

# **RIGHT TO WATER : URGENTLY NEEDED CORRECTION IN INDIAN SCENARIO**

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## **ABSTRACT**

As civilization is developing, value system is changing. In the water sector, earlier societies used to manage the water resource very well and therefore the governance by the rule was not a requirement. Traditions were enough to ensure sustainability of water resources and hence the Marxist goal of “State Would Wither Away” was not a matter of futuristic idea; rather it was an actualized ideal. With the changing systems, rule has taken over certain responsibilities that were the functions of the society in general. However, in the changed scenario the legal framework that has assigned such functions to the Government i.e. the State but the functions are not properly performed due to several reasons is a fact. Especially in the water resource management, lack of sustainability and equitable or judicious distribution are the major signs of disruption. This paper analyzes the root causes of the issues and points out the solution strategy to begin with. The changes from earlier system to the present one is surely aimed at transition towards a just and equitable world which is the process the entire world is toiling along. Though the goal is noble, the end result is not really so and therefore is required some stocktaking. The paper focuses on the fact that amongst all resources, water is different from others. As it is the most fundamental resource for all living beings, its importance should be utmost for the rule. The discussion is on the Indian scenario in the context of the global scenario so far as water availability to citizens and water rights are concerned. The right of citizens enshrined through constitution is the measure how serious the government is about that aspect of life. Necessary legislative and policy reforms are also discussed along with their underlying principles and logic so as to ensure an equitable and judicious distribution of water resources amongst the society which would be the beginning of reshaping of the society – free, just and dignified.

## **IS WATER TRULY DIFFERENT (FROM OTHER RESOURCES) ?**

Water can not be treated like other resources or commodities needs some basic concepts that define distinction of water as compared to other objects the mankind has been dealing. Humanity and the earth's other life-forms evolved in the presence of abundant water. So it is completely natural and expected that most species make heavy use of water. Water is a stable compound, a fluid, and the most important solvent. These properties make it incredibly useful. Our biological systems circulate the “goods” and “bads” using water as the carrier. The food we eat is the product of similarly operating biologies. Interestingly, production and economic systems also make strong use of water to move goods and bads via flow. In light of these and other facts, it is undoubtedly true that water's total value to humans is an enormously large figure.

All things considered, perhaps the most significant feature of water is its flow character. It is certainly the most economically perplexing attribute. Following the “consumption” of water in any common use, those same units of water again become available. Yet the renewed availability might not be immediate, might not be in the same place, and might not have the same qualities. That's pretty unique when compared to other goods (e.g., timber, fish, gasoline, oranges, televisions), most of which tend to be highly consumed by a single user. Water's flowing passage through production and consumption activities is to society's advantage since it extends water availability momentarily.

On the other hand, this flowing character requires special treatment—in terms of our theories, institutions, and modeling. Humanity's footprint on the earth now tests our sizable water endowments. Even more ominously, the “future forces” promise to raise water scarcity everywhere, albeit unevenly. Because they are acting in unison, the forces of continued population growth, economic growth, environmental demands, pollution, ground water depletion, global warming, infrastructural decay, reservoir sedimentation, and energy scarcity will weigh heavily on scarcity's scale. If water planners and managers are to rise to this challenge, having new tools, policies, laws, projects, and ways of thinking will be extremely helpful.

## **GLOBAL SIGNS OF MISMANAGEMENT IN WATER SECTOR**

So many people, NGOs and governments of different countries are found trying hard to manage the water sector properly but in spite of so many efforts, the present is not as happy for all as has been aimed. Divisions in the societies earmarking haves and have-nots have become conspicuously worrisome to those who have been striving for inclusive growth and all encompassing development to ensure sustainable civilizations for the mankind. Following are a few facts that provide some glimpses of the present global situation.

- “About 2.5 billion people still do not have access to safe sanitation. This is because water is not accessible to them. This has a profound negative impact on numerous human rights” (UNHR, 2011).
- At any one time, half of the world’s hospital beds are occupied by patients suffering from waterborne diseases.
- “The water and sanitation crisis claims more lives through disease than any war claims through guns” (UNDPHHR, 2006).
- “About 90 percent of sewage and 70 percent of industrial waste in developing countries are discharged into watercourses without treatment, often polluting the usable water supply” (UNHR, 2011).
- Our main problems in rural communities are the following: walking long distances about 2 to 3 kilometers daily to a public tap; carrying heavy containers on our heads 20 to 25 liters per trip; long queues at the point of taps; should there be contamination at this common point the whole village is at risk.
- “There is more than enough water in the world for domestic purposes, for agriculture and for industry. The problem is that some people - notably the poor - are systematically excluded from access by their poverty, by their limited legal rights or by public policies that limit access to the infrastructures that provide water for life and for livelihoods” (UNDPHHR, 2006).
- “Humans are over-consuming natural resources at an unsustainable rate. Around 3.5 planets Earth would be needed to sustain a global population achieving the current lifestyle of the average European or North American” (UNHR, 2013).
- “In many countries, while the poorest get less water of a lower quality, they are also often charged the most. People living in the slums of Jakarta, Manila and Nairobi pay 5 to 10 times more for water than those living in high-income areas in those same cities and more than consumers in London or New York. In Accra, many of the 800,000 people living at or below the poverty line pay 10 times more for their water than residents in high-income areas” (UNDPHHR, 2006).
- The majority of those who do not have access to safe drinking water and sanitation are the poor, in both urban and rural areas. Not only are the poor less likely to have safe drinking water and sanitation, they are also less able to manage the impact of this deprivation.
- “Nearly 20 percent of the respondents to a household survey in Port-de-Paix, Haiti reported that having to collect water prevented or inhibited their children from attending school. Nearly three quarters also stated that safe drinking water was not available in schools and that many children had to carry water to school or purchase it there” (UNHR, 2011).
- In India, natural water sources traditionally used by indigenous peoples, such as lakes or rivers, may no longer be accessible because of land expropriation or encroachment. Access might also be threatened by unlawful pollution or over-extraction. Furthermore, indigenous peoples’ water sources might be diverted to provide safe drinking water to urban areas. Indigenous peoples’ right to water and their rights to their ancestral lands, customary arrangements for managing water, as well as the protection of their natural resources are jeopardized.

## HOW INDIAN LAWS PERCEIVE WATER

The Constitution of India is considered as the source of Indian laws. India being a federal (or a quasi-federal) State, division of responsibilities between the State and Centre (Union) is made in the form of the Union List (List-I), the State List (List-II) and the Concurrent List (List-III). Water is treated as State subject but legislations on interstate river basins are left on Centre.

Social equality is the goal of Indian Constitution. It is reflected through Clause 38(2) under the Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution - “the State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations”. According to Article 39, “The State shall .... direct its policy towards securing ..... that the ownership and control of material resources are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.” Thus, all resources (water is also a resource) are treated as means of ensuring social equality and it is implicit here that the resources are treated as social asset.

Indian Constitution has shown a clear direction for policy making and established the goal of India after independence. But obviously the blue print was not the aim when the Constitution was drafted. Therefore, the then architects of the Constitution left sufficient freedom for the forthcoming rulers to unfold the strategies dynamically such that the goal can be achieved in due course of time and necessary amendments in the means can also be worked out and the march of India can be in consortium with changing global scenario. Some States have tried to enact some laws related to water

governance and water distribution. In some states, societies are tried to be empowered to govern their water resources. However, the efforts are not consistent and coherent and hence desired results have not been achieved so far.

## **CATCHES IN INDIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK - OVERVIEW OF A MESSY STATE**

Legal recognition of water as human right is missing in the Indian Constitution unlike Mexico, South Africa, Switzerland, etc. However, in some judgments of the Indian courts, doctrine of right to life has been interpreted to have innately contained right to water. But because there is no express provision of right to water, the legal struggle for justice seeking individuals become too lengthy and costly also need collective efforts.

Article 262 of the Constitution of India empowers the Parliament to make laws for the adjudication of any dispute relating to waters of inter-state river or river valley. Unfortunately the Indian Parliament has hardly any time to discuss issues of water sector and effective enactments are yet awaited. Therefore, Supreme Court feels dismembered while adjudicating inter-state water disputes.

Groundwater is considered an easement connected to land under land tenure laws and the 'dominant heritage' principle implicit in the Transfer of Property Act IV, 1882 and the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Thus, groundwater is attached to land property and can not be transferred separately from the land to which it is attached.

It is understood from the above aspects of the Indian legal system that water has not been considered as a single undivided subject and hence while dealing with the fragments of the same subject, element of coherence to address larger interests of the community is really lacking. This shortcoming perhaps makes it extremely difficult for the State Governments and the Central Government to sort out water conflicts. Several complexities related to applicability of a particular law in a particular situation arise due to the said fragmented approach. Even the Supreme Court feels perplexed while taking any stance in such disputes in want of appropriate legislation.

Some states have devised regulations on groundwater extraction in the form of restricting depth of tube wells or limiting number of tube wells in specified regions. These provisions are of limited purpose and have not proven so effective because by restricting number of tube wells water market comes in to existence but exploitation of groundwater does not end. Moreover, aquifers do not follow the political boundaries based on which the restrictions are devised and therefore exploitation of groundwater can not be effectively controlled. Adjudication of easement rights is done by collectorate and therefore the administrative control being fragmented, effectiveness in restriction is always under question. Allocation of surface water within state is not metered, nor even monitored by any administrative authority. The same way the irrigation sector is left precariously and there is inaction against water theft and indiscipline in want of legislative powers with the authority which operates it.

Participatory Irrigation Management Acts are enacted by some states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc. to empower Water Users' Associations so that size of the administration required can be slashed and feeling of belongingness is instilled amongst the farmers but capacity building of them is a prerequisite for success of such legislations. Moreover, these acts have not addressed the issue of limitations of the co-operative sector that have come to the surface and, therefore, wheresoever the Participatory Management Act is implemented, desired results are far off. Efficiency of water distribution depends on monitoring and control of physical components of the system and water accounts which are complex enough to bewilder the farmers and in addition to them the social constraints hamper their functioning which are difficult to overcome for the localities. The said legislations do not provide for a proper administrative mechanism to resolve these issues as the underlying philosophy is that the social process should be uninterruptedly allowed to take its own course and society would take care of many complex issues at the local level.

Some states have devised legislations to prevent pollution of water on an environmental ground. Treatment of effluent by industries to a threshold quality level has been made mandatory but implementation is not so effective and state level pollution control boards have reduced to an administrative nicety rather than acting as a policing agency to oversee the polluters.

In all, efforts of legislature and administration inevitably lack four important features – practicality, effectiveness, accountability and objectivity. Legislative and administrative framework without them can not yield desired results. Stray developments without interconnections amongst different stakeholders and amongst controlling agencies involved in the water sector have made the scenario very complex. When the stress on water has reached a critical level and development badly needs water, such fragmented controls are likely to create a chaos. This aspect has been a matter of concern for many experts and different authors have tried to point it out time to time. Other related issues like environment, water supply, public health, industrial waste disposal, etc. are also associated with the water sector and are dealt with in isolation which has also added to the present complexity.

Thus, at present water sector is disorganized in India – almost no measurements or accounting is there in any segment and there is not much regulation on use of water and hence anarchy prevails. Without properly understanding the role

and significance of community based water resource management, efforts were made to replace them by government machineries and now a state has come wherein neither social institutions have remained functional, nor could the government machineries be made effective. Water policy, some stray legislations, executive machinery of the government, etc. are also there but are not in a position to deliver much. In the present labyrinth, Indian water sector has been badly trapped and the people are helpless.

### **JUDICIAL ACTIVISM AND PUBLIC AWARENESS FOR PURSUING GOAL OF SOCIAL EQUITY**

In spite of all the issues of water sector, some limbs of the country are still toiling to find some way-out. Because it is democracy in India, sometime public awareness attains success in making a breakthrough though with a heavy cost. In recent years, courts have come to succor in assuring genuine public rights. In India where the right to water is not enshrined as a fundamental right in the Constitution, courts at both - state and federal levels have interpreted Article 21 of the Constitution i.e. the right to life, as encompassing the right to safe and sufficient water and sanitation.

In 1990, for example, The Kerala High Court in a case - *Attakoya Thangal v. Union of India* recognized the fundamental importance of the right to water. In this case, the petitioners claimed that a scheme for pumping up ground water for supplying potable water to the Laccadives (now known as the Lakshadweep Islands) in the Arabian Sea would upset the fresh water equilibrium, leading to salinity in the available water resources and causing more long-term harm than short-term benefits. The Kerala High Court, in its judgment, requested deeper investigation and monitoring of the scheme and the judge clearly recognized the right of people to clean water as a right to life enshrined in Article 21, observing that: "...the administrative agency cannot be permitted to function in such a manner as to make inroads into the fundamental right under Article 21. The right to life is much more than a right to animal existence and its attributes are manifold, as life itself. A prioritization of human needs and a new value system has been recognized in these areas. The right to sweet water and the right to free air are attributes of the right to life, for these are the basic elements which sustain life itself."

Another interesting example is of Coca Cola which has the largest soft drink bottling facilities in India. Water is the primary component of the products manufactured by the company. Public protests against the Coca Cola factories have taken place in a number of districts including: Mehdiganj near the holy city of Varanasi; Kala Dera, near Jaipur, Rajasthan; Thane district in Maharashtra; and Sivaganga in Tamil Nadu. The protests by villagers from Plachimada, in the southern state of Kerala have shown the strength of community-led activities, even against this global multinational company. In October 2005, the State Government of Kerala announced it would support the Village Council local activists by challenging Coca Cola's right to extract water from common groundwater resources in the Supreme Court of India. In an official press release, Health Minister K. K. Ramachandran said, "the Government will stand by the people in whichever court the company goes. The right over water and air is the right to live. The Government will not allow stopping of these two lifelines of the people."

Several judgments by High Courts and Supreme Court interpreting Article 21 i.e. Right to Life have made it clear that implicit aspects of the law have made it clear that right to water is inevitable to establish the right to life. But in absence of express mention of right to water makes one go through an ordeal to avail justice. This kind of interpretations made by the Courts is many times criticized as judicial activism and attitude of stretching the law beyond limits. But Courts think that when the goal is clearly defined in the Constitution and directive principles have been laid down and yet the policy and administration fail to serve the public interest, it is the duty and responsibility of the Courts to protect the rights of the citizens.

### **WHY OBLIGATORY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PROMULGATE**

In ancient civilizations like India, water resources were managed by the society and the State was only a facilitator. Values related to water resource management were ingrained in the society and used be handed over from generation to generation. The British Rule took over several societal functions including water resource management and that is how the society got enslaved by becoming overdependent on the government. After freedom, the transition in the reversed direction was neither so easy, nor was thought expedient by the then rules of free India; rather, to move forward from where it was handed over was the sole objective. Therefore, objective evaluation of the good and bad in the British system and discontinuing the flop side aspects never happened. This how the thread of continuum with ancient India got completely broken over a period of time and today the society is by no way different from what it was in the British era. Even if De-Anglicization is tried out at this stage, it would be very difficult. In the given situation, the onus of the government would have to be carried out at least for some years till a point of stability in the water sector is established.

The lopsided distribution of water resources throughout a vast country and across a large population along with the scarcity in the country as a whole needs a large scale intervention on urgent basis. Any delay now would be disastrous. The scale of intervention needed is possible to be implemented only at the government level.

Under Article-21 i.e. the Right to Life, judgments given are case specific and in every grievance, approaching the Supreme Court is not a healthy practice. The Supreme Court can show what is right or what is needed, but the

government should adopt in the rule or policy to get it implemented in the entire country. Any right which is not exclusively promulgated is a right without remedy in the legal system.

All the aforesaid points underline the importance of an explicit Right to Water. Executive machinery would get a cause to move in this direction if backed up legally. At the same time, every citizen would have an assured access to water he is entitled for. Pricing or free water availability is a separate issue, but Right to Water is urgently required in India. It would also help channelize the dismembered and fragmented laws so far prevalent to form a comprehensive and structured law encompassing the needs of the citizens.

### **SOCIAL EQUITY AND COMPETITIVENESS - ARE THEY ANTI-POLAR CONCEPTS ?**

Right to Food has already been accepted by the Government of India. Anti-polar views regarding that owing to ideological differences – market oriented society versus society oriented market are being hurled up on people's mind by media. Two distinct ideologies - socialist and capitalist have been at the loggerheads since long back. Stringent socialist model failed in the eighties and the capitalist model had then started sending signs of tottering; fanfare of globalization and once proclaimed golden consequences of the latter by today have all gone amuck. Therefore, a fresh thinking considering the constraints of both of them and yet having openness to incorporate the appropriate elements of the two without any prejudice is needed to be initiated.

If basic rights of the individuals on natural resources are not assured, concept of level playing field does not hold good and hence the principle of competitiveness possesses no stand. Competition needs level playing field to all as a fundamental element for its being healthy. If competition is without rules, it is a fight and not a competition which can be best exemplified by our ancient tale of fox and stork. The same way, equity of gains by unequal efforts of different stakeholders is injustice which is sure to be challenged sometime and unrest would be an obvious outcome. Thus, the two concepts – social equity and competitiveness form a basic set of conditions to march towards a healthy development and exclusion of any can lead the mankind to ravage and rampage or in other words, anyone alone of them could take the society to lopsidedness which eventually fails as the history has taught us in last four decades. Therefore, basic rights to access natural resources for a sustainable life should not be viewed as hostile to socialist or capitalist model ever but should be perceived, rather, as a prerequisite to a balanced development with a humane face.

### **WATER RIGHTS – A RIGHT BEGINNING OF REFORMING WATER SECTOR**

Corrections in Indian water sector are direly needed is understood to many people but where to begin with and what are the issues to hit first is not yet so much clear. Some fundamental principles for proper corrections include “Water” to be viewed in wholistic manner and the fact that precipitation, surface water, groundwater, etc. needed to be dealt with as a single subject so far as legislations and administrative mechanisms are concerned. Because sporadic and piecemeal kind of efforts have been made to address different issues related to water at different points of time, inconsistent legislations and fragmented controls have come in to existence in India which is the main cause of the crisis in the present situation. Patchwork kind of solutions may not be of much help but galvanization is the need of the hour which would not only sort out the long pending issues of the water sector but also lay down the foundation for a healthy and sustainable progress the nation needs to attain in future.

To come out of almost anarchy like situation, deciding objective is the first step. Then come the turn of roadmap, strategy, constraints and mechanisms to be devised. The objective is to best utilize water such that sustenance of mankind is assured and development or progress with humane face and with equal opportunities to all within the known constraints. The first part of the objective or the prerequisite to the next half can be best achieved through “Right to Water”. In order to ensure an accessible-to-all kind of right to water, it is essential to make express provision for the same which would lead to ensure some discipline in the water sector by bringing following aspects in to its fold.

- (1) Water and sanitation are essential for life, for health, for dignity, empowerment and prosperity
- (2) Improved accountability of government and public administration
- (3) Genuine participation and full access to relevant information
- (4) Priority for people without basic access
- (5) Prohibition of discrimination and attention to marginalized and vulnerable groups
- (6) Affordability of services

Without properly established right to water and its implementation, neither “Right to Life”, nor “Right to Food” would be meaningful as administrative reforms would not take place in its absence and the legislations so far made would not bring desired results. Courts have endorsed accessibility of water to all under “Right to Life” but because there is no express provision, individuals seeking justice have to struggle a lot. Moreover, once the right is established, demand other than for “human existence” would be better defined and its bounds would be worked out which would eventually lead to some kind of discipline in the process of “development” which is indiscriminate at present. Basically this a modular approach that would carve out the most critical element and put it in to priority leading the rest to have an opportunity undergo

necessary corrections. Perhaps this would be the biggest advantage once the demand is regulated vis-à-vis total availability. Priorities of other usages would also have to be worked out once the right is established. This would further define the direction and scope of expansion and development.

Administrative and institutional mechanisms appropriately designed to implement the law in letter and spirit should be of top-bottom nature, sharing of privileges should be devised properly and delegation and control should be applied judiciously. The concepts of governance and allocation must be well stated so as to avoid confusions, conflicts and shuttle-cocking and the roadmap must be prepared to attain the stage where "Right to Water" is enjoyed by the citizens in the right spirit. Regulatory authorities working in the electricity sector are tried to be mimicked in some states in the water sector with a mix of some good aspects and a few limitations. Institutional mechanisms in whatever form should provide for inclusive growth as the objective and should also be equipped with executive power to prevent the evils in the water sector. This is the way to allow the law to work in an objective fashion which is the very basis of right use of resources. Resource data acquisition, monitoring and control should be the three essential functions of the setup. Pricing mechanism should address the conflict between affordability and cost recovery and work out the balance.

### **IS IT POSSIBLE TO CHANGE SO MUCH ?**

Keeping in center the right to water, systemic reforms should be designed and that would serve better than fragmented reforms. Many people raise an issue as to whether such earthshaking amendment is possible. There are two points – the nation has already come to brink and many nations have been facing a question of existence in want of understanding of the root causes of the situation; and, if the rulers are set to neglect serious issues as they are obviously difficult-to-address, there is no hope for stalling degeneration. Market forces are strong enough to fill up the vacuum wherever is available and hence, instead of passing time, it is needed to make sincere efforts to fill the vacuum by making proper legislations that can direct the changes in administrative set up and ensure the essential means for social equity – the goal of the Indian Constitution.

Another aspect is that, amendments in the field of commerce and industry are never simple. This domain is always closer to economy or perhaps directly linked with economy and hence the monitoring of economy is done with the measuring yards based on performance of commerce and industry. Therefore, the state of commerce always remains under the crosshair and as soon as there is some negative sign, people at the helm become alert and respond immediately. This kind of sensitivity sustains ever. Amendments in the Patent Law of India provide sufficient evidence of responsive attitude at the highest level. Originally, the Patent Law was based on process patent philosophy. After downfall of the USSR in the late eighties of the twentieth century, the world perceived that communism could not lead to development and capitalism remained the only ideology left for paving the path to development. The air was surcharged with high pitched talks of globalization and Dunkel Draft that eventually became General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) was in front of all the countries of the world. Signing up on it required many legislative reforms of earthshaking nature for many countries like India. For any democratic country it was difficult to sign the agreement because the legislative reforms were subject to nod of the parliament and the process was likely to be a dangerous move for the ruling party. A small but rudimentary part of it was the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) which necessitated product patent as the underlying philosophy as against the then prevalent patent law based on process patent philosophy in India. Amongst many difficulties, India did not lose much time as it wanted globalization as its agenda. Economic reforms and legal reforms went together and the world could see what India could be in no time. Fast reforms in patent regime India has made can be seen from the fact that the Act of 1972 was amended in 1999 and then subsequent reforms in 2002 and 2005 in spite of lack of majority with any single party in the Parliament.

Many such examples wherein India has expeditiously reformed its legal framework as per need of the hour can be cited. Thus, on economic front there is no allowance left by India in the recent past. Looking to these experiences, if the government is determined and public awareness is there to back up, no legal or administrative reform is impossible in India. And, if in crisis like this there is no move, there is no point in revolutionizing the system after devastation. Therefore, so much change is the basis of sustenance in spite of all apparent odds and is also a promising way-out. A time has come the systemic changes were put on track.

### **EXAMPLES OF OTHER COUNTRIES**

Slovenia is the first European Union country to include the right to water in its constitution, although according to Rampredre (the online Permanent World Report on the Right to Water) 15 other countries across the world had already done so. The Prime Minister of Slovenia, Miro Cerar, had urged lawmakers to pass the bill saying the country of two million people should "protect water – the 21st century's liquid gold – at the highest legal level". "Slovenian water has very good quality and, because of its value, in the future it will certainly be the target of foreign countries and international corporations' appetites. "As it will gradually become a more valuable commodity in the future, pressure over it will increase and we must not give in," Cerar said. The sanity that Slovenia has exhibited is a living example how every country should view the water.

## **CONCLUSION**

“Water resource management impacts almost all aspects of the economy, in particular, health, food production and security, domestic water supply and sanitation, energy, industry and environmental sustainability” (UNWS, 2013). Without paying proper heed at water sector, world can not expect all round development. India and other developing countries need an urgent move to correct their water sector. Right to Water is when endorsed by the courts as a part of Right to Life in India, its express provision has become essential to begin with so far as reforming the water sector is concerned. As a whole, Right to Water contains potential of leading to many consequences, mostly positive in nature and would enable the public administration to be more responsible, responsive, regulatory and effective and therefore meaningful. The process of development, instead of leading to anarchy, would automatically be regularized and disciplined which is the real need of hour. Ruthless competition without humane face in case is allowed further, the humanity in turn would evanesce from the society which perhaps none would like to see. Right to Water is not a burden up on the nation but a means to initiate right steps of reforms in water sector. India as a developing country needs some discipline in water sector which can be brought by ensuring water rights to its citizens.

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