

“Centre for Environmental Development”

Maganwadi, Wardha



ANNUAL REPORT

(01st April 2025 31 March 2026)



**Centre for Environmental Development, Rajkala Square,
Dr. J. C. Kumarappa Marg, Maganwadi, Wardha PIN 442001**

“Centre for Environmental Development”

Maganwadi, Wardha

Introduction:

“Centre for Environmental Development” (CED) carried out research and extension activities, in addition to peninsular India even in the north eastern state of Assam during financial year 2025 - 2026. New contacts were established with people and institutions working in varied disciplines like forestry, bamboo, wood, organic farming, digital technologies and voluntary sector. Annual Report of CED, elaborated below will give brief details of different work carried out.

Environmental Technologies (ET):

Organic Farming:

1. Interacted with the faculty of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Selsura, Wardha on Organic methods of cultivating Strawberry on 8th April 2025.
2. Had a meeting with Shri Hembhai ji and 50 farmers / institutional heads from Assam at Shanti Sadhana Ashram, Vashishta, Guwahati.
3. An activity associated with the promotion of marketing of Organic vegetables, pulses, grains, spices and non timber forest produce (NTFP), initiated by young professional of Wardha is actively supported by Mrs. Ratna Pandya, Executive committee member of **“Centre for Environmental Development” (CED)**, Maganwadi Wardha.
4. **“Centre for Environmental Development” (CED)** is actively promoting collection of Honey using a set of Non Violent Honey Extraction methods amongst Honey collectors of **“Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary”** and adjoining areas, Yavatmal. CED is also helping Tribals in marketing of Honey from Wild Bees (*Apis florea* and *Apis dorseta*).

Study of Forests:

CED is engaged in studying basic features of different forests areas present in North East India and finding out approaches to make it useful for sustainable development of “Rural Areas”.

Study of North Eastern forests:

North eastern forests of India in states like Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland etc. have diverse plant communities with high biodiversity and a range of forest types. Its climate is subtropical and topography is varied and wavy. The forests types include 1) Tropical Wet Evergreen; 2) Semi - Evergreen; 3) Moist Deciduous; 4) Sub - Tropical Pine Forests and 5) Grasslands and Savannahs are common in protected areas like Kaziranga National Park.

Assam is a **“Vavilov’s Biodiversity Hotspot”**, known for its diverse plant and animal life (Please see Ancnexure II for more details on Vaavilov’s Biodiversity Hotspot).





Potamology or Study of Brahmaputra River:

The Brahmaputra is a major transboundary river (~2,900 km) originating in Tibet (as Yarlung Tsangpo), flowing through India's Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, and merging with the Ganges in Bangladesh as the Jamuna.. Known for extreme braiding, massive sediment load, annual floods, and rapid, unstable bank shifts, it shapes the landscape of the Assam valley, hosting the massive Majuli river island.

Key Potamological Aspects:

- **Origin & Path:** Originates in Tibet's Chemayungdung glacier, enters India near Yonga Pass, flows through Arunachal as Siang/Dihang, enters Assam, and meets the Ganges in Bangladesh, finally flowing into the Bay of Bengal as the Meghna.
- **Morphology:** It is a highly braided river, forming extensive sandbars, riverine islands, and meanders in the Assam plains.
- **Sediment Load:** The river carries an enormous sediment load due to rapid erosion in the Himalayan catchment, leading to frequent channel shifting.

Major Tributaries:

- **Right bank:** Subansiri, Kameng, Manas, Sankosh, Teesta.
- **Left bank:** Dibang, Lohit, Dhansiri (L), Kopili.

Hydrology: Experiences massive flooding during the monsoon due to intense rainfall and glacier melt, leading to high bank erosion.

Island Formation: It houses the world's largest river island, Majuli, formed between the main Brahmaputra channel and the Kherkutia Channel.

Regional Names

- **Tibet:** Yarlung Tsangpo
- **Arunachal Pradesh:** Siang, Dihang
- **Assam:** Brahmaputra, Luit, Bor Luit
- **Bangladesh:** Jamuna



Panoramic & mesmerising view of Brahmaputra River near Guwahati, Assam

Key Changes & Dynamics:

- **Avulsion:** The river exhibits high rates of channel migration and avulsion (sudden abandonment of a river course), specifically in the upper Assam stretch (eg, near Dibru-Saikhowa).
- **Past Shifts:** In 1787, the Tista River abruptly diverted to join the Brahmaputra, altering the course from the old Brahmaputra channel (near Mymensingh) to the current Jamuna channel in Bangladesh.
- **Tectonic Influence:** The river's morphology is heavily influenced by active, high-magnitude seismic zones in the region.

Agriculture:

Agriculture in the Brahmaputra Basin of Assam is characterized by highly fertile, flood-deposited alluvial soil, a humid sub-tropical climate, and abundant water, making it suitable for intensive rice cultivation and tea plantation. Key specialties include world renowned Assam Tea, unique Muga silk sericulture and significant biodiversity in rice, jute and oilseeds.

Key aspects of agriculture in the region include:

Dominant Crops: Paddy (rice) is the primary crop, with multiple seasons (*sali* or winter rice being most prominent). Tea is a major commercial crop, alongside jute, mustard, oilseeds, sugarcane, and bananas.

Unique Biodiversity & Sericulture: The region is a hotspot for genetic diversity in crops and is famous for producing Muga, a golden silk produced from indigenous worms, making it a critical area for sericulture.

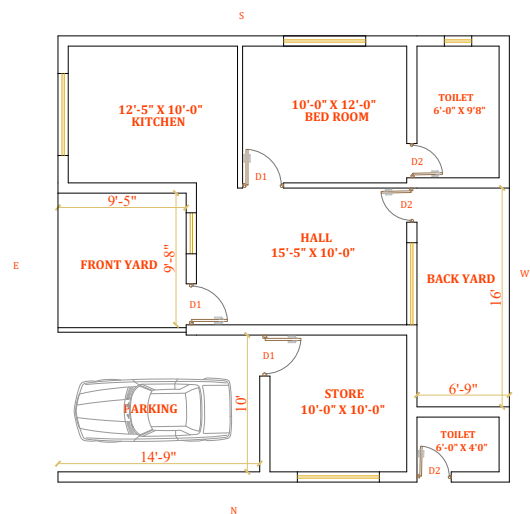
Fertile Floodplains (Chars): The river develops fertile sandbars known as *chars*, which are heavily cultivated for seasonal crops.

Agricultural Intensity: The Lower Brahmaputra Valley often practices double-cropping, taking advantage of the high moisture content and nutrient-rich silt deposited by the river.

Traditional & Modern Methods: While rice is often grown using traditional methods in the plains, terrace farming is utilized in the gentle hill slopes surrounding the valley.

Habitation and Sanitation:

1. A farm house is to be made for a client near Wardha. It has living Room (15'5" x 10' 0" = 154.17 square feet), Kitchen (12'5" x 10'0" = 124.17 square feet), Bed Room (10'0" x 12'0" = 120 square feet) with attached bathroom (6'0" x 9'8" = 58 square feet), store Room (10'0" x 10'0" = 100 square feet), an independent toilet (6'0" x 4'0" = 24 square feet), a front Yard (9'5" x 9'8" = 91.03 square feet) and a back Yard (16'0" x 6'9" = 108 square feet). Total area = 779.37 square feet.



2. Extension Work related to construction of Vault roof of conical tiles of terracotta (1,500 square feet area) was carried out in the suburban area of Hyderabad.

3. In another extension program, 700 Square feet vault roof is constructed using terracotta conical tiles near Pandharkavada, Yavatmal, Maharashtra.



Experimentation:

- 1) Mrs. Ratna made a soft drink (Sharbat) of Palash (*Butea monosperma*) using fresh and dried flowers having self life of one year (8th April 2025). 100 Litres of the Palash Sharbat was made for DREAM, a voluntary organisation from Tiwasa, Amrawati.
- 2) Mrs. Ratna experimented with making of various traditional items like Dhapode, Kurdi, Papad, Sargunde etc (17th to 20th April 2025).

Training, Education & Village Entrepreneurship Development::

1) Organic Farming Training: Methods of cultivating tuberous crops (*Dioscorea alata*, *Colocasia esculanta* etc.) and medicinal crops (*Azadirachta indica*, *Asparagus racemosus*), using number of organic farming methods like production of different types of compost (NADEP Compost, Vermi Compost, Jhatpat Khad etc.) and herbal pest repellants (from plants having high percentage of secondary metabolites like Neem, Ipomoea etc.) were transferred to number of farmers at **"Shanti Sadhana**



Kendra", Vashishtha, Guwahati, Assam during 21 and 22nd June 2025 . List of the farmers is given in Annexure I.

2) Bamboo Training: A training program was organised for 20 youths of Assam during 9th to 10th September 2025 in the subject of **"Making decorative and utility items of Bamboo"** near ALA, Guwhati campus. Expertise of Ar. Rajat Kamal and Mr. Nilabja Kakoty from Assam was availed.



Left to Right: 1) Chemically treated Bamboo pieces, 2) A utility item (Sofa) of Bamboo and 3) Bamboo used to decorate a partition wall of a hall.

Publication:

- 1) Published in a CED website (globalced.wrda.in) An Annual Report 2024-2025; b) Videos of Housing Training and Photographs of different activities carried out by CED. These documents are included under Media head in the website (10th April 2025).
- 2) Published in website of CED (globalced.wrda.in) a draft for discussion on **"Land Cover Management"** authored by Dr. Soham Pandya (27th April 2025).
- 3) An article on Phang (*Revia hypocreteriformis*) is made for publication in the website of CED (27th April 2025).
- 4) An article on Potamology is included in the website of CED (globalced.wrda.in) (29th April 2025).

General Activities of CED:

- 1) Received FSSAI certificate for "M/s Aadi Food Industries" (21st April 2025).
- 2) Went to Pavnar on 02nd August and had discussion with Sushu Pravinu Bahun Desai; Bhavini Bahun Parekh; Daya Bahun and Maithili Bahun.
- 3) Went to Sevagram Ashram. Attended evening prayer. Had discussion with Mr. Ashok Bharat who organised "Shanti Sean" camp in the premises of Sarva Seva Sangh for more than 50 participants from all over India.

- 4) Gave Two books to Shri Hembhai on 09th August 2025) authored by Sush Pravina Bahan Desai (Geeta). Discussed issues related to International conference of Acharyakul in the year 2027.
- 5) Attended a program at Shanti Sadhana Ashram (SSA), Basishtha, Gwhati a meeting of grassroots workers of Assam on 25th January 2026.
- 6) Had a meeting at SSA with Mr. Hembhai, Babaji, Mr. Anantgovind and Dr. Abhijit Sarma Roy on "SSA Initiative".
- 7) Made a power point presentation (PPT) entitled "Ayurved and Immunity: A Holistic Approach".
- 8) Made directory of 126 MLAs of Assam Legislative Assembly (2021-2026).
- 9) Made a note on topic entitled "Places to Visit Assam" and "Tribes of Assam". Places include 1. Majuli; 2. Kaziranga National Park; 3. Sivsagar; 4. Guwahati and 5. Tea Gardens. Information was collected on Tribals namely 1. Missing; 2. Bodo; 3. Deori; 4. Sonowal; 5. Ahom; 6. Thingal; 7. Hajong; 8. Gara; 9. Chutia and 10. Eabba.



- 10) Made a Power point Presentation on topic "Hindu Math In India". It gives information of about 50 Mathas.
- 11) Made a Power Point Presentation (PPT) on "Dwadash Jyotirlinga"
- 12) Made a Power Point Presentation (PPT) on "Akharas in India"
- 13) Made a Power Point Presentation (PPT) on "Sampraday In India"
- 14) On 16th February 2026, attended a ceremony of opening of "Assam Legislative Assembly (ALA) Digital Museum" at "Gopinath Bardoloy Building" (GNB) located at ALA Premises, Dispur, Guwahati. Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma Honourable Chief Minister of Assam inaugurated the Museum in august presence of Shri Biswajit Daimari, Honourable Speaker of Assam Legislative Assembly, Shri Chandra Mihan Patowari Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Assam Legislative Assembly and Dr. Numul Momin Deputy Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly

Networking:

CED established contacts with number of voluntary organisations (VO) or Non Government Organisation (NGO). Some of them are listed below.

1. "Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust" (KGNMT)
2. Gandhi Mandap
3. Shanti Sadhana Ashram
4. Government of Assam

(For more details of above institutions, please refer Annexure No. IV)

Science and Spirituality

The Eleven Vows (Ekadash Vrata) are the core ethical principles prescribed by **Mahatma Gandhi**. They served as a foundational moral guide for all residents of his ashrams and the broader freedom movement.

The eleven vows encompass the following principles:

- 1) Ahimsa (Non-violence);
- 2) Satya (Truth);
- 3) Asteya (Non-stealing);
- 4) Brahmacharya (Self-discipline);
- 5) Aparigraha (Non-possession);
- 6) Sharirshrama (Bread labour);
- 7) Asvada (Control of the palate);
- 8) Abhaya (Fearlessness);
- 9) Sarva Dharma Samantva (Equality of all religions);
- 10) Swadeshi (Local self-reliance);
- 11) Sparshbhavana (Removal of untouchability).

ANNEXURE I

(List of persons who attended Organic Farming sessions)

1. Acharya Dharmendra, Ara (9304074716)
2. Dr. Jyoti Prasad Bura, Guwahati (7670097809)
3. Nani Kumar Saikia, Sipaghol, Darrang (7002108736)
4. Dr. Kamal Ch. Naco, Morigaon (7002406014)
5. Mr. Patel
6. Budhiswar Mohilaraj, Kokarajhar, Bodoland (8133049119)
7. Babu Ram, Kokarajhar (7002131487)
8. Pabindra Nath Deka, Tiku Nalbari (9678760500)
9. Damayaanti Talukdar, Jihee, Nalbari (95772263893)
10. Dinesh Talukdar, Jihee, Sialmari (9954690827)
11. Nayan Bhatta, Sualkuchi (9085480398)
12. Rupam Das, Sualkuchi (6901483259)
13. Tulika Sarma, Sualkuchi (7636806147)
14. Chayanika Das, Sualkuchi (940164580)
15. Gopesh Dutt, Indira Nagar (7002335490)
16. Runtu Nath, Marigon (9954980637)
17. Champa, SSA, Vasishta (9365253028)
18. Nilima Phukan, (8133991843)
19. Abha Nagar, Rajasthan (6264841755)
20. Lily Bezbaruah, SSA, Vasishta (9127375723)
21. Anima Baithaku (8724834137)
22. Anjali Singh, Agomoni/Dhubaci (9435849081)
23. Binafani Roy, Dhubri (8135036202)
24. Seceti Sarmah, Ganesh Nagar (6001691203)
25. Rina Barman, Baikunthpur (8011982987)
26. S. Neog, Patarkushi (9435194085)
27. Bijay Chandra Baishya (9957961707)
28. Anil ChandraKukali (8822339412)
29. Hemchandra Haalol (9859204028)
30. Karandhar Barman, Nalbari (7896171629)
31. Jatin Das, Tezpur (9678139350)
32. Maaherular Barman, Gobindapur, Naalbari (8876665727)
33. Dwipendra Das, Baksa (9707713088)
34. Yogi M. Tannkathe, Malaybari (9508010955)
35. Heman Malakar, Malaybari (9678965160)
36. Uday Das, Malaybari (8099078970)
37. Bhabesh Nath, Malaybari (8761009532)
38. Ratul Halakar, Malaybari (9954198288)
39. Dr. Sushil Kawar Roy, Dhubri (9435721197)
40. RintuKharghaia Anan (6000364211)
41. Kunjlata Nath, Bryan (6913619880)
42. Amol D.... (9678699116)
43. Ramen Harariks (9864423727)
44. Bharti Dastidar (8954724651)

Annexure II ("Vavilov's Biodiversity Hotspot")

"Vavilov's Biodiversity Hotspots":

These are places of great plant genetic diversity. They are also known as centres of origin or centres of diversity. These areas are very important for understanding the origins of domesticated or cultivated crops and their wild relatives. Essentially, Biodiversity Hotspots are places where a greater number of plant species (wild and cultivated varieties), thrive together and are found in greater abundance.

Key Features of Vavilov's Biodiversity Hotspots:

- **High Species Richness:**
These regions have a large number of plant species - cultivated and wild.
- **Endemism:**
Many species existing in these hotspots are unique only to the specified local areas and found nowhere else on Earth.
- **Natural Relatives of Crops**
Vavilov's hotspots are significant because they are the regions where many of the wild relatives of cultivated crops are found.
- **Conservation Importance:**
These areas are very important for conserving / preserving genetic biodiversity, which is important for global food security and for developing new varieties of crops that are resistant to pests and diseases.

Examples of Vavilov's Biodiversity Hotspots:

- 1) **Central Asia:** A centre of origin for crops like wheat, barley, and onions.
- 2) **Mesoamerica:** A hotspot for crops like maize, beans, and squash.
- 3) **Indo-Burma:** A region known for rice diversity and other crops.
- 4) **The Tropical Andes:** A centre of origin for potatoes and other Andean crops.

Significance of Vavilov's Research:

Nikolai Vavilov's work includes:

- a) Identifying centres of origin of species;
- b) Plant domestication occurred in specific regions and not randomly throughout the world;
- c) His work laid the foundation for plant breeding and conservation efforts.

Connection to Modern Concepts:

The concept of biodiversity hotspots has been expanded beyond Vavilov's work to include other areas with high species richness and endemism, often facing threats from habitat loss and climate change. These areas, along with Vavilov's centres, are crucial for protecting biodiversity and ensuring a sustainable future.

The 4 major hotspots of biodiversity in India are -

- 1) Himalayas,
- 2) Indo-Burma,
- 3) Western Ghats &
- 4) Sunderland.

Biodiversity is referred to as the variation of plant and animal species in a particular habitat. Species evenness and species richness form the major components of biodiversity.

Study of Biodiversity:

CED carried out survey of Vavilov's Indo-Burma Hotspot in Indian state of Assam for ethnic flora and fauna. This Biodiversity Hotspot is considered a "**Cradle of Flowering Plants**". It includes diverse area like North East India (Assam; Meghalay; Mizoram; Nagaland; Manipur); Bangladesh; Southern China; Vietnam; Thailand; Laom; Cambodia and Myanmar. It is one of the 36 biodiversity hotspots and is recognised for its rich plant and animal life. It is also one of the eight centres of "**Origin of Cultivated Plants**".

The Hotspot includes large number of endemic flowering plants and animals like Birds; Reptiles; Amphibians and Mammals which are unique to this area and are **endemic**. It is important for genetic resources and plant diversification. Some 100 plus endemic plant species include *Adiantum assamicum*; *Alseodaphne andersonii* and *Bambusa cachrensis*.



LHS: Wild *Colocasia siam*, Pinkish variety;

Middle: Wild *Orchid* variety;

RHS: *Cissus quadrangularis* (Had-Jod or Asthisandhanak) a medicinal plant

Adiantum assamicum:

Adiantum, the **Maidenhair fern**, is a genus of about 250 species of ferns in the (Subfamily: Vittarioideae of the family Pteridaceae), Adiantaceae. Adiantum species (Pteridaceae) The cosmopolitan genus Adiantum comprises more than 200 species of shade-loving, terrestrial ferns. The fronds of genus is typically have wiry, highly polished, dark purple to black stalks with highly dissected blades of delicate, fan-shaped segments.



Alseodaphne andersonii is moderately drought tolerant and thrives in balanced humidity. During summer & even in winter watering is advised every second or third weeks even in colder months, to keep its foliage lush.green



Water:

Alseodaphne andersonii is moderately drought tolerant and thrives in balanced humidity. During summer & even in winter watering is advised every second or third weeks even in colder months, to keep its foliage lush.green

Fertiliser:

Fertilise the sapling quarterly with balanced fertilisers during growth period.



Pruning:

Pruning should occur beginning from wither till its end. Remove dead wood and improve air circulation. Use clean, sharp tools to maintain health. Regular pruning enhances growth and flowering.

Propagation:

Propagates best through semi-hardwood cuttings (with at least one leaf node). Use rooting hormone and well-draining medium. Avoiding water-logging, and give bright, indirect light until roots develop.

Uses:

Traditionally used in medicine (for treating fever and rheumatism) and as timber. It has antimicrobial, antibacterial and anti-fungal activity. *Alseodaphne andersonii* seeds can be a source of unsaturated fatty acids like oleic acid, potentially making them a valuable oilseed resource.

Bambusa carens: It is native to Asia and is known as yellow bamboo. It's ornamental & useful with large, with golden-yellow stalks with green stripes.

Key features of *Bambusa carens*:

Clumping growth habit: It forms clumps, and therefore preferred for smaller gardens for containment purposes.

Golden-yellow stalks: The stalks are prominently of golden-yellow color, with significant green stripes.

Fast growth: Like any other Bamboo species *Bambusa carens* is known for its rapid growth.

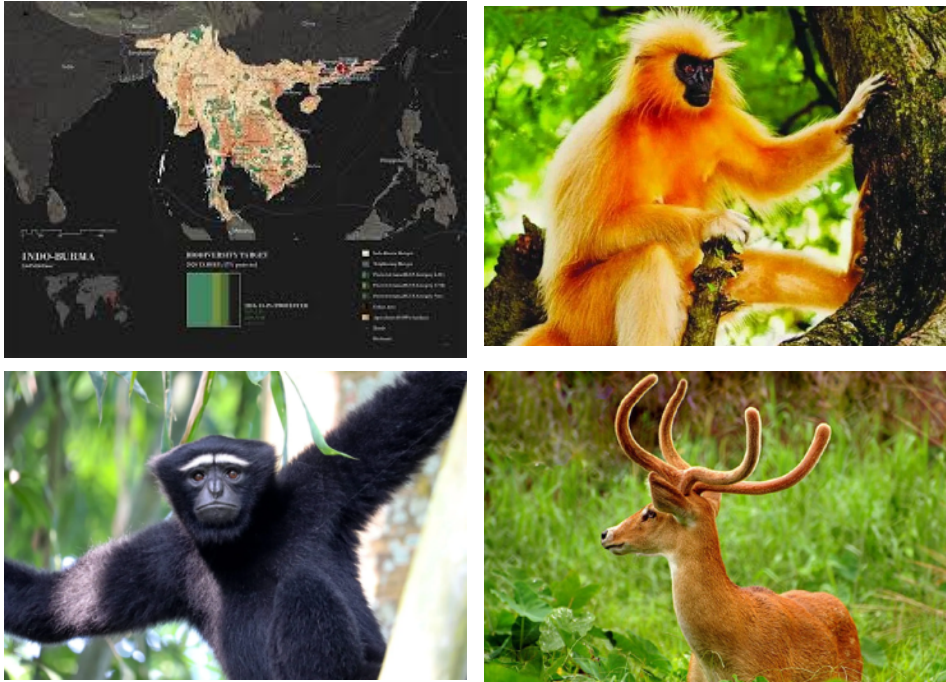
Versatile uses: This bamboo has various uses i.e. in construction, crafts, food etc.

Common names: Yellow bamboo, Common bamboo, and Golden bamboo.



Vavilov's Indo-Burma Hotspot:

The hotspot is home to a wide variety of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, including many unique and globally threatened species. It supports even **Endemic Fauna** which are on the verge of extinction due to loss of the ecosystem. The hotspot spans over two **million square kilometers** and includes diverse ecosystems like wet evergreen, dry evergreen, deciduous, and montane forests. Vavilov identified the Indo-Burma region as one of the world's eight centres of origin for cultivated plants, recognising its importance in



Top LHS: Map of Indo Burma Vavilov Biodiversity Hotspot
Top RHS : Golden Langur
Bottom LHS: Hoolock Gibbon
Bottom RHS: Sangai Deer

the evolution and domestication of various crops. India, specifically, is also recognized as one of these centers, known as the "**Hindustan Centre of origin of crop plants**". The hotspot faces various threats, including habitat loss due to deforestation, agricultural expansion, and infrastructure development. Some endemic fauna include...

1: **Golden langur** (*Trachypithecus geei*) found in a small region of Western Assam. The population of these extremely shy Golden langur is only 6,500 because of loss of natural habitat;

2: **Hoolock gibbon** (The hoolock gibbons are **tree primate species of genus Hoolock** in the gibbon family, Hylobatidae, native to eastern Bangladesh, Northeast India, Myanmar. The hoolock gibbon, the smallest and fastest ape, is the only ape found in India and lives in tropical and subtropical forests in southeastern Asia. The Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary (HGS) in Assam, home to the endangered Western hoolock gibbon population, is fragmented by a railway track.) and

3: **Sangai deer** (*Rucervus eldii eldii*) The **sangai** is an endemic and endangered subspecies of **Eld's deer** found only in Manipur, India. It is also the state animal of Manipur. Sangai deer, also known as brow-antlered deer, is an endangered species found only in the Keibul Lamjao National Park at Bishnupur District of Manipur. **Keibul Lamjao National Park:** The park is located in the south western part of the Loktak lake. This is the last natural habitat of the brow-antlered deer (Sangai) the dancing deer of Manipur. Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating park in the world.

Conservation Efforts:

Several conservation organizations, like the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), are working to protect the biodiversity of the Indo-Burma region and support local communities.



Animal are conserved in a Zoo located in Dispur a Capital of State of Assam

ANNEXURE III

CED established contacts with number of voluntary organisations (VO) or Non Government Organisation (NGO). Some of them are listed below.

1. **“Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust” (KGNMT)**, Ashram Road, House No. 101, Ulubari, Guwahati, 781007 (Assam). The trust was established in 1946. Trust conducts training in the subject of and other activities (Email: kasturba.ashram@gmail.com)

Key activities of the KGNMT:

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Assam Branch is a non-governmental organisation established in 1964. The registration number of the organization is: Q/RE-1/64 (08-01-1964).

The organisation is operational in Assam, India.

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Assam Branch works in the area of

- a) Advocacy and Research,;
- b) Children;
- c) Civic Issues;
- d) Disaster Management;
- e) Education & Literacy,;
- f) Environment and natural resource management;
- g) Health & Nutrition,;
- h) Labour & Employment;
- i) Legal Awareness & Aid;
- j) Right to Information & Advocacy;
- k) Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation;
- l) Vocational Training etc.
- m) The NGO works towards the promotion of sustainable development.

Vocational Training includes:

- a) **Small-scale manufacturing:** Establishing units for activities like honey extraction, soap-making, paper-making, and oil extraction.
- b) **Weaving:** Promoting traditional weaving skills and khadi production.
- c) **Empowerment of women and children:** Providing education and skill development programs.
- d) **Peace promotion:** Actively promoting peace and non-violence during times of unrest.
- e) **Gramodyog (village industries):** The KGNNMT has become a center of excellence for gramodyog in the Northeast, focusing on rural industries and self-sufficiency.



Upper Line LHS: Gandhi stayed in this hut when he visited KGNMT; RHS: Place where Gandhi use to spin.

Lower Line LHS: Interior view of Bapu's Kuti at Sarania Ashram; RHS: Samadhi of Mrs. Hemaprabha Das, wife of Shri Harikrishna Das (father of Amalprabha Das) who donated the land for establishing Kasturba Ashram.



LHS: Sign Board of KGNMT, Guwahati; RHS: Memorial Home



LHS: Ashram niwasi Bahan Damayanti

2) Gandhi Mandap:

About Gandhi Mandap:

- Gandhi Mandap is a Museum constructed in memory of "Father of the Nation" Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, on the hilltop of Sarania Hill, Guwahati.
- It is one in all Guwahati's vantage points with automobile get right of entry to only.
- Gandhiji visited Saranya hills and as a consequence this was made in his memory.
- His first visit became in 1921 and ultimate was in 1946. It turned into inaugurated with the aid of Mrs Indira Gandhi and Former Chief Minister of Assam Bishnuram Medhi in 1970.
- The objective is to hold the heritage and historical importance related to the area and convert the region right into a potential tourism spot with evidently present scenic viewpoints.
- The Rehabilitation and beautification of Gandhi Mandap Memorial Complex at Sarania Hilltop became recommended by means of the Additional Chief Secretary in May 2017. In this backdrop, GSCL / Tata Consulting Engineers conceived this task and offered this Concept Plan and in continuation provided a Feasibility Report, Detail challenge document and smooth eventually. This is the first-rate touring locations in Guwahati metropolis.



Dr. Soham Pandya offering prayer in front of Bapuji's statue at Gandhi Mandap on 2nd October 2025



LHS: Ashram niwasi Bahan Damayanti
RHS: Ashram niwasi Bahan Beauti Das and Bahan Rajumani Saikia

3) Shanti Sadhana Ashram:

Registration no. of "Shanti Sadhana Ashram" is RS/147 of 1986-1987. The motive of SSA is a) Aged / Elderly; b) Art & Culture; c) Children; d) Education & Literacy; e) Environment & Forests; f) Food Processing; g) Human Rights; h) Labour & Employment; i) Vocational Training; k) Women's Development & Empowerment; l) Agriculture; m) Civic Issues; n) Disaster Management; o) Health & Family Welfare; p) HIV/AIDS; q) Rural Development & Poverty Alleviation; r) Youth Affairs IN ASSAM->Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Barpeta, Morigaon, Nagaon, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Kamrup, Kamrup Metropolitan, Nalbari, Baksa, Darrang, Udalguri, Charaideo.

Address of "Shanti Sadhana Ashram" is Basistha, Guwahati - 781029, Assam and Email issa.basistha@gmail.com.

"Shanti Sadhana Ashram" basic details

- NGO ID: AS/2016/0109724
- Registration with: Registration of Society
- NGO Type: Registered Society (Non Government Organisation)
- Registration No.: RS/147 of 1986 - 1987
- Act Name: Society Registration Act XXI of 1860
- Register City: Guwahati
- Register State: Assam
- Registration Date: 1986/04/25
- Sectors: They are given above.
- Telephone: 94350-14428; Mobile: 9859978040
- Members of Shanti Sadhana Ashram: Rabindra Sarma (President); Hem Bhai (Secretary); Babulal Vidrum (Treasurer)



LHS: Hem Bhai; RHS: Babubhai Vidrum



LHS: School Building; RHS: Acharya Vinoba Bhave College of Science & Spirituality

4) Government of Assam:

Dr. Soham Pandya, Chairman, "Centre for Environmental Development", Maganwadi, Wardha, PIN 442001 had a dialogue with Shri Vishwajit Daimari ji, Honourable Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur on 22nd May 2025 in the Assam Secretariat.



Shri Vishwajit Daimari, Honourable Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, Dispur photographed in the secretariat. Also seen are Mrs. Antima and Dr. Soham Pandya
22nd May 2025