



ANNUAL REPORT

2024 - 2025



About Satvik

Satvik, a not-for-profit, registered in 2007 is working towards promoting ecological farming in the arid/semi-arid district of Kachchh in Gujarat. The objective of Satvik is to strengthen the livelihood of the marginal farming community and improve the health of the people irrespective of caste, class, gender, race, and religion. The organization was created by a group of organic practitioners and a local organization's (Sahjeevan) initiative on native crop-seed diversity and organic farming. Satvik is reinvesting efforts to scientifically document the benefits of Kachchh's regional seed diversity and traditional farming systems. Satvik works with agriculture practitioners and is aiming toward mainstreaming traditional knowledge of ecological farming through operationalizing examples of mixed cropping systems. Our approach includes strengthening communities through creating community-based organizations imparting education to farmers and motivating them to re-adopt the cultural aspects of Rammol conserve seed diversity, work towards improving soil health through organic measures, and increase agro-biodiversity of farms.

The relatively low and erratic rainfall of arid regions like Kachchh has challenged the indigenous populations to develop some of the finest crop and animal biodiversities - which have not only reduced risks to adequately feed their human and animal populations but will in the future, proved to be critical in providing genetic material to face the challenges of climate change. Satvik is reinvesting efforts in scientifically documenting their benefits; promoting their further development; and reinstating confidence and dignity amongst its farmer practitioners - towards self-contained societies and economies that are self-dependent for their food security and only export their surplus.

Objective

To Promote, conceptualize, encourage, aid, organize, assist, support, facilitate, undertake various aspects of ecological farming techniques including distribution, promotion, marketing and trade of such produce, in all its forms, for strengthening of livelihood of marginal farming community and improvement in the health of the people irrespective of caste, class, gender, race and religion.



Governing Board

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
01	Prof. Sukhpal Singh	President
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07	Mrs. Shilpa Vasavada	Trustee

Staff Profile

Sr. No.	Name of the Staff	Designation	Education Qualification
01	Mr. Pravin Muchhadiya	Program Coordinator	M. A. (Sociology),LL.B
02	Ms. Tanvi Baxi	Finance Manager	B. Com.
03	Mr. Suleman Khoja	Field Associate	S. S. C.
04	Mr. Valimamad Theba	Field Associate	8 th Pass
05	Ms. Nandani Chad	Project Assistant	B. A.
06	Ms. Ankita Batta	Project Assistant	B. A. (Sociology)
07	Mr. Vikas Thumar	Program Co-ordinator	MSW
08	Ms. Devi Rabari	Office Assistance	12th Pass

Registration

- Society Registration Act, 1860
- Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950
- Section 12 AA of Income Tax Act, 1961
- Section 80G of Income Tax Act, 1961
- Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976
- NGO Darpan Registration, 2016

From The Secretary Desk



Shailesh Vyas

Satvik
Promoting
Ecological Farming

In the arid and semi-arid landscapes of Kachchh—characterized by sandy loam soils and high climatic variability—Satvik is institutionalizing the Rammol system to foster ecological resilience. Our 2024–25 initiatives focused on establishing decentralized infrastructure at the Gram Panchayat level, specifically through women-led Seed Systems and the development of Green Inputs Centers. By facilitating the production of over 230 tonnes of compost and distributing 600 bio-fertilizer kits, we are supporting farmers across 14 villages in transitioning from chemical dependency to biological soil restoration. These strategies empower more than 900 farmers—including over 600 women—to preserve indigenous biodiversity while securing climate-adaptive traditional crops such as pearl millet, green gram, moth bean, sesame, cluster bean, sorghum and castor.

To translate these sustainable practices into economic growth, Satvik is closing the circular loop between local production and urban consumption. We have revived traditional value-addition processes, such as sesame oil extraction—a practice nearly lost for 30 years—and village-level mung dal processing, allowing families to retain wealth and improve household nutrition. Our Weekly Organic Market in Bhuj further bridges this gap, connecting registered farmers directly with consumers; in 2024–25, the market generated a total turnover of ₹16,57,737.

Moving forward, we aim to scale and institutionalize these women-led seed systems to benefit every village within the cluster. By integrating participatory research with the Rammol cropping system, we are cultivating a healthy ecosystem where community leadership ensures long-term food and economic security across the region.

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1

Institution Building and Empowering Farmers through Knowledge and Skills

Over the three years, Satvik has been diligently working towards holistic agricultural development in the 14 village of the Lodai cluster. Satvik organization has been dedicated to enhancing Rammol farming within the Lodai cluster. Their efforts focus on two key areas: building a strong organization of women farmers and improving agricultural techniques. Fostering Women's Leadership Satvik's strategy includes identifying and developing women leaders within the farming community. Through a multifaceted approach, the organization has focused on fortifying local institutions, enhancing soil fertility, ensuring seed security, and promoting food security for both humans and livestock.

Institution Building:

To achieve this vision, Satvik has been providing comprehensive technical training to women and farmer groups, encompassing a wide range of topics such as food security, soil fertility management, seed conservation, crop management, and market linkages. These training programs have been carefully designed to emphasize the importance of ecological security and community leadership, empowering local communities to take ownership of their agricultural development. Through extensive interactions with both men and women in the region, Satvik has facilitated the formation of 14 women farmer groups, 3 Men farmer gropus and a gram panchayat-level committee in Lodai Cluster. These grassroots institutions will be instrumental in effectively implementing agricultural development initiatives, fostering a sense of community and cooperation among local farmers.



Empowering Farmers through Knowledge and Skills:

Satvik, demonstrating its commitment to improving the livelihoods of rural farming communities, implemented a comprehensive farmer capacity building program. The program's core objective was to equip both women and men farmers with the essential knowledge, skills, and expertise needed to boost agricultural productivity, strengthen food security, and ultimately increase their incomes. The program reached a total of 881 farmers, comprising 542 women Farmers and 257 men Farmers, through a combination of facilitated meetings covering best practices, and field exposure visits, and interactive workshops. The training sessions were carefully crafted to focus on critical areas essential for sustainable agricultural development, including the promotion of mixed cropping practices, strengthening institutional capacities, conservation techniques for traditional seeds, establishment of seed banks, and soil health management. By addressing these key areas, the training aimed to equip farmers with the knowledge and skills necessary to adopt sustainable and resilient agricultural practices. Satvik's capacity building initiative, by focussing on these critical areas, is expected to generate a significant and lasting positive impact on the livelihoods of the rural farming communities it serves. By empowering farmers with the necessary knowledge and skills, the program fosters self-reliance, promotes sustainable agricultural practices, and contributes to the overall economic well-being of the region. Satvik facilitated the participation of 11 women farmers from the Lodai cluster in a World Women's Day celebration organized by various volunteer organizations in Bhuj. This event provided a valuable platform for the women to share their experiences and network with others.



2

Build Awareness and Promote Ecological Agriculture – Rammol

The Satvik organization is actively promoting the Rammol farming system through a multi-faceted approach that focuses on community outreach, awareness campaigns, and hands-on training.

Build Awareness:

Satvik embarked on an ambitious initiative to promote awareness about the Rammol cropping system and chemical-free farming among local farming communities. By highlighting the numerous benefits of these sustainable agricultural practices, Satvik aimed to galvanize positive change within the community and instill the core values of the Rammol system. To achieve this objective, Satvik designed and executed a comprehensive awareness campaign in 14 villages of Lodai cluster, featuring a multifaceted program tailored to educate farmers about the merits of sustainable agriculture. The engaging campaign comprised a compelling drama performance that conveyed the importance of eco-friendly farming practices, interactive discussions with farmers to address their queries and concerns, and an informative display of materials that showcased the benefits of chemical-free and rainfed farming. Satvik organized an awareness program with display materials, expert talks, and drama on mixed cropping, traditional seeds, and sustainable farming. A total of 1789 people participated in this event. The expert elucidated the advantages of adopting chemical-free farming and rainfed farming methods, emphasizing their potential to enhance crop yields, improve soil health, and promote environmental sustainability. By leveraging a combination of engaging formats and expert knowledge, Satvik's awareness campaign successfully inspired farmers to adopt more sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices.

Recognizing the essential link between sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry, Satvik took a proactive step by organizing an Akhatrij awareness program aimed at promoting the traditional use of bullocks in farming. This initiative brought together 12



farmers, equally represented by 6 men and 6 women, to highlight the benefits of integrating animal power into farming practices, particularly in reducing dependency on mechanized methods and preserving ecological balance. Understanding the importance of shaping future generations of environmentally conscious and skilled farmers, Satvik also partnered with local primary schools to conduct 15 farm field workshops specifically designed for students in the 8th and 9th standards. These workshops provided students with hands-on exposure to farming techniques, fostering early interest in agriculture, and instilling a sense of responsibility toward sustainable rural livelihoods. Through these combined efforts, Satvik not only empowered current farmers with traditional knowledge but also inspired the youth to value and contribute to the future of farming.

Mix Cropping Promotion:

A pioneering group of 74 farmers is spearheading a transformative shift towards mixed farming practices at the household level, marking a significant milestone in the quest for enhanced food and nutrition security. This groundbreaking initiative is integral to a broader effort to empower farmers, elevate their families' overall well-being, and augment their incomes. By championing mixed cropping, this innovative approach tackles multifaceted aspects of soil health and biodiversity. The practice not only ensures a more diverse and nutritious food supply for families but also enriches soil fertility through strategic crop rotation and judicious integration of livestock. Furthermore, this diversified methodology affords farmers enhanced resilience against crop failures and market fluctuations, culminating in increased income stability. Satvik has been instrumental in promoting a bespoke mix of Pearl Millet, Green gram, Sesame, and Castor as a model mixed cropping system. This carefully curated combination is designed to optimize soil health, boost crop yields, and provide farmers with a robust and sustainable livelihood. Ultimately, this initiative paves the way for a more sustainable, secure, and environmentally conscious food system, fostering a healthier ecosystem and improved quality of life for farmers and their families.



3

Seed security- Traditional Seed Program–Anmol

In arid and semi-arid conditions like Kachchh, a wide variety of seeds have been developed for agriculture to be able to respond to the large coefficient of variation in rain both from year to year and within the monsoon period. The practice of Rain-fed agriculture relies on an acute understanding of the climate of the region and has used the plant and animal biodiversity to develop combinations that maintain soil fertility to provide optimal production of fodder and grain. They also have the knowledge to develop seed varieties given their history of responding to a difficult climate pattern. The Rainfed agriculture in Kachchh is mixed, growing at least 3–5 crops on the same farm locally called Rammol. As a part of the traditional seed security program, Satvik facilitated and helped the farmers in sourcing traditional seeds for sowing in rainfed farming one Gram panchayat.

Farmer Capacity building for Seed Production:

Satvik trained farmers at the village level, and started to preparing seed plots of crops as per the requirement of the village. The various training done by Satvik to farmers for seed improvement. Satvik's team organized a field exposure and village level training to farmers of the village and discuss improved native seeds. 13 Seed breeders' farmers build their capacity to produce seed in the Habay and Jikdi panchayats. They will provide seeds to other farmers in the village and supply them to women groups.



Adoption of traditional Seed:

Satvik has been instrumental in promoting the adoption of traditional Castor seeds in the Habay gram Panchayat. Year 2024 kharif session, a significant milestone was achieved as **76 progressive** farmers came forward to adopt the indigenous seed variety, developed and refined by local farmers themselves. This initiative has resulted in the coverage of **480 acres** of land, with the farmers collectively cultivating **2058 kg** of traditional seeds. By facilitating the adoption of traditional seed varieties, Satvik aims to preserve biodiversity, promote sustainable agriculture practices, and enhance the livelihoods of local farming communities.

Strengthen the capacity of women's groups for seed system initiatives :

Arid regions like Kutch have had to adapt to climate change and variations in rainfall patterns. Kachchh has a wide variety of seeds. This Indigenous seed has been undertaken across improvement given their history of responding to difficult climate patterns. Farmers have developed a wide variety of seeds due to the variability of rainfall in the monsoon period from year to year. To make the farmers self-reliant for seed availability and to get indigenous seeds at their doorsteps, seed systems have been improved at the local and cluster levels under the leadership of women farmers. Women farmers groups are following the processes for making which involves studying the seed requirement of the village and the sources of its procurement and then planning seed production and procurement for the same. Jikdi, Jawaharnagar and Dhrung women farmer group formed a committee for seed selection and purchase from this group.

Ahead of the upcoming Kharif season, the Seed Purchase Committee conducted a field visit to select and procure seeds directly from farmers specializing in seed production. In Jikdi, Jawaharnagar and Dhrung village, a women's group has taken the initiative to establish a local seed bank. This group has formed a dedicated committee responsible for seed selection, procurement, and storage. Their initial plan includes storing **2100 kg of sorghum, 250 kg of cluster bean, 150 kg of castor, 100 kg of Greengram, and 10 kg of sesame seed for the coming year 2025.**



4 Increasing Soil Fertility

Declining soil fertility is a global concern, but the Kachchh district faces particularly acute challenges. The region's soil is characterized by a sandy loam texture, critically low organic carbon content, and excessively high electrical conductivity (EC) and pH levels. The 50% of samples showed good organic matter, However, rest of 50% farmers fall in the low or very low categories, indicating the need to enhance soil organic content in certain areas. Furthermore, the soil testing results from the Lodai Cluster highlight key nutrient imbalances. Phosphorus, manganese, iron, and zinc deficiencies are widespread and require immediate attention. Sulfur, potassium, and copper levels are generally sufficient, although some variability exists. Addressing these nutrient gaps is essential for improving crop productivity and maintaining long-term soil health.

These factors underscore the critical need to address soil health in Kachchh. Recognizing that soil fertility is fundamental to crop production, promoting composting has emerged as a key strategy for local farms. Composting offers a powerful means of increasing organic carbon levels, leading to improved soil health and consequently, enhanced agricultural productivity. Beyond its nutritional benefits, compost also plays a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of erratic rainfall, providing a buffer against the detrimental effects of water scarcity.

Promoting composting is a key strategy to improve soil health and enhance agricultural productivity in the face of these challenges and erratic rainfall patterns. As part of Satvik's soil fertility initiatives, **15 farmers have successfully made 40 tonne compost and applying in their farms for improving soil fertility this year. Through our collective efforts, we produced 230 tonnes of compost, which was distributed to 58 affiliated farmers**, enhancing soil fertility and promoting sustainable agriculture in collaboration with Adesar farmer producer company.

Satvik has partnered with The Department of Earth and Environmental Science - Kachchh University and SRF-Lucknow to research, identify, and propagate indigenous soil microbes for developing sustainable farming practices, particularly in rainfed agriculture. The locally produced biofertilizer has shown promising



results, leading to increased demand from farmers. This farmer-friendly technology is easy to apply: in rainfed systems, farmers use it for seed treatment, while in irrigated systems, it's applied through drip irrigation. Satvik, in collaboration with Kachchh University and local partner Ramakrishna Trust, has scaled up biofertilizer production and distribution this year. Satvik have distributed 600 biofertilizer kits in Lodai Cluster.

5

Food & Nutrient Security – Local Production Local Consumption



The Rammol is a traditional mixed cropping system widely practiced in the rainfed agricultural regions of Kachchh district. In this system, farmers typically sow a mix of three to four crops—such as bajra (pearl millet), sorghum, green gram, moth bean, cluster bean, sesame, and castor—in line sowing within the same field. This method enhances crop diversity, resilience, and food security. Among these, bajra is a staple in the Kachchhi diet, often consumed as roti, and is a primary food source for nearly six months of the year. Green gram (mung) is another key staple, commonly used to make khichadi (a dish prepared with rice and mung). Sesame oil, once used daily in cooking, has seen a decline in recent decades, though some families still use it in traditional meals. Moth bean is also consumed in some households across the district.

In an effort to revive local food systems and value addition, **women farmers from Jawaharnagar and Dhrung** have taken the initiative to **process mung into dal**. The women's group purchased **300 kg of mung** from local farmers and processed it into **273 kg of mung dal**, which they successfully sold within the village and at the **Weekly Organic Market in Bhuj**. This activity not only promoted local value chains but also built confidence among the women farmers and the community. Another significant achievement in the project areas is the revival of sesame oil extraction, a traditional practice that had almost disappeared over the past 30 years. In earlier times, families commonly extracted and consumed sesame oil from their own fields. In a step toward reclaiming this lost tradition, **8 women from the Lodai cluster** participated in the oil extraction process. They collectively supplied **725 kg of sesame seeds** to a processor and received **290 kg of sesame oil and 379 kg of oilcake** (used as livestock feed). This effort not only reconnects the community with its traditional food practices but also strengthens local livelihoods through women-led initiatives.



Promotion of Vegetable & Horticulture:

Satvik has taken a significant step towards empowering local women farmers by providing them with the resources needed to establish thriving kitchen gardens. Recently, the organization distributed 2000 vegetable plants, including brinjal, tomato, and chili, to 127 women farmers, and 210 horticulture plants, comprising 150 papaya and 60 dragon fruit plants, to 6 other farmers. These plants have enabled the women to cultivate productive kitchen gardens, ensuring a steady supply of nutritious food for their families. Through its kitchen garden initiative and horticulture promotion, Satvik is not only strengthening household nutrition and promoting community health and well-being but also demonstrating its commitment to supporting women farmers in building a more sustainable and equitable food system. By leveraging government and other funding resources, Satvik has been able to execute this project effectively.

6

Market Linkages

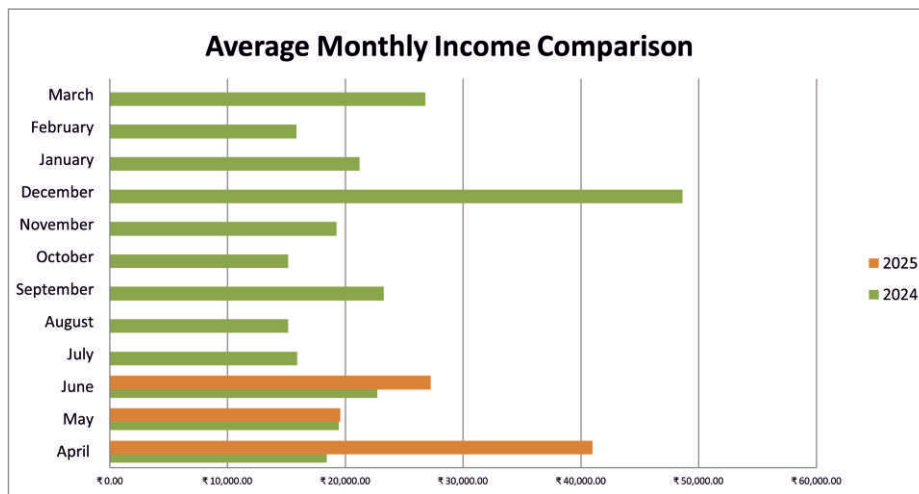
Satvik recognizes that market access is a critical factor in supporting natural farming. To address this, the organization has taken proactive steps to develop a local market for chemical free produce in Bhuj city. Over the past two years, many farmers in the surrounding areas of Kachchh have transitioned from conventional to chemical free farming. Simultaneously, there has been a growing demand among Bhuj city consumers for chemical-free food. In response to this dual movement—more chemical free farming farmers and increased consumer demand—Satvik initiated market linkage efforts to connect farmers directly with urban consumers. In collaboration with the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and Shri Ramakrishna Trust, Satvik launched a weekly organic market in Bhuj city. This market is held every Tuesday at Vivekananda Park, Bhanushalinagar, from 4 to 7 PM, and began operations on 12th December 2023.

Currently, 10 farmers are actively registered in the market, offering a variety of fresh vegetables, fruits, and seasonal grains. The initiative has received a positive response from consumers and is performing well. However, to strengthen and sustain the market system, there is a growing need for a more structured approach—particularly in the selection of farmers and ensuring land certification. To address these needs and ensure credibility and trust among consumers, Satvik plans to introduce a Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) involving farmers in the management and quality assurance of the market. This system will help institutionalize the organic market in Bhuj and ensure consistent, reliable access to fresh, chemical-free produce for local consumers. The weekly market provided a direct platform for farmers to bring their organically grown vegetables and sell them to consumers.



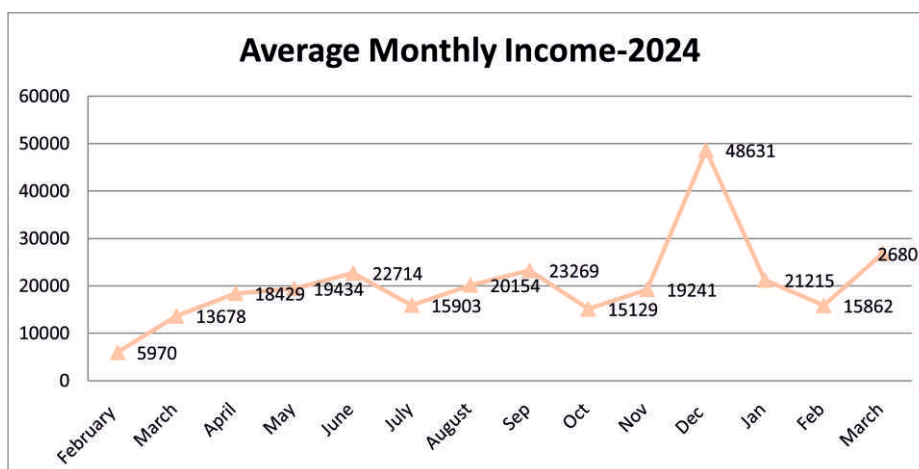
Key Benefits of the Activity:

1.) For Farmers: Direct market access, improved income through elimination of middlemen, and motivation to adopt organic practices. 2.) For Consumers: Availability of safe, chemical-free, and fresh produce at fair prices 3.) For Community & Environment: Strengthened local economy, enhanced community participation, and promotion of eco-friendly farming that conserves soil health and biodiversity. The monthly income trend provides valuable insight into the financial performance of our activities. An analysis of the income patterns for the year 2024-25 the growth potential and challenges faced in achieving income stability.



Performance in 2024-25:

The income trend in 2024 showed significant fluctuations throughout the year: Income was at its lowest in February (₹5,970), followed by a steady rise until march (₹26,801). A decline was observed in July (₹15,903), but income rose again in September (₹23,269). The year's highest peak was recorded in December (₹48,631), indicating a strong seasonal demand. The year ended with moderate earnings in January (₹21,215) and March (₹26,801), though a dip was seen in February (₹15,862). The December surge suggests opportunities during seasonal demand periods that can be strategically utilized in future planning.



7 Research & Trails

Participatory Research on Impact of chemical v/s non-chemical Package of Practice with both kinds of establishment techniques i.e., direct seeded v/s transplanted in Indian Mustard:

In Gujarat, mustard trials were conducted at two locations: in Lakhond (Khimjibhai Chavda) and in Mirzapar (Ratanben Gorasiya). At Lakhond (Khimjibhai Chavda) the highest plant dry weight, seed yield, and stover yield (kg/ha) were recorded under T1 – direct seeding with chemical inputs. Among the transplanting methods, T2 (Chemical Transplanting Practice – CTP) and T4 (Organic Transplanting Practice – OTP) showed comparable results, though direct seeding (T1) was statistically superior to transplanting in terms of yield. At Mirzapar (Ratanben Gorasiya) all treatments used only organic inputs, but the sowing methods and spacing varied. Among the treatments, direct seeding T1 (45x20 cm spacing) and T3 (45x30 cm spacing) performed similarly and showed better yield and yield-attributing traits. Likewise, for transplanting, T2 (45x30 cm) and T4 (45x45 cm) were also statistically at par. Overall, spacing had no significant effect on yield, but Direct seeding was found statistically higher than transplanting method.

Effect of different treatments on seed yield of mustard at harvest (Standard Production is 2,500kg/Ha)



Seed yield at harvest (kg/ha)			
Treatments	Khimjibhai Chavda	Treatments	Ratanben Gorasiya
T1 (CDS) 45x20	2063.79	T1 (ODS) 45x20	585.65
T2 (CTP) 45x45	1142.49	T2 (OTP) 45x30	189.97
T3 (ODS) 45x20	1202.80	T3 (ODS) 45x30	460.96
T4 (OTP) 45x45	832.18	T4 (OTP) 45x45	175.00

Comparing the efficacy of four different types of fertilizers:

A field trial was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of four different types of fertilizers in rainfed agricultural conditions using castor as the test crop. The fertilizers compared in the trial included:

1. Farm Yard Manure (FYM),
2. Compost prepared by a local organization,
3. Phosphate-Rich Organic Manure (PROM) developed by the local organization, and
4. PROM manufactured by Gujarat State Fertilizers and Chemicals (GSFC).

The experiment was implemented directly on farmers' fields, ensuring real-world relevance and farmer participation. A total of four farmers participated in the trial. Based on initial observations shared by the farmers, the GSFC-produced PROM demonstrated superior performance under rainfed conditions, showing promising results in terms of crop growth and health. These findings suggest that GSFC's PROM could be a highly effective option for nutrient management in similar agro-ecological zones.

8

Networking & Knowledge Sharing

With over 20 years of experience, Satvik has developed strong technical expertise in areas such as environmental conservation, sustainable agriculture, traditional seed preservation, seed systems, crop planning, and soil fertility enhancement. Building on this foundation, Satvik has been actively sharing its knowledge and practical experiences in ecological farming with organizations at both state and national levels. This year, the organization has continued to contribute meaningfully to various platforms, promoting knowledge exchange and dialogue around sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, and food security.

At a **state-level event** jointly organized by the Working Group for Women and Land Ownership (WGWLO) and RRAN, women from **Jawaharnagar and Kotay villages** shared their impactful experiences in managing and sustaining **community seed systems**. These stories highlighted the critical role of women in preserving indigenous seeds and ensuring seed sovereignty in rural communities.

On the 15th and 17th of October 2024, Satvik shared key insights and findings from its **Strengthening Local Economy Project**, with a focus on **food security**, at the **Food Systems Summit – Marketplace for Ideas**. This prestigious event, co-organized by the Food and Land Use **Coalition India and Bharat Krishak Samaj**, offered Satvik a valuable platform to highlight its grassroots initiatives and innovations before both national and international audiences.

Satvik actively participated in the **National Consultation on Climate Resilient Solutions, held in Hyderabad on July 9–10**, co-hosted by **GIZ India and RRAN India**. During the consultation, Satvik and its partner farmers shared field-level experiences and technical knowledge on the **Rammol Cropping System**, a climate-resilient farming method developed and refined through community participation.

Additionally, Satvik facilitated an **educational field visit** for students from **Shiv Nadar University** to the **Lodai cluster**, where they engaged directly with farmers and gained hands-on learning about the innovative Rammol system. This interaction bridged academic learning with practical field experience and deepened students' understanding of sustainable agriculture.

Through these engagements, Satvik continues to play a pivotal role in influencing policies, strengthening community-based agricultural practices, and nurturing the next generation of agri-leaders and thinkers.

9

Financial Report

Satvik : Promoting Ecological Farming

Public Charitable Trust Reg. No. F-1541/Kachchh & Society Reg. No. Guj/1355/Kachchh

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

Particular	Annexure	As on	As on	Total 2024-25	As on	As on	Total 2023-24
		31-03-2025 - FC	31-03-2025 - NFC		31-03-2024 - FC	31-03-2024 - NFC	
Funds & Liabilities							
Trust and Corpus Funds	A		18,77,584	18,77,584		18,50,261	18,50,261
Other Funds	B	13,79,742	2,86,280	16,66,022	12,93,124	1,70,706	14,63,830
Unutilized Grant	C	27,05,281	6,29,854	33,35,135	14,37,563	2,05,000	16,42,563
Total		40,85,023	27,93,718	68,78,741	27,30,687	22,25,967	49,56,654
Assets & Properties							
Net Block of Fixed Assets	D		15,60,326	15,60,326		14,47,080	14,47,080
Investments	E	9,26,727	4,28,733	13,55,460	11,41,279	4,00,959	15,42,238
Net Current Assets	F	31,58,296	8,04,659	39,62,955	15,89,408	3,77,928	19,67,336
Total		40,85,023	27,93,718	68,78,741	27,30,687	22,25,967	49,56,654
Notes Forming Part of Accounts and Accounting Policies	O						

For Satvik: Promoting Ecological Farming



(Shailesh Vyas)
Secretary

Place: Bhuj
Date: 01.08.2025

For H.Rustom & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 108908W



(HRD Dalal)
Proprietor
Membership No. 31368
UDIN: 25031368BNQKIO6539
Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 01.08.2025

For A S Shaikh & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 139775W



(Aslam Shaikh)
Proprietor
Membership No. 162345
UDIN: 25162345BMHTLB3938
Place : Ahmedabad
Date: 01.08.2025

Satvik : Promoting Ecological Farming

Public Charitable Trust Reg. No. F-1541/Kachchh & Society Reg. No. Guj/1355/Kachchh

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ending on 31.03.2025

Particulars	Annexure	31-03-2025 - FC	31-03-2025 - NFC	Total 2024-25	31-03-2024 - FC	31-03-2024 - NFC	Total 2023-24
Income							
Grants & Donations	G	43,29,570	19,03,146	62,32,716	28,82,735		28,82,735
Development Income	H	-	8,000	8,000		39,000	39,000
Interest Income	I	1,91,012	77,166	2,68,178	1,18,860	29,502	1,48,362
Total		45,20,582	19,88,312	65,08,894	30,01,595	68,502	30,70,097
Expenditure							
Expenditure on Objects of the Trust	J	39,25,726	14,03,198	53,28,924	26,25,811	-	26,25,811
Administration Cost	L	4,64,491	3,74,070	8,38,561	3,86,004	22,182	4,08,186
Contribution to Charity Commissioner	K	3,747	-	3,747	15,303	-	15,303
Remuneration to Trustee	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Statutory Audit Fees	N	40,000	35,000	75,000	40,000	-	40,000
Depreciation	D	-	33,854	33,854	-	5,274	5,274
Excess of Income over Expenditure	B	86,618	1,42,190	2,28,808	(65,523)	41,046	(24,477)
Total		45,20,582	19,88,312	65,08,894	30,01,595	68,502	30,70,097
Notes Forming Part of Accounts and Accounting Policies	O						

For Satvik: Promoting Ecological Farming



(Shalish Vyas)
Secretary

Place: Bhuj
Date: 01.08.2025

For H.Rustom & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 108908W



(HRD Datar)
Proprietor
Membership No. 31368
UDIN: 25031368BNQK106539
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01.08.2025

For A S Shaikh & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. : 139775W



(Asam Shaikh)
Proprietor
Membership No. 162345
UDIN: 25162345BMHTLB3938
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 01.08.2025



SATVIK

Promoting Ecological Farming



📍 House No. 243/C,
Krishna Park Society,
Behind Nana Yax Temple,
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