

Introduction

India has always been an agricultural country. The growth in the agricultural sector has made a large impact on generating revenue from the rest of the world. Supply of food grains worldwide has made India proud on its agricultural background. After green revolution Indian agricultural background changed drastically. India is one of the largest producers of agricultural products.

Two years diploma course named as “Agricultural School” was run for SSC (Xth Std.) passed students, only in the faculty of agriculture, at 14 different centres across the state under the control of Agricultural universities of Gujarat till 2008-09 and at other centres till the year 2009-10. In the Agricultural School, twelve subjects were taught in Gujarati medium and examination system was yearly. Innovative ideas of establishment of polytechnic programmes in various faculties are implemented to meet the demand for middle level technocrats in agrarian community.

Now, Agricultural schools are upgraded in to Polytechnics (Diploma) Programmes in various faculties like Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Horticulture, Food Science and Home economics, Home Science etc.

The duration of polytechnics is of three years divided in to six semesters. Candidates who have passed SSC (Xth Std.) examination with English as compulsory subject are eligible for admission in polytechnics absolutely on merit basis. Medium of instruction is English. Boys and girls both are eligible for admission in polytechnic programmes.

Due to need and demand of the community Polytechnic in Agriculture, Waghai (Dangs) came into existence from academic year 2014-15. Earlier the polytechnic was known as Agriculture Cooperation, Banking and Marketing polytechnic since the year 2009-10.