



A STUDY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION IN INDIA UNDER THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030

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ABSTRACT

The SDGs agenda is the outcome of a series of international conferences on the issue of environmental sustainability. A principle of common and differentiated responsibility was endorsed by the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 (2012). The political commitments from the world leaders were confirmed during the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development held in Addis Ababa in July 2015 for a common policy on sustainable development. The goals are broad based and interdependent. Finally the Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2016) paved the way for the adoption of a comprehensive list of goals to be achieved by 2030. Each of the 17 sustainable development goals has a list of targets which are measured with indicators and are interdependent. The present study will be confined to the 6th goal which is ensuring “Clean water and Sanitation” in the Indian context.

KEYWORDS: SDGs agenda, Climate Change, employment, sanitation services

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals and 169 targets set by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 2015 to be achieved by 2030. The SDGs are part of Resolution 70/1 of the UNGA, the 2030 Agenda. These sgoals and targets are part of the Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which was adopted by United Nations General Assembly with effect from 1st January 2016. These 17 Sustainable Development Goals are:

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reducing Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institution
17. Partnerships for the Goals

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responsibility was endorsed by the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20 (2012). The political commitments from the world leaders were confirmed during the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development held in Addis Ababa in July 2015 for a common policy on sustainable development. The goals are broad based and interdependent. Finally the Paris Declaration on Climate Change (2016) paved the way for the adoption of a comprehensive list of goals to be achieved by 2030. Each of the 17 sustainable development goals has a list of targets which are measured with indicators and are interdependent.

The present study will be confined to the 6th goal which is ensuring “Clean water and Sanitation” in the Indian context.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the study is to assess the progress and status on the issue of providing clean water and sanitation in India in the context of SDG 6.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary data collected from different government and non-government publications. Analysis is based on the findings of the various publications as published in the reports.

SDG 06: GLOBAL AGENDA

The Sustainable Development Goal Number 6 (SDG6) has eight targets and 11 indicators that will be used to monitor progress toward the targets. Most are to be achieved by the year 2030. One is targeted for 2020. The first three targets relate to drinking water supply and sanitation. Worldwide, 6

out of 10 people lack safely managed sanitation services, and 3 out of 10 lack safely managed water services (UNICEF Report, 2018). Safe drinking water and hygienic toilets protect people from disease and enable societies to be more productive economically. Attending school and work without disruption is critical to successful education and successful employment. Therefore, toilets in schools and work places are specifically mentioned as a target to measure. Ending open defecation will require provision of toilets and sanitation for 2.6 billion people as well as behavior change of the users.

The main indicator for the sanitation target is the “Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and

water”. However, as of 2017, two-thirds of countries lacked baseline estimates for SDG indicators on hand washing, safely managed drinking water, and sanitation services (UNICEF Report, 2018). The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO and UNICEF found in 2017 that 4.5 billion people did not have safely managed sanitation (UNICEF Report, 2017). If we are to meet SDG targets for sanitation by 2030, nearly one-third of countries will need to accelerate progress to end open defecation including Brazil, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Pakistan (UNICEF Report, 2018).

Table 1: Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Source: United Nations

Figure 1: Performance on Sustainable Development Goals by different countries

Source: Sustainable Development Report Dashboard 2019

Figure 2: School toilet (IPH School and College, Mohakhali, Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Source: United Nations Development Programme, 2018

Figure 3: Pit latrine without slab in Lusaka, Zambia

Source: United Nations Development Programme, 2018

SDG 6 AND INDIA

The Government of India established the NITI Aayog to attain the sustainable development goals. In March 2018 Haryana became the first state in India to have its annual budget focused on the attainment of SDG with a 3-year action plan and a 7-year strategy plan to implement sustainable

development goals when Government of Haryana unveiled a 1,151,980 lakh (US\$1.7 billion or €1.5 billion) annual 2018-19 budget. Also, NITI Aayog starts the exercise of measuring India and its States' progress towards the SDGs for 2030, culminating in the development of the first SDG India Index - Baseline Report 2018.

Table 2: Index – Goal 6

SDG Global Target	Indicator Selected For SDG India Index	National Target Value For 2030
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water to all	1. Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas	100
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	2. Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets	100
	3. Percentage of district verified to be open defecation free	100
	4. Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas	68.79
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	5. Percentage of annual ground water withdrawal against net annual availability	70

Source: SDG India Index, Baseline Report 2018

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA POLICIES TO ACHIEVE SDG 6

a) Swachh Bharat Mission(SBM)/Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)

The rural sanitation programme in India was introduced in the year 1954 as a part of the First Five Year Plan of the Government of India. The 1981 Census revealed rural sanitation coverage was only 1%. The International Decade for Drinking water and Sanitation during 1981-90, began giving emphasis on rural sanitation. Government of India introduced the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1986 primarily with the objective of improving the quality of life of the rural people and also to provide privacy and dignity to women. The supply driven approach was altered to a demand driven model with increased emphasis on public participation from 1999. In 2001 the CRSP was overhauled with the introduction of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Other Centrally sponsored schemes such as JNNURM, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Rajiv Awas Yojna, etc. provide funds for creation of sanitation assets like individual toilets, community toilet blocks and wastewater disposal and treatment facilities at the city level.

The “Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan” (NBA) the successor programme of the TSC, was launched from 1.4.2012. The objective was to accelerate the sanitation coverage in the rural areas so as to comprehensively cover the rural community through renewed strategies and saturation approach. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) envisaged covering the entire community for saturated outcomes with a view to create Nirmal Gram Panchayats. Under NBA, the Incentives for IHHLs were enhanced and further focussed support was obtained from MNREGA. However there were implementation difficulties in convergence of NBA with MNREGA as funding from different sources created delays.

b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

The Govt. of India introduced Swachh Bharat Mission to bring improvements in the general quality of life in the rural areas by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation. The government has accelerated sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019. It has also tried to motivate communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health

education. The people are encouraged to use cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation. Policy was formulated to develop community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific solid & liquid waste management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas. To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India launched the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2014.

c) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

The importance of ensuring adequate and safe drinking water to a nation’s population is of utmost important. With that aim the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) started in 2009, to ensure water availability in terms of portability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is currently focusing on tightening supervision of implementation of the programme at the Central level. There is renewed focus on achieving 100% Piped Water Supply to households in a time bound manner through intensive monitoring of the water supply schemes.

d) Namami Gange

Namami Ganga is the umbrella programme coordinated by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation. The programme involves multiple Ministries mainly Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (since checking of source pollution and checking industrial pollution are the major components). A major role of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is to prioritize the villages on Ganga bank and work with States for making them free from Open Defecation as part of SBM (G). It is also to take up requisite amount of SLWM work in these villages with due support from MoWR. In the 5 riparian States of the Ganga i.e. Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, 1651 GPs in 251 Block of 52 Districts have been identified as being adjoining the River Ganga. These GPs comprise of 5169 villages in all, of which 4282 villages are directly adjoining the Ganga, which have been prioritized to achieve ODF status. As per Baseline survey conducted by States in 2012-13, 15,18,649 households in these GPs did not have toilets. Of these, a total of 830393 (54.68%) individual toilets have been constructed upto 31.12.2016. As

far as achievement of ODF is concerned, of the 4282 villages, 2658 (62.07%) villages are ODF. Also in 10 districts, all villages on the banks of Ganges have been declared ODF. States are taking efforts to make these villages ODF by March 2017.

e) The Swajal Project

On the World Water Day, March 22, 2018, the Government of India launched 'Swajal' - community-led drinking water projects aimed at providing sustainable and adequate drinking water in an integrated manner to the rural masses. Swajal primarily aims at the empowerment of the village community, while focusing on the inclusion of women, socially disadvantaged and poor sections of the society. NGOs and CBOs play prominent catalytic role to provide capacity support to the people, community and local Governments. The programme is based on the Subsidiarity Principle, i.e. it recognizes that services should be delivered by the lowest appropriate level. The responsibility for the delivery of water and sanitation services vests with the local Governments. The central principles of the programmes are:

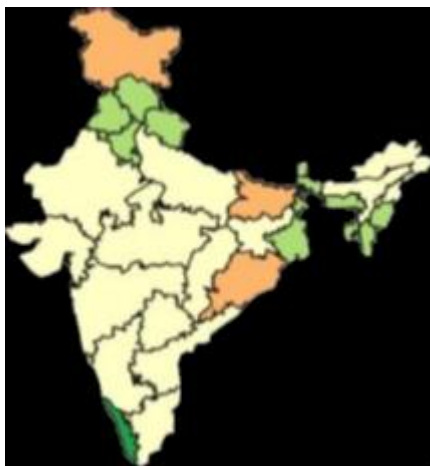
- Community and Local Government to plan, implement, operate and manage Water Supply Schemes;
- Shift State Government from the role of services Provider to Facilitator;

- Empowering of the Gram Panchayats and User Groups;
- The participation of communities in their own Water Supply and Sanitation systems;
- Design systems based on the willingness of consumers to pay for particular levels of service: a portion of the capital cost and all future recurrent costs

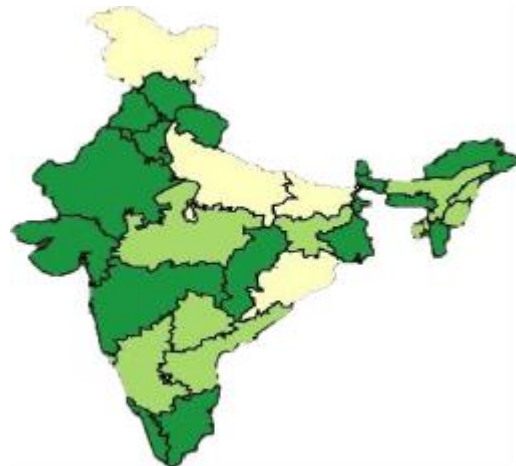
PROGRESS ACHIEVED

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, historic changes are unfolding in the sanitation sector in India, unleashing a host of new opportunities to forge an open defecation free nation. On 2nd October 2014, the rural sanitation coverage stood at approximately 39 per cent while as of May 2018, it has increased to over 83 per cent (Figure 4). Over 72 million household toilets have been constructed under the Mission, and the number of people defecating in the open has reduced from 550 million in October 2014, to less than 200 million today. With 350 million people getting access to sanitation services in first three and half years alone, India's recent growth rate in sanitation and hygiene has been one of the most significant achievements of our times (Iyer, 2018). India's Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) has released the Swachhata Status Report, 2016, which states that the usage of toilets is 95.6 per cent in rural India and 98.8 per cent in urban areas.

Figure 4: Sanitation Coverage of India in 2014 and 2018



India's Sanitation Coverage in 2014 (39 percent)



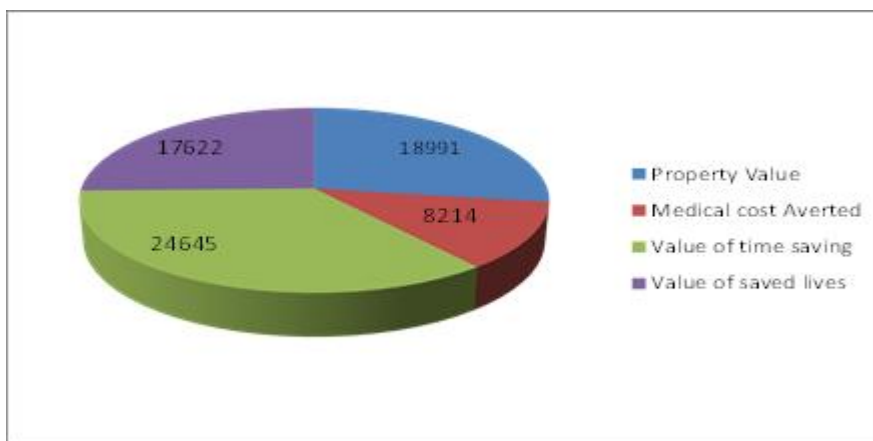
India's Sanitation Coverage in 2018 (>80 percent)

Source: Background Note, Infrastructure and Investments in Water and Sanitation in India, 2018

The country is also witnessing a landmark people's movement on cleaning India that is set to transform the nation into a cleaner, healthier, global powerhouse with a demographic dividend to power it forward on its developmental journey. As of May 2018, over half of the country, including 3.7 lakh villages, 387 districts and 17 States/Union Territories of the country have declared themselves as free from open defecation. A recent survey conducted by an Independent Verification Agency across 90,000 households in over 6000 villages has found the rural toilet coverage to be 77 per cent (as of the survey period, December 2017-March 2018) and the usage of these toilets to be 93.4 per cent. Two independent surveys conducted in the past by the Quality Council of India in 2017, and National Sample Survey Organization in 2016, have pegged the usage of these toilets at 91 per cent and 95 per cent respectively.

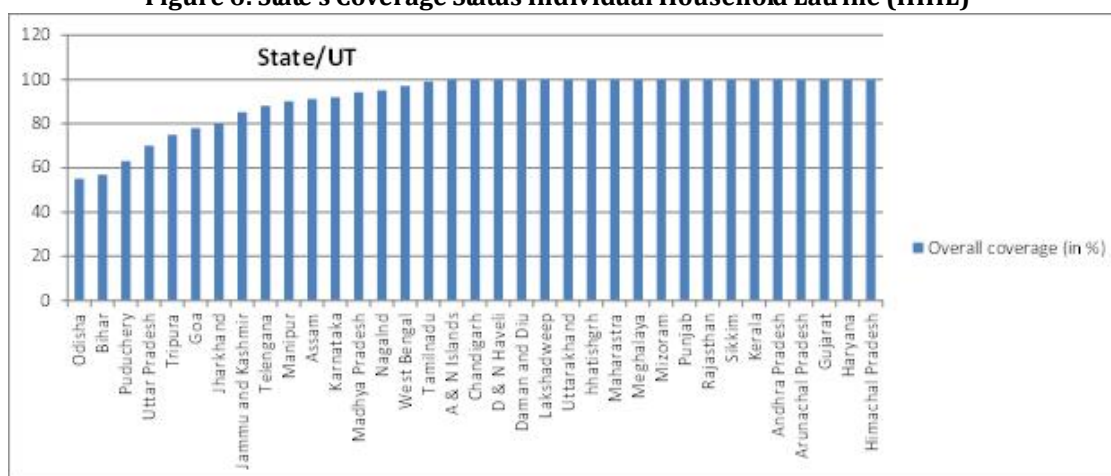
It is estimated in 2006 that inadequate access to sanitation cost India economic losses equivalent to 6.4 per cent of its GDP (World Bank Report, 2006). Nearly 40 per cent of India's children were estimated to be stunted, primarily because of lack of sanitation. Quantifying and articulating the economic benefits to households in open defecation free (ODF) villages, UNICEF carried out a study covering over 18,000 respondents across 12 states. Their study estimated that in an ODF village, each family saves up to Rs.50,000 per year on account of avoided medical costs, time savings which can be used more productively, and lives saved. Additionally, they also estimated a one-time benefit of increase in property value of almost Rs. 19,000 per household (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Economic impact of sanitation in India (Figures are +rupees in crore)



Source: Background Note, Infrastructure and Investments in Water and Sanitation in India, 2018

Figure 6: State's Coverage Status Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)



Source: Background Note, Infrastructure and Investments in Water and Sanitation in India, 2018

NATIONAL RURAL DRINKING WATER PROGRAM (NRDWP)

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation aims to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a

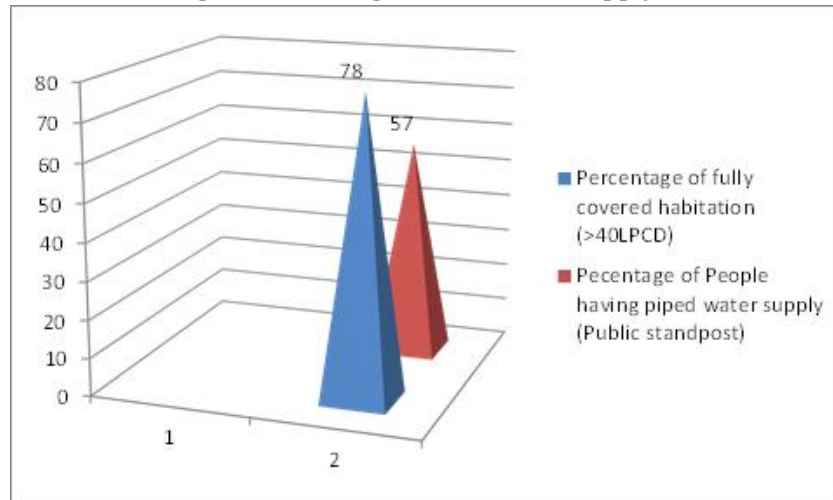
sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.

Figure 7: Supply of piped drinking water in rural India



Since the inception of the National Rural Drinking Water Program in 2011, the coverage of habitations with over 40 LPCD rural water supply has increased to 78 per cent, in line with supplying all habitations with sustainable and sufficient

drinking water by 2030 as a part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Of these, 57 per cent of the population is also covered by Piped Water Supply through public standposts (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Coverage of rural water supply in India

Source: Background Note, Infrastructure and Investments in Water and Sanitation in India, 2018

THE ROAD AHEAD

The current government has announced an ambitious target of providing universal water and sanitation coverage to India by 2019. While India has almost achieved universal coverage of drinking water, it is far from achieving universal access to piped water supply and providing a quantity of water that is consistent with international norms. Similarly, sanitation in India is a major concern, with roughly 60 per cent of the rural population not having access to toilets. The government has a mammoth task set out for itself, not only in constructing toilets for all but also creating behaviour change so that people understand the risks of open defecation and begin to use these toilets.

Water pollution is another major concern in India. River Ganga is one of the most polluted rivers in India, however it is not the only one in need of immediate attention. Consider the state of Gujarat's water bodies. Even as Gujarat basks in the glory of its industrial development, the Golden Corridor

in South Gujarat has gained international infamy for extreme land and water pollution, which has affected the lives of lakhs of residents living in the region. According to an annual research conducted by Blacksmith Institute in 2008, four sites from Gujarat figure in South Asia's 66 most-polluted sites (Centre for Science and Environment, 2000).

Though India has made considerable progress in fulfilling the SDG 06 in the last few years but it has to go a long way to catch the developed nations. Table no. 3 shows a comparative picture of the developed countries with the developing nations in terms of overall SDG index and the SDG 6 index. Denmark tops the list in overall index (85.2) followed by Sweden (85.0) and France (81.5). Among the developing nations Brazil leads (70.1) the list while India (61.1), Indonesia (60.2) and Bangladesh (60.9) are languishing below. On the other hand in case of SDG 6 index Switzerland has the highest index (95.5) while India has mere 56.6.

Table 3: Global Index Score on Sustainable Development Index of different nations as on 2019

Country	Overall Index	SDG 6 Index	Country	Overall Index	SDG 6 Index
Denmark	85.2	90.7	USA	74.5	85.0
Sweden	85.0	93.5	China	73.2	71.8
France	81.5	87.9	Russian Federation	70.9	89.0
Germany	81.1	89.4	Brazil	70.6	79.4
Norway	80.7	87.5	India	61.1	56.6
United Kingdom	79.5	95.1	Indonesia	60.2	68.1
Ireland	79.2	82.0	Bangladesh	60.9	65.5
Switzerland	78.8	95.5	Pakistan	55.6	46.3

Source: Sustainable Development Report Dashboard 2019

The targets within this goal are closely linked to one another and also to other goals (Table 4). For example, universal provision of drinking water (Target 6.1) and sanitation coverage (Target 6.3) can only be achieved if existing water bodies are sustainably used (Goal 12) and the quality of water in these bodies is kept at an acceptable standard

(Target 6.3). Maintenance of water quality is in turn dependent on the way industry, agriculture and other sectors use and dispose of water. Industrial effluents and sewage are major sources of water pollution, but are also consequences of uncontrolled industrialisation and urbanisation. Goals 9 and 11 (on industrialisation and urbanisation respectively) must address these concerns.

Table 4: Financial Assessment of Goal 6

Targets	Classification	Linkages	Finance required*	Gap*
6.1	Assessed independently	Goal 3, 11, 12, 14. Targets 6.3, 6.4, 6.5	INR 4 lakh crores	None
6.2	Assessed independently	Goals 3, 11 Target 6.1	INR 2 lakh crores (2015-19)	INR 1.56 lakh crores (2015-19)
6.3	Assessed independently	Goals 2, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14	INR 6.5 lakh crores (2015-30)	INR 6.2 lakh crores (2015-30)
6.4	Considered under Goal 13	Goal 2, 7, 11		
6.5				
6.6	Considered under Goal 14			
6.a	Not assessed			
6.b	Follows from other targets	6.1, 6.2		
Total			INR 13 lakh crores	INR 8 lakh crores

Source: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in India, 2015

ESTIMATION OF FINANCE REQUIRED

The financial resources required to achieve the goals set out under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) funding components for the period 2011-2022 have been worked out in the Strategic Plan on the following basis (Achieving SDG in India, 2015) :

- 2009-10 per capita cost of piped water supply services of each State is calculated from IMIS with minimum cap of Rs.2500 per capita plus Rs.250 for household metering
- Cost escalation and population increase were not considered
- The amount required to raise the coverage level from 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 70 lpcd is assumed as 40% of present per capita cost.
- Community contribution of 6% of total cost; present NRDWP sharing pattern between Centre and States
- Apart from 10% for Operations & Maintenance, 10% Sustainability and 10% for Support and Administrative costs including calamities have been provided for.

According to the Strategic Plan, the finance required to increase service level of population covered with piped water supply at present from 40 lpcd to 70 lpcd is estimated at Rs.37,471 crore (in 2011-12 prices). The finance required to cover remaining population with piped water supply at 70 lpcd to reach 90% coverage is estimated at Rs.3,03,457 crore. The total finance required at the present per-capita cost and population to cover 90% of the rural population with piped water supply schemes at 70 lpcd is estimated at Rs. 3,40,928 crores. Assuming the NRDWP sharing pattern, the Central Share would be Rs. 2,01,898 crores, the State share Rs.1,18,575 crores, and community contribution Rs.20,456 crores. In 2014-15 prices, the total finance required from the Centre and States is roughly Rs.4 lakh crores .

ESTIMATION OF GAP

It is important to note that the gap in finance estimated for both rural and urban sanitation may be filled, at least partially, through a number of initiatives that the government has announced for this purpose. The government plans to impose a special Swachh Bharat Cess, activate the Swachh Bharat Kosh to tap Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, and have states contribute more funds to the Mission by increasing the share of taxes and duties devolved to the states from the Centre. However, it remains to be seen to what extent these initiatives will close the gap in finance for the Mission, because of which these initiatives have been ignored in the estimation of the gap.

An estimate of finance required to achieve complete sanitation coverage in India has been done by the government of India. The government has estimated a total of Rs.1,34,000 crores for rural India and Rs.69,000 crores for urban India to achieve universal sanitation coverage and eliminate open defecation completely by 2019 (Press Trust of India, 2014).

For urban sanitation, of the total finance required, the central government will provide Rs.14,623 crores for the project from 2015 to 2019, and the states and Union Territories would be required to contribute Rs.4,874 crores. The remaining finance required amounts to Rs.42,512 crores, which the government has set as the private sector investment target between 2015 and 2019 (Press Trust of India, 2014). Assuming that both the Centre and States will contribute their shares, the gap in urban sanitation is Rs.42,512 crores (SDG India Baseline Report, 2018).

The following table indicates actual/projected allocation of central and state funds for Swachh Bharat Mission for rural sanitation.

Table 5: Expenditure/Projected expenditure on Swachh Bharat Mission in 2016-20 in India

Period	Past/projected finance (Centre + States + Beneficiary share) for rural sanitation (in 2004-05 prices)
2009-10	1743.76
2010-11	1282.49
2011-12	1314.99
2012-13	1277.25
2013-14	1533.05
2014-15	2322.81
2015-16	(BE) 1993.09
2016-17	2111.95
2017-18	2230.82
2018-19	2349.69
2019-20	2468.55
Total projected available finance from 2016-20 (in 2004-05 prices)	Rs.11,154 crore
Total projected available finance from 2016-20 (in 2014-15 prices)	Rs.20,301 crore

Source: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in India, 2015

*Highlighted figures are projected

CONCLUSION

It is very clear from the above analysis is that India has to go a long way before it can catch up the developed nations in respect of achieving the sustainable development goal 6. But India has started the journey in the right direction and perspective. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has been a success story all along and becomes a milestone policy for cleanliness and sanitation. The no. of States/UT that has hundred percent individual household sanitary latrines is 20 out of 35. Another 10 States/UTs are showing 80 percent or more in case of household sanitary toilets which is not a small achievement. The rate at which government is providing sanitary toilets to the households, it will take another five Years to achieve 100 percent mark. In case of supply of piped water (standpost) almost 60 percent of total population is covered in 7 years under NRDWP since its introduction in 2011. At this pace by 2024 India will be able to cover its entire population in providing piped drinking water.

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