



THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE LOCALISATION OF SDG 6 IN INDIA: POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND PATHWAYS

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RESEARCH ARTICLE



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Abstract

This study addresses the key role of India government in localising sustainable Development goal 6 (SDG 6), which focuses on the role of ensuring the availability of water and the sustainable management of water and sanitation to everyone. India being a nation with huge socioeconomic inequalities, environmental issues, and a population in the process of rapid urbanisation is a complex landscape on which SDG 6 could be implemented. This paper is the critical evaluation of policies (including the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)) that investigate how international goals are converted into local one. It also examines the processes of governance and the institutions as well as technological interventions that allow the delivery of services at the local level. The paper establishes some major practices that influence the implementation process of localisation that is decentralised governance, community engagement, and public-private partnerships. Yet, it also demonstrates a number of serious challenges, such as the lack of infrastructure, insufficiency of its institutional capacity, resistance provided by socio-cultural barriers, and the lack of information. Patrons block balanced access and sustainability in water and sanitation services over time. In a bid to solve these problems, the paper focuses on a future look like approach which focuses on integrated planning, institutional strengthening, inclusive policies as well as technological innovation. Enhancing multi-stakeholder collaboration is also marked as the key in strengthening the results and accountability. Aggregating policy study and on-the-ground implementation realities, the study creates a deep insight into the possibilities of bridging the gap between the global, SDG expectations and local, sustainable achievements in India. The results show that the role of government action, at national, state, and local levels, is a key element of guiding India to SDG 6 attainment.

Keywords: SDG 6, India, water and sanitation, government policy, localisation, Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission

Introduction

The United Nations 2030 Agenda, particularly SDG 6 (Sustainable Development Goal 6), is based on the premise of providing and managing water and sanitation sustainably for all (United Nations, 2018). This is fundamental to human health and economic growth and sustainability of the environment and interacts with various other SDG goals such as those of health, education, gender equality and climate action. With the multidimensionality of water and sanitation it can be said that the management of water and sanitation is a precondition, as well as, result of sustainable development. Considering India with its diverse demography, regional differences, and an increasing rate of urbanization, localising the SDG 6 is one of the biggest challenges and opportunities. Although currently there are great successes regarding greater access to sanitation and drinking water there are still major gaps particularly in rural, peri-urban, and focused-on groups. According to the WHO and UNICEF (2019), although there has been increased access to basic drinking water services, access to safely managed services is still low, and the quality of water is a significant challenge in most regions of the country. The Government of India has addressed these difficulties by developing several flagship missions, policy changes, and institutional structures that will mainstream water and sanitation into its development plan. Programs like the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are imprudent, albeit ambitious, efforts to permeate the access, enhance quality, and make local institutions more empowered (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021; Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [MoHUA], 2020). None of these programs are successful however unless they are well localised effectively i.e. the translation of national goals and policies to contextually relevant, participatory, and sustainable participatory and sustainable activities at state, district, and community levels. To achieve the localisation of SDG 6, it is necessary not only to have policy conducive environment, but also to have a strong institutional capacity, technological

innovation, inclusive governance and behavioural change persistence. It also requires consideration of equity and justice that no group of people should be left behind in access to safe water and sanitation services (Sehgal Foundation, 2023). Against this backdrop, government, in all its levels national, state and localities, plays a key role towards leading the change through regulation, financing, implementation, and checking of the same. In this research paper, the role of the Indian government to localise the SDG 6 has been critically analysed. It examines the most important policies, assesses the practice of implementing them, outlines the abiding setbacks, and speculates preset routes to empower development. This way, it helps in the realization of how policy structures, institutional settings, and community involvement can be harmonized to ensure universal and equity water and sanitation outcomes in India.

Background of the Study

The localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has now become one of the key themes in the development discourse, with thinkers and policy-makers insisting that translating the global goals into locally appropriate policies and actions is necessary. The SDG 6, which deals with water and sanitation, is especially context-specific and requires context specific solutions that respond to local types of governance, environmental factors, and even social and cultural expectations. The term localisation, as explained by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) describes the process of defining, establishing, and oversight of local strategies that lead to global goals set among the international community (SDG Localization, n.d.). This theory highlights the significance of international system synchronization with the national developmental strategies as well as sub-national potential. Figure 1 shows the Indian Model Localising Sustainable Development Goals as an organised and four-pillar framework to enable the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals at various levels of governance. Pillar 1 aims at building institutional ownership, with NITI Aayog as the institutional anchor, and laying out responsibilities within the ministries as well as ensuring legislative clauses through Parliament and state assemblies, and institutional mechanisms of convergence, capacity building and monitoring on a state level. Pillar 2 enhances collaborative competition with the help of indices and dashboards created by NITI Aayog and state-level programs e.g. the Sustainable Development Index Framework (SIF), District Indicator Framework (DIF) and district rankings. Pillar 3 focuses on capacity building where NITI Aayog is assisting the states to adopt SDGs, knowledge management and monitoring state progress through capacity building efforts at the level of district, block, Gram Panchayat/Urban Local Body among others. Lastly, Pillar 4 takes a whole-of-society perspective that focuses on collaboration of efforts by civil society organizations (CSOs), think tanks, higher education, international organizations, business community and partnerships fostered by states to achieve multi-stakeholder and inclusive engagement (NITI Aayog, 2020). Localisation in terms of the SDG 6 includes the process of incorporation of water and sanitation objectives into local and regional planning frameworks, by making them consistent, both macro and micro worlds. According to Fukuda-Parr and Muchhala (2020), participatory governance and multi-level coordination are important mechanisms supporting the success of localisation. They claim that, in absence of localised indicators, capacity development and inclusive institutional arrangements, the implementation of SDGs are likely to be too centralised and lacking contact with the realities on the ground. The policy approach towards water and sanitation in India has been modified in many policy cycles with an occasional history of a highly centralised approach to planning and scheme-based delivery. The initiation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) became a significant strategic move towards covering universal-service and decentralised governance (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021; MoHUA, 2020). Such missions focus on community involvement, technological development, and inter-sector collaboration, which correlates with the aim of SDG 6 in general. Yet, scholastic evaluation of the missions gives a mixed image. Although there has been an increase in the coverage of sanitation, the concern on sustainability, maintenance, and behavioural change has been a matter of concern (Hanchett et al., 2017; Coffey et al., 2017). On the same note, JJM has enabled the speedy connection to the piped water supply this further maddens water source sustainability and water quality assurance as an imminent long-term effect (World Bank, 2012). Decentralisation is also a well acknowledged actor of localising SDG 6. In India, the amendment to the Seventy third and Seventy fourth Constitutional Amendment Acts delegated the water and sanitation functions to the local governments, and the policy now fits the international standards of participatory governance (Government of India, 1992). Nevertheless, empirical evidence suggests that there are still notable capacity deficits at the local level, and numerous Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) lack capabilities to efficiently implement and monitor water and sanitation projects in terms of technical, financial and human resources (NITI Aayog, 2020). Consistent data and tracking mechanisms are urgent to monitor the SDG 6. NITI Aayog has developed the SDG India Index that offers an excellent format to monitor the performance by states and Union Territories to keep up with the SDGs (NITI Aayog, 2020). Nevertheless, there are still some obstacles linked with the real-time data accessibility, the harmonization of indicators, and grassroots validation (UNICEF & WHO, 2019). An increasing literature is putting emphasis on the intersectional nature between water and sanitation with gender, caste and classes. An example is the fact that women and girls disproportionately experience the consequences of poor sanitation in their health, education as well as dignity (Sommer et al., 2016). Likewise, when it comes to having access to clean water and sanitation sites, the Scheduled Castes and those belonging to Scheduled Tribes are largely excluded systematically (Sehgal Foundation, 2023). These disparities illuminate the importance to adopting both inclusion on a rights-based policy formulation and service delivery.

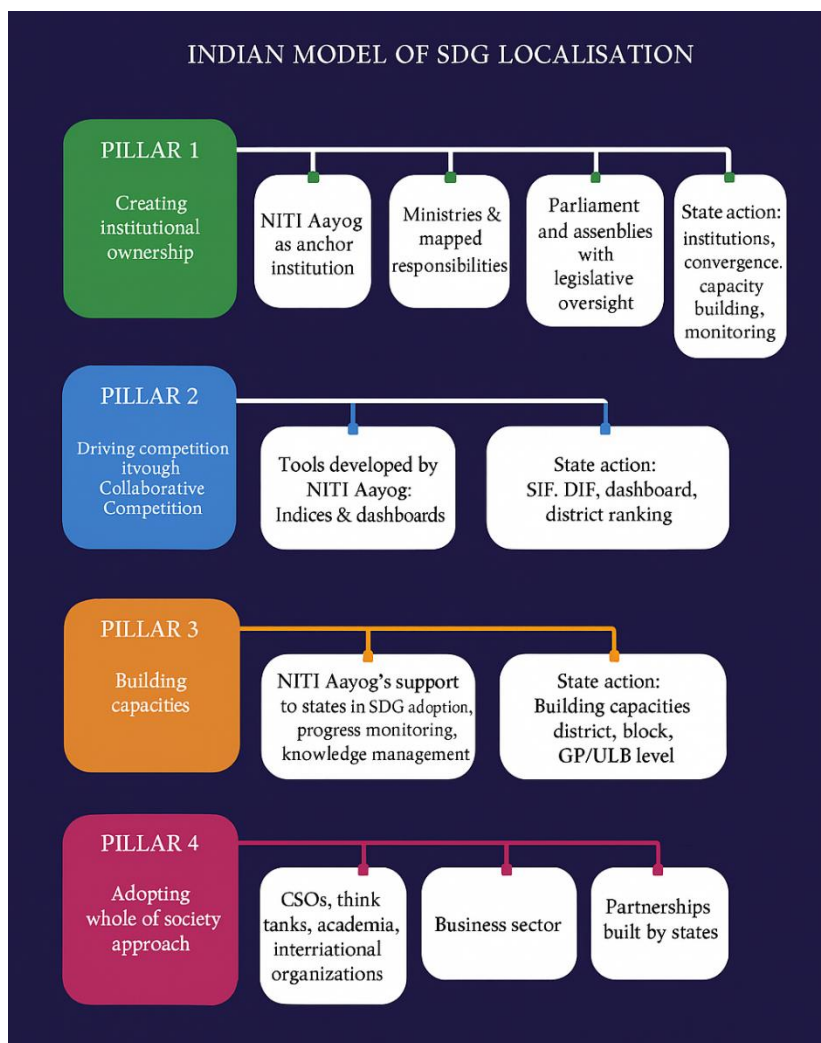


Figure 1: Indian Model of SDG Localisation

Policy Framework for SDG 6 Localisation

The conception of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) in India, which aims at providing universe water and sanitation, has been supported by a stable and continuously developing policy framework, which considers its federal system of governance. The focus of this attempt lies in the place of national missions, integrated institutional processes, and policy instruments, which facilitate co-ordination and application to different levels of administration.

Central Government Flagship Schemes

The two key missions that lie at the heart of India strategy of realizing SDG 6 include the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). Unveiled in 2019, JJM is expected to give functional tap connection to tap connections to all households in rural areas by 2024. The aims of this mission are source sustainability, monitoring water quality, and involvement of the population (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021). It is relying demand and community-based system that reinforces the local governance in water supply service delivery. The SBM, started back in 2014, was originally aimed at the elimination of the open defecation and the enhancement of the sanitation infrastructure. The second phase, which is SBM 2.0, aspires to reach scientific solid waste management and sustainable sanitation both in the rural and urban regions (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs [MoHUA], 2020). This mission has made amazing contribution in the area of behavioral change, strengthening of institutions, and enhancement of sanitation coverage, more so in the decentralized and participatory manner.

Institutional Mechanisms and Governance Structures

Localisation of SDG 6 will proceed best in a consistent coordination of central, state, and local governments. A state-wise and goal-wise account of SDG mandate is also monitored and advised by National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) and one such tracker tool is SDG India Index that estimates state-wise performance on SDG indicators, including those on water and sanitation (NITI Aayog, 2020). This index help develop competitive federalism and gives policymaking and evaluation a statistics-based foundation. The 73rd and the 74th Amendments to the Constitution confer delegated powers to local governments

in order to plan and deliver water and sanitation services in line with the localisation imperative (Government of India, 1992). Such a delegation of duties to these institutions is essential in the contextualized and sustainable implementation.

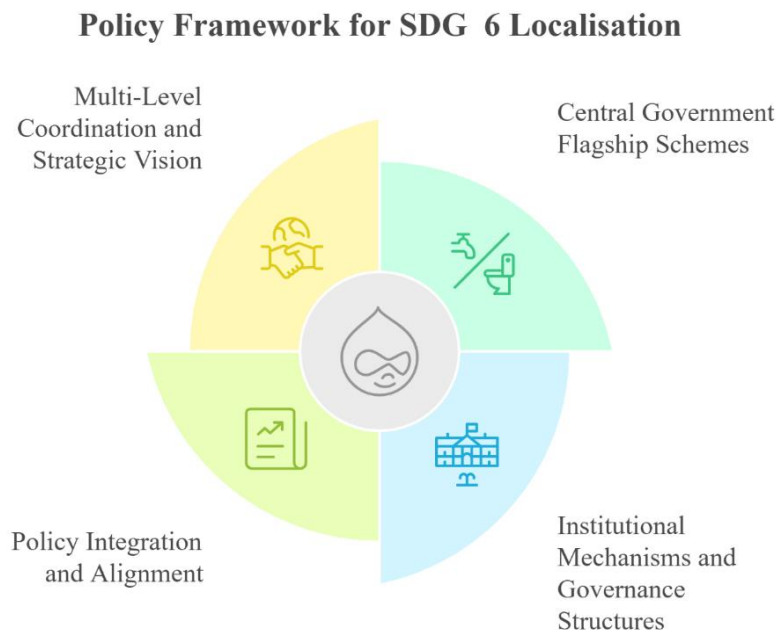


Figure 2: Policy Framework for SDG Localisation

Policy Integration and Alignment

The same can be said about the localisation initiatives of India in SDG 6, both through policy documents that touch on the importance of inter-sectoral convergence. The National Water Policy (2012) and the National rural drinking water programme framework (2013) propagates use of integrated water resource management, accessibility the same amount and participatory planning (Ministry of Water Resources, 2012). More so, the AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) initiative supplements the initiatives by targeting infrastructure modernization in the areas of water supply construction and sewerage (MoHUA, 2021). Moreover, the devolution of finance in the 15th Finance Commission has improved performance-based grants in water and sanitation in order to stimulate local accountability and innovation (Finance Commission of India, 2020).

Multi-Level Coordination and Strategic Vision

Although the strategic plan is placed at the national level and the mobilization of both financial and technical resources occur at national level, carrying it out is highly dependent on the abilities of states and local units. To access the last mile and community ownership, the National Jal Jeevan Mission Directorate and Water and Sanitation Missions at the State level liaise with the grassroots organizations and non-governmental organizations (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021).

Implementation Practices

Successful operationalization of SDG 6 in India is also seen as what the policy framework can achieve, and what can be achieved with successful on-ground implementation. The multiplicity of the Indian socio-economic and geographic conditions under which water and sanitation services are to be delivered implies pluralistic approach. Here, this section will look into the key practices that define the implementation landscape with references to decentralized governance, community participation, integration with technology, and partnership models.

Decentralised Governance and Local Empowerment

Emphasis on the decentralized governance is one of the key characteristics of the localisation of SDG 6 in India. The 73 rd and 74 th Constitutional Amendment specifies that water supply and sanitation must be reserved as a matter that is to be governed by the local bodies (Government of India, 1992). Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have therefore become very important players in delivery of services. As an example, the planning, implementation, and management of the water supply schemes were assigned, under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to the Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) in promoting the community ownership (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021). Such an approach to local governance allows implementing context-specific solutions and enhances participatory planning. Still, the situation is associated with uneven results

due to the difference in the capacity and resources of states and districts, and weaker institutions are likely to have difficulties with the use of funds and technical realization (World Bank, 2012).

Community Participation and Behavioural Change

The implementation of the water and sanitation programs focuses on the involvement of the public. Evidence on a national level in India, the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) included enormous Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaigns to change well-established behavioral norms regarding open defecation (Coffey et al., 2017). Such initiatives helped in the realization of the open defecation-free (ODF) status that has been declared in most states. Besides, community-based technology like usage of a community water purification plant, rainwater harvesting, structures, and locally adapted toilets have been hugely sponsored. Such bottom-up solutions allow streamlining social accountability and make solutions acceptable and sustainable in terms of cultural norms (Sehgal Foundation, 2023).

Technological Integration and Monitoring

The contribution of technological innovation in enhancing SDG 6 implementation has been on the increase. Mobile app, mapping with the help of GIS and in-time dashboards are used as digital tools to follow infrastructure coverage, water quality, and service functionality. An example of such real-time tracking method that promotes transparency and accountability is found under JJM in the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021). There is also an application in remote sensing and the use of satellite imagery in the determination of water availability and mapping of resources, where mobile water testing toolkits have enhanced the availability of reliable information on water quality, particularly in rural regions (World Bank, 2012). Regardless of these gains, the adoption of technology is wide changing by geographical variations and is usually limited by the level of digital literacy and internet penetration in the under-served regions.

Public-Private and Civil Society Partnerships

The implementation capacity has been strengthened through partnerships with the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the corporate players, and the academic institutions. As an illustration, the cooperation within the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) framework has contributed to the development of infrastructure, education campaigns, and expertise formation in water management (Sehgal Foundation, 2023). Some states governments have concluded Memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with NGOs in terms of capacity building and technical assistance. These partnerships are vital towards scaling innovations and address spaces in operation by government systems, most especially in regions where the government cannot reach.

Challenges and Gaps

In spite of its excellent approach in localising SDG 6 with effective policy frameworks and novel practices of implementation, India has been struggling with multiple challenges in terms of ensuring universal and fair access to water and sanitation. Such challenges are based on the structural, social-economic as well as institutional gaps which hinder the power and sustainability of interventions. This part defines the most important obstacles that need to be dealt with in order to achieve SDG 6 faster.

Infrastructure and Financial Limitation

Among the greatest obstacles of SDG 6 localisation is insufficient infrastructure level especially in the peri-urban and rural locations. Most places do not have good water piping system, sewage lines and water treatment plants. The budgetary demands to fill these infrastructural deficits are huge, and although major central programs like Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) have rallied enormous expenditures, the process of the implementation is oftentimes delayed due to bureaucratic delays in disbursement of finance, paperwork, and sometimes low local absorptive capacity (UNICEF & WHO, 2019). The pressure of aging infrastructure in cities and high population increase puts pressure on the available systems resulting in poor water supply and contamination of water bodies (World Bank, 2012).

Institutional and Capacity Deficits

The decentralized government is empowered but it also reveals the difference in the institutional strength of the states and districts. Local bodies have no technical expertise, skilled human resources and administrative systems to conduct planning, executions and monitoring of water and sanitation programs (NITI Aayog, 2020). The disparate capacity further interferes with data collection and reporting and erodes the quality of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms needed to measure SDGs progress. Besides, the management between various ministries, which include health, education, water resources, and urban development, is poor and is characterised with fragmented implementation and doubling up.

Socio-Cultural and Behavioral Barriers

Behavioral change which has been the key to sanitation success is still a complex issue. There are also cultures where open defecation is practiced even though infrastructure is available, programmatically, because of social-cultural norms, misconceptions, or lack of educational awareness (Coffey et al., 2017). The norms of gender also limit role of women in decision making process concerning water usage and sanitation infrastructure. More so, access to sanitation facilities is usually based on caste and class inequalities where the marginalized groups are left out both in rural and urban areas (Sehgal Foundation, 2023). Such social interactions require more all-out and culturally responsive methods.

Data Gaps and Monitoring Limitations

Valid data is needed in the planning and accountability based on evidence. Nevertheless, overall data collection lags and is low on disaggregation, there is poor real-time monitoring, and the inconsistency in data collection makes it more difficult to gauge the progress made (NITI Aayog, 2020). As an illustration, as the Jal Jeevan Mission indicates successful polling in household connection to taps, it has been shown that independent audits on other occasions have complained of dysfunctional or infrequent services and have called for stricter monitoring systems (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021). Also, behavioral outcomes and long-term consequences of interventions can be impossible to measure because baseline data and periodic impact assessments are not conducted regularly.

Environmental and Climate Vulnerabilities

Climate change, unpredictable weather patterns, and excessive drinking of groundwater are becoming an additional threat to the availability of water in India. The water stress due to season and region (arid areas, in particular), funds the credibility of water supply systems, and needs climatic adaptable plans (World Bank, 2012). Further, the effect of industrial waste water discharge and agricultural run-offs have further impaired the quality of water sources to make safe water supply a difficult task.

Future Pathways

The quest of reaching SDG6 (SDG 6) in India needs structural, inclusive, and adaptive solutions through a paradigm change in the organization of projects. Institutionalizing the country, leading in innovation and developing multi-level partnerships are needed as the country traverses the tricky socio-economic landscape and environmental fragilities. In this segment, the paper has developed strategic directions that have the ability to improve the localisation and actualization of SDG 6 within the country.

Integrated and Convergent Planning

In future, India should consider a holistic and integrated planning paradigm to streamline a water and sanitation-focused growth agenda with other development plans. Coordination of cross-sectoral approach- integration of water resource coordination with health, education, housing, and environmental policies- can make sure that synergies are present and inefficiencies are minimized (NITI Aayog, 2020). As an example, the school sanitation programs and community health interventions should be combined with water safety planning to improve the overall performance and facilitate collaboration between different departments. What is more, the synergy of the flagship schemes (namely, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)) has the potential to maximize resource use and programmatic alignment (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 2021).

Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

One of the pillars of future development is strengthening of institutional capacity across all the levels of administration. Skill building on the technical and managerial levels is paramount to the training of local government officials, engineers, and community volunteers (World Bank, 2012). Also, institutions can be made effective by reinforcing planning instruments through the decentralization of planning, and linking performance to incentives and the use of digital governance systems which can promote effectiveness and accountability. The capacity building should also be climate sensitive and context specific as it should ensure that local institutions can address the climate and disaster risk attributable to water systems (UNICEF & WHO, 2019).

Promoting Inclusion and Social Equity

Inclusive observation of marginalized and vulnerable populations should also be a subject of future strategies, mainly those of women, children, indigenous communities, and urban poor. Fair access to water governance and inclusion can be guaranteed by gender responsible planning and budgeting (Sehgal Foundation, 2023). Disparity can further be addressed through the implementation of inclusive design standards of the water and sanitation infrastructure, i.e. accessible toilets, community water points. Individual ownership, trust and sustainability can be facilitated by encouraging participatory models of governance where community members take part in the decision-making process.

Advancing Technology and Innovation

Adopting new technologies will play a key role in enhancing service delivery and real time monitoring. Smart water meter, mobile-based grievance redressal systems, and data analytics with AI integration, are some of the innovations that can bring in transparency and responsiveness (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021). Barriers to climate resilience and resource efficiency can also be constructed by scaling up decentralized waste water treatment systems, rainwater harvesting and water recycling remedies. Investments should be made with the accompaniment of investment in digital literacy and infrastructure in historically disadvantaged locations to ensure equitable access to such advances.

Strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships

The government cannot accomplish sustainable water and sanitation outcomes by itself. The future directions should have a focus on developing the effective collaborations with civil society, the academic community, the business organizations and international organizations. The opportunities to develop new innovations and mobilise resources could be opened by collaborative platforms to exchange knowledge, co-finance and advocate policies (World Bank, 2012). The best practices as

regards to public funding can also be scaled through the contribution of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as well as the impact investment model.

S.W.O.T. Analysis

The SWOT Analysis of the Localisation of SDG 6 in India would offer a picture of the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats that the country has concerning the achievement of universal access to water and sanitation.

Table 1: A SWOT Analysis for Localising SDG 6 in India

SWOT Category	Description
Strengths	Strong Government Commitment: The launch of key initiatives like Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) reflects significant governmental effort to address water and sanitation issues.
	Policy Framework: Robust national policies and strategies that integrate SDG 6 into India's development agenda.
	Community Engagement: High community participation in water and sanitation programs such as Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) under JJM.
	Technological Innovation: Adoption of new technologies for monitoring water quality, tracking service delivery, and enhancing transparency.
Weaknesses	Infrastructure Gaps: Insufficient and outdated water supply systems, sewage networks, and wastewater treatment facilities.
	Institutional Capacity Deficits: Weak capacity of local governments (Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies) to implement and monitor SDG 6-related initiatives effectively.
	Data Gaps: Incomplete, non-verified, and lack of gender and caste disaggregation hinder accurate monitoring and targeted interventions.
	Socio-cultural Resistance: Social and cultural barriers, especially in rural areas, such as resistance to using toilets and open defecation practices.
Opportunities	Cross-sectoral Convergence: Integrating water and sanitation goals with other SDGs such as health, education, and climate action for holistic development.
	Technological Scaling: Expanding the use of digital tools (e.g., GIS, mobile apps, real-time monitoring) to improve service delivery and ensure sustainability.
	Policy Integration: Aligning national, state, and local-level policies and strengthening coordination between various stakeholders to streamline SDG 6 implementation.
	International Collaboration: Collaborations with global organizations, NGOs, and private sectors for capacity building and financial support.
Threats	Environmental Stress: Climate change, water scarcity, and pollution of water resources pose significant challenges to ensuring sustainable water supply systems.
	Rapid Urbanization: Urban population growth is putting strain on existing water and sanitation infrastructure, especially in informal settlements.
	Financial Constraints: Insufficient funding, delays in disbursement, and bureaucratic hurdles in accessing and utilizing financial resources for SDG 6 implementation.
	Political Instability: Policy priorities could undermine continuity and consistency in SDG 6 efforts.

Conclusion

SDG 6 (Sustainable Development Goal 6) localisation in India is very complex and reveals the critical importance of the government in making global commitments translated into the realities on the ground. Indian government has invested politically and substantially in enhancing access to water and sanitation through its flagship missions, most particularly the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). People are involved in these efforts which are supported by decentralized governance, use of technology to leverage social participation and have provided a solid foundation to move forward emphatically (Ministry of Jal Shakti, 2021; MoHUA, 2020). Nevertheless, the route to universal and equal access is still full of obstacles. Older challenges, including infrastructural shortages, institutional capabilities, socio-cultural restraints, and data constraints affect the effective and universal implementation of Goal 6 to the extent that they diminish progress and discourage sustainability (NITI Aayog, 2020; UNICEF & WHO, 2019). In addition, a greater water governance resilience and adaptivity are also required by the rising environmental pressure caused by climate change variability and water pollution (World Bank, 2012). To deal with them, cross-sectoral and integrated planning, institutional capacity building, inclusive policy-making, and cross-sectorial collaboration should be given emphasis in future approaches. Building local government capacity, facilitating community ownership and entrenching equity in policymaking are some of the driving factors to long-term impact. Besides, real-time monitoring and data disaggregation will enhance transparency and accountability in the service delivery process due to the use of technology (Sehgal Foundation, 2023). To sum up, despite considerable progress, the further journey of SDG 6

localisation in India is associated with a firm adherence to systemic change, social inclusiveness, and green sustainability. People continue to place government in the context of policy maker and enabler when it comes to opening policy intentions to transformative effects. Strategic planning, cooperative governance, and practices of inclusivity may be able to ensure India reaches its SDG 6 goals, but the country also has a chance to become an example of scaling and sustainable growth in the world at large.

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