

CLASS 7TH VISIT TO SULABH INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM

ABOUT THE MUSEUM:



The Sulabh International Museum of Toilets, established in 1992 in New Delhi, showcases the historic evolution of toilets from 2500 BC to modern times. Managed by the parent organization Sulabh International Social Service Organisation, the museum is the brainchild of Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, a renowned sociologist and social activist. The exhibits provide a chronological account of toilet-related developments, including technology, social customs, sanitary conditions, and legislative efforts. Visitors can explore a rare collection of privies, chamber pots, toilet furniture, and water closets, as well as

ornately carved and painted urinals and commodes. The museum also features anecdotes, facts, and poems related to toilets, highlighting their significance in raising awareness about proper sanitation worldwide. With daily visitors ranging from doctors and engineers to school students and government officials, the museum serves as a unique center for education and inspiration on the importance of sanitation and toilets.

SULABH INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF WATER EDUCATION:



Upon reaching the complex, the 7th-grade students were excitedly ushered into the Sulabh International Museum of Water Education. As they stepped inside, they were greeted with impressive exhibits detailing the Sulabh Society's water treatment plants and techniques.

Their guide showed them a model of a water treatment plant, explaining how Sulabh's initiatives have transformed communities by providing clean drinking water in arsenic-affected areas of West Bengal. The students were then shown a documentary showcasing Sulabh's innovative technologies for purifying domestic wastewater, including the use of duckweed and biogas digesters. The students were amazed to learn that these projects had significantly improved the health of local residents and reduced the risk of chronic arsenic poisoning.

As they explored further, the students discovered the Sulabh Water ATM, where purified drinking water was available for just INR 1 per liter. They observed how the water was treated using activated carbon filters, membranes, and UV rays to ensure it was safe for consumption.

SULABH INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF TOILETS:

This unique museum, established in 1992 by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, showcases the fascinating evolution of toilets over the past five thousand years. From the sanitation arrangements of the Harappan Settlements to the modern-day electronic toilets from Japan and South Korea, this museum covers it all.

Our guide took us on a journey through time, starting with the sanitation systems of the Harappan Civilization around 3,000 B.C. We learned about the impressive drainage systems and toilets of ancient cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. It was mind-blowing to see how advanced their sanitation technology was! Moving on to the Middle Ages, we explored toilets from forts and palaces across India and Europe. We even saw a table-top toilet used by English royalty and highly decorated commodes from Austria. And let's not forget about the hilarious toilet-related cartoons and jokes!





HARAPPAN DRAINAGE SYSTEM:

As we gathered around, our guide began to explain the incredible fact that even ancient civilizations, like the Harappan Civilization, had sophisticated toilets and drainage systems. We were amazed to learn that over five thousand years ago, in places like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, people had access to well-designed toilets and advanced drainage systems. Our guide showed us pictures and replicas of these ancient toilets, explaining how they were an essential part of daily life in these ancient cities.



EARLY EUROPEAN AND INDIAN SANITATION SYSTEMS:

Our guide then provided us with fascinating insights into the early sanitation systems of Classic India and Europe. Through photographs and replicas, we gained insight into the sanitary conditions of classic India and Europe. We marveled at the ingenuity of ancient civilizations in developing efficient drainage systems and sanitary facilities. It was evident that sanitation played a crucial role in shaping the lives and health of people throughout history.

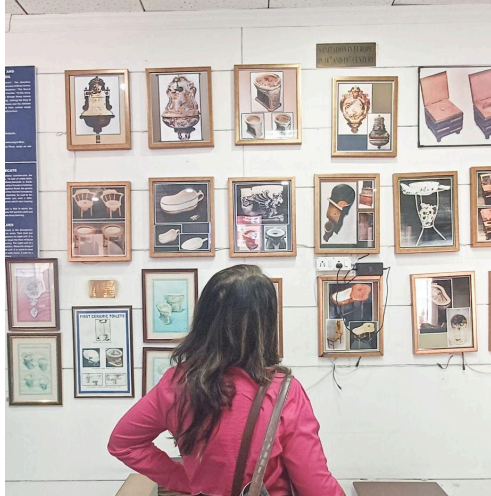




MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN SANITATION SYSTEMS:

As our tour continued, our guide led us through a fascinating exploration of sanitation systems in medieval Europe. We learned about how people managed their waste during this time period and the innovations that were made to improve sanitation. Our guide explained that during the Middle Ages, sanitation was a major concern, especially in densely populated cities. We discovered that kings and emperors lived in grand palaces, but even they faced challenges when it came to waste disposal. We marveled at the ingenuity of the designs and the effort that went into creating these facilities. These toilets were adorned with costly stones and were considered a symbol of luxury and opulence.





FRENCH BOOK-SHAPED TOILETS:

We then saw one of the most intriguing exhibits in the entire museum: the Book-Shaped Wooden Toilet from France. This unique toilet, dating back to the 18th century and the time of the First World War, held a fascinating story behind its creation. Our guide explained that this toilet was a symbol of rivalry between France and Britain. During this time, the kings, fighters, and royal families of France used this toilet as a way to show their disdain for Great Britain. The toilet was designed to resemble a classic book from British literature, and it was placed on top of this symbolic representation.





RUMBLE THRONE TOILETS:

As we continued our tour of the Toilet Museum, our guide led us to another fascinating exhibit: a replica of the Rumble Throne of the French Monarch. She explained that King Louis XIV of France had this special commode built right under his throne. Now, you might think that a king would want some privacy when it comes to bathroom breaks, but not King Louis XIV! While he preferred to eat his meals in private, he had no problem using the restroom in full view of his courtiers.



LEATHER CHAIR TOILET:

Our guide then led us to another fascinating exhibit: the Toilet in Shape of a Leather Chair. This cushioned comfort was hard to ignore. Our guide explained that this model was used in Victorian clubs in England, where royal families and other elite members may have felt the need to relieve themselves while enjoying food and drinks.



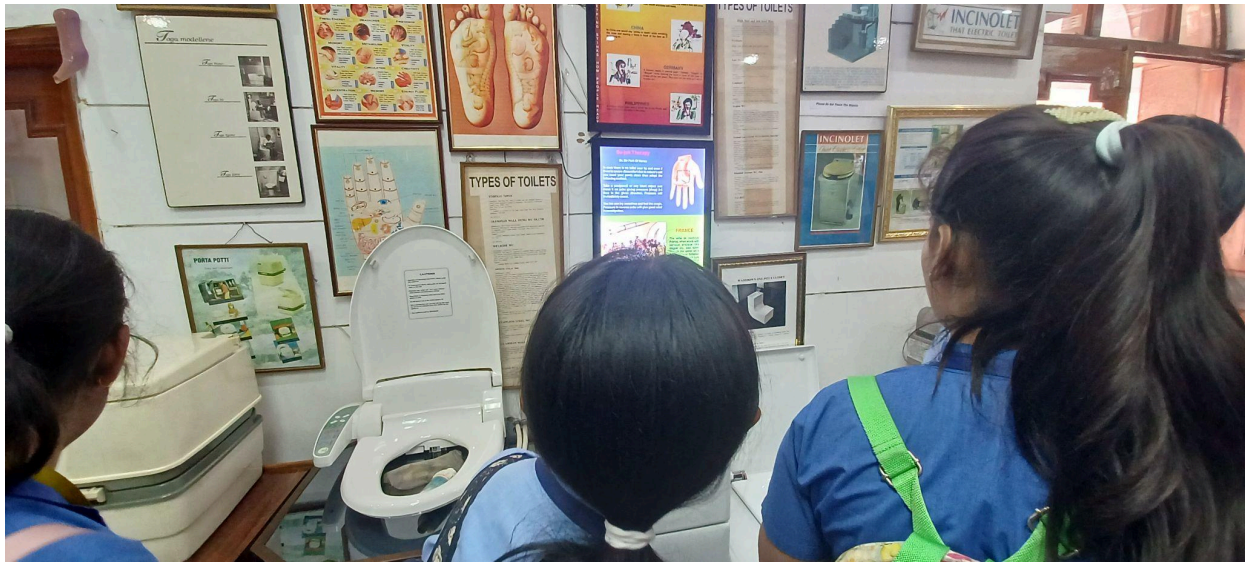
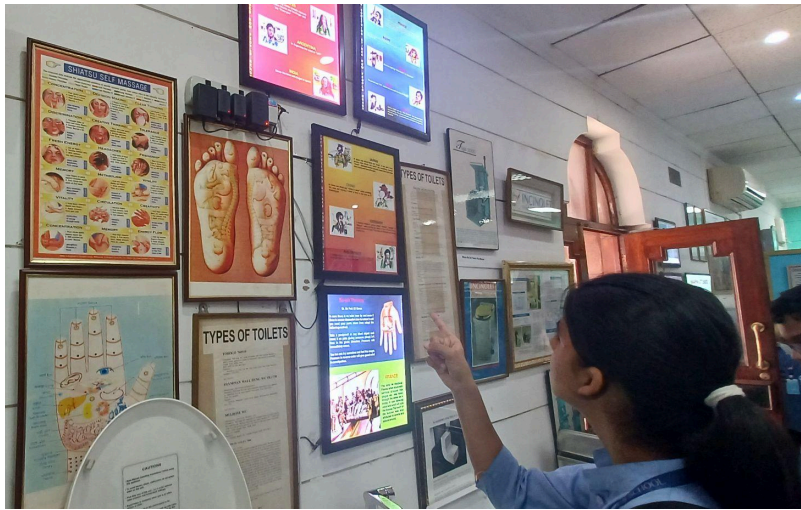
MEMES AND JOKES ON SANITATION:

During our visit to the Sulabh International Museum of Toilets, we stumbled upon a section that brought a whole new level of fun to the topic of sanitation: memes and jokes!. The museum had a collection of hilarious toilet-related cartoons and jokes plastered on the walls. Some of them depicted funny situations we could all relate to, others showcased creative and imaginative scenarios involving toilets, making us laugh out loud.



MODERN TOILETS:

As our tour guide led us through the exhibits at the Sulabh International Museum of Toilets, we were introduced to buttoned toilets from Japan and South Korea. Our guide explained that in Japan and South Korea, toilets are more than just a place to do your business—they're an experience. These high-tech toilets come with a range of features. Some models even have customizable settings for water pressure and temperature, ensuring the utmost comfort. But the most impressive feature of these modern toilets is the electronic control panel, located within arm's reach. With just the press of a button, you can activate the bidet function, adjust the seat temperature, and even play soothing music to enhance the bathroom experience.







SANITATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIBAL AREAS:

After exploring the historic evolution of toilets, our tour guide at the Sulabh International Museum of Toilets enlightened us about Sulabh's contributions to improving sanitation in tribal areas. We learned that Sulabh has been working tirelessly to provide clean and hygienic toilet facilities to remote tribal communities, where access to proper sanitation is often limited. One of the most fascinating aspects our guide talked about was how biogas obtained from human waste is utilized for various activities in the

museum complex itself. Biogas, a renewable energy source produced through the decomposition of organic matter, including human waste, is an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional fuels like coal and wood. At the museum, biogas is used for cooking, lighting, and other activities, reducing the reliance on fossil fuels and promoting sustainable practices.









By- AARSHIA JAIN (7A)

LINK FOR FACEBOOK REEL ON THE VISIT MADE BY THE ORGANIZATION

<https://www.facebook.com/share/r/feKjK69bR6yAViFe/?mibextid=xCPwDs>

VLOG AND INTERVIEW ON THE VISIT

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SOvPeJPeS7qVI-fnr3HttUKYmr9VT_bK/view?usp=drive_link