

A Case Study of
Sulabh International Social Service Organisation

By

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“I am going to turn the pages of history.” In 1968, he said this to his father-in-law. 39 years later, his initiative is creating history with 15 million users everyday, steady flow of revenues, ever-increasing demand and expanding geographical reach, world wide appreciation and admiration, awards and invitations, and ambitious plans for future.

This initiative is non-profit churning multi-national corporate body but a huge conglomerate. Welcome to Sulabh international – a social movement to provide healthy and hygienic sanitation facility to everybody. But Sulabh is not about community toilets only – it’s a social revolution, freedom from detestable social customs of discrimination based on caste & creed, end of shameful practice of defecation in open spaces, eradication of the inhuman practice of manual scavenging and liberation of scavengers engaged in this occupation end of spread of contagious diseases and epidemics, boost to non-conventional energy sources, enormous employment opportunities, educational institutions - including multiple schools and vocational training centers, a toilet museum in the heart of national capital of India, mention in United Nation’s World development Reports, multiple national and international awards, presence in thousands of cities, and invitations from various countries to design and develop the sanitation system for respective nations.

The founder of Sulabh International, Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, is however, thinking of the ways of attracting young talents to the field of sanitation development as there is a dearth of fresh talent in this field. Despite huge implications for social development and immense possibilities of profits through a self-sustaining business model already tried and tested, the entrepreneurial talent is missing in the field and mostly, managers and entrepreneur are unaware of the opportunities.

Introduction

Although ancient Indian civilization had world’s most advanced sanitation and sewage system, only 232 cities of modern India have partial sewage sanitation availability. While the USA, Canada, Australia, almost whole of Europe, Japan, Singapore, Saudi Arabia and Uzbekistan have 100% sanitation facilities, the 1999 Status Report for South-East Asia says that 733 million Indians (590 million in the rural areas and 143 million in the urban areas) do not have access to basic sanitation. In other words, 80% of rural India and 50% of urban India does not have toilets for its citizens.

According to census of India – 2001, 63 % of households do not have a lavatory (78 % in rural area and 26 % in urban area). The practice of defecation in open spaces

is very prevalent, especially in rural areas. In addition, there are dry toilets, which are cleaned by human scavengers and the human excreta is carried on the head by scavengers. They have been forced into this humiliating practice for generations and treated as untouchables. In the year 1993, the Indian parliament passed "Adoption of the employment of manual scavengers and construction of dry latrines (prohibition) act, 1993". This law prohibits the practice of construction of dry toilets and human scavenging. However, 10 states (Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram) have still not adopted the act. According to 2001 census of India, there are 6.9% households (4.5% in rural area and 13% in urban area) with service latrines, which require human scavenging.

In India, as many as 50 diseases are caused by lack of proper sanitation, affecting over 80% of the population. These include intestinal, parasitic, infectious diarrhea, typhoid and cholera. Further, women have to go for defecation before dawn or after dusk, which implies suffering in the daytime. The school drop-out of female child is also very high, as toilet facility in schools is barely available.

However, we cannot imagine what the state of affairs would have been had it not been for incessant efforts of Sulabh since 1969.

Present Status

Sulabh has more than 6,000 public toilets in 25 states and 3 union territories of India. Sulabh public toilets are used by 15 million users everyday at a nominal payment of INR 1/- to 2/- for a single use, which roughly translates into a revenue of INR 550 million per annum. Sulabh has also built more than 1.2 million toilets for households at a nominal payment. Sulabh also provides mobile toilet van facility at a nominal payment, which is sought by large fares and at occasions of public gatherings. This number of service-users is matched only by the Indian Railways in the entire world.

Sulabh has expanded its network internationally. It has branches operating in Bhutan and Afghanistan. In Kabul (Afghanistan) the construction of five public toilet complexes is nearly completion. Besides, many countries have sought guidance, consultancy, and services from Sulabh. Some of these countries are Nepal, Indonesia, Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Burkina Faso.

Sulabh, however, is no longer about public toilets only. It has adopted a holistic development approach for the under-privileged. Other Sulabh initiatives include public

schools and vocational training for scavengers, slum welfare program, empowerment of women through education and employment, toilet museum, research and development in sanitation, training for NGOs, and international consultancy for sanitation.

The Genesis

Sulabh is the brain-child of Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak. Dr. Pathak was born in 1942 in a Brahmin family of Bihar state of India. He had been a good scholar and had plans of becoming a lecturer; however, his bad luck in one paper became good luck for millions. He got married in 1965 and started teaching in a school. During 1968, he was drafted into a committee to design celebration of birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, which was due in 1969. Gandhi worked tirelessly to restore the human rights and dignity of scavengers and to eliminate the evil of untouchability from the society. This was a turning point in young Dr. Pathak's life.

He started 'Sulabh Svachchh Shauchalaya Prashikshan Sansthaan' (Sulabh Clean Toilet Training Institute) in 1970, which was later registered as 'Sulabh Shauchalaya Sansthan' (Sulabh Toilet Institute). It was further renamed as 'Sulabh International' in 1980 before adopting its present name – 'Sulabh International Social Service Organization'.

His idea of providing sanitation was ridiculed initially and did not get any support from any corner. Clean and hygienic sanitation was not a priority even for the government of the day. Dr. Pathak recalls that when he sought government aid for his proposal, he was advised by a Bihar state official to make the scheme commercially viable so that it can become a success without government aid. Finally, in 1973, almost four years after Dr. Pathak first became involved in the subject, the commissioner of Arrah municipality in Bhojpur district of Bihar came to his rescue and gave him the job of constructing two toilets. He did this job for a meager INR 500/-. Thereafter, Sulabh saved a similar opportunity in the town of Buxar. The first Sulabh public toilet was constructed in Patna in 1974. After the success of Sulabh experiment in Arrah, Dr. Pathak proudly remembers that he never had to ask for work again, as Sulabh has got plenty of invitations thereafter.

Vision, Mission, and Objectives

Sulabh is envisioned as an agent of social and cultural change. Inspired by Gandhian philosophy of truthfulness, non-violence, and altruism, Sulabh believes in the Gandhian principle of trusteeship. Sulabh is based on compassion for and development of fellowmen. Sulabh seeks to develop an egalitarian society, based on equal opportunity for every human being irrespective of their caste, race, and natural endowments. Sulabh adopts a holistic development approach and promotes the concept of a happy home, free from unhygienic and unhealthy practices (See Exhibit – 1). The objectives of Sulabh are as follows:

1. To restore human rights and dignity :
 - Liberation of scavengers from unhealthy and subhuman occupation of manual handling of excreta by converting bucket privies into Sulabh Shauchalaya (pour flush latrine with twin pits for on-site disposal of human waste);
 - Rehabilitation of the relieved scavengers and their wards in other jobs after training;
 - Help in social up gradation of scavengers and their promotion as equals in society;
 - Set up information and employment exchange centers to help scavengers getting employment either in the government or non-governmental organizations;
 - Open English-medium schools to provide education to the sons and daughters of scavengers along with others; and
 - Help scavengers build their houses away from slums so that they can be taken out from the unhealthy environment.
2. Prevention of environmental pollution and improvement of health, hygiene and ecology :
 - Educate people not to defecate in the open, lanes, bye lanes, parks, streets, by the side of roads or railway tracks etc;
 - Motivate people to get bucket privies converted into Sulabh Shauchalaya and to have toilet facility in houses where none exists;

- Provide community toilet complexes with bathing, laundry and urinal facilities on the pay-&-use basis in slums and for pavement dwellers, rickshaw-pullers, floating population and also for those communities in whose houses latrine cannot be constructed due to space constraint; and
 - Persuade people to plant at least five trees per family and also to plant trees around public toilets for environmental protection.
3. Harness non-conventional energy sources from human waste and other wastes and save fuel and forests.
 4. Procure manure from Sulabh Shauchalayas and Sulabh toilet complexes and use it to raise farm productivity.
 5. Promote job-oriented education and primary healthcare.
 6. Form groups of people from all walks of life throughout the country and abroad to build public opinion against social evils and for the cause of economically poor and neglected sections of the society.
 7. Create new job opportunities by training change-agents for integrated rural development.
 8. Promote consultancy, research and development in technical and social fields.
 9. Diffusion of innovations, education, motivation and awareness through mass communication.

Sulabh Initiatives

Sulabh International has its head-office in 'Sulabh Gram' (Sulabh village), near domestic airport in the national capital. This office is spread over a wide area of around 44 acre and is the epicenter of the activities of Sulabh and houses many facilities, including a prayer and conference hall and a library. This hall has a seating capacity of around 100 persons at a time. Every day at Sulabh begins with prayer in this hall. Major initiatives of Sulabh are as follows:

Sulabh Technologies

Sulabh has a separate and regular facility for Research and Development in sanitation technologies in Sulabh Gram. One of the major achievements of Sulabh Technologies is 'Twin-Pit Pour Flush Toilet', which provides an on-site human excreta

disposal mechanism and is an easy and cheap alternative to the dry toilets. It is not only easy to build and maintain but also requires much smaller space and financial resource commitment. See exhibit – 2 for its pictorial display and operational details.

Each pit has a capacity of three years to sustain, if used by 10 persons everyday; however, the size of pits can be modified for user requirements. One pit is used at a time while the other one remains blocked. When the first pit gets filled up it is blocked and excreta is diverted to the other pit which this is put to use. By the time the second pit is filled up the excreta in the first pit dries and becomes free of foul smell and can be used as a rich fertilizer for plants. These pits are completely free from need for engaging the services of scavengers, do not create health hazards, are environment friendly, and cost-effective.

Sulabh has developed different designs of these pits so that, these can be built in space-constrained places. In addition, in a bid to reduce costs and increase customization to locally available resources, Sulabh has built pits with bricks, cement rings, stone, bamboo, and wood logs. The pits are designed and built with consideration to protecting the ground water resources and prevent the microbial spread.

These pits are well-covered and protected to keep them free from insects, flies, and mosquitoes. This system does not require the connectivity to the costly sewage network; however, if desired, can be easily connected to that anytime.

Another major achievement of Sulabh technologies is the 'Sulabh steep slope toilet pan'. The flush pan has a slope of 25° - 28° that is steeper than the common flush pan, which is nearly flat. This pan has an especially designed trap with 20 mm water-seal requiring only 1.5-2.0 liters of water for flushing as compared to the common flush pan, which require 12-14 liters of water. This pan not only helps conserve water but also ensures easy and quick drying of the toilet pits.

Sulabh Public Toilet Complex

Sulabh built first toilet in 1973 in Arrah, Bihar, and first toilet complex in 1974 in Patna, Bihar. Since then, Sulabh has become synonymous with public toilet and bath complexes nationwide. Mostly, these complexes are built by Sulabh in slum areas. In addition, municipalities, NGOs, and other agencies sometimes ask it for building and maintaining a Sulabh complex. In such cases, the requesting body provides land and bears other infrastructure costs; however, Sulabh operates and maintains the complex

once it is built, with the revenues earned from the complex. Sulabh has built and operates such complexes for multiple municipalities, NGOs including Rotary club, Lions club etc., and many major corporate houses, including ITC and Tata (See exhibit – 3 for Sulabh complex built on request from ITC).

There are five categories of Sulabh complexes on the basis of number of users:

Users per day

- 0-100
- 100-500
- 500-1000
- 1000-2000
- >2000

Complexes in the last category are very few; however, most of the complexes get 500-1000 users everyday. Since low foot-fall complexes cannot sustain with small revenue inflow, they are cross subsidized from other high-revenue earner complexes.

A typical Sulabh complex employs 2 to 4 persons, who work in shifts; however, there are complexes at railway stations and other places that need to work for full 24 hours, hence, such complexes employ up to 6 persons. Most of such employees belong to scavenger class and are freed and trained by Sulabh. These workers are paid approximately Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 6000/-, depending upon their working hours, location of employment, and foot-fall.

Some of the complexes are turned into environment-friendly mode and are equipped with biogas plants. Such plants are able to process human excreta and produce energy for their own requirements at least, and in some case, illuminating nearby streets and areas also.

Biogas Plants

Sulabh presently runs 160 biogas plants all over the nation. These plants run on human excreta. This is an innovation by Sulabh and provides three-pronged benefits of hygienic sanitation, renewable bio-energy source, and mineral-rich manure. Sulabh has also made the biogas generation option economically feasible after a long research.

Sulabh pioneered the idea of biogas generation from public toilet complexes. Through a detailed and long research, Sulabh has developed a new technological design of the biogas plant that is more efficient and is also approved by the Ministry of

Non-conventional Energy Sources. This design is known as 'Sulabh Model' of biogas plants. This model does not require manual handling of excreta and ensures complete resource recovery. The biogas thus generated can be carried through pipelines and can be used for cooking, lighting, electricity generation, and body-warming. The effluent is treated with sand, activated charcoal and ultraviolet rays to make it colourless, odourless and pathogen free and fit for re-use for gardening, agriculture, floor cleaning, toilet usage, and other non-drinking purposes. A detailed diagrammatic representation of 'Sulabh Model' is given in exhibit – 4.

Waste Water Treatment

After untiring efforts of 26 years, Sulabh has come up with a technology of waste water treatment that is economically feasible and environmental hazard free. Since there is no economic incentive to take up the treatment of waste water, resource constrained local bodies dump it into sources of water, like lakes, rivers, and sea. This causes severe health hazards, epidemics, pollution of water sources, and problems of sustenance.

However, Sulabh has developed Duckweed based cost-effective and economically viable technology of waste water treatment. Duckweed is a small free-floating water plant of *Lemnaceae* family, which is a good feed for fish, and is important in the process of bioremediation because it grows rapidly, absorbing excess mineral nutrients, particularly nitrogen and phosphates. However, a cover of duckweeds reduces evaporation of water as compared to a clear surface, thereby hampering the functioning of water body's ecology. Sulabh, however, has come up with an excellent way of keeping the duckweed within a limited area of the water body by growing it in a constrained frame over the water body. Fish can eat it by crossing the frame underwater but the plant grows within the frame only. Duckweed treats the water by absorbing excess mineral and also, fish multiply at 2-3 times higher growth rate with duckweed feed.

The first pilot project for duckweed based water treatment was funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and successfully completed by Sulabh in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). On the basis of this success and findings, CPCB has issued guidelines for duckweed based waste water treatment as a feasible and desirable technology.

Sulabh International Centre for Action Sociology (SICAS)

SICAS was established in 1993 as a means of rehabilitating scavengers, socially and economically. The main idea was to evolve and operationalise a set of innovative, sustainable, and replicable activities to ensure social and financial independence of the lowest strata of the society. SICAS has expanded its activities for the development of scavengers at multiple levels. The components of SICAS are as follows:

1.) Sulabh Public School

Sulabh Public School was established in Delhi in 1992 with an objective of imparting quality education to children of scavenger community. The school is from primary to class Xth and the present strength of the school is around 400, of which a deliberate 60 per cent belongs to the students from scavenger community and remaining 40 per cent from other social classes. This type of class ratio prevents the social seclusion of children and helps them in mixing up with other communities. In addition to free education for scavenger community boys and girls, Sulabh provides them with other necessary amenities also, like – stationery, after school assistance for weaker students, fruits and meals, and uniforms. The mode of education is English and the school is recognized by Directorate of Education, Government of Delhi.

2.) Vocational Training Center

With an objective of making individuals skilled and independent, First Sulabh center was started in Patna in 1985. Subsequently, another vocational training center was started in Mumbai, with collaboration of state government of Maharashtra. In Delhi, the Sulabh Vocational Training Center was started in 1992 in the Sulabh Public School campus, with separate facilities for the training center. The training is completely free for scavenger community, whereas other willing participants pay a nominal sum for training. The vocational training is provided in the following 10 courses:

1. Audio-Visual Repair	6. Beauty Care
2. Electrical Equipment	7. Dress Designing
3. Computer	8. Embroidery
4. Shorthand	9. Tailoring
5. Typing	10. Cutting and Sewing

These courses are short-listed on the basis of demand for the services. The curriculum is also in sync with the market requirement and is updated periodically. Some of the courses are also certified by Industrial Training Institute (ITI) of India.

Nai Disha Centre set up at Alwar, Rajasthan, where 28 women who had been removing and carrying human excreta till March 2003, have been liberated from that filthy and inhuman job and motivated to take up training in various vocations like preparing products such as papads, pickles and noodles, tailoring, embroidery and beauty-care. They were given a stipend of Rs. 1,500/- a month, which has now been, increased to Rs. 1,800/- to sustain themselves. This is being funded by Sulabh from its own resources. They have been taught to read and write and to operate their bank accounts. With Sulabh's support, they are selling their products made by them to the local community, thus breaking the myth and stigma of untouchability and oppression. Today they are treated with respect and as equals in society. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh gave audience to erstwhile scavengers and bless them for starting a new life on 16.05.2006.

3.) Social Upgradation Program

Under this program, Sulabh asks for volunteers among influential and conscientious citizens to formally and publicly adopt a scavenger family. The adoption is not meant for financial assistance. The adopter and adopted families meet subsequently, visit each others' home on social occasions, and the adopting person tries to help the adopted family in solving their problems.

4.) Slum Children Welfare Program

For children living in slum areas, education, hygiene, social awareness, and self development are mostly unthinkable amenities. Sulabh, in a bid to inculcate self respect

in the deprived sections of society, runs a slum children welfare program for the slum children, who are out of school. The children are brought to the Sulabh School in afternoon, when the regular school period is over. They are taught and trained in different activities and a variety of skills. The children are also given basic lessons in personal hygiene, functional literacy, and social awareness.

Sulabh International Institute of Technical Research and Training (SIITRAT)

SIITRAT runs refresher and training courses for interested persons for skill building for constructing, operating, and maintenance of various low cost water supply and sanitation schemes, and human excreta-fed biogas plants. Special training modules are designed with expert advice and experts of different disciplines are invited for lectures and demonstrations of innovative and update techniques and technology.

SIITRAT has also developed a new technology – Sulabh Thermophilic Aerobic Composter (STAC). This technology requires only 8 to 10 days for making compost from any biodegradable waste, without any manual handling during composting. This technology does not require recurring expenditure. This technology is able to convert organic waste in manure and soil conditioner, to prevent spread of weed and disease. Also, it drastically reduces the cartage costs of waste to disposal sites.

Sulabh International Institute of Health and Hygiene (SIIHH)

SIIHH was set up in 1994 with a purpose of providing total health care. SIIHH is an outcome of Sulabh's emphasis on development of integrated health care approach, with an added emphasis on yoga, use of medicinal plants, hygiene and health conscious attitude, and safe and clean food and drinking water. The focus of this integrated health planning is women, children, and youth in rural area and in urban slums.

The modus operandi is to create awareness through education and training programs for volunteers, school teachers, and school kids. SIIHH has trained over 8000 women volunteers in Northern India to work for promotion of health and hygiene. SIIHH also publishes manuals in Hindi, English, Telugu, and Nepali. SIIHH also works to create awareness about contagious disease, STDs, AIDS, maternal care, and population control through contraceptives and other artificial means.

SIIHH has established health centers in various Sulabh toilet complexes to provide advice and support to individuals for maintaining health and hygiene. SIIHH has

also established school sanitation clubs in various schools, including multiple public schools, which promote awareness about general health and hygiene in sanitation through discussions, debates, and competitions. In addition, SIIHH had run a Vass campaign among school children to emphasize the importance of cleanliness in food habits and washing hands before having food.

Many of the SIIHH initiatives are appreciated as well as partnered by national and international development agencies.

Sulabh International Museum of Toilets

The Sulabh International Museum of Toilets is said to be only one of its kind in the entire world. The museum has artifacts and their replica from different civilizations existing at different times. In addition, it has a detailed history of evolution of toilets since earliest available instances from 2500 B.C. and also the details of linguistic evolution of terms related to toilets and sanitation. See exhibit – 5 for a pictorial view of the toilet museum. It showcases several designs used in different countries at various points of time and exhibits a rare and interesting collection of chamber pots, bidets, water closets, toilet furniture and privies.

The purpose of this museum is to educate students and general public about the historical trends in the development of toilets; to provide information to researchers about the design, materials, and technologies adopted in the past and those in use in the contemporary world; to help policy makers to understand the efforts made by predecessors in this field throughout the world; to help the manufacturers of toilet equipment and accessories in improving their products by functioning as a technology storehouse; and to help sanitation experts learn from the past and solve problems in the sanitation sector.

Achievements

World's biggest toilet complex

Sulabh has built world's biggest toilet complex in the town of Shirdi in Nasik District of Maharashtra for pilgrims visiting the shrine of Sai Baba. The complex is equipped with 148 toilets and 108 bathrooms that allow space for dressing, babysitting and breast-feeding. 5000 lockers take care of the belongings of the continuous stream of

pilgrims. The complex is lit by the electricity made available through biogas generation from human excreta. Around 30000 to 50000 visitors use these facilities everyday.

Employment

A combined Sulabh action plan on human waste disposal and social reforms has freed over 60000 scavengers. It has also provided jobs directly to 60,000 people, and has created 1 crore man-days work, making 240 towns scavenging free. However, indirect employment and socially positive externalities are not accounted here.

Awards

The Sulabh technologies, innovations and methodologies are recognized as sustainable, replicable and affordable and are recommended by the WHO, World Bank, UNDP etc. for adoption in all Third World countries. While giving shape to its dream projects, Sulabh has established coordination with various national and international agencies, including British Council, US-AID, BORDA, a German organization, Commission of European Union, Belgium, GERES, France, CEEIC, HRIEE, China, and Haskoning and Euroconsult, both Dutch firms.

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements has recognized Sulabh's cost-effective and appropriate sanitation system as a global 'Urban Best Practice' at the Habitat-II conference held at Istanbul (Turkey), in June, 1996. The Economic and Social Council of United Nations has granted Special Consultative Status to Sulabh in recognition of its outstanding service to mankind. The United Nation centre for Human settlement and Dubai Municipality award to the Sulabh design selected from out of 1100 entries from 125 countries have conferred cost-effective best sanitation technology to Sulabh with US\$ 30,000 and a Gold Trophy. Government of India conferred 'Padma Bhushan' in 1991 on Dr. Pathak for his work in sanitation development and social service. His holiness John Pope Paul II gave audience to Dr. Pathak at the time of conferment of the International St. Francis Prize for environment (Canticle of all creatures) in the year 1992.

A partial list of awards to Sulabh International and to Dr. Pathak is given in chronological order in exhibit – 6.

Physical achievements in terms of the number of individual household toilets and public toilets built though colossal and awesome do not reflect the essence of the

towering personality of Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak. Nor do they define in totality the spirit which guides and moves the Sulabh Sanitation and Social Reform Movement under his able guidance. What a distance in the field of sanitation has been covered since the day he alighted from the train which was to take him to the arena of academia and boarded the train which was to plunge him into the world of sanitation. As a young boy, his conscience was pricked by the site of the demeaning task performed by scavengers, a class of people who clean excreta of others and carry it as headload for disposal. Further, the revolting site of the practice of defecation in the open by people, in absence of fixed point toilet system aroused and awakened in him the desire and determination to abolish and eliminate the practice. He studied literature on the subject, lived with the community of scavengers and took up implementation of a technology devised by him which will enable removal of the evil. Perhaps, it will be only appropriate to say that he has incredibly succeeded in his mission and in bringing sanitation and toilet, subject mention of which once were taboos at social gatherings, to the centre stage of global debate, persuading people to agree that hygiene is health and from health flows everything – productivity, economic growth, political and social stability and happiness.

No less important is Dr. Pathak's contributions in bringing about social reconciliation without conflict by taking steps to abolish untouchability especially faced by the scavengers which has been India's great social problem. Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak is a great humanist and social reformer of contemporary India. To the weaker sections of society especially, his is the compassionate face of a paternal redeemer. He has the vision of a philosopher and the undying zeal of a missionary.

In fact, he is a Renaissance Man and combines in himself the traits of a social scientist, an engineer, an administrator and an institution-builder. What is remarkable is that he has ingeniously utilized all these expertise to enrich and empower the depressed classes, improve community health, hygiene and environment. Thus, he is fulfilling the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.

Future Plans

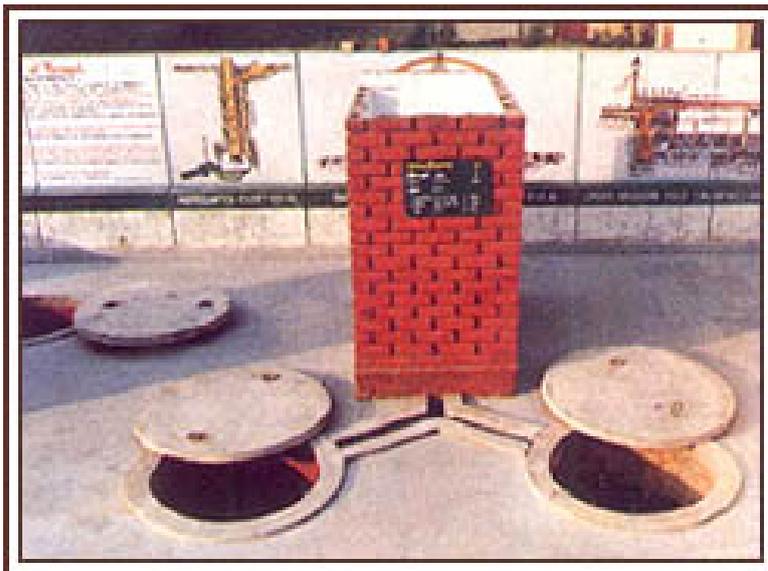
Believing in Gandhian philosophy and willing to work till the last moment of life for holistic social development of deprived, Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak is still very enthusiastic about the plans he has for further expanding the work of Sulabh. He terms Sulabh as a movement, not an organization, which has to keep on moving till the last human is

served. However, he is worried about the lack of interest of fresh talent in this field of providing healthy and hygienic sanitation.

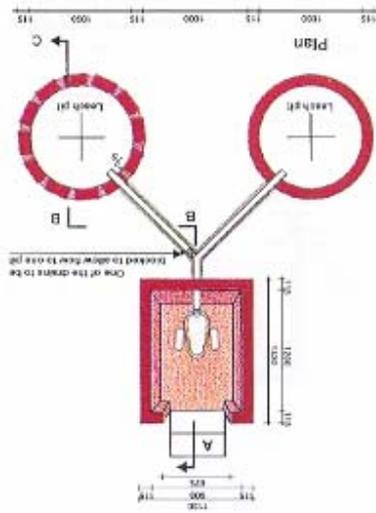
Exhibit – 1 Sulabh Happy Home Concept



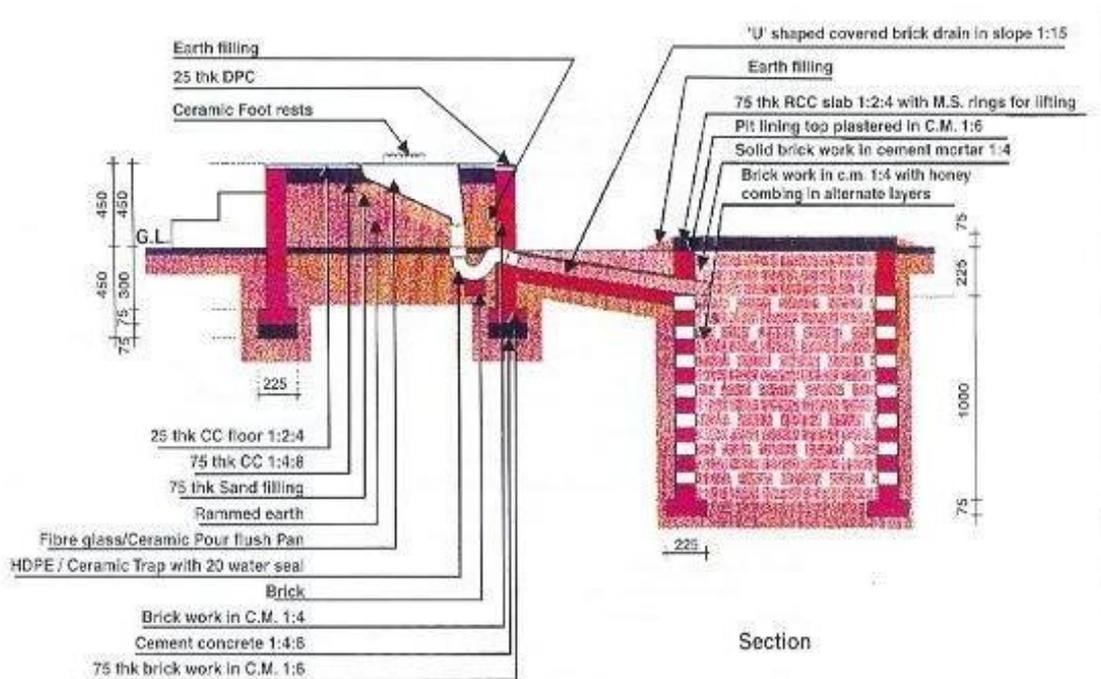
Exhibit – 2 Sulabh Twin-Pit Pour Flush Toilet



(2-A) Front Appearance of Sulabh Twin-Pit Pour Flush Toilet



(2-B) Pot and Pit Arrangement



(2-C) Pit Construction and Operation

Exhibit – 3 Sulabh Complex built for ITC



Exhibit – 4 Sulabh Model of Biogas Plant and Treatment of Water

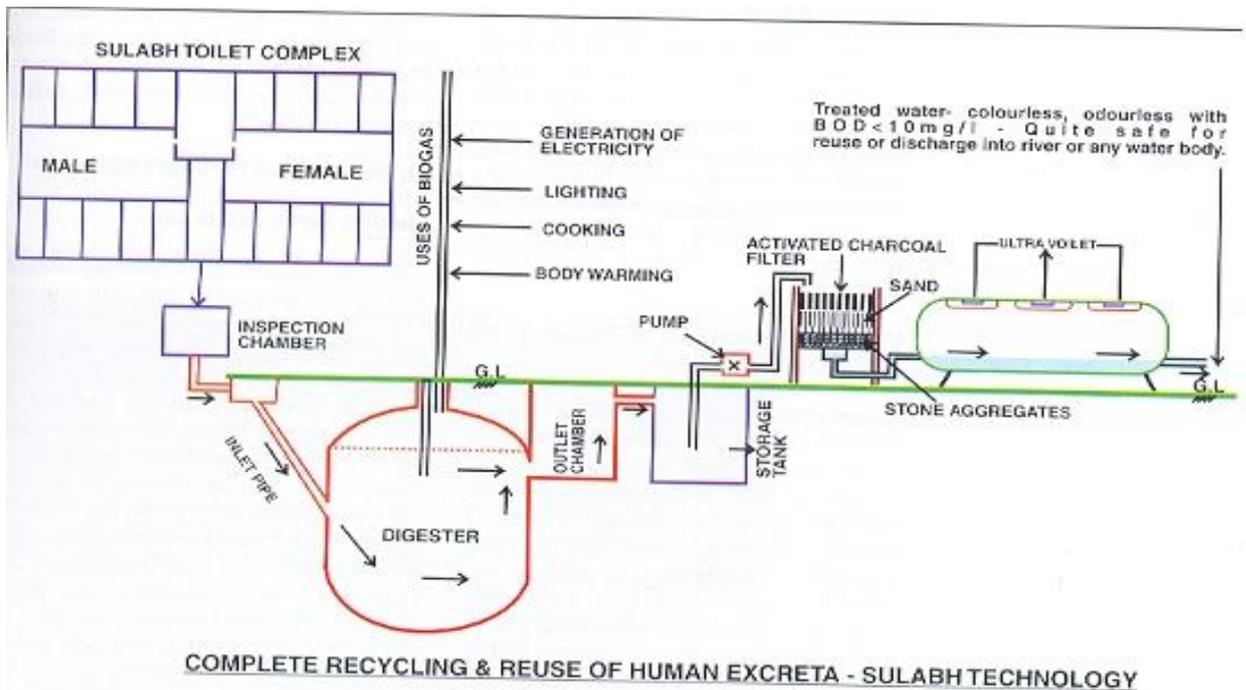


Exhibit – 5 Sulabh International Museum of Toilets



Exhibit – 6 Partial Chronological List of Awards and Honors Conferred on Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak

Awards and Honours conferred on Dr. Pathak

1.	K.P. Goenka Memorial Award	(1984)
2.	Prabandhak Mahan Muzzaffarpur	(1990)
3.	Builders' Information Bureau Award	(1990)
4.	Civic Betterment Award, Bombay	(1990-91)
5.	Padma Bhushan	(1991)
6.	National Citizens' Award	(1991)
7.	The International Saint Francis Prize for the Environment "Canticle of All Creatures", Assisi, Italy	(1992)
8.	Dr. Pinnamaneni and Smt. Seethadevi Foundation Award, at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	(1992)
9.	Bombay Citizen's Award	(1992)
10.	Shahid Bhup Singh Award for Social Work	(1992)
11.	Rotary International Spectra-93, Par Excellence Award for Protection of Environment	(1993)
12.	Ratna Shiromani Award given by India International Society for Unity	(1993)
13.	Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Award	(1994)
14.	NRI Gold Award	(1994)
15.	Manav Sewa Puraskar	(1995)
16.	Vikas Ratna Award	(1995)
17.	Limca Book of Records' Man of the Year Award	(1995)
18.	Global Urban Best Practice by United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) in Istanbul (Turkey)	(1996)
19.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Award for Abolishing Scavenging	(1997)
20.	Michael Madhusudan Dutt Award	(1997)
21.	Distinguished Leadership Award	(1997)
22.	Samaj Ratna Award, Lucknow	(1999)
23.	Dubai International Award for Best Practice	(2000)
24.	Global 500 Roll of Honour Award by UNEP at Beirut Lebanon	(2003)
25.	Scroll of Honour by UN Habitat at Rio-de-Janeiro Brazil	(2003)
26.	Good Corporate Citizen Award	(2005)
27.	One India One People Award	(2006)
28.	Maharana Uday Singh Puraskar	(2006)