

Temporary Changing Room for Women

Nitika Gupta¹

er.nitikagupta@gmail.com

Abstract

There are several holy rivers in India, like, Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Mahanadi, Kshipra and Brahmaputra etc. Most of the holy places in India like, Varanasi, Haridwar, Talakaveri, Nasik, Ujjain and Patna are situated along with the bank of holy rivers. Major events occur on these rivers are like KumbhMela, Ganga SagarMela, etc. People worship these rivers and take bath during the whole year. Attendances on various Hindu events are considered to be the largest gathering in the world with over 40 to 100 million people. Around 75 million men and 25 million women reach to take baths in Kumbhmelas. There are no pucca constructed structures for changing wet clothes, and people especially women find it very difficult to change their clothes on banks of rivers, surrounded by many people. This temporary structure assembly reliefs people especially women to change their clothes. This apparatus is easy to carry, assemble, operate and dis-assemble. It can be standable on various kind of floors like pucca (constructed), kuchha floors, sand (on beaches) etc. People have tendency to keep 1 umbrella at home for rainy seasons, in similar way people will have this apparatus in their homes atleast one in number, as majority of the families have tendency to take bath in holy rivers atleast once in a year. This assembly will be affordable in many terms, like, cost wise, weight wise, operation wise and requires less storage volume.

Keywords

KumbhMela, Temporary Structure

Introduction

The seven rivers are counted as the holy rivers of India, like, Ganga, Yamuna, Narmada, Mahanadi, Kshipra and Brahmaputra etc. Most of the holy places in India like, Varanasi, Haridwar, Talakaveri, Nasik, Ujjain and Patna are situated along with the bank of holy rivers. Major events occur on these rivers are like KumbhMela, Ganga SagarMela, etc. People worship these rivers and take bath during the whole year on various Hindu calendar events. In spite of these major holy rivers there are more rivers, canals, fresh water drains on which people take bath during summers. Human have tendency to stay around rivers. Almost around major rivers there are towns, city's, villages etc.

¹Deputy Chief Engineer, WAPCOS Limited, 76-C, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana, India.

Kumbh Mela

Kumbhmela is a mass Hindu pilgrimage of faith in which Hindus gather to bathe in a sacred river. It is considered to be the largest gathering in the world with over 100 million people visiting during the Kumbhmelas. The festival is billed as the "world's largest congregation of religious pilgrims". It is held every third year at one of the four places by rotation: Haridwar, Allahabad (Prayaga), Nashik and Ujjain. Thus the KumbhMela is held at each of these four places every twelfth year. Ardha ("Half") KumbhMela is held at only two places, Haridwar and Allahabad, every sixth year.

Venues for Kumbh Mela

Year	Allahabad (Confluence of Yamuna, Ganga & Sarastvati)	Nashik & Trimbakeshwar (Akhadas)	Ujjain (Shipra)	Haridwar (Ganga)
1983	ArdhaKumbh	–	–	–
1989	PurnaKumbh	–	–	–
1991	–	Kumbh	–	–
1992	–	–	Kumbh	Ardhakumbh
1995	ArdhaKumbh	–	–	–
1998	–	–	–	Kumbh
2001	PurnaKumbh	–	–	–
2003	–	Kumbh	–	–
2004	–	–	Sihasth	ArdhaKumbh
2007	ArdhaKumbh	–	–	–
2010	–	–	–	Kumbh
2013	MahaKumbh	–	–	–
2015	–	Kumbh	–	–
2016	–	–	Sihasth	ArdhaKumbh
2019	ArdhaKumbh	–	–	–
2022	–	–	–	Kumbh

Attendance in previous Khumbh Melas

1. In 2001, more than 40 million gathered on the busiest of its 55 days.
2. According to the Mela Administration's estimates, around 70 million people participated in the 45-day ArdhaKumbhMela at Prayag in 2007.
3. The last "KumbhMela" held in 2001 in Prayag was estimated by the authorities to have attracted between 30 and 70 million people.
4. The MahaKumbhMela held in 2013 at Prayag, was estimated by the authorities to have attracted more than 100 million.

Number of Male and Female

Considering 1/4th women of total population reached in Kumbh Melas which comes out to be around 25 million. Therefore number of male population is 75 million and female population is 25 million.

Problem Statement

For around 75 million men and 25 million women, there is no pucca constructed structure for changing their clothes, and people especially women find it very difficult to change their clothes on kachhaghats of rivers, surrounded by many people. If there are any constructed changing rooms, they are generally between 5 to 10. And when people went there to change their wet clothes, these rooms humidifies and it became difficult or impossible to enter into such rooms.

Proposed Solution

This invention is easy to carry (smaller footprint), easy to assemble, easy to operate and easy to dis-assemble. Structure can be of any material rubber, plastic, wood, metal, polymer etc. of sufficient rigidity so that the apparatus will be able to withstand the outer forces like wind etc.

Following drawings shows the Temporary structure assembly.

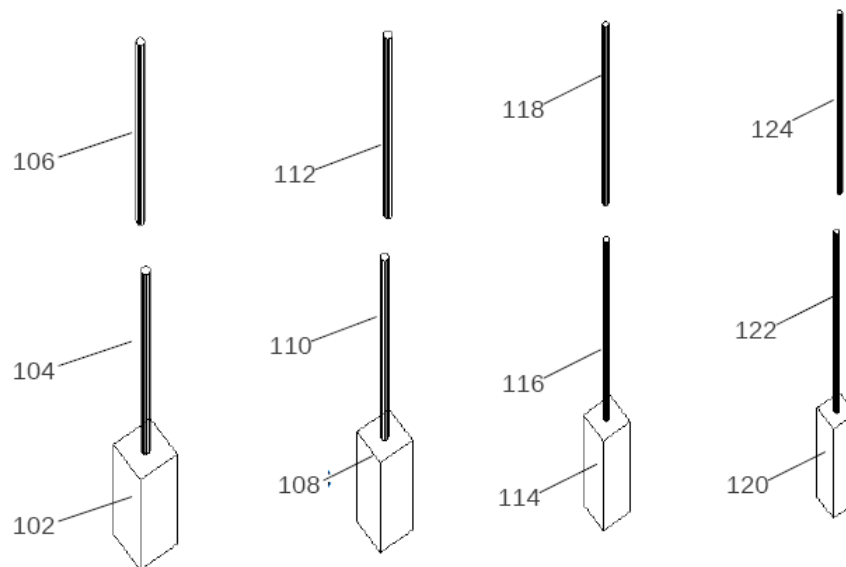


Figure 1: Drawing shows 8 rods and 4 rectangular stands on which rods can be fixed

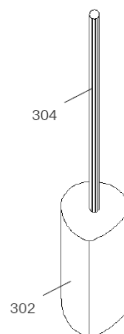


Figure 2: Drawing shows Circular stand (bottom stand can be of any shape)

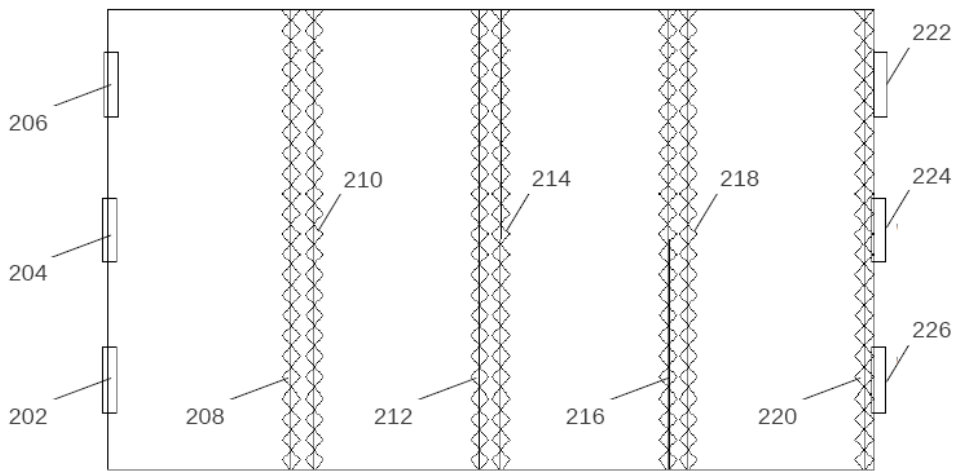


Figure 3: Drawing shows cloth stitched or joined by means of velcro, buttons, etc. so that it can be wrapped over the rods

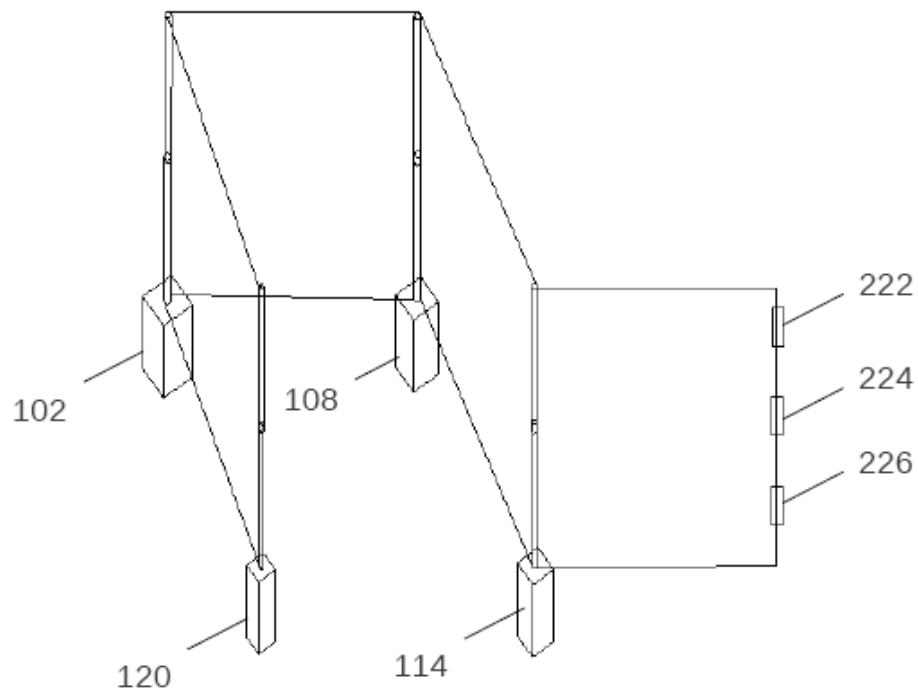


Figure 4: Drawing shows cloth rods fixed on bottom stand and then cloth wrapped on rods. One side of the temporary changing room is opened for entry

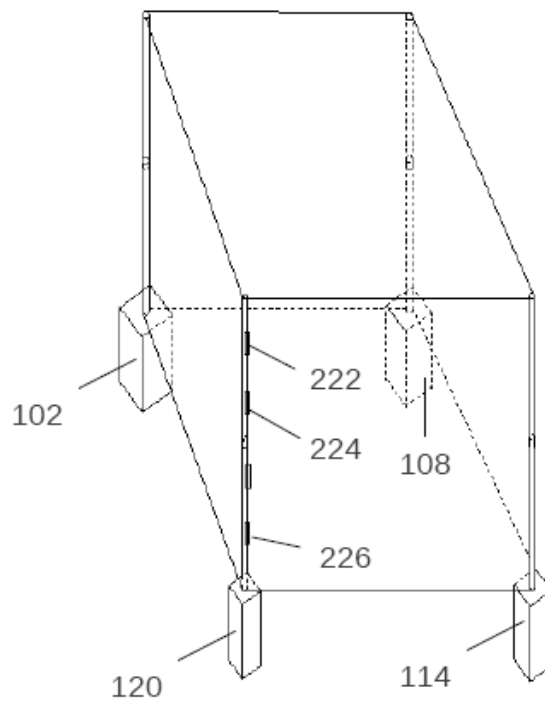


Figure 5: Drawing shows entering flap is of the temporary changing room is closed

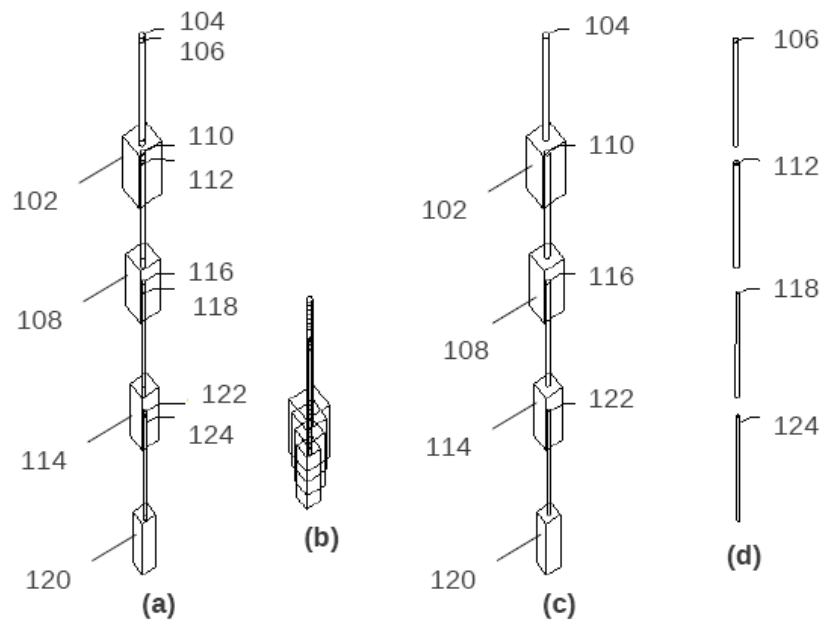


Figure 6: Drawing shows base can be inserted one another the other and in same way rods can be inserted one another the other while packing. Packing is smaller.

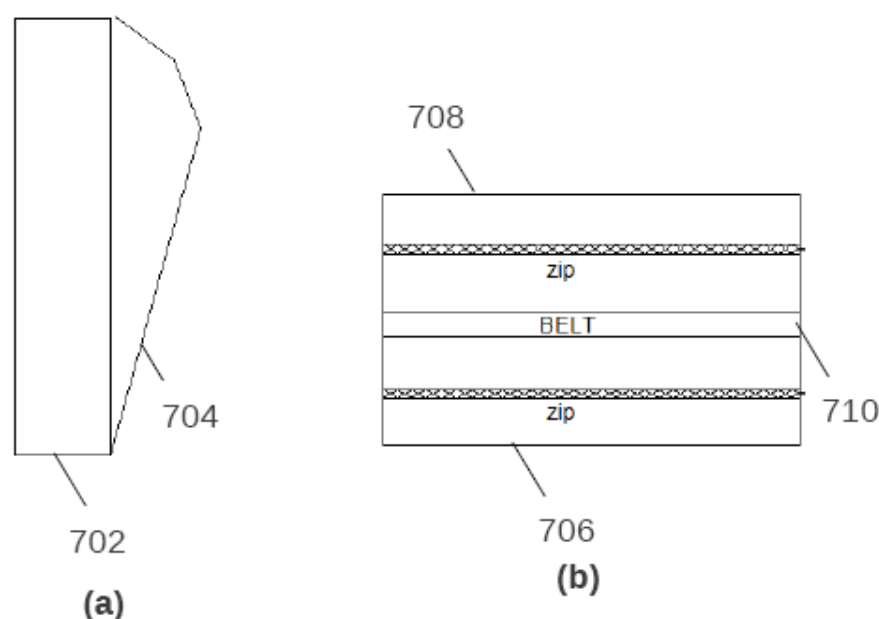


Figure 7: Drawing shows 2 types of bags for carrying the product. 1 is only with product and another is with side pocket

Conclusion

Invention will make ease for people to change their clothes under temporary structure. People can carry these apparatus easily in their bags, assemble there, use it and then disassemble and take it back with them. This structure can be stand on pucca floor, kuchha floor and even on sands also in beaches.

References

- [1] Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kumbh_Mela)
- [2] "NashikKumbhMela dates declared – Indian Express". The Indian Express. 2011. Retrieved 15 January 2013. First ShahiSnaanam will be held on August 29, 2015, at Rama Kunda, the second on September 13 and the third on September 18
- [3] Rashid, Omar (February 11, 2013). "Over three crore devotees take the dip at Sangam". The Hindu (Chennai, India).

This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

© 2015 by the Authors. Licensed by HCTL Open, India.