

# Impact Assessment Report

## Construction of Sanitation Complexes in Karnataka under CSR of Antrix Corporation Limited, Bengaluru

Study Conducted By  
The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)  
Southern Regional Centre  
Bangalore

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## Executive Summary

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ANTRIX, the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) envisions to emerge as a globally significant space company. ANTRIX has been actively undertaking activities of social relevance in the field of sanitation, healthcare, education, drinking water, support to differently abled persons, village adoption, environmental conservation, women empowerment, watershed development, etc., as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in order to enhance the quality of life and economic well-being of the rural community and provide basic amenities in the backward areas.

In keeping with the Swachha Bharath Abhiyan Government of India and the United Nations sustainable development goal 6 on clean water and sanitation, which envisages to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, ANTRIX has supported the establishment of Seven community toilets in hospitals, offices and tourist places in various locations in Chikkaballapur district, Karnataka State. This activity also promotes access to clean sanitation which is one of the key aspects of goal 3 of good health and well-being for people.

The main objective of the present study is to assess the utility, socio and environmental impact of community toilets. The scope of the study included the seven community toilets constructed and maintained by Sulabh International Social Service Organisation. The need for these facilities and location was identified by the district administration, thus making it a need based approach to CSR. The toilets are constructed after due feasibility of the site location. ANTRIX has been involved at all stages of construction and monitoring the entire process.

All the toilets constructed have helped to keep the surroundings/ premises of the host institutions clean and hygienic. Easy access, ramp access with rails, separate toilets for physically challenged, adequate water, light, ventilation and regular cleaning make the toilets comfortable and safe to use for everyone, including women and physically challenged. The quality of construction is also good and the maintenance is being taken care by the committed team of Sulabh International Social Service Organisation. Interaction with users revealed that this is a very useful initiative, especially for women and children. Given the vast diversity of people that uses the toilets, maintaining clean toilets is a Herculean task, which M/s Sulabh has been doing with great commitment in the facilities visited, despite several challenges. These types of toilets are found to be very helpful for public especially homeless people, drivers and others. During the study, 71% of the respondents mentioned that the level of use and maintenance of the community toilets is very good, while 23% opined that it was excellent, and a small number stated it was good. Thus Antrix CSR activity has contributed to the much needed service of the public.

In future, more awareness could be created to motivate public to use the toilets in a proper manner. Sanitary pads may be made available for women at a small fee. Further, resource efficient measures such as solar lights and rain water harvesting could be introduced. Renovation and maintenance of existing toilet blocks could be considered wherever possible instead of constructing new blocks. Overall, this is a well thought-out CSR activity of Antrix which is need-based, relevant to the development goals of the country and useful to the society at large.

# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 Corporate Social Responsibility

According to World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), is defined as commitment of business to contribute to sustainable economic development, aims at creating higher standards of living, while preserving profitability of the corporation. CSR is a process that is concerned with treating the stakeholders of a company or institution ethically or in a responsible manner and to achieve sustainable development in societies (Hopkins, 1998)<sup>1</sup>.

Corporate means any company whether it is private, public or NGO; Social includes economic, financial and environmental responsibility. Stakeholders exist both within a firm or institution and outside. Ethically or responsible means treating key stakeholders in a manner deemed acceptable according to international norms. Hopkins further mentions that the wider aim of social responsibility is to create higher and higher standards of sustainable living, while preserving the profitability of the corporation or the integrity of the institution, for peoples both within and outside these entities.

## 1.2 Corporate Social Responsibility in India

India is widely regarded as a country in which corporate social responsibility has long played an important role. National and international non-governmental organizations and UN agencies are involved in the public debate in the business community and the media. However, the involvement of the business community is concentrated among a few long-established family-owned companies that contribute a significant amount in the field of CSR, in both theory and practice. Since many years, companies are performing CSR activities in a variety of ways under different names like Social Welfare, Community Development and so on.

There is a shift from philanthropy to social development and empowerment of people particularly since the 1980s<sup>1</sup>. The focus of the activities is shifting from providing mere doles to enabling people to earn their livelihood. This is seen as the way to ensure sustainable solutions. In fact, the Indian polity is also able to witness the interest and involvement of the government in ensuring planned CSR activities by corporations in keeping with the U.N. Global Compact's Principles. We are also witnessing a number of initiatives taken by the Indian corporate – both public and private to make services available to the people living in deprived conditions and to build their capacities to achieve dignity and equality. Majority of the CPSEs have their establishments in the remotest parts of the country and are required to run their operations utilizing the available natural resources. These resources like land, water, mineral extracts, and so on are common property for the communities residing in these areas since decades. Thereby, the corporations have a responsibility in the development and upliftment of people in and around the establishment.

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<sup>1</sup> Hopkins M. 1998. The Planetary Bargain: Corporate Social Responsibility Comes of Age. Macmillan: London

### 1.3 About ANTRIX

Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), incorporated on 28 September 1992 (under the Companies Act, 1956), is a wholly owned Government of India Company under the administrative control of Department of Space (DOS). The main vision of Antrix is to emerge as a globally significant space company fully utilising the strengths of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and other entities in the field of space. Antrix is the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Antrix promotes and commercially markets the space products and services emanating from the Indian Space Programme. In the year 2008, the Company was awarded 'MINIRATNA' status.

The current activities of ANTRIX include,

- Provisioning of communication satellite transponders to various users.
- Providing launch services for customer satellites.
- Marketing of data from Indian and foreign remote sensing satellites.
- Building and marketing of satellites as well as satellite sub-systems.  
Establishing ground infrastructure for space applications.
- Mission support services for satellites.

### 1.4 Sulabh International Social Service Organisation

Sulabh International Social Service Organisation, a non-profit voluntary social organisation was founded in 1970 based on Gandhian ideology of emancipation of scavengers. M/s Sulabh has been working for the removal of untouchability and social discrimination against scavengers. M/s Sulabh is noted for achieving success in the field of cost-effective sanitation, liberation of scavengers, social transformation of society, prevention of environmental pollution and development of non-conventional sources of energy.

Environmental friendly two-pit, pour-flush compost toilet known as Sulabh Shauchalaya that is socially acceptable, economically affordable, technologically appropriate and does not require scavengers to clean the pits has been implemented in more than 1.2 million houses all over India which has helped liberate over a million scavengers.

The main objectives of Sulabh are:

- To restore human rights and dignity
- Prevention of environmental pollution and improvement of health, hygiene and ecology
- Liberation of scavengers from unhealthy and human occupation of manual handling of excreta
- Rehabilitation of liberated scavengers and their wards by placement in other occupations after appropriate vocational training
- Social upgradation of scavengers and their promotion as equals in society
- To provide quality education to children of scavengers along ad others

- Popularise construction of two pit pour flush eco-friendly toilets with onsite human waste disposal technology popularly known as Sulabh Shauchalaya
- Designing, construction and operation of pay and use public toilets with bathing urinal facilities in urban areas for better civic amenities and infrastructure
- Harnessing of non-conventional energy from human waste

M/s Sulabh has constructed and maintained over 8000 such public toilets in India at public places and in slums on 'pay & use basis' providing the basic facility to the public.

## 2 About the Programme

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### 2.1 Background of project

The CSR Policy of ANTRIX envisions contributing to the development of the society by implementing specific activities in the areas of healthcare, hygiene, literacy, environment and economic development. As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts, Antrix earmarks 2% of its previous three years' average profits as annual budget for CSR each year; and, carries out the activities in collaboration with Government agencies, Public Sector Units and Non-Governmental Organisation.

ANTRIX has been actively undertaking activities of social relevance in the field of sanitation, healthcare, education, drinking water, support to differently abled persons, village adaptation, environmental conservation, women empowerment, watershed development, etc., as part of CSR in order to enhance the quality of life and economic well-being of the rural community and provide basic amenities in the backward areas.

Based on their policy and work under CSR, ANTRIX has decided to implement community toilets in selected places, where it is required and important for the public in Chikkabalapura district and Bangalore city, Karnataka State, in line with the Swachha Bharath Mission. M/s Sulabha International Social Service Organization, a reputed and empanelled agency was selected for implementation of the programme based on their previous experiences, capacity and work track records in this field.

In this context, ANTRIX has sponsored the construction of community toilets in following places in Karnataka.

1. Old district Hospital, Chikkabalapura town
2. New District hospital Chikkabalapura town
3. Agriculture produce Marketing Committee (APMC) yard, Chikkballapur town
4. Nandi hills, Nandi, Chikkaballapur District
5. Tahsildar's office, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur District
6. District hospital, Gowribidanur, Chikkaballapur District
7. Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health, Bangalore

It is in this context, ANTRIX would like to conduct an impact assessment study of the Sanitation activities implemented in order to understand its utility, social and environmental impacts of community toilets that have been built in the above mentioned places. M/s Sulabh organization has implemented the construction activity and is taking care of operation and maintenance.

In this regards, ANTRIX has approached TERI to conduct Impact assessment of the above mentioned activities implemented.

The total project cost for six units of 11 seater toilets block was Rs. 1,51,36,983 at (1) APMC Chikkabalapura, (2) in front of taluk office , Bagepalli, (3) Government hospital Gowribidanur, (4) Nandi hills, Nandi (5) New district hospital, Chikkabalapura and (6) old district hospital at Chikkbalapura district and one in constructed at Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health (IGICH), Hospital, Bangalore cost of Rs. 20,61,000 for 10 seater toilet block.



All the toilet block construction works was started in June 2016 and have completed by around nine months from date agreement. The layout plan is enclosed is an annexure 1.



Picture 1 MoU between Antrix and TERI

## 2.2 Project documents

Project documents such as communication between Sulabh and DC office of Chikkabalapura about the construction of community toilets units in six places, meeting notice from DC office to discuss the modalities, copy of work order to Sulabh organization, MoU between ANTRIX and Sulabh, architectural drawing of toilets were perused to understand the implementation process.

## 2.3 Highlights of MoU between Antrix and Sulabh organization

- All agreements are tri-partite, wherein ANTRIX is the first party, the host institution is the second party and Sulabh is the third party
- In order to provide for regular cleaning and maintenance of said public latrines, urinals and bath rooms and also to ensure their continuous serviceability. M/s Sulabh has agreed to look after the cleaning and maintenance of the said complexes on pay and use basis without putting any additional financial burden on the first and second party for such maintenance.
- The concerned authorities of hospital and other organization provide undisputed land for the construction of toilet block to Sulabh and which is owned by them



- The electrical, water supply and sanitary connection and lead off work has to be done by the M/s Sulabh
- After completion of construction work M/s Sulabh will maintain these toilets on pay and use basis for a term of 15 years
- The user charges will be Rs. 1.00 (one rupees) per use for the use of urinal, Rs.5.00 (five rupees) for the use of toilets and Rs. 10.00 (Ten rupees) per use for of bath.
- The user charges are subject to revision after two years with mutual consent with the head of the office or accounts owing to escalation in the cost of living index, cleaning materials, water & electricity charges and establishment cost
- M/s Sulabh will pay electricity & water charges to the concerned authority for the maintenance of toilet complex
- M/s Sulabh shall for a term of 15 years, maintain and carry out minor repair of the said public latrines, baths, urinals and cost will be met from the charges received from the users of the toilets and baths. The contract of 15 years may be extended for a further period of 15 years by mutual consultation of ANTRIX and host institution.
- The third party agrees to provide a spoonful of soap powder free of cost to each of the users of the latrines to wash their hands.

## 2.4 Antrix involvement in CSR activity

Antrix Corporation Limited, the commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), is engaged in providing Space based products and services to national and international customers. Antrix earmarks 2% of the average net profit of the preceding three years, towards implementing CSR activities. ANTRIX has been actively undertaking activities of social relevance in the field of sanitation, healthcare, education, drinking water, support to differently abled persons, village adoption, environmental conservation, women empowerment, watershed development, etc., as part of CSR in order to enhance the quality of life and economic well-being of the rural community and provide basic amenities in the backward areas. Antrix generates proposals for carrying out CSR programs in thrust areas by itself and also considering the requests/recommendations received from various Government Authorities/ other agencies.

In the present case, the request letters for construction of sanitation complexes were received from District collector and Hospital authorities. Visit to the site /needs assessment/site suitability was carried out and the proposals were submitted to the CSR committee along with the financial implications for their review and concurrence. Subsequently the CSR committee recommendations were put up to the Board for approval.

Once approved, the implementation was initiated through the Sulabh International social Service organization - an identified and empaneled NGO approved by the Ministry of Govt. of India and ascertaining their credibility before assigning the task.

An MOU was signed between the implementing agency, users and Antrix stipulating the responsibilities of each organization involved, plan of action, timeline, deliverables,

payment terms etc. Antrix officials monitor the work from time to time/ regularly with site visits / interact with stakeholders/beneficiaries etc, and also keep the CSR committee/Board apprised of the progress.

### **Monitoring & Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation is an integral part of ANTRIX CSR activity which is done vigorously once the MOU is signed with implementing agencies. Frequent site visits, quality checking by Experts, photos taken at different stages, reviewing the progress made at frequent intervals, interaction with stakeholders/beneficiaries, etc. have been carried out by ANTRIX personnel. The progress on each CSR activity was briefed and presented to CSR committee as well as ANTRIX Board. ANTRIX involvement would be from end to end of each CSR activity to ensure proper implementation of the activity and reach the benefits to the beneficiaries. Milestone payment is made to the implementing agency looking at the performance and completion at each stage.

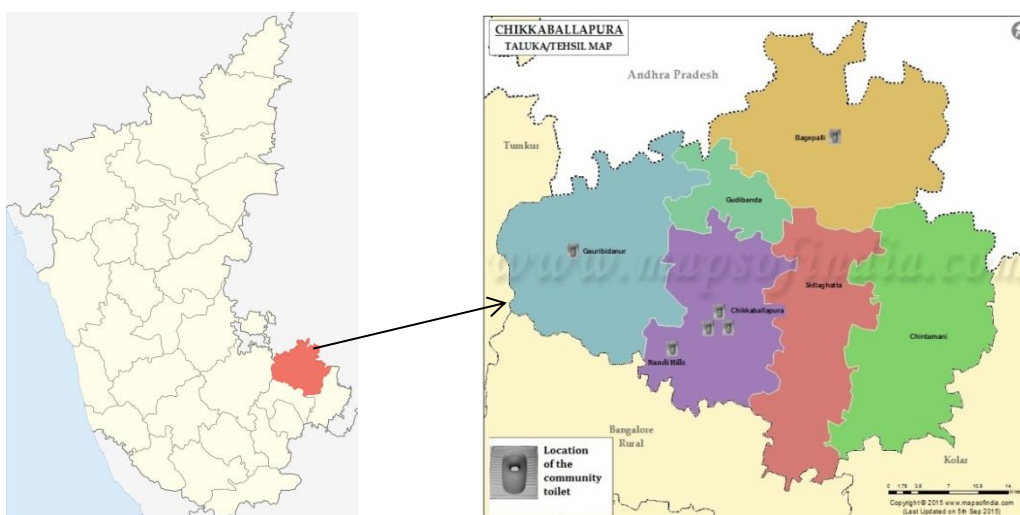
Once the construction activity was completed, a public function was held to hand over to the stakeholders. Subsequently, an impact study has been instituted to complete the activity.

Having completed the activities in all respects and is operational; Antrix has assigned TERI to conduct an assessment study, which is an approved external agency to understand the intervention impacts, sustainability, scalability and replicability.

## 2.5 About Chikkabalapura District, Karnataka

Chikkaballapur district was carved out of Kolar district in 2007, in Karnataka. The district headquarters is located at Chikkaballapur town which is a key transport link to Bangalore. the district is divided into 6 talukas, namely, Gouribidanur, Gudibande, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Sidlaghatta and Chintamani. Of the total area, about 73 per cent is suitable for agriculture and horticulture; about 3 per cent for forestry, pasture and the remaining area is suitable for quarrying, mining and as habitat for wildlife. The population, as per the 2011 Census was 12.55 lakh and the density of population 295 per sq.km. The rural population constituted 77.61 % of the total.

The district is one of the most backward districts in the State with a high incidence of poverty. The per capita GDDP of the district for 2013-14 at `47,305 was below the State average of `52191 due to lower crop diversification and industrial backwardness. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in the district, with cultivators (1.98 lakh) and agricultural labourers (1.54 lakh) constituting 55 per cent of the total working population of 6.40 lakh. The predominant food crops grown are ragi, maize, maize, tur dal and groundnut. The important horticultural and vegetable crops are potato, tomato, mango, grapes and pomegranate. Dairy and poultry are pre-dominant allied activities with high scope for employment generation. Industrially the district is backward. The average annual rainfall is 785 mm<sup>2</sup>.



There are 62 government hospitals, 112 nursing homes and clinic with capacity of 1389 beds in Chikkaballapura district. Totally 280000 family in the district, out of them 190000 (70.71%) family having individual toilets in their households. (2016-17) <sup>3</sup>

2

<https://www.nabard.org/demo/auth/writereaddata/tender/2110165408CHIKKABALLAPUR%20PLP%202016-17%20FINAL.3-9.pdf>

3

<https://www.nabard.org/demo/auth/writereaddata/tender/2110165408CHIKKABALLAPUR%20PLP%202016-17%20FINAL.3-9.pdf>

## 2.6 Steps to Swachatha – glimpses





## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Objectives

The main objective of the study is to assess the utility, socio and environmental impact of community toilets in Government Hospitals and Public places constructed under the CSR of Antrix Corporation Limited. The specific objectives of the project are

- To understand change in 'before' and 'after' situation of the beneficiaries
- To assess the impact and benefits of the programme on the beneficiaries
- To assess the socio and environmental impact after implementation

### 3.2 Methodology

The methodology included collection of secondary and primary information, observation, feedback from end users, and in-depth interviews with implementing agency, heads of the hospitals, APMC and Tahsildar officer etc.,

#### 3.2.1 Secondary information

Secondary data was collected from Antrix and Sulabh International which included, reports, agreement between Antrix and Sulabh, work orders and toilet plan, project start date and closing date, annual report and other relevant reports from Sulabh organization.

#### 3.2.2 Study Locations and Sample

The community toilets were constructed in seven places, out of them six are in Chikkabalapura district and one in Bangalore of Karnataka State. TERI has selected all the seven places for the study as mentioned in ToR. Further TERI interviewed 10 to 12 users in each location randomly and collected information such as cleanliness, payment for usage, availability of water, maintenance etc., the number of people interviewed in each centre is given below:

S. No	Name of centre	Number of end users interviewed
1	Old district Hospital, Chikkabalapura town	4
2	New District hospital Chikkabalapura town	12
3	Agriculture produce Marketing Committee (APMC) yard, Chikkballapur town	10
4	Nandi hills, Nandi, Chikkaballapur District	10
5	Tahsildar's office, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur District	13
6	District hospital, Gowribidanur, Chikkaballapur District	14
7	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health, Bangalore	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>

- Survey:* A survey was carried out to cover 75 beneficiaries using questionnaires
- Observation:* Observation of the various parameters related to community toilets, quality of building, commode, cleanliness, support for senior citizen commodes, odour, waste segregation, sign/name board etc.,

iii. *Interview with various stakeholders:* In-depth interviews were held with officers of M/s Sulabh including district in charge person, care taker of community toilets, and state head on number of people using the facility, amount collected, maintenance expenditure per month, constraints etc., Discussions were also held with head of hospitals, Tahsildar, officers from APMC and Nandi hill on various issues, such as benefits, cleanliness, maintenance, quality of construction, sources of water, waste maintenance etc.,

### 3.2.3 Tools

Six types of questionnaires were prepared for collection of primary data. The details are given below:

**3.2.3.1 Questionnaire for End users:** It consists of various parameters for collecting information from end users ease of usage, water availability, safety, amount paid for using, hand wash, cleanliness, odour etc.

**3.2.3.2 Questionnaire for Hospital:** It consists of various parameters, such as number of toilets in the hospital including old and new, number of urinary basins, current status of old toilets, number of patients, facility for hot water generating for bathing, facility for drinking water, maintenance of toilets, benefits, constraints and recommendation etc.

**3.2.3.3. Questionnaire for APMC:** It consists of various parameters, such as number of toilets in the APMC (old and new), number of urinary basins, number of toilets, current status, monitoring, number of users per day, quantity of vegetables transaction, how many shops, facility for drinking water, maintenance of toilets, usefulness of these toilets, constraints etc.

**3.2.3.4. Questionnaire for Nandi hills:** It consists of various parameters, such as number of toilets in the Nandi hills including old and new, number of urinary basins, number of toilets, current status of toilets, , maintenance aspects , number of users, facility for drinking water, usefulness of these toilets, constraints etc.

**3.2.3.4 Questionnaire for Tahsildar office:** consists of various parameters, such as number of toilets in office including old and new, number of urinary basins, number of toilets, current status of toilets, , maintenance aspects , number of users, facility for drinking water, usefulness of these toilets, constraints etc.

**3.2.3.4. Questionnaire for representative of Sulabh organization:** it consists of various parameters collected from care taker and district supervisors such as value of the project, duration of construction, number of people using per day, amount collection from end users per, day, amount required for maintenance per month, sources for water, cleanliness, number of days operated, electricity bill per month etc.

### 3.2.4 Compilation, Analysis and Report

The data collected was collated and analysed to prepare a draft report. A draft report was prepared based on the above findings and submitted to ANTRIX. After incorporating the feedback a final report was submitted to ANTRIX.

## 4 Findings

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This chapter includes status of sanitation prior to construction of toilet block, the impact of after construction, benefits, usage, maintenance, operation, view of users, views of host institution and Sulabh organization

### 4.1 Structure of the Community Toilet

For men, four Indian style commode toilets, one western style for physically challenged and one bathroom have been constructed. In addition, two waterless urinals have been installed which use a chemical, namely blue seal trap liquid to maintain the unit odourless.

In case of ladies toilets, two Indian style commodes, one western style commode for physically challenged and one bathroom have been provided. Two wash basins have been installed in the men's and ladies units.

In case of Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health Hospital in Bengaluru, in the men's section, six toilet rooms, one bath room and four urinary basins have been installed. While for women, four toilet rooms, and one bath room have been installed.

The construction quality was found to be good. Glazed tiles and granites, quality wash basins and commodes have been installed. Provision for hot water has been made. Overall the complex has an aesthetic look both from outside as well as inside.

### 4.2 Operation and Maintenance

**Operational hours:** The operation and maintenance of the toilets is being done by M/s Sulabh International organization since inauguration. The toilets are open on all the 365 days. The timing is from morning 4.00am to 11.00 pm depending up on demand and number of people using.

**Usage and charges:** The number of people using the toilets ranges between 150 and 200 people per day. The charges are Rs. 2 for urinals, Rs.5 per for toilets and Rs. 10 for a bath for the men in all the units. In case of ladies toilets, Rs. 5 for urinals or toilet and Rs. 10 for a bath is being charged in all the units. On an average the collection per day is Rs.300 to 1200 per day depending up on number of people using. Hot water facility is available at Rs.10 per bucket.

**Water usage:** On an average the quantity of water required is 1000 to 4000 litres per day per toilet complex. Toilets in Old hospital and APMC Chikkaballapur, Government Hospital Gauribidanur, Tahsildar Office, Bagepalli purchase water from outside, while in other units water is sourced from borewell dug for this purpose. In cases of water crisis, water is purchased from outside. Overhead tanks and sumps are cleaned 2-3 times annually.

**Safety:** The toilets are approachable by physically challenged since ramps are constructed with sturdy hand rails. There are hand rails in the toilets for physically challenged also. The toilets are located in easily accessible places and not in secluded corners, which makes is safe for women to use during night times also. A curtain has also been put in all locations at the entrance to the ladies unit, thus giving a sense of privacy. There is adequate lighting



throughout the operational hours. It is ensured that the floors are kept clean and as dry as possible which does not make the floor slippery.

**Maintenance:** Liquid soap for washing hands, mugs , disinfectants, brooms, bucket and other necessary items are available at all toilets to maintain cleanliness and hygiene. On an average Rs 15,000 to 18000 is required for maintaining toilets per month which includes Cleaning materials, electricity, worker honorarium, water charges, etc. M/s Sulabh pays Rs. 1000 to the host institution as licence fee. In case of old hospital at Chikkabalapura, the number of people using the toilet is less because, the hospital is closed and under renovation at the time of visit. It is understood that some clinical departments will be shifted to the old premises after renovation is completed. The details of number of operational hours, usage, usage charges etc. are summarised in the table below:

Name of hospital	New district Hospital	Old District hospital	APMC	Nandi hills	Tahsildar' s office, Bagepalli	Taluk hospital, Gowribidanur	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health, Bangalore
Number of hours opened	5.00 am to 9.00 pm	5.00 am to 9.00 pm	5.00 am to 9.00 pm	6.00 am to 6.00 pm	8.00 am to 6.00 pm	5.00 am to 9.00 pm	4.00 am to 12.00 pm
Charges for urinary (Rs/ time)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Charges for toilet (Rs/time)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Charges for bath (Rs/time)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of people using toilets per day (new)	180-200	30-50	250-300	200-250	80-100	200 to 250	250 to 300
Amount collection per day (Rs)	800	250 -300	800-1000	800-1000	250 to 300	800 to 850	1000 to 1200
Sources of water	Bore well	Purchasing	Purchasing	Bore well	Purchasing	Purchasing	Bore well
Average expenditure maintenance (Rs/Month)	18,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	15,000	18,000	18,000
Number of hours opened	16	16	16	12	9	15	20

## 4.3 Facility-wise Findings

### 4.3.1 New District hospital, Chikkaballapura town

The district hospital was constructed and inaugurated in the month of April 2017. M/s Sulabh started construction of toilet in the month of June 2016 and completed in the month of March 2017. The hospital and community toilet were simultaneously inaugurated and the toilet made available for public use by April 2017.

The hospital has a capacity of 165 beds with all the necessary facilities. There are four public toilets inside the building, in addition the general wards and other wards are having independent toilets for the patients. The general toilets are being used by the outpatients and their caretakers. These toilets are maintained by the hospital authority. As per the District Medical Officer, the existing toilets are not sufficient at times, and therefore, the need for a toilet complex outside the building especially for the general public who accompany the patients.

Every day around 800 to 1000 outpatients visit the hospital and 180 to 200 inpatients are admitted. The total floating population ranges between 3000 and 4000 per day including staff. The sources of water are bore well and provided filtered drinking water facilities in the hospital for the people. For the inpatients there is a hot water facility by using a solar water heater. The waste is segregated by the hospital authority. The medical wastes are disposed as per the medical norms and other dry wastes are collected by the municipal authority. The sanitation is connected to the municipal sewage. The community toilet has been constructed adjacent to the main gate of the entrance.

As per the District Medical Officer, in case the toilet complex was not constructed, people would urinate around the compound and the roadside. Subsequently, it would have created bad odour in the surrounding areas, which is unhealthy especially for patients. There is no burden to the hospital authorities for operation and maintenance of the community toilet as it is taken care by the M/s Sulabh.



Picture 2: Interaction with District Medical officer, at Chikkabalapura new hospital



Picture 3: Front view of Community toilets at New Hospital complex, Chikkabalapura



Picture 4: Western style Commode for physically challenged people at New hospital



Picture 5: Interaction with end users (women beneficiary) by TERI staff

### 4.3.2 Old district hospital Chikkabalapura town

The old district hospital is under renovation from June 2017. It is situated in the heart of the city and it was small in capacity and congested. The District Commissioner short listed six locations for construction of community toilet which was supported by Antrix, of which the old government hospital is one. It is proposed that after renovation, few departments will shift from the new hospital to old hospital. M/s Sulabh started construction of toilet in the month of June 2016 and completed in the month of March 2017. The community toilet was inaugurated and made available for public use by April 2017.

The hospital has a capacity of 130 beds. It was observed that about 30-50 people use the toilets every day. There is another community toilet complex closer to the bus stand nearby, which was built prior to this toilet complex and is used much more. Hence this toilet complex, though not very useful at the time of visit, may be of use in future if the old hospital becomes fully functional in future.



Picture 6: Front view of Community toilet and old hospital at Chikkabalapura



Picture 7: Indian commodes and wash basin at Chikkabalapura old hospital



### 4.3.3 Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) yard, Chikkaballapur town

The Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) was established 1967 in 28.31 acres of land. There is no public toilet in and around the APMC, except one within the APMC which is mostly dysfunctional. The dense floating population in the market, and people using open space for urinating had made the surroundings very unclean and uncomfortable for doing business, hence the need for the toilet complex. Prior to the construction of the new toilet complex, the toilets within APMC were being inadequately maintained by M/s Subham. M/s Sulabh started construction of the toilet in the month of June 2016 and completed in the month of March 2017. The community toilet was inaugurated and toilet made available for public use by April 2017.

There are 160 shops in the APMC with an average of 1000 farmers and vendors visiting every day. Around 150-200 tonnes of vegetables are transacted every day, of which 10% is wastage. The waste is being collected by the municipality. An R.O. system has been installed to provide drinking water. A flower market is also operational in the same complex.

As per the Officer from APMC, Chikkaballapur, construction of these toilets has been very useful. People do not urinate in the open spaces, roads and walls are clean, there is no bad odour. APMC expressed the need for a similar toilet complex closer to the flower market.



Picture 8: Front view of Community toilets at Chikkabalapura APMC



Picture 9: Interaction with end users and care taker of M/s Sulabh at Chikkaballapura APMC

#### 4.3.4 Nandi hills, Nandi, Chikkaballapur District

Nandi Hills is an ancient hill fortress in southern India, in the Chikkaballapur district of Karnataka state. It is 10 km from Chickballapur town and approximately 60 km from the city of Bengaluru. It is 4,851 ft (1,479 m) above sea level. It is located close to the Bangalore International Airport. It is one of the famous tourist places in southern Karnataka, which is visited by an average of 95,000 to 1,00,000 lakh people per month.

The District Commissioner has selected Nandi hills for construction of community toilet because it is one of important tourist spots in the district. The selection of site is appropriate. M/s Sulabh started construction of the toilet in the month of June 2016 and completed in March 2017. The community toilet was inaugurated and made available for public use by April 2017.

Nandi hills is being administered by the Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka. Infrastructure such as guest house, few shops, tea stall, hotels, electricity connectivity and drinking water facility are available for tourists. There were four toilet blocks in the hills, of which one that was in poor condition was razed down to build the new toilet complex supported by ANTRIX . All the four toilets are functional at the time of visit. Two are bring maintained by M/s Viswamanava Seva Samasthe and two by M/s Sulabh. Water for the toilets is sourced from borewell and rain water. However, at times of water crisis, water is purchased through tankers at the rate of Rs. 2000. As regards the waste disposal, dry waste is collected and heaped and yet to be disposed in a proper manner, while wet waste is let out through pipes. As per the Special Officer, earlier there were several complaints from tourists about toilet facilities. After construction of the new toilet complex, there are no complaints. The officers expressed the need for more toilet complexes for women, since there are long queues during holidays.



Picture 9: Interaction with Special Officer at Nandi hills



Picture 10: Inside view of toilets and interaction with women users at Nandi hills

### 4.3.5 Tahsildar's Office, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur District

The Tahsildar office is situated close to the bus stand with capacity of 13 room and two toilets. There is no toilet near the office, other than the one in the bus stand, hence the need for the toilet complex. There are two toilets in the office which was inadequately maintained; hence people urinated in the open space around the office, which resulted in bad odour inside the office.

M/s Sulabh started construction of toilet in the month of June 2016 and completed in the month of March 2017. The community toilet was inaugurated and made available for public use by April 2017

Around 50 people are working in this office, while an average of 200 to 300 people visit the office every day. R.O. system has been installed for drinking water. Waste is collected by the municipality. There no further space for construction of new toilets within office compound. Water for the toilet is purchased from outside at the rate of Rs. 500 per tank.

After the new toilet has been constructed, officers and public stated that there is no odour in the office and the surroundings are clean.



Picture 10: Interaction with beneficiary



Picture 11: Old (left) and new toilet (right) at Tahsildar office



#### 4.3.6 Government Hospital, Gowribidanur, Chikkaballapur District

The government hospital has a capacity of 60 beds. There is one public toilet inside the building for general wards and other wards have independent toilets for the patients. The general toilets are being used by the outpatients and their caretakers. These toilets are maintained by the hospital authority. As per the medical officer of the district, the existing toilets are not sufficient at times, and therefore, the need for toilets outside the building, especially for the general public who accompany patients.

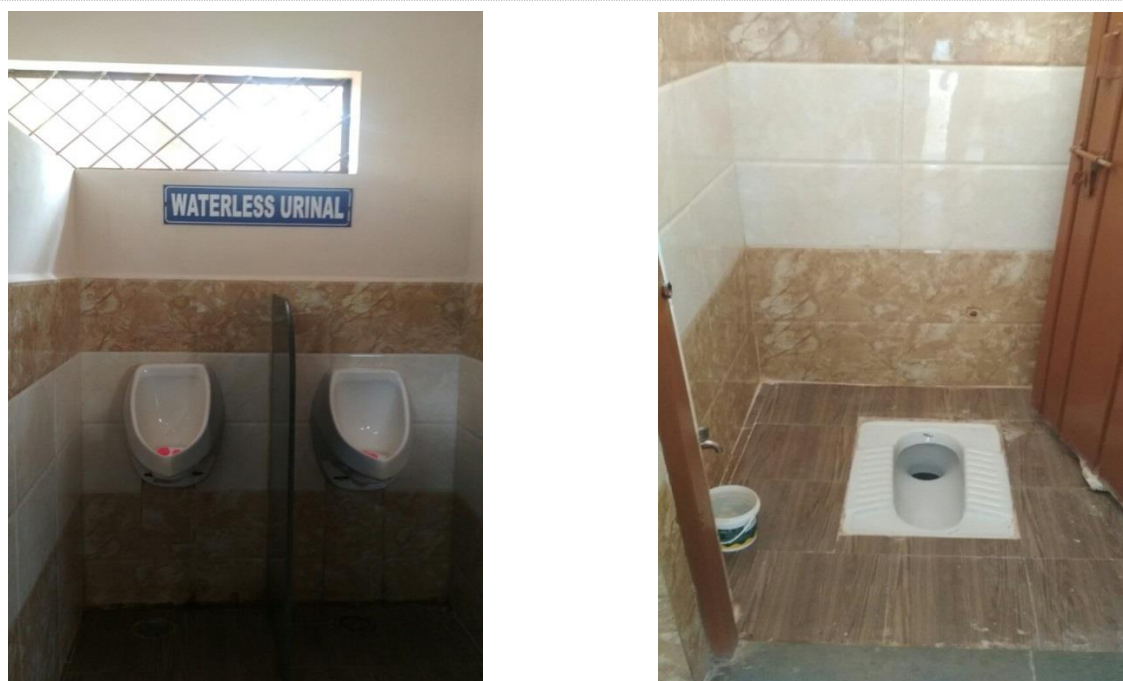
M/s Sulabh started construction of toilet in the month of June 2016 and completed in the month of March 2017. The community toilet was inaugurated and made available for public use by April 2017.

Every day around 400 to 600 outpatients visit the hospital. The total floating population ranges between 1000 and 1500 per day including staff. Filtered drinking water is available for public. The waste is segregated by the hospital authority. The medical wastes are disposed as per the medical norms and other dry wastes are collected by the municipal authority. The sanitation lines are connected to the municipal sewage.

As per the Medical Officer, the community toilet is constructed adjacent to the main road, is very close to the bus stand and market area. There is a taxi stand located opposite and many people use the toilets. A poorly maintained public toilet located in the bus stand resulted in people urinating in the public in and around the hospital. This created an unhealthy atmosphere around the hospital. However, after construction of the new toilet, the surroundings are clean and there is hardly any odour.



Picture 12: Interaction with medical officer at Gowribidanur Hospital



Picture 13: Waterless Urinals basin and Indian Commode at Government Hospital, Gowribidanur

#### 4.3.7 Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health, Bangalore

The Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health is a premier organization promoting tertiary level child health care services. The capacity of hospital is 150 beds. There is one public toilet inside the guest house for general public and wards of patients. For inpatients and out patients, the toilets are there in their respective rooms/ wards. These toilets are maintained by the hospital authority. However, the toilets are inadequate for the public, hence the need for a new toilet block in the hospital premises.

M/s Sulabh started construction of toilet in the month of June 2016 and completed in the month of March 2017. The community toilet was inaugurated and made available for public use by April 2017.

Every day around 600 to 850 outpatients visit the hospital and 35 to 50 inpatients are admitted. The total floating population ranges between 3000 and 4000 per day including staff. R.O. water facility is available for drinking water. Hot water facility is available for patients by using electrical geyser and solar water heater. The waste is segregated by the hospital authority. The medical wastes are disposed as per the medical norms and other dry wastes are collected by the corporation authority. The sanitation is connected to the corporation sewage pipe line. Water source for the toilet is from a borewell.

As per the Medical Officer, after construction of the new toilet complex, the burden on the toilet in the guest house has reduced. The new complex also has a bath facility which is not there in the toilet in the guest house. The new toilet block is especially useful for caretakers of inpatients and general public.



Picture 14: Interaction with public relation officer at Bangalore hospital



Picture 15: Temporary sheds constructed by Hospital authority for caretakers of patients



Picture 16: Interaction with end users and front view of community toilet at Bangalore

## 4.4 Analysis and observation

Name of hospital	New district Hospital, Chikkaballapur	Old District hospital, Chikkaballapur	APMC, Chikkaballapur	Nandi hills, Chikkaballapur	Tahsildar's office, Bagepalli	Taluk hospital, Gowribidanur	Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health, Bangalore
No. of people floating (day)	3000-4000	Not functioning and under renovation	1000	95000 to 100000 / month	100 to 200	2000	3000 to 4000
Any fund from host institution	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Number of old toilets	4	NA	Two, not functioning	Four	One	One , not functioning	One at guest house
Number of people using toilets per day (new)	180-200	30-50	250-300	200-250	200	200 to 250	250 to 300
Status of Before construction	New	Bus stand toilets or open or public toilets adjacent	Old toilets at APMC and open places	Old toilets	Bus stand and open spaces	Bus stand and open spaces	Toilet using at guest house
Water available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sources of water	Bore well	Purchasing	Purchasing	Horticulture department	Purchasing	Purchasing	Own
Cleanliness and neatness	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Odour	No	No	No				
Average expenditure for maintaining (Rs/Month)	18,000	15,000	18,000	18,000	15,000	18,000	18,000
Additional land available for construction in future	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Number of hours opened	16	16	16	12	9	19	20

## 4.5 Perception of end users

Interaction with the users brought out the following findings:

Name of place	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total
Government New Hospital, Chikkaballapura	2	8	2	12
Government old Hospital, Chikkaballapura	-	2	2	4
Nandi hills	-	2	8	10
APMC, Chikkabalapura	-	8	2	10
Government Hospital, Gowribidanur	-	13	1	14
Tahsilder office, Bagepalli	-	11	2	13
Indira Gandhi institute of child health	3	9	-	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>75</b>

Among the 75 users interviewed, 71% mentioned that the level of use and maintenance of the community toilets is very good, while 23% opined that it was excellent, and a small number stated it was good.

The end users are happy because they can access toilet any time. The toilets are maintained by M/s Sulabh well, and there is no bad odour. Soap solution is available for washing hands, sufficient water is available for flushing and the toilets are well lit and ventilated making it comfortable for using as compared to other public toilets. This community toilet is suitable for ladies and physically challenged also. After the construction of these community toilets, the surrounding areas are clean and free from public nuisance. These types of toilets are very helpful for public especially homeless people, drivers and other. However, some users expressed that paying each time after usage is difficult.

## 4.6 Perception of host institutions

All the host institutions appreciated ANTRIX for supporting the construction of community toilet blocks in their premises. Prior to the construction of these toilets, in most cases, the institutions expressed that they witnessed regular incidents of urinating in public, creating nuisance inside/ outside their compound walls, bad odour throughout the year, making it very uncomfortable to work.

In case of APMC, Chikkaballapur, the toilet has definitely created a positive impact on keeping the surrounding clean. There is a demand for another toilet near the flower market area.

In case of Bagepalli Tahsildar office, after construction of community toilet, open defecation, open urinate are avoided and the pigs menace in their surrounding areas also avoided. However, it is required to create access to the toilet from outside so that public can also use it. However, in many some cases, users expressed that paying every time was difficult, especially for poor people who are in need of such facilities.

In case of Government Hospital, Gowribidanur, more women toilets are required to be constructed and the sanitary line is to be connected to the municipal line. There is no water,



they are purchasing the water as they are not getting sufficient water from municipality. Before construction, people were using bus stand toilets and open spaces for urine and toileting. The places where toilets are constructed is very suitable, and close to bus stand and is being used by public as well as patients because it very close to bus stand, auto stand and within the hospital compound.

At Nandi hills, the toilets are maintained very well and properly. The only drawback is shortage of water due to power cut, during which time water is purchased at Rs. 2000 per tank. The Department of Horticulture is planning to handover the maintenance of other toilets also to M/s Sulabh because of quality of operation and maintenance by them.

In case of Indira Gandhi Hospital at Bangalore, more people are using the toilets, especially women. In addition, the caretakers who are not allowed inside depend entirely on this toilet.

There is only one public toilet with in campus. Before construction of community toilet, the people were waiting for toilet rooms in the guest house. In this toilet, hot water facility is available for bathing which is very useful. Perception of M/s Sulabh International

## 4.7 View of M/s Sulabh

On an average 200 to 300 people are using these toilets except old hospital of Chikkaballapura, where around 30-50 people use it per day. The amount collected ranges from Rs. 800 to 1500, which is sufficient for them for operate and maintain. In most places, water is sourced from borewell, except Old hospital and APMC Chikkaballapur, Government hospital, Gowribidanur and Tahsildar office, Bagepalli, where water is purchased at the cost of Rs.400/- to 500/- per tank. This is additional burden for them. Staff turnover is quite a challenge. Despite this, the agency has maintained the toilets so far.

## 4.8 Impacts

The lack of basic facilities in the places where Shouchalay complexes have been constructed was causing lot of inconvenience and difficulties for the patients and public. Absence of this basic facility was leading to environmental pollution and breeding of diseases due to open defecation. Shouchalay complexes with bath, toilet and washroom facilities built in the hospital premises is benefitting large number of people particularly the patients and accompanying persons coming from far of places to the hospitals. This facility has helped the hospital authorities to maintain cleanliness, hygiene and avoid contamination.

Similarly the Shouchalay Complex built at Nandi hills –a tourist place has helped huge number of tourists coming to view the sunrise and sunset at this place. It has helped the authorities in controlling open defecation, pollution and maintain clean environment. The toilet complex at APMC market and tahsildar office has stopped floating population in urinating in open spaces and has helped authorities to keep the surroundings clean and enabled doing business comfortably.

Thus, Antrix CSR activity of providing the basic facility of sanitation, as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, has helped large number of people and has promoted cleanliness, hygiene and helped in eliminating open defecation.

## 5 Conclusion and Recommendations

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Antrix's support to construct the toilets is in line with the Swachcha Bharath Mission. All the toilets constructed have helped to keep the surroundings/ premises clean and hygienic and provided a much needed service to the public. Easy access, ramp access with rails, separate toilets for physically challenged, adequate water, light, ventilation and regular cleaning make the toilets comfortable and safe to use for everyone, including women and physically challenged.

It was observed that the toilet complexes were crucially required in Government hospitals, Gowribidanur, Tahsildar office, Bagepalli, Indira Gandhi Institute for Child Health, New District Hospital, Chikkaballapur and APMC. Hence, this need-based CSR activity of Antrix has been useful to the society at large and has made significant impacts.

The crux of this initiative lies in sustaining the operation, maintenance and ensuring adequate water is available. Given the vast diversity of people that uses the toilets, maintaining clean toilets is a Herculean task, which M/s Sulabh has been doing with great commitment in the facilities visited, despite several challenges.

Few recommendations for consideration by appropriate authorities/ agencies:

- Awareness could be created to motivate public for using community toilets
- In future, sanitary pads may be made available for a fee in the ladies' toilets
- Toilets may be fitted with atleast 2 solar lights in case of power cuts to ensure a sense of safety round the clock
- Rain water harvesting could be considered with appropriate filters so that water can be stored in the sump
- In future, renovation and maintenance of existing toilet blocks could be considered instead of constructing new blocks.
- Antrix could consider and support promoting and replicating similar activities in other Government Hospitals as it would help authorities to keep the premises clean and hygienic.

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## 6 Photo Gallery

### Community Toilet Complex at Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health Hospital

CSR Activity of ANTRIX through Sulabh International Social Service Organisation



End to End Events – Starting from MOU signing, Land survey, Bhoomi Pooja, Different stages of Construction activities, Inauguration and handing Over



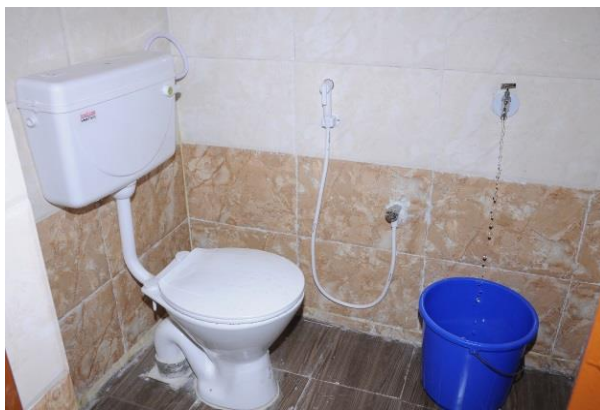
## Inauguration of Community Toilet Complex at Indira Gandhi Institute of Child Health Hospital, Bangalore April 7, 2017



**Inauguration by - Smt Shoba, Executive Director, Antrix  
Director, IGICH, Vice chairman Sulabh, Hospital Superintendent,  
IFA Antrix and Director(CSR) participated.**



## Toilet Complex at Indira Gandhi Institute of Child health Hospital Premises, Bangalore



Inside View of Sanitation



## Inauguration of Community Toilet Complex at Nandi Hills April 20, 2017



**Inauguration by - Dr. P G Diwakar, Scientific Secretary, ISRO Hq, Executive Director, Antrix, Vice Chairman Sulabh, Vice President Sulabh, Deputy Director Horticulture GOK, and ANTRIX staff Participated**





**Inside View of Toilet complex with facilities at Nandi Hills**



## Inauguration of Community Toilet Complex at APMC Yard, Chikkaballapur

May 17, 2017



**Inauguration by - Sri Devi Prasad Karnik, Director (P&PR), ISRO Hq, President & Secretary from APMC Yard, Vice Chairman Sulabh, Director (CSR) Antrix, Finance Officer, Antrix were Present**



## Community Toilet Complex at APMC Yard, Chikkballpur



### Inside View of Sanitation



## Inauguration of Community Toilet Complex at Old district hospital, Chikkaballapur, May 17, 2017



**Inauguration by - Sri Devi Prasad Karnik, Director (P&PR), ISRO Hq,  
District Surgeon, Deputy Secretary, Sulabh Vice Chairman  
Director (CSR) Antrix , Finance Officer Antrix were Present**



## Community Toilet Complex at Old District Hospital, Chikkballpur



### Inside View of Sanitation



## Inauguration of Community Toilet Complex at New District Hospital, Chikkaballapura, Karnataka

June 30, 2017



**Inauguration by - Dr Vijay Kumar, District Surgeon  
Resident Medical Officer, Deputy Secretary, Sulabh Vice Chairman,  
Director (CSR) Antrix & Hospital Staff were present**



## Shouchalaya Complex at New Distirict Hospital, Chikkaballapur



Inside View of Sanitation facilities



## Inauguration of Community Toilet Complex at District Hospital, Gowribidanur, Karnataka

July 22, 2017



**Inauguration by Sri Shivashankara Reddy, MLA, Deputy Speaker  
Karnataka Legislative Assembly  
District Surgeon, Sulabh Vice Chairman, Director (CSR) Antrix & DDPI,  
Town Municipal President & Vice President were present**



## Shouchalaya Complex at Distirict Hospital, Gowribidanur



Inspection of the Sanitation facilities by - Deputy Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly and District Surgeon



## Inauguration of Community Toilet Complex at Taluka Office, Bagepalli Taluk, Chikkaballapur District 21.08.2017



**Inauguration by - SP Chandrakant, Assistant Commissioner  
Sri M. Viswanatha (Hony. Deputy Controller) Sulab, Dr. Ranganath B.K Director(CSR)  
Antrix, Sri G.L. Nagaraju (Sherasthedar) Bagepalli Taluk, Sri K. N. Prabhakar (Revenue  
Inspector with Sulabh Officials present on the occasion**





Inside View of Sanitation facilities



# ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ಲೋಕಾರ್ಪಣೆ

## ■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಯೊಳ

ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು

ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ ವೃತ್ತದ ಬಳಿ ಶೌಚಾಲಯದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದ್ದು ದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತ ಹೈಟೆಕ್ ಶೌಚಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಉಪಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಎನ್.ಎಚ್.ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನ ಶೌಚಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಲೋಕಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು ಶೌಚಾಲಯವನ್ನು ಸುಲಭ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಅನ್ಯಮೂಲದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂರುಗಳು ಕೇಳಿಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಸಹ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ

ಕಾಪಾಡುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಯಲು ಮಲವಿಸರ್ಜನೆಗೆ ಮುಂದಾಗದೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

## ಮೂರು ಕಡೆ ಶೌಚಾಲಯ:

ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ವಿವಿಧ ವೃತ್ತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಶೌಚಾಲಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಹಿಂದೂಪುರ ರಸ್ತೆ, ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ರಸ್ತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದರು.

ಪುರಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಕಲೀಂಉಲ್ಲಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಆರ್.ಪಿ.ಗೋಪನಾಥ್, ಆಡಳಿತ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಶಾಂತಲ, ಡಾ.ಮುರಳೀಧರ್, ಡಿಡಿಪಿಐ ಟಿ. ಅಶ್ವತ್ಥರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಇಸ್ರೋ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಬಿ.ಕೆ.ರಂಗನಾಥ್, ಸುಲಭ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್ ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.



ಗೌರಿಬಿದನೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶೌಚಾಲಯವನ್ನು ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ ಉಪಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಎನ್.ಎಚ್.ಶಿವಶಂಕರರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಲೋಕಾರ್ಪಣೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

**Paper Clipping**  
**Vijaya Karnataka**  
**23<sup>rd</sup> July 2017**

**Inaugurated by**  
**Sri Shivashankara Reddy,**  
**MLA, Deputy Speaker**  
**Karnataka Legislative Assembly**

**Annexure 1 : Layout Plan of the Community Toilet**

