

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2661  
ANSWERED ON:29.03.2012  
NIRMAL GRAM PURASKAR  
Choudhary Shri Bhudeo;Meghwal Shri Arjun Ram

**Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the extent of success achieved in Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) Yojana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the norms adopted in this regard;
- (c) the details of the improvements made under NGP Yojana;
- (d) the details of role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);
- (e) whether any complaints have been received against NGOs under TSC; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH)

(a)&(b): Yes, Sir. An independent National level study was conducted by the Ministry in 2010 for impact assessment of Nirmal Gram Puraskar. The study covered 664 Gram Panchayats awarded NGP in 12 States. Main findings of the study are as under:

1. 19.1% of the total surveyed households reported lack of access to any type of sanitation facility.
2. 67% of the surveyed households reported all members using the latrine regularly.
3. 91% of the schools and 71% of the Anganwadis had sanitation facilities.
4. Reasons for not using toilets:

Poverty as the single biggest factor Poor quality/ incomplete installation Water scarcity Was not a priority

(c): The improvements and amendments of the Nirmal Gram Puraskar guidelines based on experience of the previous year is continuous process in order to make the award norms more transparent, effective and sustainable keeping the basic selection criteria same.

(d): Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is operated in a project mode taking district as a unit. TSC is implemented at the district level by respective district level implementing agencies. As per the guidelines of (TSC), NGOs have an important role in the implementation of TSC in the rural areas. They have to be actively involved in Information Education and Communication (IEC) (software) activities as well as in hardware activities. Their services are required to be utilized not only for bringing about awareness among the rural people for the need of rural sanitation but also ensuring that they actually make use of the sanitary latrines. NGOs can also open and operate Production Centers and Rural Sanitary Marts. NGOs may also be engaged to conduct base line surveys and PRAs specifically to determine key behaviours and perceptions regarding sanitation, hygiene, water use, O&M, etc.

(e): No, Sir.

(f): Does not arise.