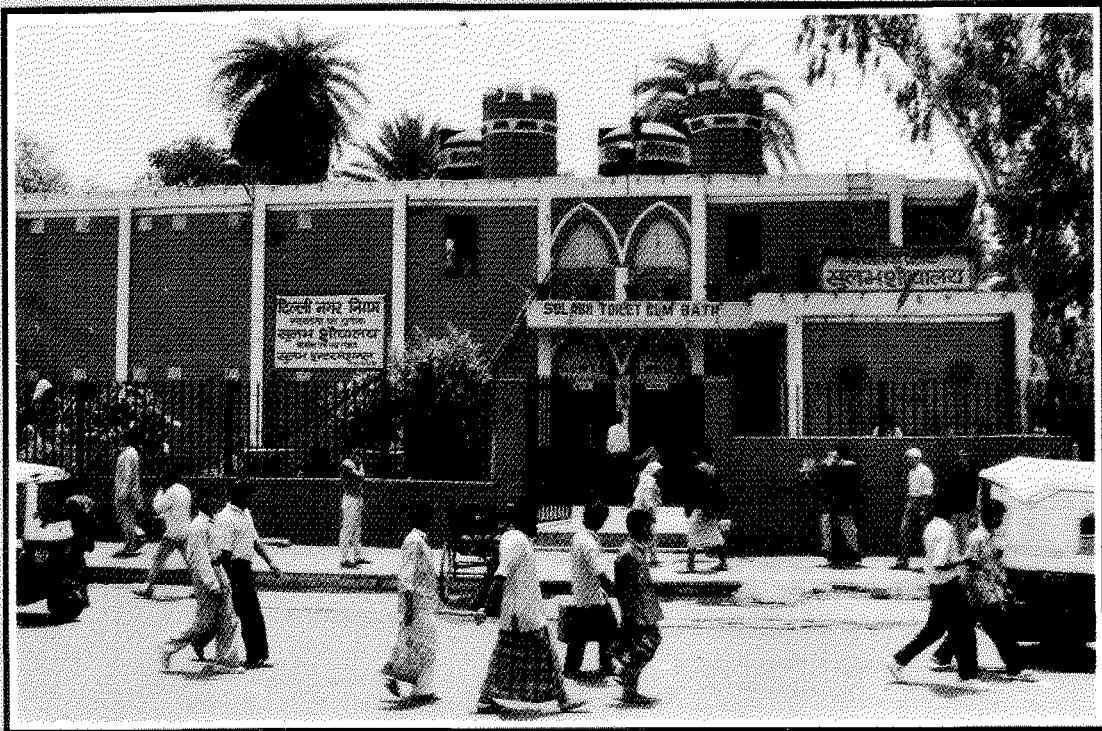


# SULABH PUBLIC TOILETS & BATH COMPLEXES



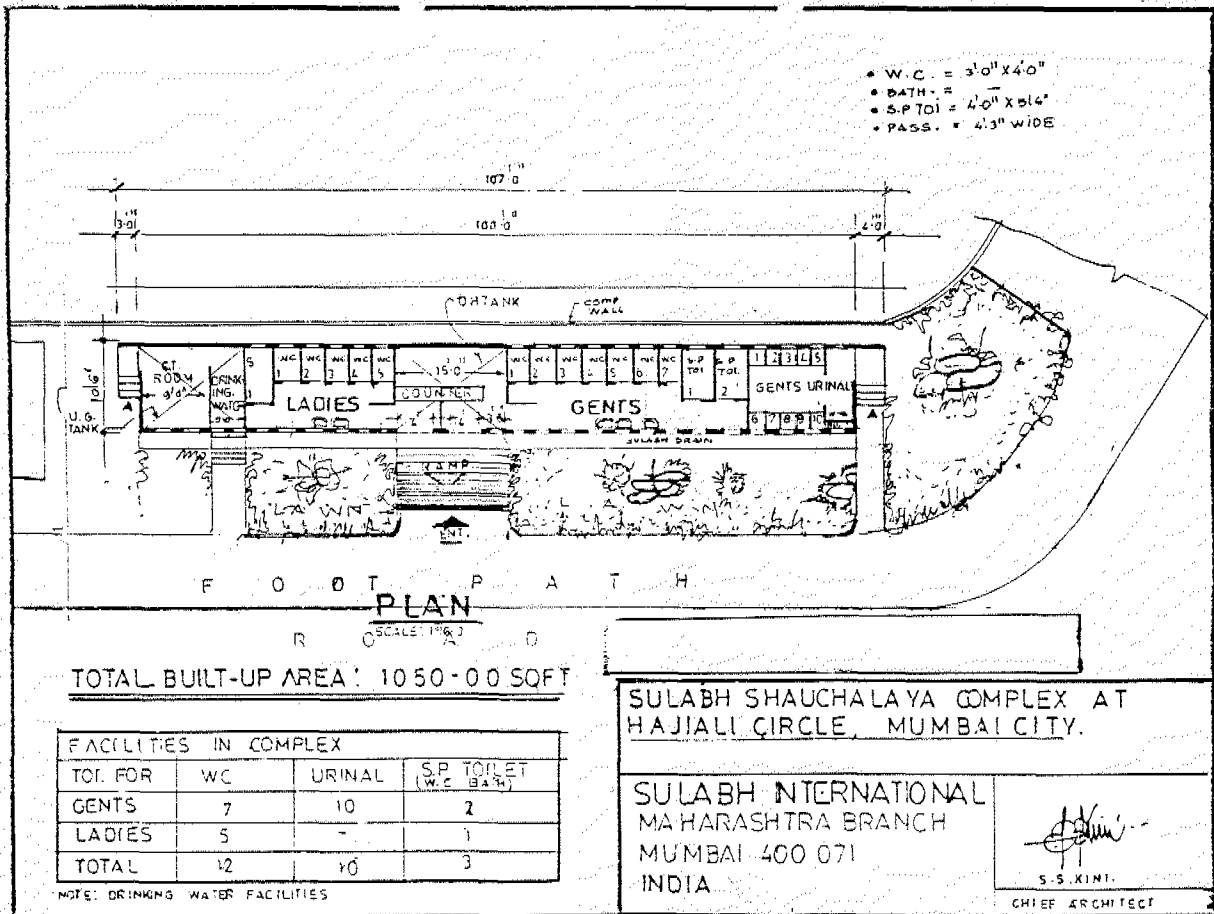
A community toilet complex at Old Delhi Railway Station

SULABH INTERNATIONAL  
SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATION

**SULABH PUBLIC  
TOILETS, BATH  
&  
HEALTH CENTRES  
IN INDIA**



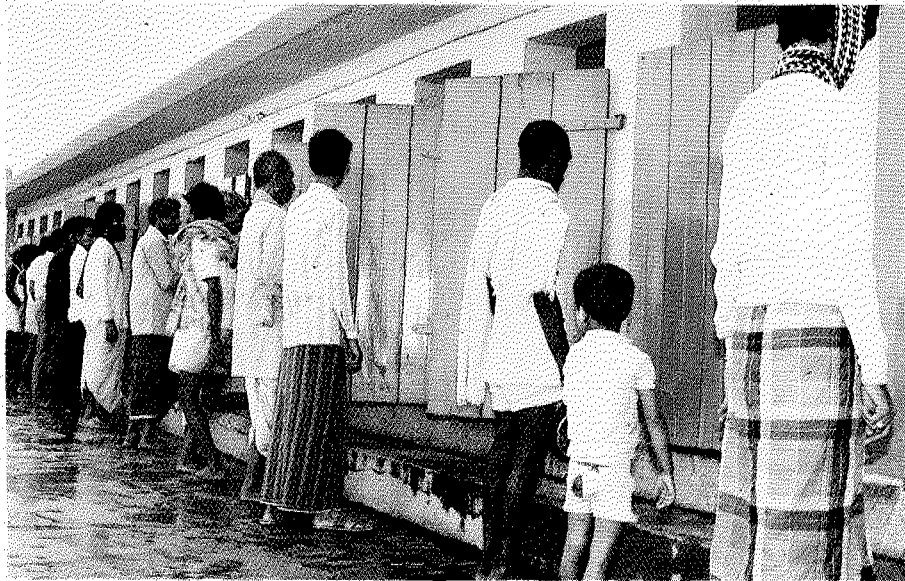
The Bombay toilets, bath and health centre, funded by Indian Tobacco Company



# Sulabh public toilets, bath & health centres in India

*"The day everyone of us gets a toilet to use, I shall know that our country has reached the pinnacle of progress."*

**- Jawaharlal Nehru**



A community toilet complex at Patna, Bihar, India

The year 1974 was a landmark in the history of public sanitation in India when, for the first time, public health and hygiene assumed national importance after *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation* set up public toilets, bath and urinals in Patna, Bihar, India. Since then, the organisation has been constructing and maintaining public latrines, bath and urinals on behalf of local bodies throughout India and in the neighbouring countries.

A 24-seat public latrine was first constructed in Patna near the Reserve Bank, south of Gandhi Maidan, at the initiative of the Reserve Bank officials and the then Chief Secretary of Bihar, Mr. Sharan Singh, IAS and Mr. Rajdeo

Narayan Singh, IAS (Retd.), the then Administrator of Patna Municipal Corporation. This was previously the dirtiest place in the town because a large number of people used it as an open lavatory. At present, there is a 48-seat public lavatory at this place, maintained by *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation*, the head office of which is also located on the same campus because the surrounding is kept clean. "We have seen toilets in offices and not offices amidst toilets," said *New York Times* while reporting Sulabh activities in India.

Sulabh has entirely made a new approach to the public sanitation problem not only by setting up a large number of public toilets



Sulabh toilets and bath complex funded by the House of Tatas, the largest industrialist group of India.

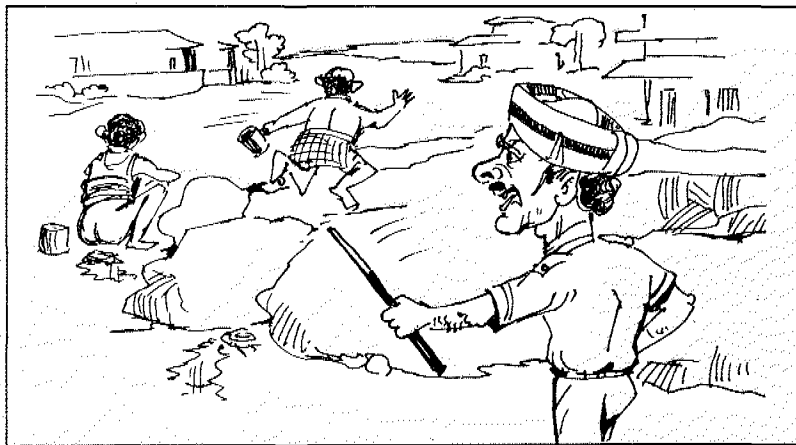
and bath facilities but also by initiating attitudinal change to this basic problem. By campaigning, education and demonstration, Sulabh has been able to turn the sanitation movement into an economic necessity relating it to health and hygiene and economic productivity, population control and good living.

The public toilet system in India has an ancient beginning. The history of bath and bathing is at least 5000 years old. At *Mohenjo-Daro* in the Indus River Valley, archaeologists uncovered a public bath nearly 1000 sq ft (93 sq.m) in area, dating 2500 BC. Even the private houses there had their own bathrooms, fitted with terracotta pipes encased in brickwork. Efficient taps controlled the water flow. However, between the period marking the

end of *Mohenjo-Daro* civilisation and the end of 19th century, the sanitation remained as grim as ever. It was only in 1896, when the then Government of Bengal, in Calcutta the capital of British India, passed the Bengal Sanitation Act to set up public toilets and bath.

But this legislative measure could not go very far in promoting public sanitation and hygiene because the system was unsustainable and the civic bodies did not have the money to spend on their maintenance and repair. The untold stories of the misery of the people of Bengal and those living in other cities are the unreported tragedies of that time. Men, women and children had to wait for hours on end to avail of the toilet service which was filthy, unhygienic and unusable. The Public

Commissioner of Calcutta prosecuted 140,000 persons in one year for "committing nuisance" in public places. But this did not touch even the fringe of the problem. The answer to the problem lay in providing adequate facilities for defecation. When the long wait could also not meet the situation, people in slums started using open spaces for defecation, resulting in a variety of diseases, land degradation,



Police hunt for "nuisance" makers



**This is how the public toilets used to be before Sulabh moved in to improve the situation.**

fouling up of the environment and much else beside.

Yet another pathetic story is narrated when Mr. L.P. Singh was the Chief Secretary of Bihar and Mr. M.K. Sinha, its Police Chief; both of them had decided to ban open defecation in the Golf Club area of the State Capital. Police were posted to stop the practice. One day while the two topmost bureaucrats were taking a morning walk in the area, a man, under the pressure of nature's call, came rushing in and the moment he squatted to defecate, lathi blows fell on him. The Chief Secretary and the Police Chief, who were witnesses to this tragic situation, decided to allow open defecation and withdraw the police.

The civic authorities, in a hurry to meet the rising demand of sanitation facilities, set up strings of toilets in city centres but again they could not maintain them for want of funds and, possibly, willingness. No wonder, our cities and streets were stinking with litter thrown all around and garbage dumps bulging with unimaginable filth and waste. The public toilets in India were a veritable hell on earth which only a few were condemned to use and the remaining people used open land. The worst sufferers were the women who had to wait for the sun to set before they could go out of their houses for easing themselves.

Lack of water supply in public toilets, missing doors, ugly look of over-flowing drains

compounded the miseries of public toilets users. The sanitation movement in India did not gain momentum also because household and public toilets were not a part of the Indian culture and tradition. Despite efforts, only 44% of the houses in cities in India have toilet facilities and in villages the percentage is negligible. The public toilet and bath concept is essentially urban where congested living, shrinking space and inadequate sewerage facilities have destroyed the hope of a good city life.

The population of urban slums is composed mostly of rural migrants. Since migrants come almost entirely from villages, they don't go to public toilets even if they are available. The larger a town, the larger is the proportion of migrants from rural areas. Smaller towns, because of limited employment opportunities, do not attract many migrants from rural areas. Researchers emphasise that the important reason for the rural migrants to settle in squatter and slum settlements is also due to caste and kinship considerations. The physical environment, in which users of public toilets live, reflects their socio-economic status and cultural habits. Hence, sanitation in India is also a cultural problem.

The Sulabh sanitation endeavour, beginning from Patna, has now covered almost the entire country and going even beyond that completely changing the sanitation scenario in the country. When the Sulabh experiment was first launched in Patna, the civic authorities said that attitude of people must change first before launching the pay-and-use toilet system. The fear was quite legitimate, because people in India were ready to pay for anything but basic services like bath and toilets, hence, public lavatories continued to be unusable. But Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, Founder of Sulabh Movement did not agree to this proposal and said that once clean and hygienic toilet services were provided to the people, they would not

hesitate to pay for it and it proved to be true. The people having found clean public toilets started paying for it and more such pay-and-use toilets were set up in Calcutta, later in Orissa, besides Patna, and finally all over the country.

The most remarkable factor about the *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation* is that it does not take any grant, assistance, or subsidy from any agency, national or international, in any form. It raises its own resources by taking 20% implementation charge on projects and the money thus collected is spent on running the Sulabh organisation, now manned by 35,000 volunteers spread over 19 States and one Union Territory, covering almost the entire population of the country. By making Sulabh a self-sustaining social service organisation, Dr. Pathak has linked good living with social service. He has proved that a social worker can live a normal life while serving the people and promoting the cause which is a unique experiment by this largest non-government organisation (NGO). These facilities are more popular at congested places like railway stations, bus stops and markets. And these (including household toilets) are used by about 10 million people everyday.

**Sulabh pay-and-use system :** *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation* demonstrated to civic bodies in 625 towns, including the metropolitan cities of Delhi,

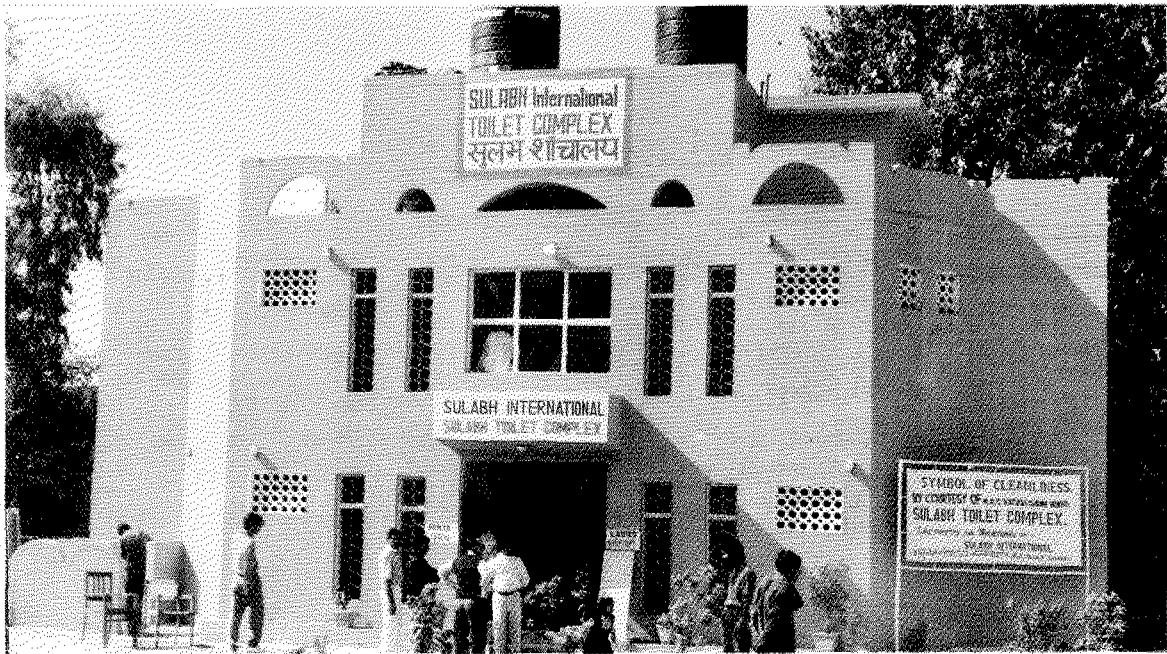
Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, how to maintain the public toilets-cum-baths complexes on the "pay-and-use" basis, round the clock without putting burden on public exchequer for their maintenance. Sulabh has converted these toilets into centres of social service, providing telephones, medicare and help in sanitation and family welfare. These services are specially useful in slum areas. It is a good example of people's participation in community management; for, they are paying for the use and continued upkeep of toilets-cum-bath facilities without putting any burden on civic bodies.

The concept of maintaining public toilets-cum-bath centres on the pay-and-use basis has become very successful in the Indian cross-cultural settings, covering length and width of the country. Before Sulabh started this system in 1974, public conveniences were like hell on the earth. For this reason, everybody objected to the proposal of public toilet complexes being set up anymore. The local bodies were unable to find a suitable solution and had practically abandoned the idea of putting up more public toilets. But now there is increasing demand for Sulabh toilet complexes all over the country and even abroad. Until Sulabh showed the way, nobody believed that people would pay for using toilet facilities in India.

Impressed by the success, people now invite



This toilet block in Varanasi, a religious place, is made in the typical local style with space in front and a verandah



**A double storey toilet block in Jammu**

Sulabh to set up and maintain public toilets-cum-bath complexes in the colonies where a large part of population live without houses of their own. The toilet complexes are so well maintained and kept so clean that people do not object to their being constructed even in front of their own houses.

Dr. Pathak, suggested many other ways of keeping the towns and cities clean. In his opinion, a city can be kept clean if five agencies - the government, local bodies, judiciary, police and non-government organisations work

together in a common endeavour to promote sanitation and people's participation. He has suggested that funds and land for setting up public toilets-cum-bath complexes should be provided by local bodies and voluntary organisations should maintain them round-the-clock on the pay-and-use basis. This is also a way to cut the huge public expenditure on civic facilities and ensure cleanliness without depending on the resources of civic bodies which are almost always in the red. This methodology has been made popular for the first time in India. In Europe, everyone

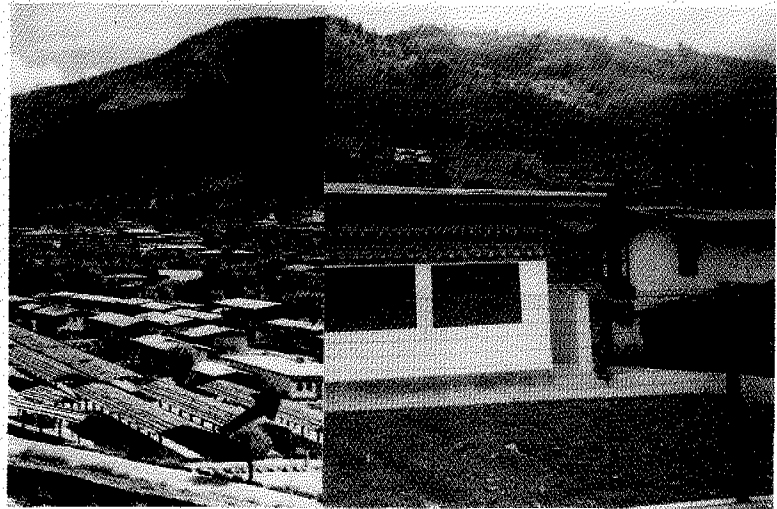
has to pay for using public toilets. In France, for instance, it is two Francs (Rs. 10). In England and so also in all European countries, the pay-and-use system is practised and all public toilets are no less clean than the buildings in the vicinity. Sulabh has popularised the pay and use system in India with remarkable success. No wonder, Sulabh complexes are now the cleanest places in a city. They are there for all to see. About 3,000 Sulabh toilets-cum-bath complexes are being maintained in 625 towns of the country, round-the-clock.



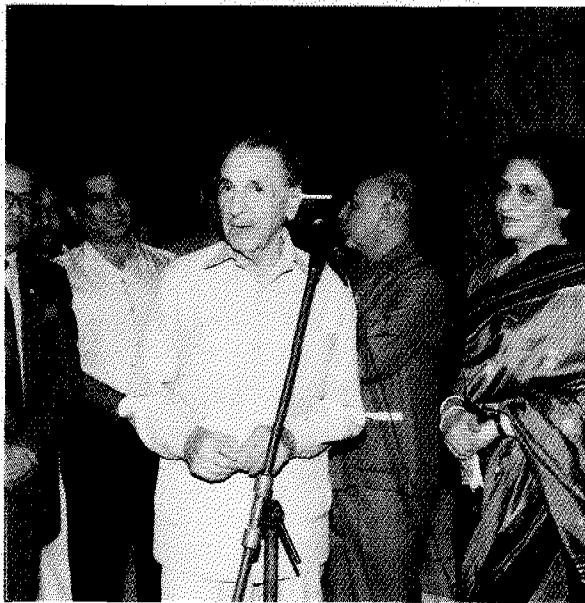
**The Sulabh block funded by the Inner Wheel Club, Bombay**



Sulabh toilets have acquired so much prestige that these are now inaugurated by Union Ministers, Chief Ministers, Ministers and other VIPs. Even political parties have included providing Sulabh toilet complexes (in India public toilets are known by this name) as one of the main objectives in their manifestoes to win elections. Nowhere in the world have public conveniences acquired so much acceptance and prestige as Sulabh has gained for them in India. Thus, Sulabh has also brought the



Sulabh toilet is situated right in the midst of the valley (arrow mark) at Thimpu, Bhutan.

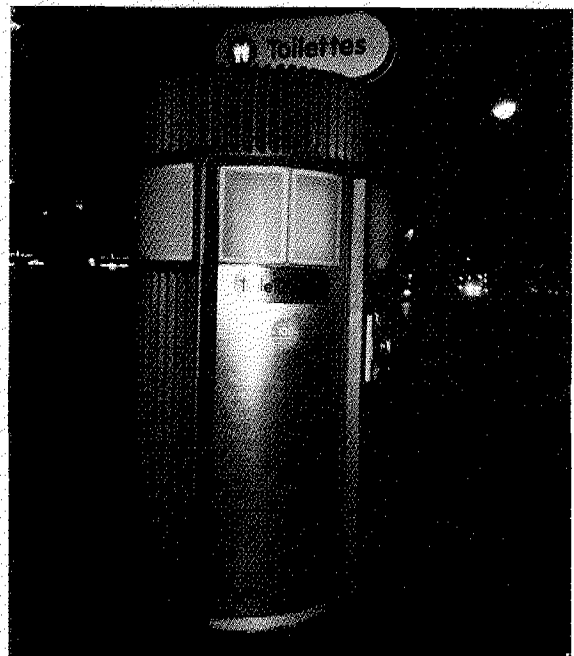


Eminent industrialist Bharat Ratna late Shri J.R.D. Tata speaking at the Inauguration Ceremony of a Sulabh public toilet and bath complex, near Dhobi Talao, Bombay. On his right to ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. Nana Chudasam, and on his left, Mrs. Bakul Patel, ex-Sheriff on Bombay

toilet to the centre of planning for a cleaner and healthier world to live in. Sulabh has made sanitation an organised system, based and developed on appropriate and low-cost technology which can be used on sustainable basis in households and at community centres to keep the country clean and people healthy.

Sulabh community toilets mostly serve the

economically weaker sections of society in whose houses the toilet facilities do not exist, and commuters, pavement dwellers and rickshaw pullers. The authority desirous of getting the Sulabh toilet complex contacts Sulabh and provides the site where the complex is to be constructed. The land as well as funds for the construction of the complex are provided by the sponsoring authority. Terms and conditions of

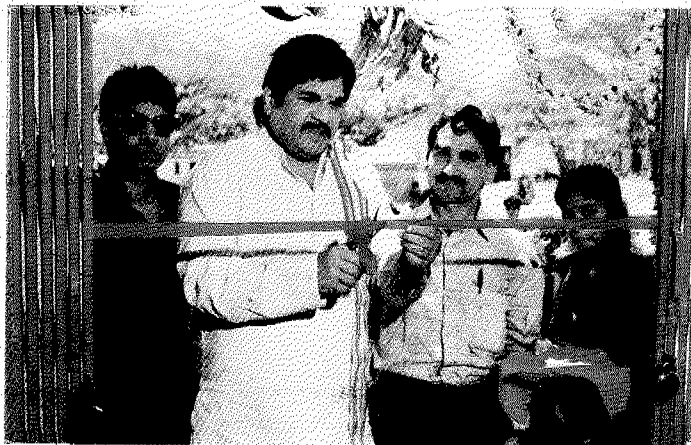


A FRENCH TOILET: One has to pay two Francs (about Rs. 10) per use. No wonder French cities are the cleanest in the world.

## Film shooting at Sulabh toilets, bath and health centres in Bangalore, Karnataka, (India)

*HELLO DADDY* is the film and many stars thronged at the toilet block to act out the story in full view of thousands of spectators, indicating the popular acceptance of the Sulabh system which has become a part of the community life.

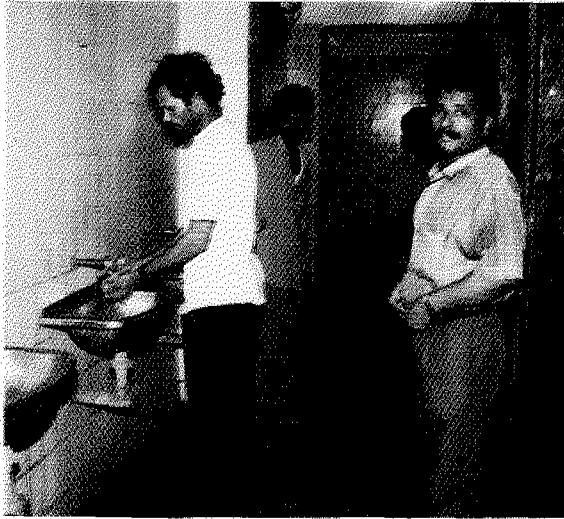
Film camera crew on the job



The actor inaugurates the toilet complex : *all smile for the camera*

The spectators at the shooting site in front of Sulabh toilets block

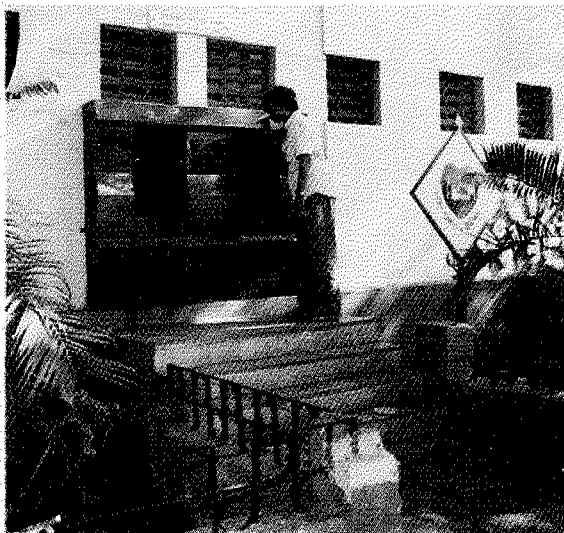




**Washing facilities**

construction, operation and maintenance are intimated by Sulabh to the authority. When the agreement is reached, Sulabh prepares the design, drawings, estimate and project reports. After signing the agreement, the complex is constructed.

The cost of a public toilet complex comes to between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 30,000 per toilet seat, depending on the design, rates of labour and materials in the area and the total number of seats. This is the average cost. However, it varies if the construction quality is higher and beautification is also done. One seat is provided normally for 50 users. Toilet complexes have separate male and female



**Drinking water facilities**

sections with separate entrances. The female section includes toilet seats for children. The urinals usually have entrance from outside. Mirrors and wash basins are provided in male and female sections separately. Complexes are designed architecturally to match the surroundings of the town and make them aesthetically attractive. To ensure adequate 24-hour water supply, tubewells are



**Stainless pans, used in some Sulabh toilets, are easier to keep clean than the ceramic ones**

drilled at site, fitted with electric driven pumping sets, to pump water into an overhead reservoir on the roof of the complex. The users collect water for ablution in mugs from taps (in India 90% people use water for ablution). The complex is provided with electricity so that it could be used at night also. Soap powder is supplied to users for washing their hands. Sulabh undertakes maintenance of these complexes for thirty years, free of cost.

The facilities for drinking water, changing clothes, telephone, healthcare, cloak room, night shelter and even primary education are provided at many Sulabh toilet complexes.

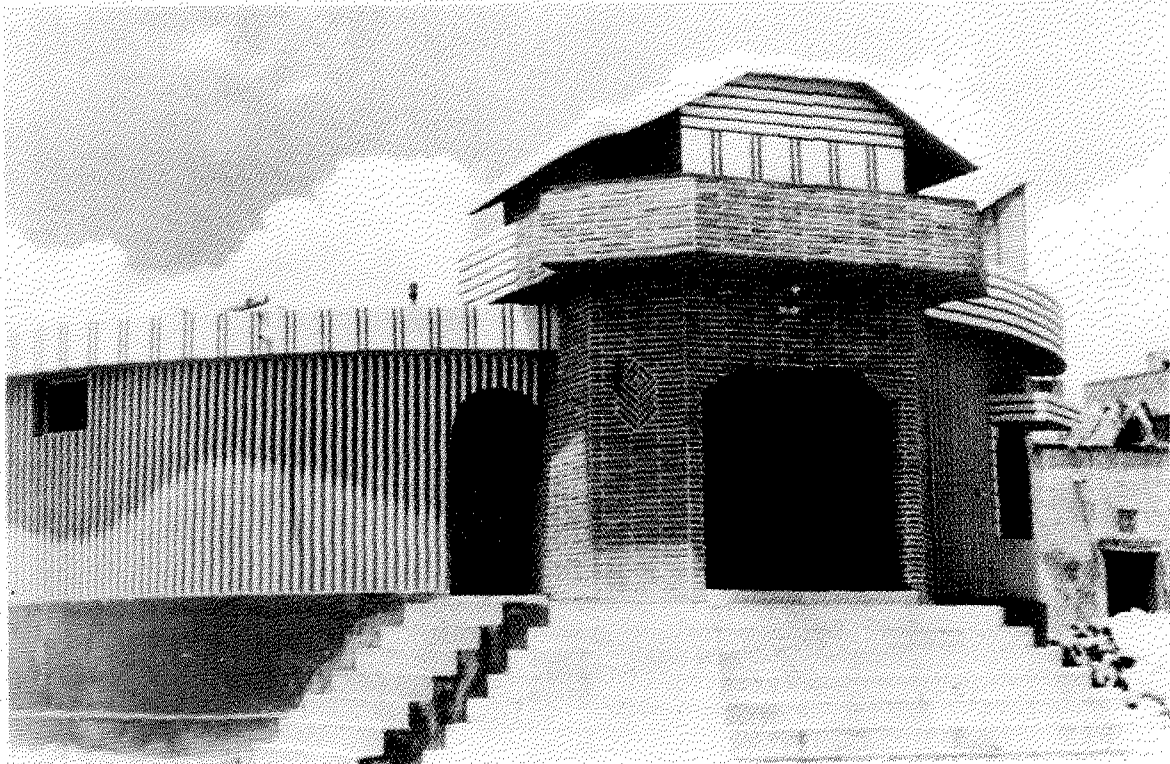
Some of the complexes are fitted with most modern equipments like stainless steel pans etc. These projects are funded largely from the money collected from toilet users. Children in slum areas and other weaker sections of the society, who do not have access to these facilities, make use of Sulabh services at nominal, or no cost. These are the major initiatives for upgradation of social, economic, and educational life of the underprivileged class who are sheltered in city ghettos and shanty colonies only to suffer miseries. Now Indian business



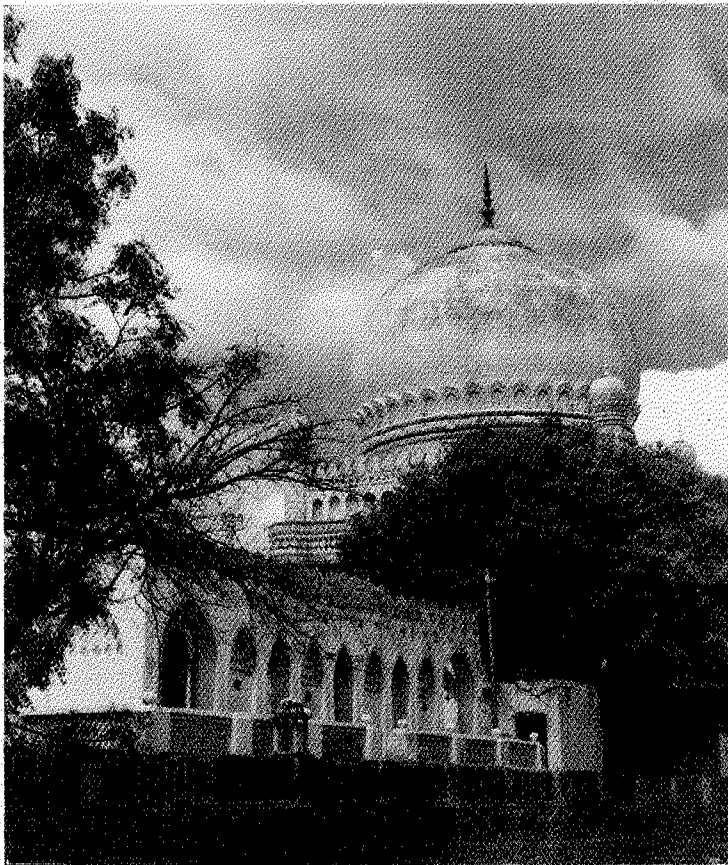
The toilet complex funded by ITC, Bombay

houses, multinational corporations and public undertakings like Tatas, Procter and Gamble, Crompton Greaves, Port Trust authorities, State Road Transport Corporations, Cantonment Boards, Railways etc. are setting up Sulabh toilet facilities especially in

metropolitan cities like Bombay and New Delhi, which marks the departure from the traditional practice that Government alone runs civic services. Non-Resident Indians have also sponsored setting up of the Sulabh complexes recently. The coming up of businessmen in



The huge structure is a toilet, bath and health centre block in Jaipur, Rajasthan, made in the style of a fortress



A Sulabh toilet beside the Quli-Qutub Shah tomb, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

social service sector has improved the quality of toilets and their services.

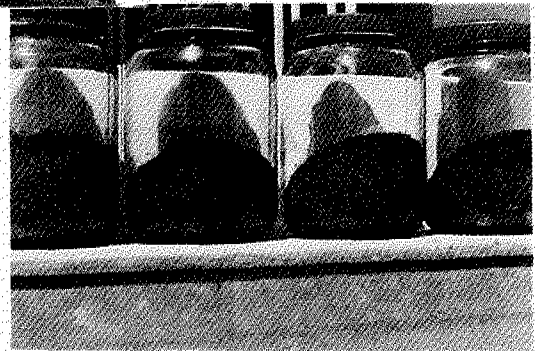
Sulabh tries its best to take care of the aesthetic pattern of cities and construction and it builds its toilets with the architectural style of the city. For example Sulabh's complex near Quali Quitab Shah Tomb in Hyderabad which has been constructed on the design of Quali Quitab Shah Tomb. Similarly, Sulabh's complex near Golkunda Fort in Hyderabad and the public complexes in Jaipur are the few examples.

**Sulabh biogas :** Sulabh technology used for on-site disposal of human excreta waste collected from public toilets is a very innovative factor which benefits the user in many ways.

Sulabh was the first to think of obtaining biogas only from human excreta collected in large-size public toilets used by 2,000 to 5,000 persons a day. Despite odds, Dr. Bindeshwar

Pathak got the first such biogas plant set up at Patna in 1982 after almost six years of research. The successful and satisfactory functioning of this plant encouraged him to replicate the project all over the country and today 62 such biogas plants, connected with large-size public toilets, are operating satisfactorily in Bihar, UP, Gujarat, Delhi and other States of India.

The biogas obtained from the public toilets is used for cooking, lighting (by incandescent mantle lamps), providing hot water for bathing and also for providing a convenient fire for warming the body during winter. If need be, the biogas can also be used for production of electricity through a dual-fuel engine coupled to an alternator. Two plants are used as such in Bihar, one in Patna for



The excreta-based granules clinically put in jars to be used as organic manure.



Human excreta-based biogas provides heat for body warming during winter.

lighting about three kilometres long peripheral walkway around Gandhi Maidan and the other in Ranchi for providing general illumination at the state transport bus stand.

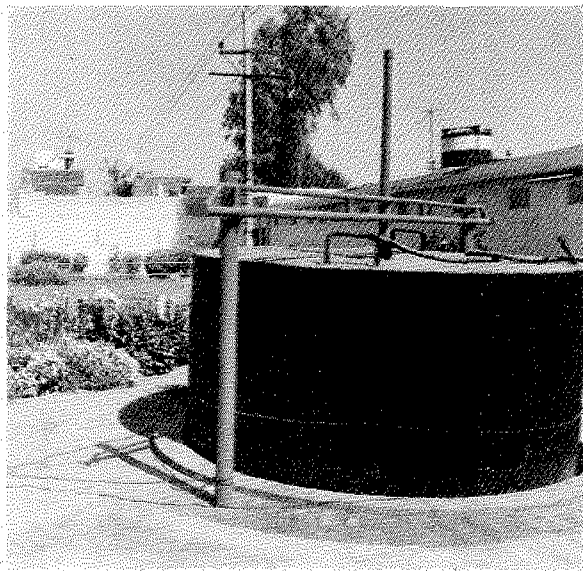
It has, thus, been amply demonstrated by Dr. Pathak that in the absence of sewerage facility, the best option for human waste disposal, to be used in conjunction with large public toilets, is the biogas plant. It has the added advantage of being a source of renewable energy which is lacking in the septic tank system.

The achievement of Sulabh in generating energy from human waste was acknowledged by the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (Govt. of India), Gujarat Energy Development Agency and other organisations and institutions which have come forward to assist Dr. Pathak in expansion of the project and also to support further research and development in this and allied fields.

Biogas from water hyacinth in dried form is another Sulabh achievement. While others had been using this waterweed in its green form Dr. Pathak conducted experiments on dried water hyacinth. Although the gas yield in the dried form is about 5-6% less, it is convenient in handling, storage and transportation. This form also lends itself better for blending with cow-dung, human excreta or other vegetable



**SULABH DEEP** : The long stretch of the walkway around Gandhi Maidan in Patna is lighted by the biogas produced from Sulabh toilet complexes



**Fixed Dome Digester**

wastes used as feed material for biogas production.

Another achievement of Dr. Pathak is the granulated organic manure obtained from the dried sludge of biogas plants. This manure is completely free from odour and in its granulated form can be used conveniently in flower-pots to be kept indoors. The appearance of the granulated manure is exactly like tea leaves and it is very difficult to distinguish between the two when kept together.

Use of organic manure or even raw human excreta in agriculture is quite widespread in China. The practice, however, had not found large-scale acceptance in India. Very few farmers used to get dried sludge from sewage treatment plants or from trenching grounds



**Healthcare Centre Harinagar, New Delhi**

of local bodies. With the efforts of Dr. Pathak, the scene is gradually changing, as more and more people are developing interest in the use of organic manure obtained from the pits of pour-flush toilets (Sulabh toilet) and biogas plants. With the application of the technology, the demand for biogas digester has increased, so much so that temple trusts, business houses, port authorities and other institutions are requesting *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation* to set up self-sustainable toilets and bath facilities because Sulabh toilets are beautifully made and kept clean and usable round the clock.

**Sulabh integrated healthcare system :** Health is closely related to sanitation. As such, recently a new dimension has been added to Sulabh Movement by developing "Sulabh Integrated Health Care Model" It aims at bringing all components of activities related directly or indirectly to health care under one umbrella. It will act as complement or supplement to existing health care.

Within ten months of activity, it has developed the following programmes:-

"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE TO URBAN SLUM" Model Sulabh Health Centre has been started in Sulabh Complex and Integrated Health Care programme has been launched in urban slum - Hari Nagar. It has completed health care services and achieving almost 100% target

immunisation, antinatal care and family planning services, etc.

- "MODEL HEALTH CARE AND SANITATION CUM INTEGRATED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT" A rural project covering Sahabad Mohamadpur (Delhi) and Teekli (Haryana) has been adopted and all health components have been covered.

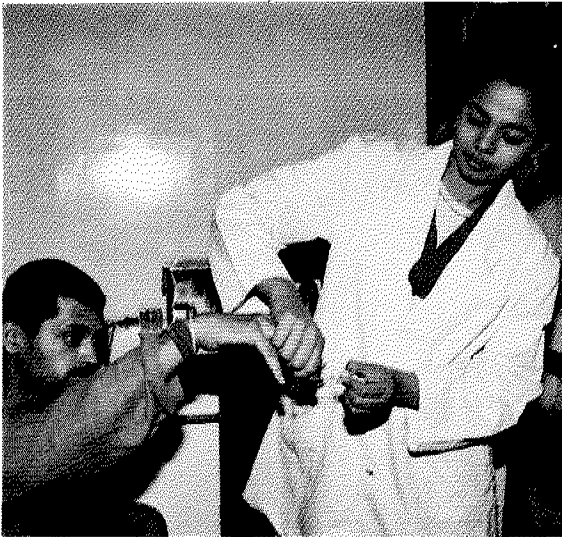
**TEACHING PROJECT ON HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION** - Health education is a priority area for Sulabh. Any social programme can secure deep roots

among the masses when it reaches the minds of teachers and students. Childhood habits are difficult to die, therefore hygienic practices should be learnt in early childhood. With this aim in view, the British Council, under its ODA Project, has entrusted Sulabh to train school teachers in human waste management and other related issues in Andhra Pradesh, so that they can teach students under them to be aware of hygienic and sanitary issues. US AID has come forward to operate a programme on "Women and Sanitation" in collaboration with *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation* in New Delhi.

**SULABH VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION PROJECT** - Human life is precious and its



**Training Centre, New Delhi**



**Blood test at Sulabh Healthcare centre**

requires proper care for its protection and survival. In order to provide proper protection to human life, Sulabh International has drawn a unique scheme. It has raised a band of one thousand voluntary blood donors who are ready to donate their blood to needy persons at any time. Hospitals have been informed that they can get healthy blood for helping patients in critical need of it. In situation of national calamity these donors can donate their blood to save precious human lives. This is a unique attempt to save human life from being destroyed for want of blood.

**Ganga Action Plan:** The river Ganga, famous



**Reading materials are also available at Sulabh centres**

in legend and history, is the sacred river of the Hindus. It covers, what is called the heartland of India, which was the main centre of the ancient Aryan culture. It rises near the glacier, Gangotri in the Himalayas and flows through Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal to fall into Bay of Bengal. Ganga and its tributaries, spread out like a fan in the plain of India.

The organisation was involved in the prestigious project for prevention of pollution

On the bank of holy river Ganga, the lifeline of India, is built this Sulabh block which also provides shelter to the houseless







Mass  
awareness  
programme

of river Ganga. Project reports for construction of Sulabh complexes, conversion of bucket privies and construction of sanitary toilets in houses where none existed were prepared for a number of towns in Bihar and U.P. *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation*, in collaboration with the Dutch consultancy firms, M/s. Haskoning and Euroconsult, prepared project reports for Kanpur and Mirzapur towns under the Ganga Action Plan. Under this project, toilet facilities were set up in the riverine towns including Varanasi and Haridwar.

**Employment generation :** More than 35,000 associate members render their social services to *Sulabh International Social Service Organisation*. The total mandays created by Sulabh add up to many millions on the construction of nearly 7,00,000 Sulabh toilets and on maintenance of 3,000 community toilet complexes. Those who are employed in allied work are many more.

**Technical Research & Development :** The Institute of Technical Research and Development is engaged in research and development in the fields of low cost-sanitation and biogas technology for overall environmental improvement. It studied the performance of different types of biogas plants in varied situations in Bihar at the request of the then Department of Non Conventional

Energy Sources, Govt. of India. Presently, it is working for optimum utilisation and techno-economic evaluation of human excreta and other mixed-waste based biogas plants to ensure effective disposal of waste and harnessing of bio-energy. Study on Indo-German collaborative project with Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA), Germany, in Low Maintenance Waste Water Treatment System is being carried out in Delhi.

The other collaborators are Group Energies Renouvelables et Environment (GERES) France, Biogas Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Biogas Research and Training Centre (BRTC), Chengdu, China and Zhejiang Provincial Science and Technology Commission (ZPSTC), China.

Experts in different fields have been engaged to provide instructions to the trainees who are admitted to the various courses from time to time. Training courses are also designed to train the administrators, planners, financial experts, engineers, NGOs, supervisors, sanitary inspectors and other staff of local authorities, social workers, motivators, health educators, village volunteers, teachers, women workers etc. ●

**SULABH TOILETS, BATH AND HEALTH CENTRES HAVE BEEN COMMISSIONED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF LEADERS, AND EMINENT PERSONS FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE. SOME PHOTO SAMPLES.**



Late Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, with Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, visited a Sulabh Stall in Lucknow (UP) on March 4, 1989

Mr. Romesh Bhandari, former Lt.-Governor of Delhi, at the inauguration of a Sulabh toilet complex at Fruit Mandi, Azadpur, Delhi

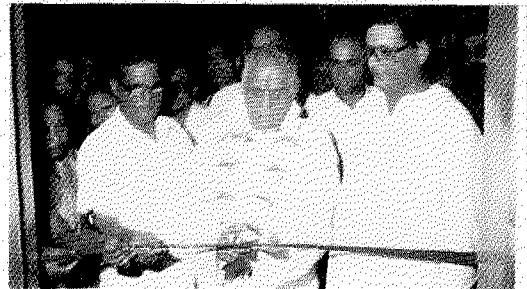


Haryana Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. Dharambir Gaubha, laying the foundation-stone of a Sulabh toilet complex in Karnal. Dr. Tarshehlal, FCLSG, is also seen in the picture



**NIGHT SHELTER : Former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Sunder Lal Patwa, inaugurating a toilet block in Bhopal**

**Mr. Bindeshwari Dubey, former Chief Minister of Bihar, opening the Sulabh Training Institute in Patna**



**Mr. Prasanta Sur, Minister for Health and Family Welfare, Government of West Bengal, inaugurating a toilet complex at Patna**

**Mr. Murasoli Maran, former Union Minister of Urban Development, is inaugurating a toilet complex at Meena Bazar, Delhi**





**Dr. Jagannath Mishra, former Bihar Chief Minister, inaugurating a Sulabh community toilet complex in Patna**

**Inauguration of a toilet complex in Madras, Tamil Nadu, by Mr. Thiruv R. Poornalingam, IAS, Special Officer, Madras Corporation**

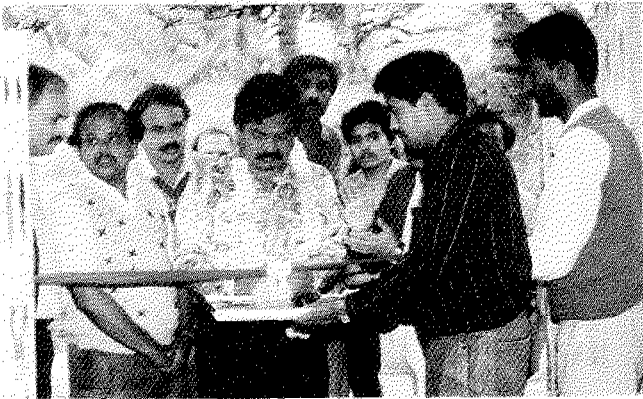
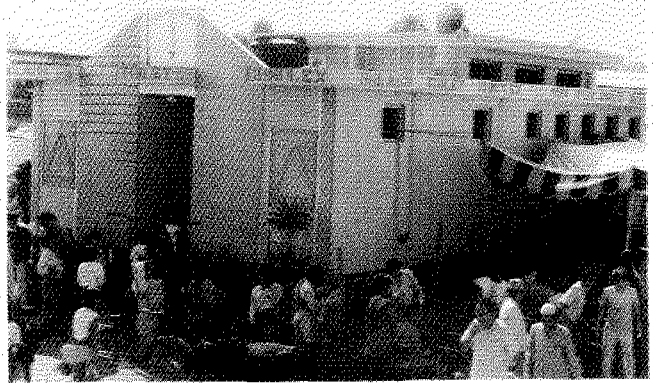


**Mr. Ajit Kumar Tripathy, IAS, Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Department of Rural Development, Government of Orissa, inaugurating the Beguniapada Sulabh community toilet complex on February 24, 1993**

**Mr. Baliram Bhagat, Rajasthan, Governor, laying the foundation-stone of a Sulabh toilet complex along with Mr. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Chief Minister of the State**



A view of the newly commissioned Sulabh toilet complex at Kakching, Manipur

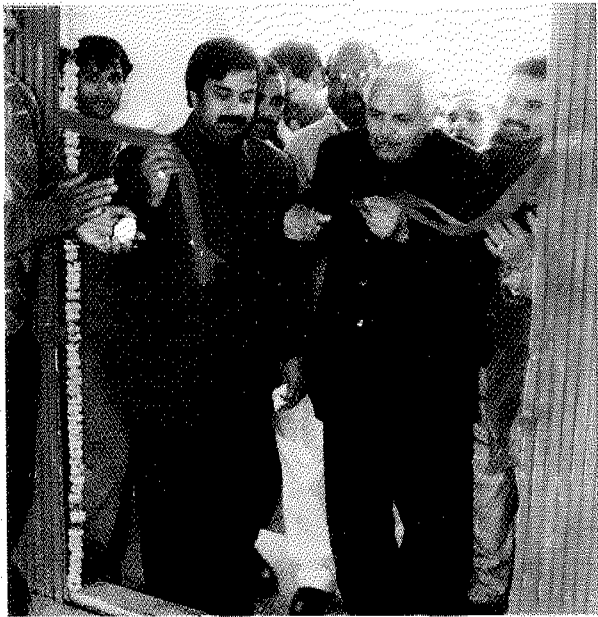


A Sulabh toilet complex was inaugurated by Mr. S.S. Shetty, Assistant Director, Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka, on December 5, 1993

Mrs. Rachel Chatterjee, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad, inaugurated a toilet block at Feroz Gandhi Park on April 14, 1994



The temple officer of *Shri Naina Deviji Temple Trust* (Himachal Pradesh), inaugurated a Sulabh toilet complex on August 5, 1994



Mr. Gauri Shankar Bhardwaj,  
MLA, Delhi Government,  
inaugurated a Sulabh toilet  
complex on January 20, 1995 at  
Shakurpur



Mr. P.L. Raina, IAS, Administrator  
(JMC), Jammu & Kashmir inaugurating  
a complex on February 22, 1993



Minister for Tourism, Dr.  
Carne Regado, inaugurating  
a Sulabh toilet complex at  
Colva Beach, Goa

Dr. Wilfred D'Souza, Dy.  
Chief Minister of Goa,  
inaugurated a Sulabh toilet  
complex at Dona Paula Jetty,  
Goa, on February 24, 1995



**Mr. K. Deenadayalan, IAS,  
Director, Town Panchayats,  
inaugurating a Sulabh toilet  
complex at Madurai, Tamil  
Nadu**



**Inauguration of a 40-seated  
Sulabh toilet complex at  
Central Warehouse, Kirti  
Nagar, New Delhi, on  
November 24, 1992 by Mr.  
P.V. Jayakrishnan, IAS,  
Commissioner Municipal  
Corporation of Delhi. Mr.  
Manjit Singh, Director  
(Slum), is also seen in the  
picture.**

**A newly-built Sulabh toilet  
complex at Vellampetta,  
Vishakapatnam, Andhra  
Pradesh**

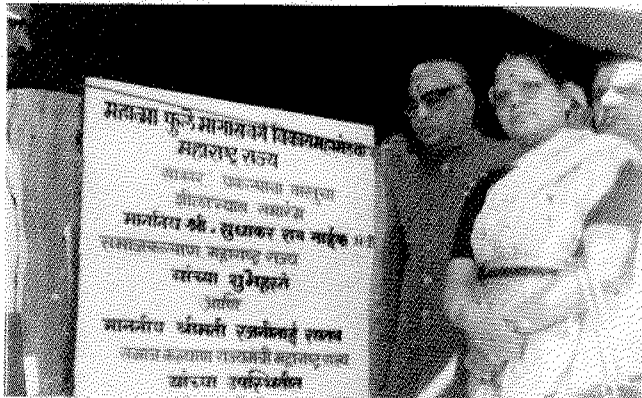


**Mr. Sajjan Kumar, MP,  
inaugurating a Sulabh toilet  
bath complex at Hashtsal A  
Block Uttam Nagar, New  
Delhi. Mr. Mukesh Sharma,  
MLA, presided over the  
function**



Mrs. Sudha Bhawe, IAS, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipal Corporation, cutting the ribbon. Also seen in the picture are: Mrs. Lata Palekar Mrs. Jay and Mrs. Parekh, President, Inner Wheel Club

Suresh Pujari, Chairman, Sambalpur Municipality, inaugurating Sulabh community toilet complex at Gol Bazar



Foundation-stone laid by Mr. Sudhakar Rao, former Minister of Social Welfare, Maharashtra Government

A Sulabh toilet complex at Santapet Nellore was inaugurated by Mr. D.V. Reddy, Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Ram Sutta Reddy, Municipal Engineer was also present





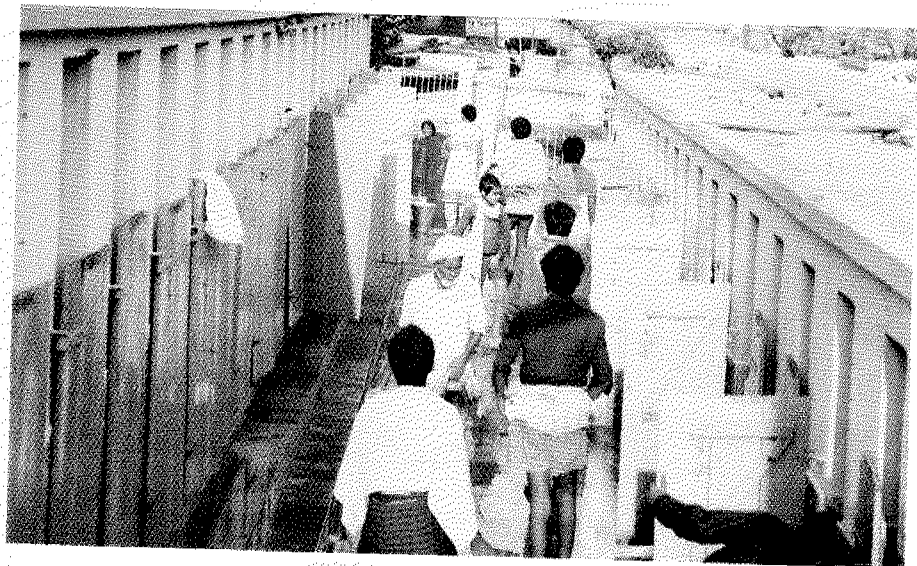


Mr. Bachhubhai Vithalani,  
Vice-President of Dwarka  
Nagar Panchayat,  
inaugurating a toilet  
complex

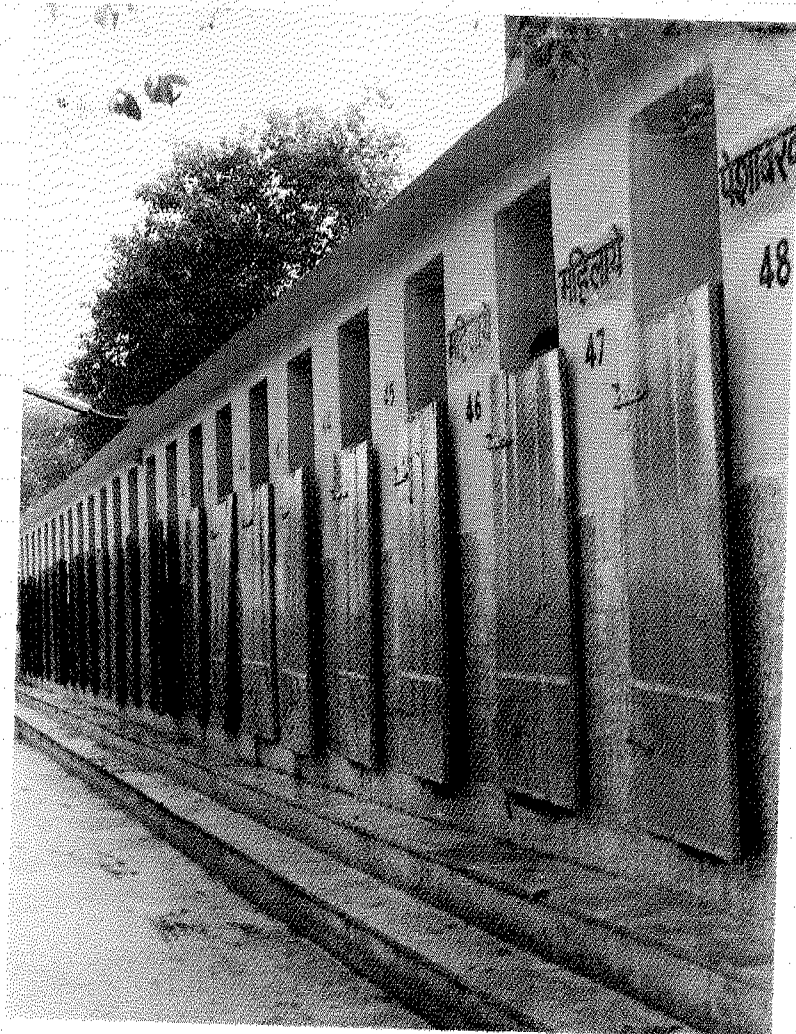


Mr. M.C. Verma, IAS,  
Secretary, JDA (J&K)

# BIHAR



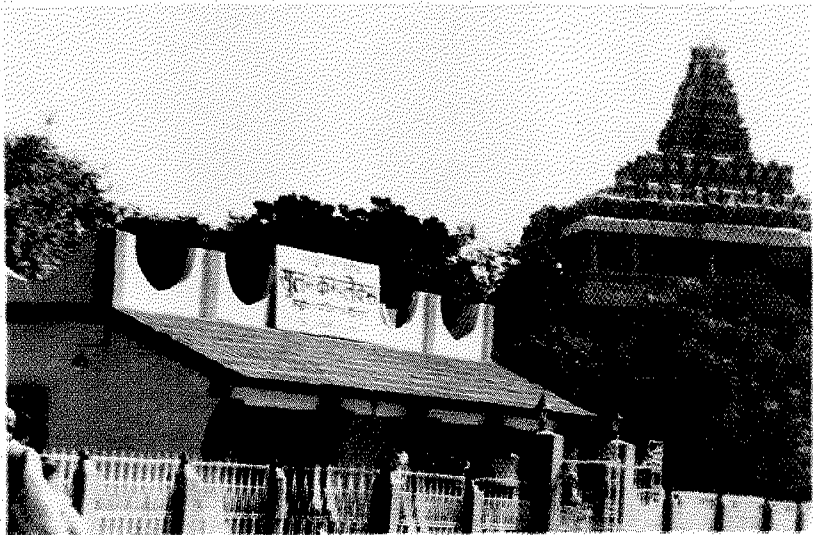
**SOME  
SAMPLES OF  
SULABH  
TOILETS, BATH  
AND HEALTH  
CENTRES  
BUILT IN  
DIFFERENT  
STATES OF  
INDIA**



DELHI

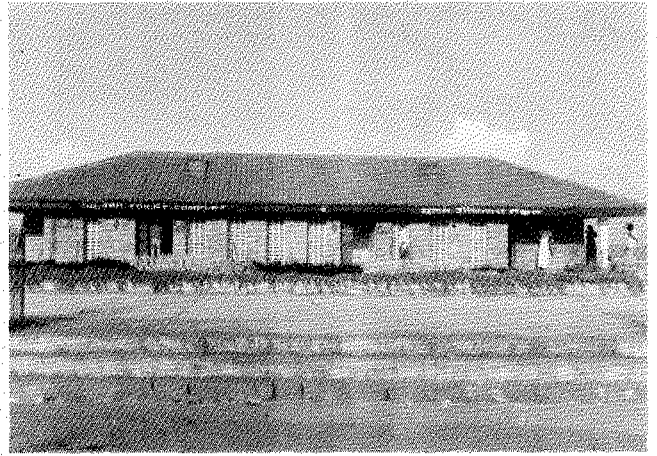


# TAMILNADU



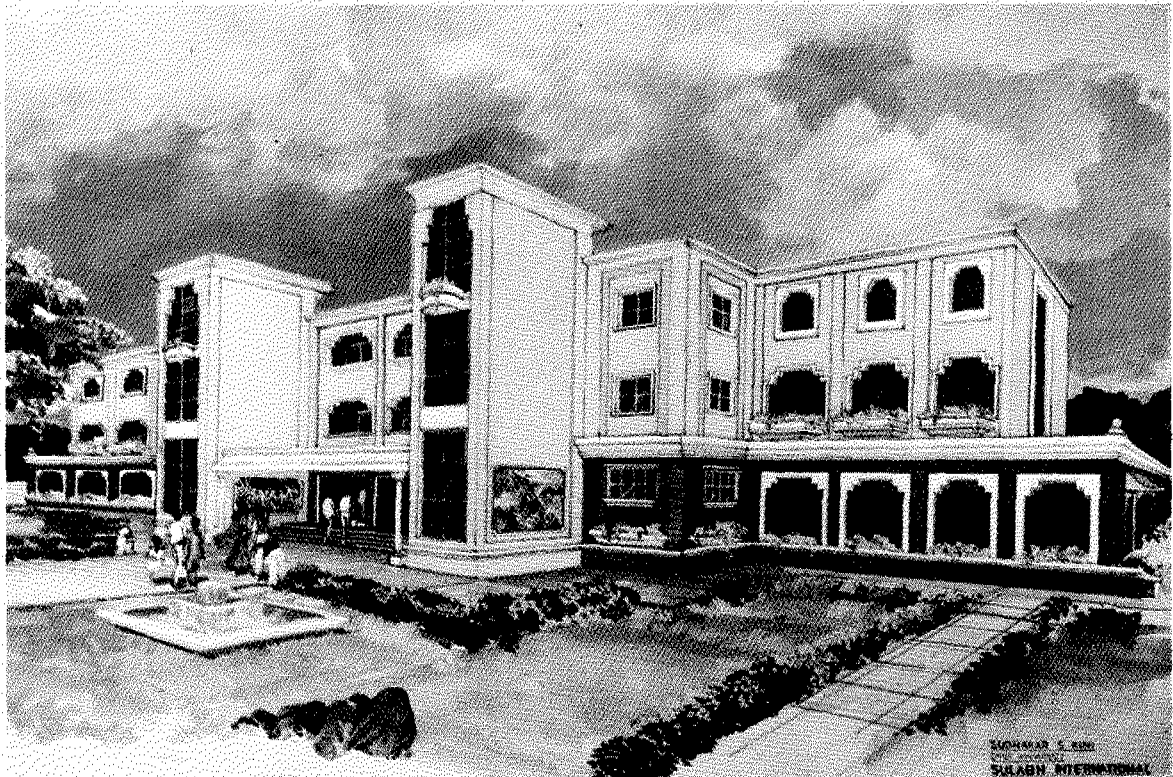


Made in local style



Sulabh complex at Worli Sea Face,  
Bombay

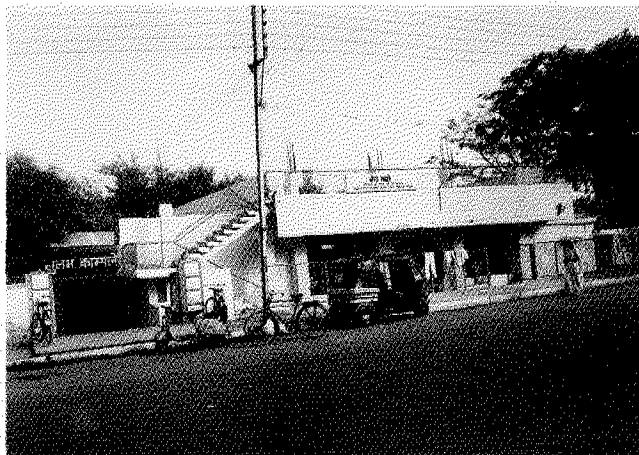
## Cultural tapestry of Sulabh toilets



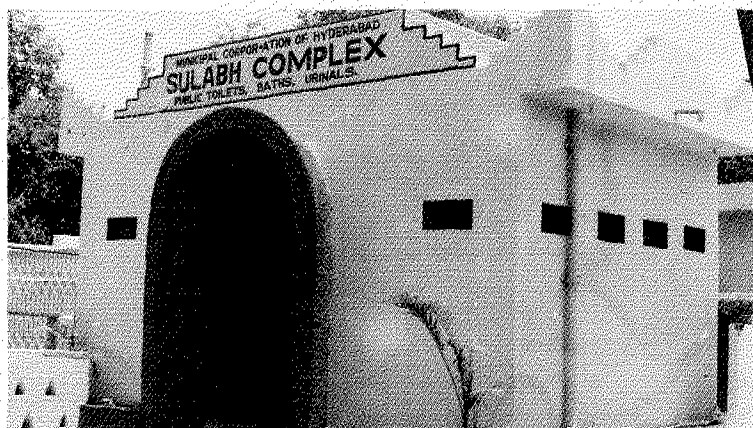
A Sulabh toilets, bath and healthcare centre under construction at  
Shirdi, Maharashtra (India) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.1 crore



Sulabh toilet complex after Andhra architectural pattern



Sulabh complex and Night Shelter in Sahjani Park, Bhopal



The toilets bath and health centre at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh



A view of the Allahabad (UP) toilets complex on the bank of river Ganga constructed under the *Ganga Action Plan* to prevent river pollution

## MADHYA PRADESH



## GOA



## GUJARAT



## CHANDIGARH

