

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1425  
ANSWERED ON 13/02/2025

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF HAR GHAR NAL SE JAL YOJANA IN  
RURAL AREAS

**1425. Dr. Kirsan Namdeo:**

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of households covered under Har Ghar Nal Se Jal Yojana in Maharashtra, district-wise;
- (b) whether any study has been conducted by the Government to identify challenges in implementing the said scheme, especially in rural areas due to its slow progress;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has any long-term plans for increasing coverage of households under the said scheme in Maharashtra; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI  
(SHRI V. SOMANNA)**

(a) : Since August 2019, Government of India in partnership with States is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water to every rural household of the country, through functional tap water connection i.e. at a service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd), of prescribed quality (BIS:10500), on regular and long-term basis.

As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, at the time of launch of JJM in the State on 15.08.2019, only 48.44 lakh rural households had tap water connections. Since then, 81.16 lakh additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 10.02.2025, out of 146.81 lakh rural households in the state, the provision of tap water supply is available to more than 129.59 lakhs (88.28%) rural households. The district-wise details of households with tap water connection in Maharashtra is **annexed**.

(b) & (c) : To expedite the planning and implementation, as well as monitoring and handhold States/ UTs including Maharashtra, Government of India has taken number of steps which *inter alia* includes discussion and finalization of annual action plan (AAP) in consultation with States/ UTs, regular review of planning and implementation, workshops/ conferences/ webinars for capacity building and knowledge sharing, field visits by multi-disciplinary team to provide technical support, etc. To bring transparency and effective monitoring, an online 'JJM dashboard' has been created, which provides State/ UT, district and village-wise progress as well as status of provision of tap water supply to rural homes.

Under JJM, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation undertakes annual assessment of the functionality of household tap water connections provided under the Mission, through an independent third-party agency, based on standard statistical sampling. During the functionality assessment 2022, in Maharashtra, it was found that 93% of households (HHs) had working tap connections. Out of these, 68% were getting water in adequate quantity, 75% were getting water regularly as per the schedule of water supply for their piped water supply scheme, and 81% of households were receiving water as per the prescribed water quality standards.

States, including Maharashtra have informed that lack of dependable drinking water sources in water-stressed, drought prone and desert areas, presence of geo-genic contaminants in ground water, uneven geographical terrain, scattered rural habitations, delay in release of the matching State share in some States, lack of technical capacity with implementing agencies, Gram Panchayats and local communities to plan, manage, operate & maintain the water supply schemes, rising price of raw materials, delay in obtaining statutory/ other clearances, etc. are a few of the problems being faced in the implementation of the Mission. Further, CoVID-19 pandemic and poor availability of raw materials especially DI/ HDPE pipes due to Russia-Ukraine military conflict have also impacted the pace of implementation in the States.

(d) & (e) : As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the State is planning for saturation by March, 2026.

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## The district-wise details of households with tap water connection in Maharashtra

S.No.	District	Total Rural household	Total Household connections reported (as on 10.02.2025)	% of household with tap water connection
1	Ahmednagar	7,99,703	7,06,393	88.33
2	Akola	2,48,458	2,16,687	87.21
3	Amravati	4,34,115	4,26,524	98.25
4	Beed	4,72,732	3,58,008	75.73
5	Bhandara	2,56,684	2,17,372	84.68
6	Buldhana	4,48,293	4,16,427	92.89
7	Chandrapur	3,95,251	3,56,364	90.16
8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	4,88,084	4,12,750	84.57
9	Dharashiv	2,88,559	2,47,988	85.94
10	Dhule	3,04,263	3,02,717	99.49
11	Gadchiroli	2,42,119	2,21,452	91.46
12	Gondia	3,07,730	2,49,098	80.95
13	Hingoli	2,14,938	1,72,275	80.15
14	Jalgaon	6,90,913	6,90,329	99.92
15	Jalna	3,00,063	2,99,804	99.91
16	Kolhapur	6,84,162	6,79,268	99.28
17	Latur	3,74,582	3,63,657	97.08
18	Nagpur	3,76,864	3,66,348	97.21
19	Nanded	5,36,765	4,81,155	89.64
20	Nandurbar	3,62,721	1,99,219	54.92
21	Nashik	7,18,369	6,63,660	92.38
22	Palghar	4,52,043	3,08,468	68.24
23	Parbhani	2,99,744	2,45,043	81.75
24	Pune	8,95,102	7,52,699	84.09
25	Raigad	5,48,620	4,85,541	88.5
26	Ratnagiri	4,48,354	3,84,935	85.86
27	Sangli	4,59,048	4,01,570	87.48
28	Satara	6,18,518	5,70,034	92.16
29	Sindhudurg	1,93,373	1,58,446	81.94
30	Solapur	5,77,245	5,76,668	99.9
31	Thane	2,61,271	1,88,897	72.3
32	Wardha	2,38,942	2,34,757	98.25
33	Washim	2,20,115	1,95,892	89
34	Yavatmal	5,22,884	4,09,226	78.26
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,46,80,627</b>	<b>1,29,59,671</b>	<b>88.28%</b>