

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3043
ANSWERED ON 07.08.2025

PROGRESS OF JJM IN MAHARASHTRA

3043. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the progress made under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during each of the last five years in Maharashtra, district-wise, particularly in Dhule and Nashik districts;
- (b) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under JJM in Dhule and Nashik districts;
- (c) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the issues raised regarding the fact that most of the tap connections are ineffectual due to lack of a perennial water source and if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Government thereon;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to carry out any inspection or audit in cognisance of the severe water crisis in the two districts and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra or any public representative during the last five years; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

ANSWER

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

(a) Significant progress has been made in the state of Maharashtra since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start of Jal Jeevan Mission in August 2019, only 48.44 lakh (33%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by State, around 83.62 lakh rural households have been provided with tap water connections under JJM since launch of the Mission. Thus, as on 04.08.2025, out of 146.78 lakh rural households in the state, around 132.06 lakh (89.97%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. The district-wise details of tap water connections including those in Dhule and Nashik districts in Maharashtra is in public domain and may be accessed at below link:

<https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMState.aspx>

(b) The year-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized by the State of Maharashtra under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

| Year | Central share | | | | | Expenditure under State share |
|---------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Opening Balance | Budget allocation | Fund drawn by the State | Total available fund | Reported utilization | |
| 2019-20 | 248.12 | 847.97 | 345.28 | 593.40 | 308.04 | 431.79 |
| 2020-21 | 285.35 | 1828.92 | 457.23 | 742.58 | 473.59 | 324.56 |
| 2021-22 | 268.99 | 7,064.41 | 1,666.64 | 1,935.63 | 377.98 | 477.98 |
| 2022-23 | 1,557.65 | 7,831.25 | 3,915.62 | 5,473.27 | 3,109.53 | 2,972.21 |
| 2023-24 | 2,363.74 | 21,465.88 | 7,444.26 | 9,808.00 | 8,208.53 | 8,371.34 |
| 2024-25 | 1,599.47 | 5,352.93 | 1,605.88 | 3,205.35 | 2,235.12 | 3,150.59 |

Source: JJM-IMIS

District-wise details of fund allocated, and utilization are not maintained at Government of India level.

(c) to (f) Drinking water is a state subject and the power to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes/projects is vested in the State Government. Government of India, in partnership with States/UTs including Maharashtra is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission, since August, 2019, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household in the country. Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides financial, policy guidance and technical assistance to the States and Union Territories for implementing their drinking water supply schemes.

As per the operational guidelines, the source for drinking water should be selected based on local edapho-climatic conditions and the recommendation of the Source Finding Committee. The options include groundwater sources, with or without treatment, or surface water sources through bulk water transfer—particularly in water-deficit, drought-prone, or desert areas where reliable groundwater sources are not available. Additionally, the responsibility for augmenting, conserving, and efficiently managing water resources primarily rests with the respective State Governments.

To achieve drinking water security, every village has to prepare a 5-year Village Action Plan under Jal Jeevan Mission which *inter alia* includes augmentation and strengthening of drinking water sources to be taken up in convergence with other schemes at village level viz. MGNREGS, 15th Finance Commission tied grants to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)/ PRIs, Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), State schemes, District Mineral Development Fund, CSR funds, community contribution, etc.

As provided in the operational guideline the proposals related to water supply schemes are considered in the State level scheme sanctioning committee (SLSSC) and the individual projects/schemes for rural water supply are not approved at the Government of India level.
