsidies on fertilizers, seeds, power, and irrigation to reduce production costs. While subsidies support farmers, they often strain fiscal budgets and may encourage overuse of inputs.

Forward View: Shifting from blanket subsidies to direct benefit transfers (DBT) and encouraging organic/nano-fertilizers can balance farmer support with sustainability.

5. Technology and Digital Agriculture Policies

Initiatives like Digital India in Agriculture, e-NAM (Electronic National Agriculture Market), and the AgriStack project aim to modernize farming. By integrating digital platforms, farmers can access markets, advisory services, and real-time weather data.

Forward View: Using AI, block chain, and big data analytics can create transparent supply chains and predictive models for farming decisions.

6. Research, Extension, and Innovation Policies

Institutions like ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) and State Agricultural Universities (SAU's) play a crucial role in developing high-yield varieties, biotechnology, and climate-resilient crops. The government supports *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* (KVKs) to transfer this knowledge to farmers.

Forward View: Greater public-private collaboration in R&D, especially in gene editing, bio-fortification, and precision farming, can address future food and nutrition challenges.

7. Market and Trade Policies

The government regulates markets through the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Acts. Recent reforms, such as the Farm Laws of 2020, aimed at liberalizing markets, faced opposition and were repealed. Still, states are experimenting with direct farmer-to-buyer models and contract farming.

Forward View: Strengthening farmer producer organizations (FPOs), investing in agri-logistics, and creating global trade linkages can help farmers earn better prices.

Conclusion

Government policies in Indian agriculture have evolved from focusing on food security to embracing sustainability, technology, and market reforms. While challenges remain - such as climate change, small landholdings, and price volatility - future policies must integrate sustainability, inclusiveness, and innovation. By balancing farmer welfare with long-term ecological and economic goals, India can secure its agricultural future.



Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

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In the glorious history of India, the name Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj shines as a symbol of courage, intelligence, and self-respect. He was born on 19 February 1630 at the Shivneri Fort in Maharashtra. His father, Shahaji Bhosale, was a Maratha general, and his mother, Jijabai, was a deeply spiritual and strong-willed woman. It was Jijabai who nurtured in young Shivaji the ideals of patriotism, justice, and swaraj (self-rule).

At a time when India was under the domination of the Mughals and other foreign powers, Shivaji Maharaj took a bold pledge to establish Swaraj. From a young age, he mastered warfare, horse riding, and military strategy. With a small but loyal band of fighters known as the Mavalas, he used brilliant guerrilla warfare tactics (called *Ganimi Kava*) to defeat far larger enemy armies.

Shivaji Maharaj was not only a brave warrior but also a visionary statesman. He built a strong administration based on justice and equality, where people of all religions-Hindu and Muslim alike-were treated with fairness and respect. He encouraged trade, protected farmers, and ensured

that women and common citizens were safe. Understanding the importance of sea power, he strengthened the navy and constructed powerful sea forts, proving that India's defence required both land and maritime strength.

In 1674, Shivaji Maharaj was crowned as Chhatrapati (sovereign king) at Raigad Fort, officially establishing the independent Maratha Kingdom. His idea of Swaraj was not merely about territory; it was a vision of freedom and dignity that later inspired countless freedom fighters in India's struggle against colonial rule.

What makes Shivaji Maharaj truly inspiring is that he was more than a conqueror-he was a leader of the people. He ruled with compassion, respected all faiths, and believed that the strength of a king lies in the happiness of his subjects. His life teaches us that true leadership is built on justice, strategy, and respect for all.

THE OIL TYCOON - John D Rockefeller

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John Davison Rockefeller was born on July 8, 1839, in Richford, New York, to a modest family. His father, William Avery Rockefeller, was a traveling salesman with a questionable reputation, while his mother, Eliza Davison, was deeply religious and taught him discipline, frugality, and the value of hard work. At just sixteen, Rockefeller began his career as an assistant bookkeeper, where his precision with numbers and sense of responsibility stood out. By the time he was twenty, he entered his first partnership in a commission business, displaying remarkable business instincts. During the American Civil War, he avoided military service legally by paying for a substitute and instead focused on business opportunities. It was in this period that he turned his attention to oil refining, realizing that refining was far more stable and profitable than drilling.

In 1870, Rockefeller co-founded the Standard Oil Company, which soon revolutionized the petroleum industry. His vision was to reduce waste, improve efficiency, and make oil products affordable. Through strategies such as bulk purchasing, secret rebates with railroads, and aggressive acquisitions, he expanded rapidly. Although these tactics made him infamous as a ruthless monopolist, they also helped Standard Oil control nearly 90% of U.S. oil refining by the 1880s. Critics like journalist Ida Tarbell exposed his methods, fuelling public resentment. Still, Rockefeller argued that his practices ultimately lowered kerosene prices and benefited consumers. By his early thirties, he was already a millionaire, and within decades he became the richest man in the world. In 1911, however, the U.S. Supreme Court declared Standard Oil an illegal monopoly and ordered its breakup into 34 smaller companies. Ironically, this decision multiplied his wealth, as he retained shares in all of them. Many of today's oil giants, including Exxon, Chevron, and Mobil, trace their origins back to Standard Oil.

At the peak of his fortune, Rockefeller's wealth was equivalent to more than \$400 billion in today's money, making him the richest American in history. Yet, he lived with relative modesty and strict habits, avoiding alcohol and keeping a simple lifestyle. Deeply religious, he attended church regularly, taught Sunday school, and often handed out dimes to children as small tokens of kindness. Despite his reputation as a ruthless businessman, Rockefeller believed his fortune was a trust from God meant to be used for humanity. In 1913, he founded the Rockefeller Foundation, which went on to fund education, medicine, and scientific research worldwide. He gave away more than \$500 million in his lifetime, supporting causes such as the University of Chicago, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and efforts to eradicate diseases like hookworm and yellow fever. His philanthropy helped transform global health and education, leaving a lasting mark on society. Rockefeller lived a long life, passing away on May 23, 1937, at the age of 97. By then, he was remembered both as a symbol of American capitalism's rise and as a pioneer in philanthropy. His legacy remains deeply complex: to some, he was a "robber baron" who crushed small businesses, while to others he was a visionary who made energy accessible and affordable. The breakup of Standard Oil reshaped corporate America and influenced antitrust laws for generations. His family continued his legacy of influence and philanthropy, with his son and grandsons funding major projects such as Rockefeller Centre in New York. Today, the Rockefeller Foundation continues to impact global health, science, and education.

John D. Rockefeller's life was a story of ambition, discipline, controversy, and generosity. He turned oil into the foundation of modern industry, became the wealthiest man in history, and then used much of that fortune to uplift society. His legacy is both admired and criticized, but one fact remains certain: Rockefeller was a titan of industry who forever changed the economic and philanthropic landscape of the world.

"If your only goal is to become rich, you will never achieve it." - John D Rockefeller

Chanakya Neeti :

Life Lessons for Success and Happiness

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Chanakya, also known as *Kautilya*, was a great teacher, philosopher, and guide in ancient India. He helped Chandragupta Maurya build one of the strongest empires of that time. But apart from politics, Chanakya also gave us valuable lessons for life, which are compiled in a book called *Chanakya Niti*.

Even though he lived more than 2,000 years ago, his words still inspire us today. They are simple, practical, and full of wisdom for anyone who wants to live a better life.

Key Life Lessons from Chanakya Niti

1. Importance of Education

Chanakya said that knowledge is the greatest wealth. Money and property may get lost, but education and skills stay for forever. If one wants to grow in life, never stop learning.

2. Choose Friends Wisely

He advised that one should be careful about whom one trusts. True friends stand by us in difficult times, while fake friends disappear. Always value the people who support you when life gets tough.

3. Discipline and Hard Work

According to Chanakya, success comes to those who work hard and live with discipline. Laziness and carelessness only bring failure. Small efforts done regularly lead to big achievements.

4. Value of Money

Chanakya believed money should be earned honestly and used wisely. Spending too much can cause problems, but saving and investing can secure your future. Wealth is important, but it should never control you.

5. Understanding Human Nature

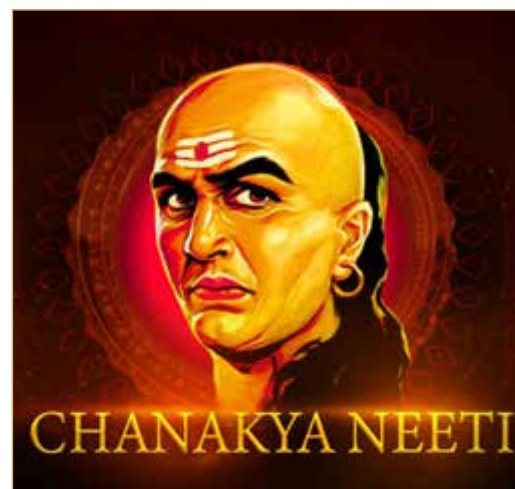
Chanakya taught that people show their real character in times of anger, trouble, or temptation. Knowing this helps us handle relationships better and avoid disappointment.

Why Chanakya Niti Matters Today

In today's busy and competitive world, we face many challenges. Chanakya Niti gives us practical advice on how to stay strong, think smart, and live with balance. His teachings encourage us to be wise in our choices, stay focused on our goals, and live with honesty.

Conclusion

- Chanakya, also known as Kautilya, was a great teacher, philosopher, and guide in ancient India. He helped Chandragupta Maurya build one of the strongest empires of that time. But apart from politics, Chanakya also gave valuable lessons for life, which are compiled in a book called *Chanakya Niti*.
- *Chanakya Niti* is more than just old sayings-it is a guide for modern life. If we follow even a few of his lessons, we can make our lives more successful, peaceful, and meaningful.
- Knowledge is your true friend, discipline is your true strength, and good character is your greatest asset.”
– Chanakya Niti: Life Lessons for Success and Happiness



M.S. Dhoni

– The Cool Legend of Indian Cricket

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Among the greatest names in Indian cricket, **Mahendra Singh Dhoni**, fondly known as **M.S. Dhoni** or *Captain Cool*, stands as a shining example of talent, determination, and calm leadership. Born on **7 July 1981** in Ranchi, Jharkhand, Dhoni's journey to the top was anything but easy. From a small-town boy who once worked as a **ticket collector** for the Indian Railways, he rose to become one of the most successful captains in the history of world cricket. His life story proves that with hard work and courage, even the biggest dreams can come true.

From Ranchi to the World Stage

Dhoni's love for cricket began at a young age, but his path was far from smooth. With limited facilities and few opportunities in Ranchi, he faced many challenges. Yet his extraordinary wicket-keeping skills and fearless batting caught the attention of selectors. In **2004**, he made his international debut for India, and soon the world witnessed his powerful shots, lightning-fast stumping's, and an unshakable attitude under pressure.

Captain Cool and His Achievements

When Dhoni became captain of the Indian cricket team in 2007, he brought a new style of leadership—**calm, tactical, and fearless**. Under his captaincy, India achieved historic victories:

- **2007 ICC T20 World Cup** – India's first-ever T20 championship.
- **2011 ICC Cricket World Cup** – Dhoni famously sealed the final with a match-winning six, ending India's 28-year wait for the trophy.
- **2013 ICC Champions Trophy** – Making India the only team to win all major ICC tournaments.

In the Indian Premier League (IPL), he led the **Chennai Super Kings (CSK)** to multiple titles, earning respect from fans across the world.

The Dhoni Way

What sets Dhoni apart is not only his success but also his **calmness and humility**. Even in the most intense matches, he stays cool, making smart decisions and inspiring confidence in his teammates. He gives credit to his team when they win and takes responsibility when they lose—qualities that define a true leader. Despite his fame, Dhoni remains grounded, enjoying simple pleasures like riding bikes, spending time with family, and staying away from unnecessary publicity.

An Inspiration Beyond Cricket

Dhoni's story is more than a tale of cricketing glory. It is a lesson in **hard work, patience, and self-belief**. He shows that you don't need a privileged background to achieve greatness. His journey encourages young people to dream big, stay focused, and never give up, no matter how tough the situation may seem.

Conclusion

M.S. Dhoni is not just a cricketing legend; he is a **symbol of determination, leadership, and humility**. From a small-town ticket collector to the captain who led India to global triumphs, his life proves that true greatness lies in hard work and staying grounded. For millions of fans, including me, Dhoni will always remain an inspiration—a reminder that with courage and calmness, we can turn impossible dreams into unforgettable victories.

Importance of Agricultural Engineering in Tribal regions of Eastern Gujarat

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Agricultural engineering could play a crucial role in tribal areas of India by significantly improving crop productivity, enhancing food security, alleviating drudgery, and overall improving the socio-economic conditions of tribal communities through the introduction of suitable technologies tailored to their unique geographical and farming practices, especially by providing better water management systems, soil conservation techniques, appropriate farm machines, hand tools, animal drawn implements that can be adapted in the undulating and hilly terrains of the region.

Constraints faced by tribal farmers of Narmada and Dangs districts

- **Hilly terrain:**

The hilly and rugged topography in tribal areas poses a challenges in designing and implementing appropriate infrastructures, farm machinery or water management practices, process techniques which are mostly designed for plane cultivable lands.

- **Lack of awareness and access to technology:**

Most of the tribal farmers are not aware of the latest innovations in agricultural engineering practices due to very limited extension services and that too to non-existence of Agricultural Engineers in *Krishi Vigyan Kendras* (KVKs). Technological recommendations made by Universities hardly reach the farmers in remote locations, who are forced to follow age old traditional practices.

- **Financial constraints:**

High initial costs of adopting new technologies is another barrier for a tribal farmer. Unless there are backward linkages from government or private enterprises poor tribal farmer do not afford to make investments on costly machines which may also have issues of after sales services and maintenance.

Need of agricultural engineering in tribal region:

Agricultural Engineers are equipped with technical knowledge of land preparation, selection of appropriate irrigation systems, irrigation scheduling, soil conservation measures, use of farm machinery, small implements and devices and processing of post harvesting. Engineering techniques along with improved crop varieties and optimum fertilizer use could result in better crop yields from marginal lands of tribal areas, leading to higher incomes to the tribal farmers.

- **Sustainable Land Management:**

Agricultural engineering techniques like terracing, contour farming, and watershed management are vital for preventing soil erosion in hilly tribal regions of Narmada district, ensuring long-term sustainability.

- **Soil Conservation:**

Design of bench terraces, contour bunds, contour furrow, field trenches, check dams on gullies and streams on the basis of rainfall and runoff generated in watershed. Treating watershed to prevent soil erosion, conserve water and adoption of appropriate irrigation techniques could help in enhancing crop productivity in a sustainable way.

- **Water Management:**

Use of appropriate irrigation systems could help in optimizing water usage in areas with limited water availability for maximizing crop production is still to be adopted in tribal regions of Gujarat. Designing efficient irrigation methods like low cost drip irrigation, micro irrigation, mulching and automated irrigation system could help in improving water use efficiency in water scarce region that mostly depend on monsoon. Remote locations having no electricity could areas could be planned with irrigation system along with solar pumps to access ground or surface water resources.



- **Mechanization to reduced labor:**

Mechanization through suitable farm equipment can significantly reduce manual labor, alleviating the physical strain of tribal farmers, especially women who majorly contribute in agricultural activities.



Traditional and tedious method

Use of technology

- **Animal-drawn implements:**

Designing farm equipment that can be operated with locally available animals to reduce reliance on expensive machinery which could not be repaired and maintained in the remote locations.

- **Post-Harvest Technological Interventions:**

The tribal areas have a major issue of transportation of produce (perishable/non-perishable), from interior villages, as tribal farmers rarely visit the nearby towns and cities, due to which they get lower prices of their agricultural products because mostly the produce is cheaply sold to touts. Post-harvest processes like grading, value addition, packaging, storage and transportation using latest technical know how could fetch better income to largely organic and naturally grown produce.



- **Agroforestry practices:**

Tribal farmers of Narmada and Dang districts have small land holdings around forest areas. Integrating trees with crops are common and socially accepted practice and is also sustainable for the region. Small devices and machines suiting there cropping needs as well as following land use capability classification could help in increasing total factor productivity while improving soil fertility and providing additional income sources.



- **Improved Access to Markets:**

By facilitating better post-harvest handling, storage facilities and transportation process engineers can enable tribal farmers in value addition to access better markets and get higher prices for their produce.

- **Community Development:**

Through skill development programs focused on agricultural engineering practices, tribal communities can gain knowledge and capacity to manage their land more effectively, contributing to overall socio-economic development.

Opportunity for Agricultural Engineers

The agricultural needs of tribal communities differ significantly from those of farmers in plain regions. Their limited resources and small landholdings require solutions that are simple, practical, and easy to adopt. Agricultural Engineering graduates and diploma holders can play a crucial role in addressing these challenges by establishing start-ups that focus on essential farm-engineering activities-from land preparation and irrigation to harvesting, packaging, transportation, and marketing.

The University's start-up cell supports promising ventures through financial assistance, while faculty members provide technical expertise. In addition, training and demonstrations offered through the KVK strengthen hands-on learning for local farmers.

By developing targeted agricultural engineering interventions tailored to the unique conditions of tribal communities, it is possible to greatly enhance their productivity, improve livelihoods, and promote the sustainable development of the Dediapada region.

વંદે માતરમ - ૧૫૦ વર્ષનો ગૌરવશાળી ઇતિહાસ

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ભારતની સ્વતંત્રતા લડતના ઇતિહાસમાં જો કોઈ ગીતે જનમાનસને સૌથી વધુ ઊર્જાવાન બનાવ્યા હોય, તો તે છે “વંદે માતરમ”. આ વર્ષે આ રાષ્ટ્રીય ગીતને ૧૫૦ વર્ષ પૂર્ણ થયા છે. એ માત્ર ગીત નથી, પરંતુ ભારતવાસીઓની ભાવના, એકતા અને રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમનું અખૂટ પ્રતિક છે.

“વંદે માતરમ” ની રચના બંકિમચંદ્ર ચટર્જી દ્વારા લગભગ ૧૮૭૨-૧૮૭૫ વચ્ચે કરવામાં આવી. પછી તે ૧૮૮૨માં પ્રકાશિત થયેલી તેમની નવલકથા આનંદમઠમાં સામેલ થયું. ગીત સંસ્કૃત અને બંગાળી ભાષાના મિશ્રણમાં લખાયું. “વંદે માતરમ” માં માતૃભૂમિને દેવી સ્વરૂપે પૂજવામાં આવી છે. ગીતમાં હરિયાણી ખેતરો, વહેતી નદીઓ, પુષ્પિત બગીચાઓ અને ભારતની કુદરતી સંપત્તિનું વર્ણન છે. માતાને શક્તિ, શાંતિ અને સમૃદ્ધિના રૂપમાં દર્શાવવામાં આવી છે.

૧૯૦૫ના બંગાળ વિભાજન દરમિયાન આ ગીતે જનતામાં એકતા જગાવી. સ્વતંત્રતા સેનાની અરવિંદ ઘોષએ તેને ક્રાંતિનું પ્રેરણાગીત ગણાવ્યું. લાલા લજપત રાય, બાલ ગંગાધર તિલક, સુભાષચંદ્ર બોઝ જેવા નેતાઓએ આ ગીતથી જનતા ઉત્સાહિત કરી. વિદ્રોહી સભાઓ, મોરચાઓ અને વિરોધ પ્રદર્શન દરમિયાન “વંદે માતરમ”ના નારા ગુંજતા હતા.

રવિન્દ્રનાથ ટાગોરએ પ્રથમ વાર આ ગીતને સંગીતબદ્ધ કર્યું (૧૯૧૬માં ભારતીય રાષ્ટ્રીય કોંગ્રેસના સત્રમાં ગાયું). પછી જુહુભટ્ટાચાર્ય અને હેમેન્દ્રસેન જેવા સંગીતકારોએ પણ અલગ અલગ ધૂન આપી. ભારતીય સિનેમા, નાટકો અને સાહિત્યમાં વારંવાર આ ગીતનો ઉપયોગ થયો. ૧૯૪૭ પછી જ્યારે રાષ્ટ્રીય ગીત/ગાન નક્કી થવાનું હતું ત્યારે “જન ગણ મન” ને રાષ્ટ્રીય ગાન સ્વીકારવામાં આવ્યું. પરંતુ “વંદે માતરમ”ને રાષ્ટ્રીય ગીતનો દરજ્જો આપવામાં આવ્યો (૧૯૫૦).

ભારતની સાંસદમાં દરેક સત્રની શરૂઆત ×વંદે માતરમ×થી થતી હતી. કેટલાક લોકો માટે દેવી સ્વરૂપે માતૃભૂમિની પૂજા ધાર્મિક દૃષ્ટિએ યોગ્ય નથી એવી વાંધાજનક દલીલ રાખવામાં આવી. તેમ છતાં, બહુમતી ભારતીયો માટે આ ગીત ધાર્મિક નહીં, પરંતુ દેશભક્તિનું પ્રતિક છે.

આજના સમયમાં પણ “વંદે માતરમ” આપણને એકતા, સંસ્કૃતિ અને દેશભક્તિની યાદ અપાવે છે. શાળાઓ, રાષ્ટ્રીય કાર્યક્રમો અને તહેવારોમાં આ ગીત ગવાય છે. યુવાનો માટે એ પ્રેરણાસ્ત્રોત છે, જેનાથી તેઓ દેશની પ્રગતિ માટે કાર્ય કરે છે.

“વંદે માતરમ” માત્ર એક ગીત નથી, પરંતુ ભારતીય આત્માની અવાજ છે. ૧૫૦ વર્ષ પછી પણ એ આપણને યાદ અપાવે છે કે ભારત એક માતૃભૂમિ છે, જેને આપણે પૂજવી, સાચવી અને પ્રગતિશીલ બનાવવી છે. આ ગીત સદાયે ભારતવાસીઓના હૃદયમાં રાષ્ટ્રપ્રેમની જ્વાળા પ્રગટતું રહેશે.

માતૃભૂમિથી મોટું કોઈ ચંદન નથી હોતું, વંદે માતરમથી મોટું કોઈ વંદન નથી હોતું !!!



સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલ અને મારા જીવન પર તેમનો પ્રભાવ

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સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલ ભારતના ઈતિહાસના મહાન નેતાઓમાંના એક હતા. ૩૧ ઓક્ટોબર, ૧૮૭૫ના રોજ ગુજરાતના નડિયાદમાં જન્મેલા પટેલજી ભારતના સ્વતંત્રતા આંદોલનના શૂરવીર યોધા અને સ્વતંત્ર ભારતના લોખંડી પુરુષ તરીકે જાણીતા થયા. દેશ સ્વતંત્ર બન્યા બાદ તેમણે ૫૬૦થી વધુ દેશી રજવાડાંઓને એકતામાં બાંધવાનું મહત્વપૂર્ણ કાર્ય કર્યું. તેમની અડગ દેશભક્તિ, હિંમત અને બુદ્ધિ આજ સુધી મને પ્રેરણા આપે છે.

પટેલ સાહેબની સૌથી પ્રભાવશાળી વાત તેમની દ્રઢતા અને એકતાની ભાવના છે. તેઓએ ક્યારેય ભય ન માન્યો અને દેશની એકતા માટે અવિરત મહેનત કરી. તેમના નિર્ણયલક્ષી સ્વભાવથી મને શીખ મળે છે કે જીવનમાં સ્પષ્ટ લક્ષ્ય, હિંમત અને શિસ્ત જરૂરી છે.

મારા જીવનમાં સરદાર પટેલની પ્રેરણા મને સંકટના સમયે મજબૂત રહેવા શીખવે છે. પરીક્ષાઓ કે અન્ય પડકારો દરમિયાન હું તેમની હિંમત યાદ કરું છું અને મહેનત કરીને આગળ વધું છું. તેઓ બતાવે છે કે સાચું નેતૃત્વ લોકસેવામાં છે, સ્વાર્થીપણામાં નહીં.

સરદાર પટેલની દેશપ્રેમની ભાવના મને મિત્રો અને પરિવારને એકતામાં રાખવા પ્રોત્સાહિત કરે છે. જેમ તેમણે સમગ્ર ભારતને એક કર્યું, તેમ હું પણ નાના મતભેદોને દૂર કરીને સૌને સાથે રાખવાનો પ્રયત્ન કરું છું. દેશની પ્રગતિ માટે સેવા અને પર્યાવરણ પ્રત્યે જવાબદારી રાખવાની પ્રેરણા પણ મને તેમની પાસેથી મળે છે.

આ રીતે, સરદાર વલ્લભભાઈ પટેલ માત્ર સ્વતંત્રતા સેનાની જ નહીં પરંતુ આધુનિક ભારતના શિલ્પકાર હતા. તેમની એકતા, હિંમત અને સમર્પણની ભાવના મારા જીવનનો માર્ગદર્શક દીવો બની છે. તેમના આદર્શોને અનુસરીને હું સારો વિદ્યાર્થી, સારો નાગરિક અને સમાજને ઉપયોગી વ્યક્તિ બનવા પ્રયત્નશીલ છું.

મહારાણા પ્રતાપ : શૌર્ય અને સ્વાભિમાનના પ્રતિક

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ભારતીય ઇતિહાસમાં મહારાણા પ્રતિપનું નામ શૌર્ય, સ્વાભિમાન અને દેશપ્રેમના પ્રતિક તરીકે લેવાય છે. તેઓએ પોતાના જીવનમાં ક્યારેય સમર્પણ કર્યું નહિ અને અંતિમ શ્વાસ સુધી મેવાડની સ્વતંત્રતા માટે સંઘર્ષ કર્યો.

પ્રારંભિક જીવન :

- મહારાણા પ્રતિપનો જન્મ ૯ મે, ૧૫૪૦ના રોજ રાજસ્થાનના કુમ્ભલગઢમાં થયો હતો.
- તેઓ મેવાડના રાજા ઉદયસિંહ અને રાણી જવંતાબાઈના પુત્ર હતા.
- બાળપણથી જ મહારાણા પ્રતિપમાં અસાધારણ સાહસ, યુદ્ધકલા અને દેશપ્રેમ દેખાતો હતો.

સ્વતંત્રતાનો સંઘર્ષ :

- અકબરની આગેવાનીમાં મોગલ સામ્રાજ્યે સમગ્ર ભારત પર કબજો કરવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો.
- પરંતુ મહારાણા પ્રતિપે પોતાના રાજ્યની સ્વતંત્રતા ક્યારેય ગુમાવવાની ના પાડી.
- મોગલોએ અનેક વાર સમજાવવાનો અને દબાવવાનો પ્રયાસ કર્યો, પરંતુ મહારાણા પ્રતિપે સમર્પણ કરતાં સ્વાભિમાન પસંદ કર્યો.

હાલદીઘાટની લડાઈ (૧૫૭૬) :

- ૧૮ જૂન, ૧૫૭૬ના રોજ હાલદીઘાટમાં મેવાડના સૈનિકો અને મોગલો વચ્ચે ભીષણ યુદ્ધ થયું.
- મહારાણા પ્રતિપે પોતાના પ્રિય ઘોડા ચેતક પર સવાર થઈને અકબરની સેના સામે શૌર્યપૂર્વક લડત આપી.
- ચેતક ઘોડાએ પોતાના પ્રાણ ગુમાવ્યા, પરંતુ મહારાણાને બચાવી લીધા.
- આ યુદ્ધમાં ભલે મેવાડને મોટી મુશ્કેલી પડી હોય, પરંતુ મહારાણાનું શૌર્ય અને દ્રઢ સંકલ્પ દેશભરમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ થયું.

જીવનની મુશ્કેલીઓ :

- હાલદીઘાટની લડાઈબાદ મહારાણા પ્રતિપે વર્ષો સુધી જંગલો અને પહાડોમાં રહીને સંઘર્ષ કર્યો.
- તેમણે પોતાના પરિવાર સાથે અનેક તકલીફો સહન કરી, પરંતુ ક્યારેય હાર માન્યા નહીં.
- અંતે પોતાની મહેનત અને દૃઢતા વડે ફરી મેવાડના મોટા ભાગના વિસ્તારો પર પોતાનો કબજો સ્થાપ્યો.

મહારાણા પ્રતિપનું વ્યક્તિત્વ :

- મહારાણા પ્રતિપ સાહસ, સ્વાભિમાન અને દેશભક્તિના જીવંત પ્રતિક હતા.
- તેમણે બતાવ્યું કે રાજા માટે પોતાના પ્રજાજનોનું માન, સ્વતંત્રતા અને આદર્શો સર્વોચ્ચ છે.
- તેઓએ પોતાના જીવનમાં આદરણીય નેતૃત્વ અને અડગ સંકલ્પનું ઉદાહરણ પૂરું પાડ્યું.

ઉપસંહાર :

મહારાણા પ્રતિપનો જીવનસંદેશ આપણને શીખવે છે કે સ્વાભિમાન અને આઝાદી માટે કોઈપણ બલિદાન નાનું નથી. તેમનું શૌર્ય આજે પણ દેશના દરેક નાગરિકને પ્રેરણા આપે છે.

મહારાણા પ્રતિપ સદાય અમર રહેશે - શૌર્ય અને સ્વાભિમાનના પ્રતિક તરીકે.

ભારતીય બંધારણની ૭૫મી વર્ષગાંઠ



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ભારતીય લોકશાહીનો આધારસ્તંભ આપણા બંધારણમાં સમાયેલો છે. ૨૬ જાન્યુઆરી, ૧૯૫૦ ના રોજ આપણું બંધારણ અમલમાં આવ્યું અને ભારત દુનિયાના સૌથી મોટા લોકશાહી ગણરાજ્ય તરીકે ઓળખાયું. આ વર્ષે આપણે તેની ૭૫મી વર્ષગાંઠ ઉજવી રહ્યા છીએ, જે માત્ર એક ઐતિહાસિક ક્ષણ જ નથી, પરંતુ આપણા લોકશાહી પ્રત્યેની પ્રતિબદ્ધતાને યાદ કરવાનો અવસર છે.

બંધારણની રચનાનો ઇતિહાસ :

- **બંધારણ સભા રચના :** ૧૯૪૬માં બંધારણ રચવા માટે બંધારણ સભાની રચના કરવામાં આવી.
- **સભાસદોની સંખ્યા:** પ્રારંભિક તબક્કે તેમાં ૩૮૮ સભ્યો હતા, પરંતુ દેશના વિભાજન પછી તે સંખ્યા ઘટીને ૨૯૯ રહી.
- **અધ્યક્ષ :** ડૉ. રાજેન્દ્ર પ્રસાદને બંધારણસભાના અધ્યક્ષ તરીકે ચૂંટવામાં આવ્યા.
- **ડ્રાફ્ટિંગ કમિટી :** બંધારણનો ડ્રાફ્ટ તૈયાર કરવા માટે ×ડ્રાફ્ટિંગ કમિટી× રચાઈ, જેના અધ્યક્ષ ડૉ. ભીમરાવ રામજી અંબેડકર હતા.
- **સમયગાળો :** ૨ વર્ષ, ૧૧ મહિના અને ૧૮ દિવસની મહેનત બાદ બંધારણ તૈયાર થયું.
- **ખર્ચ :** બંધારણ બનાવવામાં અંદાજે ૬.૩૯ કરોડ રૂપિયા ખર્ચાયા.

બંધારણની વિશેષતાઓ :

- ભારતીય બંધારણને “વિશ્વનું સૌથી લાંબું લખાણબદ્ધ બંધારણ” માનવામાં આવે છે.
- **પ્રસ્તાવના :** ન્યાય, સ્વતંત્રતા, સમાનતા અને ભાઈચારો જેવા મૂલ્યોને ઉજાગર કરે છે.
 - **મૂળભૂત અધિકારો :** દરેક નાગરિકને સમાનતા, સ્વતંત્રતા, શિક્ષણ, ધર્મની આઝાદી જેવા હક્કો મળે છે.
 - **નિર્દેશાત્મક સિદ્ધાંતો (Directive Principles) :** રાજ્યના માર્ગદર્શક સિદ્ધાંતો, જે સમાજના સર્વાંગી વિકાસ માટે છે.
 - **મૂલભૂત કર્તવ્યો :** દેશની એકતા, પર્યાવરણનું રક્ષણ, રાષ્ટ્રધ્વજ અને રાષ્ટ્રગીતનો સન્માન, વિજ્ઞાનભાવના વગેરે.
 - **ધર્મનિરપેક્ષતા :** દરેક ધર્મને સમાન સ્થાન આપવામાં આવ્યું છે.
 - **સંઘીય માળખું :** કેન્દ્ર અને રાજ્ય વચ્ચે સત્તાનો વહેંચણો.
 - **લવચીકતા અને કઠોરતા :** બંધારણ એટલું લવચીક છે કે તેમાં સમયાંતરે સુધારા થઈ શકે, પરંતુ તે જ સમયે તેમાં સ્થિરતા પણ છે.

બંધારણમાં થયેલા સુધારા :

ભારતીય બંધારણમાં અત્યાર સુધી ૧૦૦થી વધુ સુધારા કરવામાં આવ્યા છે.

- ૪૨મો સુધારો (૧૯૭૬): પ્રસ્તાવનામાં “સમાજવાદી” અને “ધર્મનિરપેક્ષ” શબ્દ ઉમેરાયા.
- ૪૪મો સુધારો (૧૯૭૮): તાત્કાલિક સ્થિતિ પછી કેટલાક અધિકારો પુનઃસ્થાપિત કરાયા.
- ૭૩મો અને ૭૪મો સુધારો (૧૯૯૨): પંચાયતી રાજ અને નગરપાલિકાને બંધારણીય માન્યતા મળી.
- ૮૬મો સુધારો (૨૦૦૨): ૬ થી ૧૪ વર્ષ સુધીના બાળકો માટે મફત અને ફરજિયાત શિક્ષણનો અધિકાર.

૭૫ વર્ષની સફર :

છેલ્લા ૭૫ વર્ષોમાં ભારતે ઘણા પડકારોનો સામનો કર્યો અને અનેક ક્ષેત્રોમાં સિદ્ધિ મેળવી :

૧. લોકશાહીની મજબૂતી - ભારતે સફળતાપૂર્વક ૧૭ સામાન્ય ચૂંટણી યોજી છે, જેમાં કરોડો મતદાતાઓએ ભાગ લીધો.
૨. સામાજિક સમાનતા - જાતિ-અસ્પૃશ્યતા નાબૂદ થઈ, સ્ત્રી-પુરુષ સમાનતા તરફ આગળ વધ્યું.
૩. શૈક્ષણિક વિકાસ - સાક્ષરતા દરમાં વધારો થયો અને ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણની ઉપલબ્ધતા વધી.
૪. આર્થિક સુધારણા - કૃષિ, ઔદ્યોગિક ક્રાંતિ અને વૈશ્વિકરણ પછી ભારત વિશ્વની પાંચમી સૌથી મોટી અર્થવ્યવસ્થા બની.
૫. વિજ્ઞાન અને ટેકનોલોજી - ISRO, DRDO જેવી સંસ્થાઓએ ભારતને વિશ્વસ્તરે ગૌરવ અપાવ્યું.
૬. આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્થાન - ભારત સંયુક્ત રાષ્ટ્ર, ૫૨૦ અને મઈઝી જેવા મંચોમાં અગત્યની ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે.

બંધારણનો સંદેશ :

ભારતીય બંધારણ આપણને માત્ર અધિકારો આપતું નથી, પરંતુ આપણને કર્તવ્યોની યાદ પણ અપાવે છે.

- રાષ્ટ્રની એકતા અને અખંડિતતા જાળવવી.
- ભ્રષ્ટાચાર અને અયોગ્યતાઓ સામે અવાજ ઉઠાવવો.
- પર્યાવરણનું રક્ષણ કરવું.
- વિજ્ઞાનિક ચિંતન અને માનવતાવાદી મૂલ્યોનો સ્વીકાર કરવો.

ઉપસંહાર :

ભારતીય બંધારણની ૭૫મી વર્ષગાંઠ એ આપણા માટે ગૌરવનો પ્રસંગ છે. આ અવસર પર આપણે આપણા બંધારણ રચયિતાઓને શ્રદ્ધાંજલિ આપવી જોઈએ અને સાથે સાથે પ્રતિજ્ઞા લેવવી જોઈએ કે અમે હંમેશા લોકશાહી મૂલ્યોનું રક્ષણ કરીશું.

આજે આપણે વિશ્વને બતાવી શકીએ છીએ કે ભારત માત્ર એક દેશ નથી, પરંતુ લોકશાહી, સંસ્કૃતિ અને માનવતાનો જીવંત દાખલો છે.

અનંદાત્મી

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સવાર સવાર કૂકડો બાંગે,
ખેડૂત ઉઠે, ઘરથી નીકળે તાંગે.

ખેતરમાં હળ-બળદ જોડે,
માટી વાડે, બીજ વાવે.

તપતું તડકું માથે સહી જાય,
પરસેવે ધરતી ભીની થાય.

પગ નંગા, કપડા સાદા,
પણ દિલમાં સપના મોટા જાદા.

ભુખ્યા રહી ગાય-ઢોર પાળે,
દુનિયા માટે અનાજ ઉગાડે.

વાદળ ઘેરાય, ક્યારેક દુખ આપે,
પણ ખેડૂત આશા કદી ના ગુમાવે.

એની મહેનતથી ઘર ઘર વાસે,
રોટલી-શાક થાળી પર આવે.

ખેડૂત વગર શૂન્ય જગત,
ખેડૂત છે દેશનો સાચો અમુલ્ય રત્ન.

इतिहास की गर्व गाथा - अहिल्या बाई होलकर



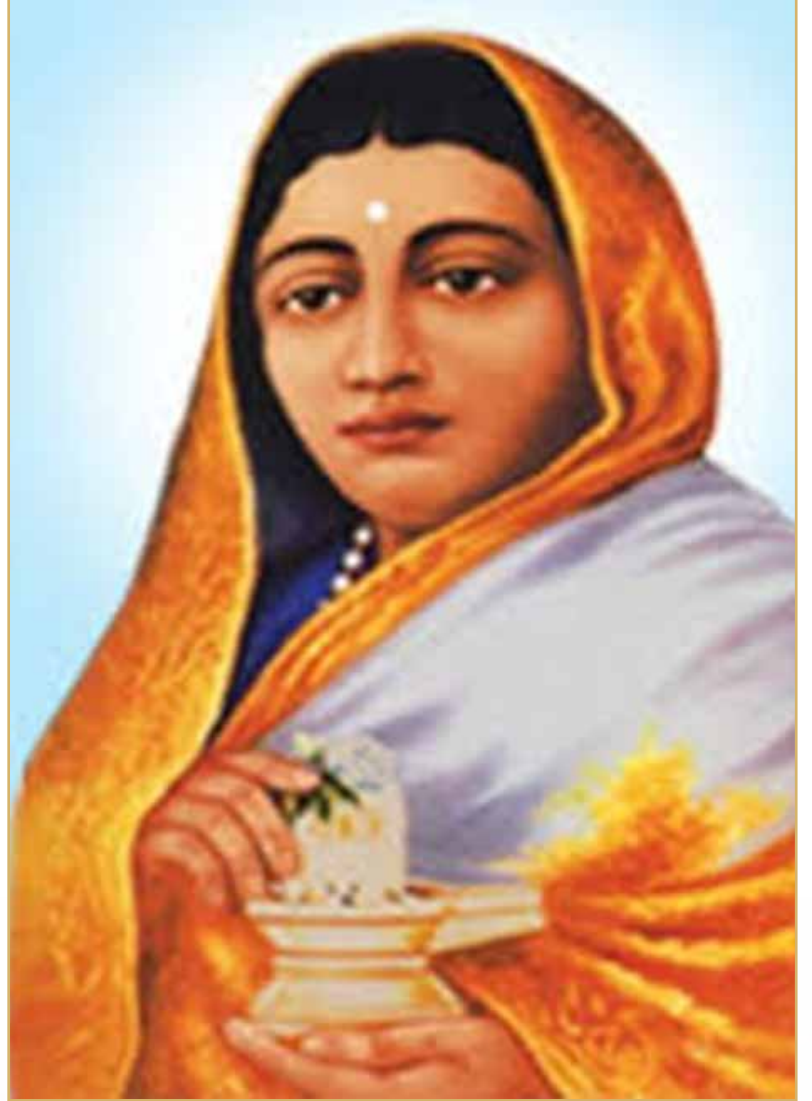
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यह मेरा देश भारत - अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति, गौरवशाली इतिहास और अनुपम विरासत के कारण पूरे विश्व में विख्यात। इस पावन धरती पर अनगिनत वीर, योद्धा, शासक और वीरांगनाएँ जन्मी हैं, जिन्होंने राष्ट्र, धर्म और संस्कृति की रक्षा में अपना सर्वस्व अर्पित कर दिया।

आज मैं ऐसी ही पुण्य-धरती की कोख से जन्मी एक अद्वितीय वीरांगना **रानी अहिल्याबाई होलकर** के बारे में बताने जा रही हूँ, जिन्हें भारतीय इतिहास में “**न्याय की देवी**” के नाम से सम्मानित किया जाता है। 18वीं शताब्दी की इस महान नारी ने मातृभूमि, संस्कृति और समाज की रक्षा के लिए अपना संपूर्ण जीवन समर्पित कर दिया।

31 मई 1725 को महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर के एक साधारण किसान परिवार में जन्मीं अहिल्याबाई बचपन से ही भारतीय संस्कृति पर गर्व किया करती थीं। यही संस्कार उन्हें एक कुशल शासक, दूरदर्शी नेता और वीर योद्धा बनने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाते गए।

सिर्फ 10 वर्ष की आयु में उनका विवाह मालवा राज्य के संस्थापक मल्हारराव होलकर के पुत्र खंडेराव होलकर से हुआ। दुर्भाग्यवश 19 वर्ष की आयु में वे विधवा हो गईं और फिर 1766 में उनके ससुर मल्हारराव होलकर का भी निधन हो गया।



जीवन में इतने गहरे आघातों के बाद भी अहिल्याबाई ने अदम्य साहस के साथ सत्ता की जिम्मेदारी संभाली।

1767 में उनके इकलौते पुत्र मालेराव की भी मृत्यु हो गई। पति, ससुर और पुत्र—तीनों को खो देने के बावजूद उन्होंने धैर्य, शक्ति और सेवा के साथ अपने राजकीय दायित्वों का निर्वहन किया। यहीं से उनके असाधारण राजनीतिक जीवन की शुरुआत हुई।

उन्होंने समाज की अनेक रूढ़ियों को चुनौती दी, जिनमें **पर्दा-प्रथा का विरोध** प्रमुख था। वे प्रतिदिन सार्वजनिक सभाओं में उपस्थित होकर प्रजा की समस्याएँ सुनती थीं और बिना किसी भेदभाव के न्याय करती थीं।

उनका शासन करुणा, न्याय और समानता के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित था।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए उन्होंने साहसिक कदम उठाए:

- सती-प्रथा का विरोध
- विधवा-पुनर्विवाह का समर्थन
- निसंतान विधवाओं की संपत्ति जब्त करने वाले अनुचित कानून को समाप्त करना

शिल्पकला को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उन्होंने महेश्वर में वस्त्र उद्योग स्थापित किया, जो आज महेश्वरी साड़ियों के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है और GI टैग से पंजीकृत है।

रानी अहिल्याबाई ने न केवल अपने राज्य में बल्कि पूरे भारत में धर्मस्थलों के पुनर्निर्माण और संरक्षण का कार्य किया।

इसी क्रम में उन्होंने **काशी विश्वनाथ मंदिर** का भी पुनर्निर्माण करवाया, जिसका ऐतिहासिक महत्व आज भी असीम है। काशी विश्वनाथ धाम परिसर में उनके योगदान का स्मारक आज भी सम्मानपूर्वक स्थापित है।

13 अगस्त 1795 को 70 वर्ष की आयु में अहिल्याबाई होलकर इस दुनिया से विदा हो गईं, परंतु उनके कार्य, उनकी नीतियाँ और उनका आदर्श आज भी जीवित हैं।

इतिहास की यह महान रानी सिद्ध करती हैं कि **नारी शक्ति किसी भी युग में, किसी भी भूमिका में, कमतर नहीं होती।**

उनका जीवन सत्य, सेवा, न्याय और राष्ट्रप्रेम का ऐसा दीपक है, जो आने वाली पीढ़ियों का मार्गदर्शन करता रहेगा।

ऐसी महान देवी, अद्भुत शासक और राष्ट्रभक्त को मेरा कोटि-कोटि नमन।

एक तीर एक कमान सभी आदिवासी एक समान - बिरसा मुंडा



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19वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में ही भूमि संबंधी बदलाव से आदिवासियों में असंतोष व आक्रोश था। जमींदारों के प्रभाव में आदिवासियों की ज़मीनें छिन रही थीं और वे अपनी ही ज़मीन पर मज़दूरी करने को विवश हो रहे थे। उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्द्ध में छोटानागपुर क्षेत्र में संघर्ष आंदोलन शुरू हुआ, जिसे बाद में 'उलगुलान का रूप लिया। इस आंदोलन का नेतृत्व 20 वर्षीय बिरसा मुंडा ने किया।

बिरसा का जन्म 15 नवम्बर 1875 वर्तमान खूंटी ज़िला के उलिहातू गाँव में हुआ। लोककथाओं के अनुसार उनका बचपन खूंटी के ही चलकद गाँव में बीता। वे किसी आम मुंडा बालक की तरह खेलते-कूदते, भेड़-बकरियाँ चराते और बांसुरी बजाते हुए बड़े हुए। अखड़ा में नृत्य, संगीत, ढोल वादन आदि बिरसा के व्यक्तित्व का

हिस्सा थे। बिरसा के बचपन का नाम दाऊद था और उनका परिवार उनके जन्म से पहले ही ईसाई धर्म स्वीकार कर चुका था। 1886 से 1890 तक बिरसा चाईबासा के जर्मन मिशनरी स्कूल में पढ़े, लेकिन मिशनरियों से सरदारों का संबंध-विच्छेद होने के बाद बिरसा भी मिशनरियों के प्रति विचार बदल लिए और सरदारों के साथ उनके आंदोलन में शामिल हो गए। बिरसा के परिवार ने भी जर्मन मिशन धर्म त्यागकर रोमन कैथोलिक धर्म स्वीकार कर लिया। फिर 1891 में बिरसा का परिवार बंदगांव आ गया, जहाँ बिरसा को वैष्णव धर्म गुरु आनंद पांडे का सान्निध्य मिला। लगभग तीन सालों तक वैष्णव धर्म की शिक्षा ग्रहण करते रहे, उन्होंने जनसाधारण को गोमूत्र पीने और गोबर गोमूत्र को पूजा-पाठ में लगाने की प्रेरणा

दी। झारखंड में अंग्रेजों के आने से पहले झारखंडियों का राज था लेकिन अंग्रेजी शासन लागू होने के बाद झारखंड के आदिवासियों को अपनी स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्ता पर खतरा महसूस होने लगा। आदिवासी सैकड़ों सालों से जल, जंगल और जमीन के सहारे खुली हवा में अपना जीवन जीते रहे हैं। आदिवासी समुदाय के बारे में ये माना जाता है कि वह दूसरे समुदाय की अपेक्षा अपनी स्वतंत्रता व अधिकारों को लेकर ज्यादा संवेदनशील रहा है। इसीलिए वह बाकी चीजों को खोने की कीमत पर भी आजादी के एहसास को बचाने के लिए लड़ता और संघर्ष करता रहा। अंग्रेजों ने जब आदिवासियों से उनके जल, जंगल, जमीन को छीनने की कोशिश की तो आंदोलन हुआ। इस आंदोलन का ऐलान करने वाले बिरसा मुंडा ही थे। बिरसा मुंडा ने 'अंग्रेजों अपना देश वापस जाओ' का नारा देकर आंदोलन का ठीक वैसे ही नेतृत्व किया जैसे बाद में स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई के दूसरे नायकों ने इसी तरह के नारे देकर देशवासियों के भीतर जोश पैदा किया।

खास बात यह भी मानी जाती है कि बिरसा मुंडा से पहले जितने भी विद्रोह हुए वह जमीन बचाने के लिए हुए। लेकिन बिरसा मुंडा ने तीन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए आंदोलन किया। पहला, वह जल, जंगल, जमीन जैसे संसाधनों की रक्षा करना चाहते थे। दूसरा, नारी की रक्षा और सुरक्षा तथा तीसरा, वे अपने समाज की संस्कृति की मर्यादा को बनाये रखना चाहते थे। 1894 में सभी मुंडाओं को संगठित कर बिरसा ने अंग्रेजों से लगान माफी के लिए आन्दोलन चलाया। 1895 में उन्हें गिरफ्तार कर हजारीबाग केन्द्रीय कारागार में दो साल के कारावास की सजा दी गई। दो साल बाद बिरसा जेल से बाहर आये तो उन्हें यह अनुभव हुआ कि विद्रोह के अलावा कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है। क्योंकि ब्रिटिश सत्ता कानूनों की आड़ में आदिवासियों को घेर रही है और उनसे किसी राहत की मांग करना फिजूल है।

बिरसा मुंडा का जन्म व आरंभिक जीवन

बिरसा को 25 साल में ही आदिवासियों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक शोषण का काफी ज्ञान हो गया था। बिरसा मुंडा का जीवन सिर्फ 25 साल का रहा। **उस समय के भगत सिंह बिरसा ही थे जिनसे सत्ता सबसे ज्यादा घबराती थी।** बिरसा ने अपने छोटे से जीवन में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ आदिवासियों को एकत्रित कर विद्रोह का सूत्र तैयार कर लिया और उन्हें आवाज उठाने की राजनीति सिखाई। बिरसा हमेशा अपनी संस्कृति और धर्म को बचाना और बरकरार रखना चाहते थे। उन्होंने मुंडा परंपरा और सामाजिक संरचना को नया जीवन दिया। दरअसल यह स्थानीयता की सुरक्षा की राजनीतिक लड़ाई का एक रूप था। इसीलिए बिरसा मुंडा को न केवल झारखंड में बल्कि समाज और राष्ट्र के नायक के रूप में देखा जाता है। झारखंड और आदिवासी समाज समस्याओं की तरफ धकेला जा रहा है इसे बिरसा मुंडा ने पहले ही भांप लिया था। उन्हें यह लगा कि यह अंग्रेजों का राज का उनके जीवन में प्रवेश नहीं है बल्कि उनकी आजादी और आत्म निर्भरता में बाहरी आक्रमण है। 18वीं एवं 19वीं सदी के दौरान और भी विद्रोह व संघर्ष हो रहे थे। मसलन बाद में महात्मा गांधी, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और भगत सिंह जैसे नायक भी अंग्रेजी सत्ता से आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे थे। महात्मा गांधी ने भारत छोड़ो, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने जय हिन्द और भगत सिंह ने इन्कलाब जिंदाबाद जैसे नारे दिये। लेकिन इन सबकी पृष्ठभूमि तैयार करने वालों में यदि सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण नारा है तो वह बिरसा मुंडा का उलगुलान कहा जा सकता है।

अंग्रेजी सेनाओं से संघर्ष

इतिहास गवाह है कि 1897 से 1900 के बीच मुंडाओं और अंग्रेज सिपाहियों के बीच युद्ध होते रहे। 1897 में बिरसा और उनके चार सौ साथियों ने तीर कमानों से खूटी थाने पर धावा बोला। जंगलों में तीर और कमान उनके सबसे कारगर हथियार रहे हैं। 1898 में तांगा नदी के किनारे मुंडाओं की भिड़ंत अंग्रेजी सेनाओं से हुई जिसमें अंग्रेजी सेना हार गई। बाद में उस इलाके से बहुत से आदिवासी नेताओं की गिरफ्तारियां हुईं। जनवरी 1900 में डोमबाड़ी पहाड़ी पर एक संघर्ष हुआ था, जिसमें बहुत से बच्चे और औरतें भी मारे गये थे। उस जगह बिरसा अपनी जनसभा को संबोधित कर रहे थे। दरअसल **बिरसा के जेल से आने के बाद अंग्रेजी सरकार ने समझ लिया कि बिरसा उनके लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है।** उन्हें घेरने की हर संभव कोशिश भी बेकार साबित हो रही थी। अंग्रेजी सरकार ने यह रणनीति बनाई कि कई तरह के अभावों से जुझ रहे आदिवासियों के बीच उस व्यक्ति की खोज की जाए जो कि सबसे कमजोर हो और जो उनके लालच में आ सकें। 4 फरवरी 1900 को जराई केला के रोगतो गांव के सात मुंडाओं ने 500 रुपये इनाम के लालच में सोते हुए बिरसा को खाट सहित बांधकर बंदगांव लाकर अंग्रेजों को सौंप दिया। अदालत में बिरसा पर झूठा मुकदमा चला और उसके बाद उन्हें जेल में डाल दिया गया। वहां उन्हें अंग्रेजों ने धीमा जहर दिया, जिससे 9 जून 1900 को बिरसा की मृत्यु हो गई। अंग्रेजों ने यह संदेश देने की कोशिश की उनकी मृत्यु स्वभाविक हुई, क्योंकि बिरसा की मौत की बजाय हत्या की खबर फैलती तो आदिवासियों के गुस्से को रोक पाना असंभव हो जाता। झारखंड में बिरसा की बेड़ियों वाली प्रतिमाएं और तस्वीरें ही मिलती है। झारखंड के लोग बेड़ियों वाली तस्वीरें व प्रतिमाओं को ही अपनी प्रेरणा का स्रोत मानते हैं और इतिहास से खुद को जुड़ा महसूस करते हैं। आदिवासी साहित्य में आंदोलन की ध्वनि आज भी गूंजती है।

भगवान बिरसा मुंडा का सबसे प्रसिद्ध नारा था -

"अबुआ राज एते जना, महारानी राज टुंडू जना"।

इसका अर्थ है "रानी का शासन समाप्त हो और हमारा शासन शुरू हो"।



अजीत डोभाल - एक राष्ट्रवादी व्यक्तित्व

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साल 1945 उत्तराखंड की शांत पहाड़ियों के बीच बसे एक छोटे से गाँव में एक बालक जन्म लेता है - नाम रखा जाता है अजीत। किसे पता था कि यह बच्चा आगे चलकर उन जंगों का हिस्सा बनेगा, जो इतिहास की किताबों में दर्ज नहीं होतीं। वे जंगें, जो संसद के भीतर नहीं, बल्कि परछाइयों में लड़ी जाती हैं - नकाब के पीछे, झूठी पहचान के साथ, मौत के ठीक सामने। अजीत की आँखों में शुरुआत से ही एक अलग चमक थी - न डरने वाली, न झुकने वाली। 22 वर्ष की उम्र में UPSC पास की, IPS बना। पर यह उसकी मंज़िल नहीं थी - यह तो बस एक रास्ता था, असली युद्धभूमि की ओर जाने वाला।



1971 - केरल।

दंगे भड़क चुके थे। पुलिस डर चुकी थी। और तभी एक दुबला-पतला नौजवान अकेले भीड़ में उतर जाता है - न बंदूक, न ताकत। सिर्फ हौसला, बातचीत और अद्भुत धैर्य। एक हफ्ते में शांति वापस लौट आती है। लोग पूछते हैं - "ये कौन है?" किसी ने धीमे से कहा - "नाम याद रखना... अजीत डोभाल।" IPS के करियर में वे सिर्फ एक अधिकारी नहीं थे - वे उस चुप्पे योद्धा की तरह थे जिसे कोई पहचान नहीं पाता, लेकिन जिसका असर हर मोर्चे पर दिखता है।

मिज़ोरम।

जंगलों के बीच विद्रोही छुपे थे - लालडेंगा और उसका संगठन। डोभाल वहाँ अधिकारी बनकर नहीं गए... वे उनके बीच घुल गए - उनकी भाषा बोले, उनका भोजन खाया, उनका विश्वास जीता। और फिर वही विश्वास एक दिन भारत को मिला - शांति के रूप में। कभी सिक्किम, कभी पाकिस्तान। सिक्किम को भारत में मिलाने की रणनीति हो या सीमा पार अंधेरे में छिपी जानकारियाँ - जहाँ हथियार काम न आएँ, वहाँ डोभाल का दिमाग अकेला काफ़ी था। पाकिस्तान के काहूटा में, जहाँ परमाणु हथियार बन रहे थे, डोभाल भिखारी बने घूमते रहे, नाई की दुकानों से बाल इकट्ठा करते रहे, दो बार मौत से बाल-बाल बचे - और भारत तक वह जानकारी पहुँची जो किसी सैटेलाइट की पहुँच से भी परे थी।

1988 — अमृतसर, स्वर्ण मंदिर।

खालिस्तानी आतंकवादी अंदर छिपे थे। डोभाल एक मुसलमान के भेष में भीतर गए, उर्दू बोली, भरोसा जीता - और ऑपरेशन से पहले वह अहम सूचना दी जिसने अनगिनत जानें बचाईं।

1999 — कंधार।

हाईजैकड भारतीय विमान, 180 बंधक। जब पूरा देश ठहर गया था, तब एयरपोर्ट पर खड़ा था एक आदमी - शांत, दृढ़, और निर्णायक - अजीत डोभाल। तीन आतंकवादी छोड़ने पड़े, पर हर भारतीय सुरक्षित घर लौटा। सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद लोग आराम करते हैं - लेकिन डोभाल ने विवेकानंद फाउंडेशन बनाई। युवाओं को जोड़ा, शोध किए, नीतियों को दिशा दी।



2014

नरेंद्र मोदी सत्ता में आए - और एक फ़ोन किया: "डोभाल जी, अब आपको NSA बनना होगा।" अब वे सिर्फ़ जासूस नहीं थे - अब वे भारत की रणनीति थे। इसके बाद - म्यांमार में सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक, उरी और पुलवामा का जवाब - बालाकोट एयर स्ट्राइक, अनुच्छेद 370 हटाने की रणनीति, इराक से भारतीय नर्सों की सुरक्षित वापसी... हर बड़ी घटना की छाया में एक नाम था - जो कैमरों से दूर रहा, पर देश के लिए हमेशा उपस्थित - अजीत कुमार डोभाल। उन्हें कई विश्वविद्यालयों से मानद डॉक्टरेट मिली। वे पुलिस पदक पाने वाले सबसे कम उम्र के अधिकारी बने, बाद में राष्ट्रपति का पुलिस पदक और 1988 में वीरता के सर्वोच्च सम्मान - कीर्ति चक्र - से सम्मानित हुए। यह सम्मान पाने वाले वे पहले पुलिस अधिकारी थे। वे बहुत कहते नहीं - पर करते बहुत हैं। वे दिखते नहीं - पर हर जगह होते हैं। वे नारे नहीं लगाते - वे परिणाम लाते हैं। जब भारत सो जाता है - वह जागते हैं।

वंदे मातरम्।



॥ कलम उनकी जय बोल ॥

Neha Mourya, B.Tech.

VIth Semester, B.Tech. (Ag. Engg)

CAET, NAU, Dediapada, Gujarat



कुछ नाम इतिहास के पन्नों में दर्ज नहीं हुए,
पर आज भी उनकी आत्मा भारत की मिट्टी में गुंजती है
उनके लिए ही देश के कवि रामधारी सिंह दिनकर ने कहा हैं:-॥
कलम उनकी जय बोल ॥

जला अस्थियाँ बारी-बारी
चिटकाई जिनमें चिंगारी,
जो चढ़ गये पुण्यवेदी पर
लिए बिना गर्दन का मोल
कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

पीकर जिनकी लाल शिखाएँ
उगल रही सौ लपट दिशाएं,
जिनके सिंहनाद से सहमी
धरती रही अभी तक डोल
कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

जो अगणित लघु दीप हमारे
तूफानों में एक किनारे,
जल-जलाकर बुझ गए किसी दिन
माँगा नहीं स्नेह मुँह खोल
कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

अंधा चकाचौंध का मारा
क्या जाने इतिहास बेचारा,
साखी हैं उनकी महिमा के
सूर्य चन्द्र भूगोल खगोल
कलम, आज उनकी जय बोल।

वरदान माँगूंगा नहीं..

शिवमंगल सिंह 'सुमन' द्वारा रचयित



गुनगुन सिसोदिया

IIIrd Sem., B.Tech. (Ag. Engg)

CAET, NAU, Dediapada, Gujarat

यह हार एक विराम है
जीवन महासंग्राम है
तिल-तिल मिटूँगा
पर दया की भीख मैं लूँगा नहीं
वरदान माँगूँगा नहीं

क्या हार में क्या जीत में
किंचित नहीं भयभीत मैं
संघर्ष पथ पर जो मिले
यह भी सही वह भी सही
वरदान माँगूँगा नहीं

स्मृति सुखद प्रहरों के लिए
अपने खंडहरों के लिए
यह जान लो मैं विश्व की संपत्ति चाहूँगा नहीं
वरदान माँगूँगा नहीं

लघुता न अब मेरी छुओ
तुम हो महान बने रहो
अपने हृदय की वेदना
मैं व्यर्थ त्यागूँगा नहीं
वरदान माँगूँगा नहीं

चाहे हृदय को ताप दो
चाहे मुझे अभिशाप दो
कुछ भी करो कर्तव्य पथ से किंतु भागूँगा नहीं
वरदान माँगूँगा नहीं

KALAKUMBH- 2025

Dr. Hitesh Sanchavat

Assistant Professor,
PAE, NAU, Dediapada



College of Agricultural Engineering & Technology and Polytechnic Agricultural Engineering jointly organized cultural program of CAET NAU- KALAKUMBH- 2025 on 24th February 2025 in which students participated different cultural events like mime, mono-act, drama and folk dance. Prof. Jaimin R. Naik, Director Students Welfare and Chief Guest along with Mr. Prakash Pandya, Police Inspector Dediapada and Guest of Honour, inaugurated the function. Prof. Naik highlighted the importance of cultural activities together with studies, he encouraged & motivated the B. Tech (Agril. Engg.) students to participate in all the events with best of the strength. Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, Principal & Dean, CAET, NAU Dediapada shared a prideful journey of staff, students and alumina of this college. Total 130 students of both colleges along with 25 passed out students were present in the function. During the function, prizes were also distributed to the winners of different games held during the year. On behalf of CAET Dediapada Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, Principal & Dean, CAET, NAU Dediapada presented the memento to Prof. Jaimin R. Naik and Mr. Prakash Pandya invitee Guests as a token of respect and gratitude. At the end of the function Dr. H. Sanchavat, SRC Chairman, PAE, Dediapada gave the vote of thanks to all the dignitaries, present on the Dias viz. Dr. S. H. Sengar, SRC Chairman, CAET, Dediapada, Dr. Alok Singh, Principal, PAE and the faculty members for cooperation in successfully organizing the annual function.







Host of Inter College Chess Tournament

Chess tournament of Polytechnics was organized by Polytechnic Agricultural Engineering at Navsari Campus on 25th August, 2025, in which total 48 students of six Polytechnics participated. Prof. Jaimin R. Naik Director Students Welfare's was the chief guest who inaugurated the function in the morning, while T. R. Ahlawat, Director of Research & Dean PG Studies was the Chief guest in the closing ceremony, who distributed trophy to the winners in presence of Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, Principal & Dean, CAET, NAU Dediapada, Dr. M. B. Tandel, Dean, College of Forestry, Dr. A. Singh, Principal PAE and Dr. H. Sanchavat, SRC Chairman, PAE.



Inaugural of Inter College Chess Tournament



Winners team receiving the trophy of Girls Chess tournament

Celebration of 79th Independence Day on 15th August 2025

The spirit of patriotism and pride filled the air as our institution celebrated the **Independence Day** with great enthusiasm and respect. The celebration was a tribute to the countless freedom fighters and leaders who sacrificed their lives to secure our nation's liberty. The event served as a reminder of the struggles endured and the values that continue to guide our country toward progress and unity.

The programme began one day before Independence Day on 14th August with **Tiranga Yatra**, that was organized with great patriotic zeal and enthusiasm as part of the celebrations leading up to Independence Day. The event aimed to ignite the spirit of nationalism among students and to honour the sacrifices of the great leaders and freedom fighters who gave their lives for our country's independence. On morning of 15th August began with **hoisting of the National Flag** by Dr P K Shrivastava, Dean CAET followed by the singing of the National Anthem, which echoed with pride and emotion across the campus. Later he addressed the gathering with an inspiring speech emphasizing the importance of maintaining peace, unity, and harmony in a diverse country like ours. The speech also highlighted the role of youth in shaping the nation's future, urging students to be responsible citizens and contribute positively to society. Guest of Honour Shri Rahulbhai Thakkar, Vibhag Karyavah, Rstriya Swayamsevak Sangh participated along with the Shri Akshaybhai Gajjar, Shri Mukeshbhai Patel and Shri Kalidas all from RSS participated in the national festival to encourage the students in the remotely located institution of the University. The cultural programme that followed was a vibrant showcase of talent and creativity. Students presented a series of performances, including **patriotic songs, dances, speech, and poetry recitations (*Bharat ma ki pukar*)**, all reflecting the essence of love for the nation. Each performance beautifully depicted India's journey from colonial rule to independence, as well as the challenges and achievements of the modern era.

A special highlight of the day was a short drama "**Operation Sindoor: India's Response to terrorism under the Modi Government**" represents the harm done to families, especially to women who lost their husbands, thus making the attack not just a physical targeting but a symbolic one impacting cultural/social values. The audience was deeply moved by the portrayal, which served as a powerful reminder that India's peace will never be at the mercy of terrorism.

Teachers and students alike participated fervently in the event, making it a collective celebration of national festival. In this occasion a **felicitation ceremony** was organized to acknowledge the invaluable contributions made for senior daily wage workers of our institution who served the institution with loyalty, sincerity, and passion over the years. The atmosphere was filled with joy, music, and patriotism.

The programme concluded with the **vote of thanks** by Dr. S. N. Singh, Asstt Professor, PAE, expressing gratitude to everyone who contributed in the success of the event. Sweets and snacks were disbursed among the students and staff, marking the end of the celebrations on the cheerful note.

The Independence Day Celebration not only rekindled patriotic spirit but also reminded everyone of their duty toward the nation. It was a day of reflection, pride, and promise—a day to remember that freedom comes with responsibility and that every citizen has a role to play in upholding the values of our great nation.

Diploma students who participated in events of 79th Independence Day celebration

S. No.	Name of Student	Semester	Event	
1	Chaudhari Nehal Pankajbhai	1 st	Speech " <i>Swatantra Bharat no varso</i> "	
2	Vasava Vibhuti Dhirajbhai	3 rd	Dance by Girls " <i>Bharat ki beti</i> "	
3	Chaudhari Priyal Nareshbhai	5 th		
4	Vasava Priyanshi Shaileshbhai	3 rd		
5	Chaudhari Nehal Pankajbhai	1 st		
6	Gamit Payal Kamleshbhai	1 st		
7	Vasava Arvish Chhaganbhai	3 rd		Solo song - Deshbhakti mix song
8	Vasava Vibhuti Dhirajbhai	3 rd	Solo song " <i>Teri mitti</i> "	
9	Velari sujat Hareshbhai	3 rd	Dance by boys (remix dance)	
10	Bhavik Patel Harishbhai	1 st		
11	Shlok Chaudhari Dipakbhai	1 st		
12	Rudra patel Sunilbhai	1 st		
13	Dhruv Chudasama Harkishnbhai	1 st		
14	Mehul Parmar Arvindbhai	1 st		
15	Tirth Vegad Harikrushnbhai	1 st		
16	Ujjwal Vasava Chunilal	1 st		Drama (Operation Sindoor)
17	Karan Bariya Rameshbahi	1 st		
18	Patel Ridham Pradipbhai	1 st		
19	Bhavik Patel Harishbhai	1 st		
20	Shlok Chaudhari Dipakbhai	1 st		
21	Vasava Varun Nareshbhai	1 st		
22	Vaibhav Vasava Arjunbhai	1 st		
23	Mehul Parmar Arvindbhai	1 st		
24	Jenil Patel Manojbhai	1 st		
25	Dhruv Chudasama Harkishnbhai	1 st		
26	Mayanak Gamit Sanjaybhai	3 rd		
27	Om Gamit Priyavandanbhai	3 rd		
28	Samir Valve Dayarambhai	3 rd		
29	Mitul Sodhaparmar Jasvantbhai	3 rd		
30	Velari Sujat Hareshbhai	3 rd		
31	Joyeeta Jayantkumar Ghosh	1 st	Poem " <i>Bharat ma ki pukar</i> "	

Diploma students who participated in events of 79th Independence Day celebration

S. No.	Name of Student	Semester	Event
1	Neha Maurya	5 th	Anchoring
2	Raushani kumari	5 th	
3	Supriya Dash	3 rd	Solo song " <i>hai prêt jaha ki reet jahan</i> "
4	Thakor Parth	3 rd	Speech " <i>unit & love your nation</i> "
5	Neha Maurya	5 th	Poem " <i>rana ki talwar banun</i> "





“Ek Ped - Maa ke Naam 2.0” - Van Mahotsav 2025

Kiranbhai M. Vasava

Mathematics Faculty (Contractual)

Department of Basic and Applied Sciences,

CAET Dediapada

Van Mahotsav 2025 was celebrated in the Agricultural Engineering Campus Dediapada on July 16, 2025 with the theme “Ek Ped - Maa ke Naam 2.0”. The grand celebration of Van Mahotsav 2025 was organized jointly by CAET and PAE College, Dediapada, with active participation from all teaching staff, non-teaching staff, students under the guidance of Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, Dean CAET and Dr. Alok Singh, Principal, PAE. The event was aimed at spreading awareness about environmental conservation and the importance of tree plantation in sustainable living. The day began with the campus cleanliness drive followed by digging of pits in the space available in front of boy's hostel “Shiva” and preparation of media having organic fertilizer. The event was coordinated by Er. Balkrishna S. Patel, Dr. Ketan N. Soundrva Along with students of CAET and Polytechnic, Professors of the College, Dr. S. H.Sengar Dr. S. N. Singh, Dr. Hitesh Sanchavat, Dr. A. P. Lakkad, Er. Vibhuti A. Patel, Dr. Rajesh Burbade, and Er. Mehul Patel, Er. V.K. Tripathi and other staff planted 30 saplings of following species.



Common Name	Scientific Name
जामरुख (Guava)	Psidium guajava
आंबली (Tamarind)	Tamarindus indica
बादाम (Almond)	Prunus dulcis
जामुन (Black Plum)	Syzygium cumini
दालिंब (Pomegranate)	Punica granatum
नींबू (Lemon)	Citrus limon

After plantation of tree species, refreshment was served and impactful discussion was conducted highlighting the importance of trees in combating climate change, value of native and medicinal plants and conservation practices in agriculture. The Van Mahotsav 2025 celebration at CAET & PAE College, Dediapada, was not just an event, but a pledge — to nurture nature, to preserve life, and to move forward with responsibility. This green initiative has not only beautified the campus but also instilled a deeper sense of environmental consciousness among the students.



World Environment Day 2025

Kiranbhai M. Vasava

Mathematics Faculty (Contractual)

Department of Basic and Applied Sciences,

CAET Dediapada



World Environment Day was celebrated at the Agricultural Engineering campus, Dediapada on 5th June 2025. This year's activities were coordinated by Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, under the edges of NSS Unit revolving around the theme “Beat Plastic Pollution” given by UNEP, to raise global awareness. Dr A. P. Lakkad, Associate Professor, Er. Vibhuti A. Patel, Assistant Professor and Mr. Kiran M. Vasava coordinated various events viz. Poster making competition on the theme “Green Future”, Rangoli competition on “Nature & Harmony”, Quiz on “Environmental Awareness”. Students, NSS volunteers, faculty, and support staff, actively participated in cleaning classrooms, corridors, gardens, and campus precincts. To promote environmental cleanliness and awareness, a Campus Cleaning Drive was organized on 5th June 2025. The celebration began with an enlightening lecture delivered by Dr. S. H. Sengar, Associate Professor on “The Environmental Crisis and Plastic Pollution.”. Later Dr. P. K. Shrivastava, Principal & Dean addressed the gathering with an inspiring and insightful speech on the impacts of plastic pollution and to refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, and rethink plastics use. Polytechnic students took the pledge to protect nature and contribute to saving our planet. Dr. Alok Singh, Principal, PAE graced the event aimed to inspire volunteers toward environmental preservation. Er Vibhuti Patel conducted oath taking ceremony and Essay Competition; Er Mehul Patel lead the Cleanliness drive around the campus and Mr. Ankur Dhimmer coordinated the suitable Video clips to be shown to the students. To generate interest in environmental awareness, the following competitions were held:

Poster Making Competition

Theme : “Green Future”

Participants : 07 Students

Venue : Class Room

Rangoli Making Competition

Theme : “Nature & Harmony”

Participants : 07 Students

Venue : Lobby of College building

Quiz Competition

Theme : “Environmental Awareness”

Participants : 49 Students

Venue : Conference Hall

Slogan Writing Competition

Theme : “Save Earth”

Participants : 13 students

Venue : Classroom Block

Essay Writing Competition

Theme : “Plastic Pollution”

Participants : 27 Students

Venue : Lecture class Hall

Winners of the Environment Day Celebrations

B. Tech, CAET DEDIYAPADA

Competition	Winner Name	Class	Position
Poster Making	Supriya Das	2 nd SEM	First
Poster Making	Chaudhari Nidhikumari P.	2 nd SEM	Second
Poster Making	Patel Krishna	8 th SEM	Second
Quiz Competition	Ummed	2 nd SEM	First
Quiz Competition	Supriya Das	2 nd SEM	Second
Quiz Competition	Gungun Sisodiya	2 nd SEM	Third
Quiz Competition	Thakor Parth	2 nd SEM	Third
Slogan Writing	Zadafiya Krishkumar Ashokbhai	2 nd SEM	First
Slogan Writing	Himeshkumar Meena	2 nd SEM	Second
Essay Writing	Chauhan Vishva P.	2 nd SEM	First
Essay Writing	Patel Aenisha M.	2 nd SEM	Second
Essay Writing	Patel Pooja R.	2 nd SEM	Second
Essay Writing	Patel Dhruvi Kishorbhai	2 nd SEM	Third
Essay Writing	Gungun Sisodiya	2 nd SEM	Third
Essay Writing	Supriya Das	2 nd SEM	Third

DIPLOMA, PAE DEDIAPADA

Competition	Winner Name	Class	Position
Poster Making	Patel Rushil	2 nd SEM	First
Rangoli Making	Vasava Vibhutiben D.	2 nd SEM	First
Quiz Competition	Vasava Arvishkumar C.	2 nd SEM	First
Quiz Competition	Patel Rushil	2 nd SEM	Second
Quiz Competition	Gamit Omkumar P.	2 nd SEM	Second
Quiz Competition	Chaudhri Vipulkumar Devraj	2 nd SEM	First



NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME (NSS)

NAME OF UNIT :

College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, Dediapada, NAU &
Polytechnic Agricultural Engineering, Dediapada, NAU

College Wise Activities:

During the year 2024-25, the unit wise awareness program conducted by NSS volunteers are as follow:

Summary of Regular NSS Activities Unit wise:

Sr. No.	Name of Activities	Date/ Period
1	World Environment Day - 2025 Celebration	05/06/2025
2	Celebration of 11 th International Day of Yoga	21/06/2025
3	Celebration of Vanmahotsav-2025	16/07/2025
4	Tiranga Yatra	14/08/2025
5	Celebration of 79 th Independence Day -2025	15/08/2025
6	Teacher's Day Celebration	04/09/2026
7	Poster Making Competition	16/09/2025
8	Swachhata Abhiyan Drive	30/09/2025
9	Preparation of Garland from Marigold Flowers	29/10/2025
10	National Unity Day Celebration	31/10/2025
11	Indoor Planting Activity	06/11/2025
12	Celebration of 150 Years of National Song "Vande Mataram"	07/11/2025
13	Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Pledge	18/11/2025
14	Speech Session on Various Topics	22/11/2025
15	World Soil Day Celebrations	05/12/2025



CAET and PAE, Dediapada jointly celebrated World Environment Day on 5th June 2025



CAET and PAE, Dediapada jointly celebrated 11th International Day of Yoga (*Yoga Shivar*) on 21st June 2026.



CAET and PAE, Dediapada jointly celebrated Vanmahotsav-2025



CAET and PAE Dediapada celebrated "Har Ghar Taranga Yatra" on the 14th August, 2025



On the 15th August, 2025 CAET and PAE celebrated 78th Independence Day



CAET and PAE, Dediapada celebrated the 'Teacher's Day' on 4th September 2025



CAET and PAE, Dediapada organized a "Poster Making Competition" on 16th September 2025



CAET and PAE Dediapada jointly organized Swachhata Abhiyan Drive on date 30th September 2025



CAET and PAE Dediapada jointly organized Preparation of Garland from Marigold Flowers



CAET and PAE, Dediapada jointly organized National Unity Day Pledge on 31st Oct. 2025



CAET, Dediapada organized Indoor Planting Activity on 6th Nov. 2025



CAET and PAE, Dediapada jointly organized Celebration of 150 Years of National Song 'Vande Mataram'



CAET and PAE, Dediapada celebrated
"Nasha Mukti Abhiyan" On the 18th November, 2025.



CAET and PAE Dediapada jointly organized
Speech Session on Various Topics on 22th Nov. 2025



CAET and PAE Dediapada jointly Celebrated World Soil Day on 5th Dec. 2025

Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Supporting Staff at Dediapada Campus

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Specialization
1	Dr. P. K. Shrivastava	Principal & Dean	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Soil & Water Conservation Engineering
2	Dr. K. N. Sondarva	Head (SWCE) & Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Soil & Water Conservation Engineering
3	Dr. A. P. Lakkad	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Soil & Water Conservation Engineering
4	Dr. Priti Jayswal	Head (I&D) & Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Soil & Water Conservation Engineering
5	Dr. Swagatika Jena	Head (FMPE) & Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Farm Machinery & Power/Energy
6	Dr. H. Sanchavat	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Farm Machinery & Power
7	Dr. S. N. Singh	Head (PFE) & Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Ag. Process & Food Engineering
8	Dr. R. G. Burbade	Associate Professor	Ph.D (Agril. Process & Food Engg.)
9	Dr. Alok Singh	Principal, PAE & Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Renewable Energy
10	Dr. S. H. Sengar	Head (RE) & Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Renewable Energy
11	Er. T. V. Chavda	Associate Professor	Ph.D. (Ag. Engg.) - Renewable Energy
12	Er. S. G. Patel	Assistant Professor	MCA (Computer science)
13	Er. V. A. Patel	Assistant Professor	M. Tech. (Power system)
14	Er. B. S. Patel	Assistant Professor	M. Tech. (Thermal Science)
15	Mr. Kiran Vasava	Assistant Professor (Contractual)	M.Sc. (Mathematics)
16	Mr. Vinay Patil	Assistant Professor (Contractual)	M. Tech. (Ag. Engg.) - IWM
17	Mr. A. M. Patoliya	Steno Grade -2	Diploma (Ag. Engineering)
18	Mr. M. D. Patel	Demonstrator	B.E. (Electrical Engineering)
19	Mr. A. J. Dhimmar	Demonstrator	B.Sc. Physics
20	Mr. Jignesh Gamit	Sr. Clerk	B.Ed.
21	Mr. Jitesh Vasava	Jr. Clerk	Diploma (Electrical Engineering)

Passed out B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) Students of 2024-2025



Name : **Chaudhari Divyangi Nileshbhai**
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Address : Gaytri mandir faliyu, Andharvadi dur, Ta: Dolvan, Tapi, 394635.
Qualification : B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June2023)
2. One-month summer training in ICAR-Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024- November2024)

Name : **Chaudhari Kaushalbhai Vasantbhai**
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Qualification : B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in NRFMTTI, HISAR (June2023)
2. One-month summer training at ICAR-CIAE, Bhopal (June 2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024- November2024)



Passed out B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) Students of 2024-2025



Name : **Gorad Kalpesh Bhagvanji**
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Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training :
1. One-month summer training in NERFMTTI, Assam (June 2023)
2. One-month summer training in ICAR-IISWCE, Ooty, Tamil Nadu (June 2024)
3. Four-month industrial training in BALSON POLYPLAST Pvt. Ltd. Rajkot (July -November 2024)

Name : **MEET PANCHAL**
Date of Birth : 09th February 2004
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Qualification : B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training :
1. One Month Summer Training in NERFMTTI, Assam (June-2023)
2. One Month Summer Training in ICAR-IISWC, Ooty Tamil Nadu (June-2024)
3. Two Month Institute Training in SPRERI, Vidhyanagar-Anand (July-Sep.2024),
4. Two Month Industrial Training in AMUL Dairy, Anand (sep.-Nov.2024)



Passed out B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) Students of 2024-2025



Name : **Nandaniya Hitesh Savabhai**
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Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in NRFMTTI, HISAR (June2023)
2. One-month summer training in South Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh (June2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in FUNWAVE, RAJKOT (July2024- November2024)

Name : **Patel Bhavi Yogeshkumar**
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Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in NRFMTTI, HISAR (June2023)
2. One-month summer training at ICAR-CIAE, Bhopal (June 2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024- November2024)



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Name : **Patel Dhruvin Hemantbhai**
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Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute (June - 2023)
2. One-month summer training in ICAR-Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET)
3. 4-month industrial training in Water save Irrigation, Kim, Surat

Name : **Patel Dhruvkumar Prafulbhai**
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B.Tech Training : 1. One Month Summer Training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June-2023)
2. One Month Summer Training in ICAR- IISWC, Ooty, Tamil Nadu (June-20243.
3. 16 week Training At SUMUL DAIRY, Surat (July-Nov-2024)



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Name : **Patel Krishna J.**
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Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June-2023)
2. One-month summer training in ICAR-CIPHET, Ludhiana, Punjab (June-2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE) IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024- November2024)

Name : **Patel Meet Vinodbhai**
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Qualification : B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June-2023)
2. One-month summer training in ICAR-CIPHET, Ludhiana, Punjab (June-2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE) IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024- November2024)



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Name : **Patel Priyanshi Sureshbhai**
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Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June-2023)
2. One-month summer training in ICAR-CIPHET, Ludhiana, Punjab (June-2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE) IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024-November2024)

Name : **Patel Satyam Dharmeshbhai**

Date of Birth : 19/03/2004

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Ta- Valod Dis-Tapi, Gujarat 394630

Qualification : B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)

B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June2023)
2. One-month Month Summer Training at ICAR CIAE, Bhopal, (June-20243.
3. 16 Week training at SUMUL DAIRY, Surat (July-Nov. 2024)



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Name : **Patel Shrey Bipinbhai**
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Surat, 394130, Gujarat
Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT
CONSULTANCY, Pune (June-2023)
2. One-month summer training in ICAR-CIPHET,
Ludhiana, Punjab (June-2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE
IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024- November2024)

Name : **Patel Sohankumar Dipakbhai**
Date of Birth : 03/11/2003
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Address : At. Po Pelad Buhari, Bhavani Faliyu, Ta. Valod, Di. Tapi-
394630, Gujarat
Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One Month summer training at NERFMTTI, Assam
(June-2023)
2. One-month summer training at ICAR- IISWC, Ooty,
Tamil Nadu (June- 2024)
3. 16 Week training at SUMUL DAIRY, Surat (July-Nov.
2024)



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Name : **Patel Yash Ranjithbhai**
Date of Birth : 29/06/2004
Contact No : 6353905168
E-mail : yp023680@gmail.com
Address : Vadsangal, Dungri Faliya, Ta. Gandevi, Dist- Navsari, 396360
Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June 2023)
2. One-month summer training at ICAR- CIAE, Bhopal (June- 2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July 2024- November 2024)

Name : **Rudani Avani Arvindbhai**
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E-mail : rudaniavani2003@gmail.com
Address : 418, Kumkum Bungalows, Sandhiyer Sayan Olpad Road, Surat
Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in CFMTTI, Budni, Madhya Pradesh (June 2023)
2. One-month & four-months Training on "Solar Renewable Energy" at Believer Renewable Energy, Surat, Gujarat during 1st to 30th June & 14th July to 02nd November, 2024.



Passed out B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) Students of 2024-2025



Name : **Gohil Sunil Dineshbhai**
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Qualification : B.Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B. Tech & Diploma Training : 1. Two-month summer training in Captain Tractors Pvt.Ltd, Rajkot. (Feb 2021-Apr 2021)
2. One-month summer training in NRFMTT&I, Haryana (June 2023)
3. One-month summer training in SRFMTT&I, Andhra Pradesh. (June 2024)
4. Four-month industrial training in Funwave Foods LLP, Morbi. (July -November 2024)

Name : **Prajapati Nilesh Bharatbhai**
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Address : 97, Vishvkarma Nagar Society, Part-2, near Bhavik Vidhyalay, Chandlodiya, Ahmedabad
Qualification : B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B. Tech Training : 1. One-month Summer training in NERFMTTI, Assam (June-2023)
2. One-month summer training at ICAR- IISWC, Ooty, Tamil Nadu (June- 2024)
3. 4-month industrial training in Shivam photovoltaics Pvt.Ltd., Ahmedabad



Passed out B.Tech. (Ag. Engg.) Students of 2024-2025



Name : **Thumar Sanjay N.**
Date of Birth : 14/02/2002
Contact No : 6353 967 774
E-mail : sanjaythumar437@gmail.com
Address : Dist.-Junagadh, Village-Zanzarada,362001
Qualification : Polytechnic in Agril. Engg (Pass out -2021) B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech & Diploma: 1. Two-month summer training in Captain Tractors Pvt. Ltd Rajkot. (Feb 2021-Apr 2021)
Training 2. One-month summer training in NRFMTT&I, Haryana (June 2023)
3. One-month summer training in SRFMTT&I, Andhra Pradesh. (June 2024)
4. Four-month industrial training in Funwave Foods LLP, Morbi.(July -November 2024)

Name : **Vasava Dhrumil Gambhirsinh**
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Contact No : 7383173186
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Address : 2/121 Char rasta, Juna davakhana ni bajuma, Dediapada, Ta.Dediapada, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat, 394040
Qualification : B. Tech (Agril. Engg) (Present)
B.Tech Training : 1. One-month summer training in AGRINEXT CONSULTANCY, Pune (June2023)
2. One-month summer training in South Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh (June2024)
3. 16 Weeks Industrial training in WATERSAVE IRRIGATION, Kim, Surat (July2024- November2024)



Student Representative Council (2024-25)

The following teachers and students have been nominated as staff advisors and student representatives, respectively for different activities of the Student Representative Council for the academic year 2024-25.

Staff Members

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Specialization
1	Dr. P. K. Shrivastava	Dean & Principal	President - SRC
2	Dr. S. H. Sengar	Professor	Chairman - SRC
3	Dr. Hitesh Sanchavat	Associate Professor	Co- Chairman - SRC, College Magazine, Badminton
4	Dr. Alok Singh	Associate Professor	Table Tennis
5	Dr. S.N. Singh	Assistant Professor	Quiz competition
6	Dr. Priti Jaiswal	Assistant Professor	Badminton, Gujarati Press Media
7	Er. V. A. Patel	Assistant Professor	Cultural Activity, Dance Drama, Mono Acting Girls Volleyball
8	Er. S. G. Patel	Assistant Professor	Chess
9	Er. Ketan Sondarva	Assistant Professor	Basketball & Athletics
10	Er. R.G. Burbade	Assistant Professor	Kabaddi
11	Er. T. V. Chavada	Assistant Professor	Kho Kho
12	Er. B.S. Patel	Assistant Professor	Volley ball
13	Dr. S. Jena	Assistant Professor	English Press and Media
14	Mr. Amit Patoliya	Demonstrator	Athletics
15	Mr. Ankur Dhimmar	Demonstrator	Athletics
16	Mr. Jignesh Gamit	Sr. Clerk	Cricket & Gymkhana
17	Er. Mehul Patel	Demonstrator	Cricket Sports Store In charge
18	Mr. Jitesh Vasava	Jr. Clerk	Gymkhana Treasurer

NSS Nodal Officers of CAET and PAE

Sr. No.	Name of faculty	CAET / PAE	From	To
1	Er. V. A. Patel	CAET	01/04/2021	Continue...
2	Dr. A. P. Lakkad	PAE	01/06/2024	Continue...

Student Representatives B. Tech. (Agricultural Engineering)

S. No.	Name of Student	Semester	Event
1	Rajpara Prashant Vikarambhai	8 th	General Secretary
2	Patel Meet Vinodbhai	6 th	Joint Secretary
3	Joshi Kedar Pankajkumar	8 th	Cultural Secretary
4	Panchal Meet Kamleshbhai	6 th	Joint Cultural Secretary
5	Patel Dharmik Chandubhai	8 th	Sport Secretary (Outdoor)
6	Patel Dhruvin Hemantbhai	6 th	Sport Secretary (Indoor)
7	Patel Ayush Rashikbhai	8 th	Class Representative
8	Gamit Khushbu Raysingbhai	8 th	Class Representative Lady
9	Patel Shrey Bipinbhai	6 th	Class Representative
10	Patel Priyanshi Shureshbhai	6 th	Class Representative Lady
11	Amit Raj Jitendra Kumar	4 th	Class Representative
12	Patel Miteshvariben Virunbhai	4 th	Class Representative Lady
13	Kathiriya Jaykumar Vijaybhai	2 nd	Class Representative
14	Patel Vidhi Dharmeshbhai	2 nd	Class Representative Lady

Student Representatives B. Tech. (Agricultural Engineering)

S. No.	Name of Student	Semester	Event
1	Boricha Harsh Hemant bhai	5 th	General Secretary
2	Gamit Mayank	3 rd	Joint Secretary
3	Rathva Parth Mukesh bhai	5 th	Cultural Secretary
4	Sodha Parmar Mitul	3 rd	Joint Cultural Secretary
5	Solanki Ronak	5 th	Sport Secretary (Outdoor)
6	Gamit om	3 rd	Sport Secretary (Indoor)
7	Boricha Harsh Hemant bhai	5 th	Class Representative
8	Chaudhari Priyal Naresh bhai	5 th	Class Representative Lady
9	Patel Rushil	3 rd	Class Representative
10	Vasava Vibhuti	3 rd	Class Representative Lady
11	Vasava Ujjwal	1 st	Class Representative
12	Chaudhari Nehal	1 st	Class Representative Lady



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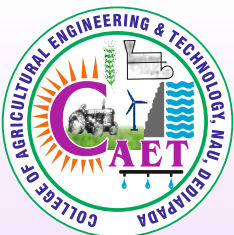
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*“Art is not what you see,
but what you make others see.”*



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CONTACT DETAILS

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