

# **Global Vikas Trust**

A mission to transform India by increasing every farmer's annual income from Rs. 30,000 - 40,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per acre per annum.



Mayank Gandhi

#### Monthly Report August 2022









#### **OUR OVERALL PROGRESS**

### Worked in

**1000s** Of villages

200+

Tehsils

24 Districts

> **3** States







Impacted

**15,000+** Farmer families







### **UPDATE FROM THIS SEASON**

#### <u>(JAN - AUGUST 2022)</u>



Capacity Building

14,641,660

from Jan - July 2022



800 Helpline Calls



**16** types of plants



**1515** Farmer trainings



**25,503,708** in 3.5 years



**3500+** Farmers mobilized



### Vision

 Make India a global superpower again.

## **Mission**

- Ensure that every farmer in India earn a minimum of Rs. 1 lakh per acre per annum.
- Expand on our proof of concept model using scale, speed, and focus.

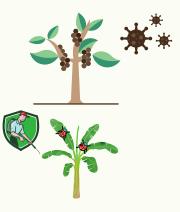
## **Our Targets for 2022**

3 Crore Fruit Tree Plantations

## **Overcoming Challenges**

- Rainfall and Logistics- Delivering saplings in rural India becomes challenging during the monsoons due to the dilapidated conditions of roads, and due to the increase in viral illnesses. Despite these challenges, our team has managed to stick to its targets and successfully deliver a 4,41,840 number of saplings throughout this month.
- Virus- Viruses are one of the main reasons for crop failure and a sub-standard harvest. Treating viruses can be challenging, as our window of opportunity is usually very small. Despite all of these factors, we have been extremely successful in dealing with viruses. Some of the viruses we successfully fought off were the CMV virus for bananas and the Root Rot virus for Mogra.
- Weed and pests- The first rains are usually the start of the harvest season, and weeds grow on empty soil and leech of the nutrition. Hence the elimination of weeds is a vital task that we successfully accomplished this month.





## From my heart

Although growing horticultural crops and increasing crop yields do indeed help increase farmer incomes, this is just half the battle. A farmer's life will only truly change when they are able to get a fair price for their harvests, and are in a bargaining position, not if they are left at the mercy of the market.

We have been training farmers in forward linkage and marketing, and promoted cluster-based agriculture so that farmers can be in a stronger position when negotiating a fair price for their crops. And even though the results have been encouraging, we are treating the symptoms rather than curing the disease. Unless we ensure that an adequate post-harvest infrastructure is created to preserve our food, there will always be a severe imbalance between the price we pay for fruits and the price the farmer gets for his hard work.

Now more than ever, all our futures are linked to sustainability. A sustainable India is a wealthy India.

Mayark Gardhi



Chief Trustee & Founder Global Vikas Trust

Jai Hind



01 Advisory	Meeting
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- 02 Krushi Vidyalaya Khanivali
- 03 Mogra
- 04 Faq of Guava
- 05 Work in Palghar
- 06 Independence Day

07 Crops in Parli

- 08 Krishi Vidyalay
- 09 Crops in MP
- 10 Vermibed distribution
- 11 Case Study
- 12 ERP Training

# 2.52 Crore Trees Planted August 2022

#### **Advisory Board Meeting**



Global Vikas Trust's Advisory Board Meeting took place on 6th August 2022 at Motilal Oswal Towers, Lower Parel, Mumbai. The board discussed various topics and subjects. GVT staff members gave the chief guests a token of our appreciation in the form of fruits that came straight from our farmers' farm. We also welcomed our guests in a traditional way of greeting them by garland, tilak and traditional cap (topi).



#### Krushi Vidyalaya Khanivali



On 13th August 2022 at Krushi Vidyalaya Khanivali, our GVT staff Manoj Bundhe and Harshad Dumade were present to talk to farmers about the Global Vikas Trust organization, especially about the cultivation of the Mogra crop, in a program organized by the Agriculture Department of Bhiwandi.

On this occasion, there was a dialogue with the farmers present on the issues of Mogra cultivation, land selection, supply of seedlings, fertilizer and water management, pests and diseases, pruning planning, and harvesting and transportation. Farmers freely participated in the dialogue and responded enthusiastically.

#### Root Rot- What is it?



Mogra, also called the jasmine plant is a shrub mostly planted in the Palghar region, primarily due to the climate, and the market for jasmine nearby. Once planted, Mogra plants will live for approximately 10 years, and start generating income after one year.

Root rot is a condition that is mostly found in mogra flowers. It is caused due to a lack of oxygen in the soil around the root of the plant and causes the roots to start rotting. This occurs due to excessive standing water around the roots. The leaves of plants experiencing root rot are often yellow; if allowed to continue, the condition can be fatal. We offer prior training to farmers so they are aware of this disease and can save their plants from dying. We also teach farmers to treat diseases like this.

We also give them warnings and tell them when to start preparing to spray fungicide, and this helps minimize the risk of damaging crops. This method is very cost-effective.

### Survey, Training, Distribution in Palghar









#### Krishi Vidyalaya

Krishi Vidyalaya was organized by the Agriculture Department at Vape village in Bhiwandi taluka, which was attended by local farmers. In this school, representatives of the Global Vikas Trust were invited to talk about fruit tree cultivation.

Vape's farmers have purchased nearly 20 thousand Mogra saplings through GVT. We spoke to them about weed management and fertilizer management, among other things, and informed them about our helpline number that they can use in case they have any doubts. We were also visited by several other farmers who wished to buy Mogra crops.

The villagers thanked representatives from GVT for their help and wished us all the best.



#### 75th Independence Day Celebration at GVT



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On the 75th Independence Day of India at Vimaltai Rathod Primary and Secondary Residential Ashram School at Naiknagar Tanda (Goverdhan), Parli District Beed, a flag hoisting program was conducted by Shri. Waghmare KP Sir. Mr.Gulab Rupnar and Mr.Bhagwat Gavane of Global Vikas Trust distributed food packets to all the school's students, and Mr. Rupnar informed students about GVT and its mission to transform Rural India. GVT received immense cooperation from the school all the students were motivated by our representatives, who told them about the importance of farming and tree plantation.

GVT's Mission on Finding Quality Saplings at Best Rate



Our agronomist from Palghar and Parli has visited the nursery in Gujarat for quality checking of saplings to make sure that farmers receive the best quality plants.

Our goal is to find the best quality saplings to our farmers, and overcome challenges such as transport, and the team is determined to make this goal of ours a success. High-quality trees have a higher survival rate. A poor quality tree will always be a poor quality tree even if planted on a well-prepared, good site. In the field, each poor-quality tree wastes space and resources leading to low productivity. As a result, quality checks are essential.

#### **Crops Harvesting in Parli This Season**

#### Peru, Custard Apple, Pomogrenate, Banana, Papaya











#### **Crops Harvesting Madhya Pradesh (Raisen) This Season**

Banana , Papaya, Guava



#### FAQs - Guava



- Guava is a tropical fruit that belongs to the myrtle family. The exact origin of guava is unknown. Researchers believe that it originates from Central America and Mexico. There are around 150 species of guava that can be found in tropical and sub-tropical areas around the world. GVT provides farmers with the L49 Guava.
- Guava grows in the form of evergreen shrubs or small trees. Cultivated varieties usually reach 20 feet in height. Guava has glossy, dark green leaves that are elliptical or oval in shape. Leaves are oppositely arranged on the branches.
- Guava produces white flowers that appear individually or are arranged in clusters. Flowers contain numerous stamens and tiny pistils.
- The fruit of guava is oval, round, or pear-shaped. Ripe fruit is covered with yellowish, greenish, or maroon skin. The flesh can be white, yellow, pink, or red colored.
- Guava starts to produce fruit 2 to 8 years after planting. The fruit has a strong, lemon-like musky odor. The rind can be bitter or sweet, while flesh has a creamy texture and sweet-tart taste. Under optimal climate conditions, guava produces fruit two times per year.

### Planning, Survey, Flower setting, Fertilizer selection



#### **Distribution of Vermibeds**



- Under GVT's rural transmission program, we distributed about 187 units of Vermibed for the MP (Raisen) farmers at a subsidized rate from the market to help farmers generate compost to increase nutrient levels of soil, help in fixing nitrogen levels in soil, along with which GVT provided farmers with vermiculture free of cost. Farmers can use these Vermibeds for up to 8-10 years for obtaining vermicompost.
- Using vermibeds, our farmers were able to increase the speed of decomposition of organic matter in the soil for using it later on their farms. It has helped farmers to improve soil structure, texture, aeration, water holding capacity of the soil, and soil being free from erosion.
- GVT provides vermicompost that is free-flowing, easy to handle, and does not produce any foul
  odor.

#### **Case Study**



Name: Imrat Lal Raghuwanshi

Village: Bagroda Tehsil: Sironj

District- Vidisha M.P.

Imrat Lal Ji from Raghuvanshi Village-Bagroda, Tehsil-Sironj, District-Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh planted 1800 papaya saplings in April 2021 through the fruit plantation program carried out by Global Vikas Trust. We visited his field from time to time to monitor the growth of his plants, and our team of agronomists offered him advice on growing his plants, to ensure a prosperous yield.

It has been almost 15 months since the crop was planted. Until now he has received an income of Rs.3,00,000 from Papaya and there is a possibility of harvesting more papaya in the future, leading to an additional Rs.20,000. Earlier, he used to cultivate soybean, wheat, and gram and earned about 1 lakh rupees in a year by harvesting them. He certainly got excellent advice from the staff of GVT, as a result of which his income has increased. He is very happy with his produce and is thankful for GVT's program in Madhya Pradesh.









You can connect with us at

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To know more, watch <u>Transform India</u>, a short film on Youtube.