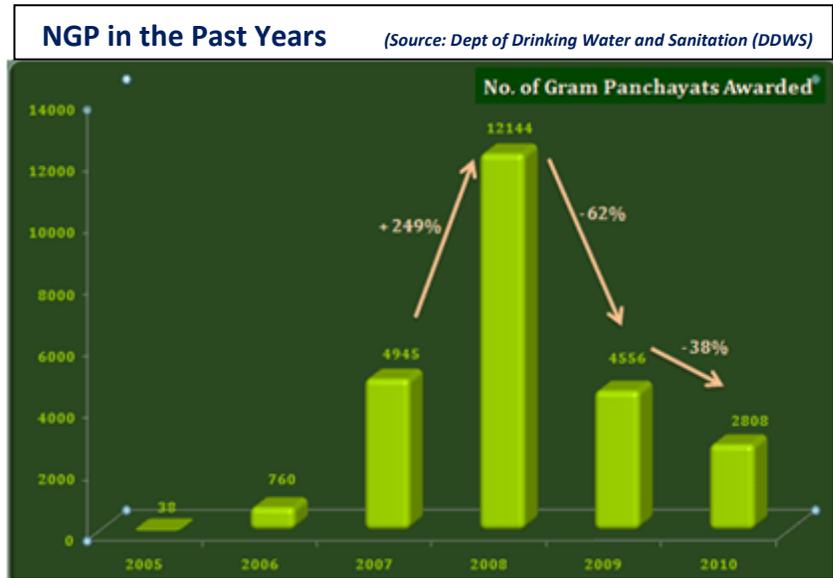


Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)

An introduction:

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched in 1999 advocating a shift from high subsidy to a low subsidy regime, greater household involvement, demand responsiveness, and providing for the promotion of a range of toilet options to promote increased affordability.

It also gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and social marketing for demand generation for sanitation facilities, to set up a delivery system through Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PC) and a thrust on school sanitation. TSC is implemented in a campaign mode-taking district as a unit so that 100 percent saturation in terms of households, Anganwadi and school toilets can be attained.



For latest updates visit <http://ddws.gov.in/NGP2010Static/ngp.htm>

NGP stands for **Nirmal Gram Puraskar**. To add vigour to the TSC, in June 2003, Gol initiated an incentive scheme for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks, and Districts called the Nirmal Gram Puraskar. The incentive pattern is based on population criteria and it varies from Rs.50,000 to Rs.50 lakh.

Objectives of Nirmal Gram Puraskar:

1. To bring the topic of sanitation to the forefront of social and political development discourse in rural India.
2. To develop open defecation free and clean villages which will act as models for others to emulate.
3. To give incentive to PRIs to sustain the initiatives taken by them to eliminate the practice of open defecation from their respective geographical area by way of full sanitation coverage.
4. To increase social mobilization in TSC implementation, by recognizing the catalytic role played by organizations in attaining universal sanitation coverage

NGP Eligibility Criteria:

1. The PRI should have achieved objectives for all components as approved in the TSC project for that PRI.
2. All households in the PRI area must have access to and all members should be using individual toilets or community complexes.
3. Where households are using community toilet complexes instead of individual toilets, the community toilet complex should have one latrine seat for a maximum of three households. The community toilets shall be maintained and kept clean & functional by these families.
4. All Government, private aided and unaided Schools and Anganwadis must have functional and clean toilets and urinals. All co-educational schools above primary level must have separate urinals and toilet blocks for boys and girls. Adequate Toilets and urinals should be available separately for boys and girls.
5. Complete elimination of open defecation within the boundaries of the PRI. Nobody, including floating population, defecates in the open and child faeces are disposed of in toilets.
6. The applicant Gram Panchayat/ all Gram Panchayats in applicant PRI jurisdiction should have adopted a resolution in the Gram Sabha to ban open defecation within the area of that GP. The resolution must also include provision for imposing suitable penalty on the offenders and a system for monitoring to prevent open defecation.
7. All public water sources to have proper platforms and drainages around them.
8. The PRI must have a functional mechanism for household garbage disposal and a functional drainage system and cleanliness should be maintained in the inhabited areas.
9. The PRI should not have applied and disqualified for NGP thrice during the previous years.

View [NGP Guidelines](#) for complete details.

For more NGP details visit <http://nirmalgrampuraskar.nic.in/ngprelated.aspx>