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From the Principal's Desk



It gives me immense pleasure and pride to publish the proceedings of the National Conference on “*Exploring Pillars for Viksit Bharat 2047.*” This conference has provided a valuable academic platform for academicians, researchers, and information professionals to deliberate on the changing role of different contributors to the development of the nation and achievement of the objectives.

The National Conference on “Exploring Pillars for Viksit Bharat- 2047” is a visionary platform aimed at fostering dialogue, innovation, and collaboration to realize the goal of a Developed India by 2047. The conference brought together policymakers, academicians, industry leaders, entrepreneurs, students, and civil society to deliberate on transformative strategies for inclusive, sustainable, and technology-driven national growth.

This national conference successfully addressed contemporary issues, recent trends, and challenges and role of various sectors in achieving objectives of Viksit Bharat. Through keynote addresses, panel discussions, paper presentations, and interactive sessions, the conference paved way to generate actionable insights and policy-oriented recommendations for nation-building. Let this conference serve as a catalyst for ideas that empower our citizens, strengthen our institutions, and contribute to building a prosperous and self-reliant India.

I extend my sincere appreciation to the Editor, Miss Dipali Chavan for her dedicated efforts in bringing out this conference issue. I also congratulate the organizing committee, reviewers, authors, and all contributors for their academic involvement and commitment towards the success of this conference.

I am confident that this publication will serve as a valuable reference source for researchers, students, and professionals in the field of Commerce and Management and Social Sciences . I wish the journal every success and hope it will inspire further research and innovation in the field and Vision of Viksit Bharat-2047.

Dr. Gurunath Fagare
Principal

Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai

From the Editorial Desk



We are pleased to present this special issue of the journal dedicated to the National Conference on “*Exploring Pillars for Viksit Bharat 2047*”, organized by the Department of Commerce and Management, BCA, and Psychology, History, Political Sciences, Economics in association with IQAC. This issue provides a platform for academicians, researchers and information professionals to share their research findings, experiences and innovative practices related to the application for “*Exploring Pillars for Viksit Bharat 2047*”.

This enthusiastic participation of academicians, researchers, and scholars across the nation reflects the collective intellectual commitment towards contributing to the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 — a developed, self-reliant, and globally competitive India. The research papers submitted cover diverse dimensions such as economic growth, sustainable development, digital transformation, governance, reforms, social empowerment, innovations, and entrepreneurship. Each contribution adds meaningful insight into the structural and strategic pillars required to achieve the national vision of Viksit Bharat

As Chief Editor, I sincerely appreciate the dedication of all authors, reviewers, members of the organizing committee, and IQAC for maintaining academic rigor and quality throughout the review and publication process. The success of this conference is a testament to our institution’s commitment to fostering research culture, interdisciplinary dialogue and academic excellence.

I sincerely appreciate the valuable contributions made by the authors, whose scholarly papers have enriched the knowledge and added literature through this journal issue. I am also grateful to the reviewers and editorial board members for their critical evaluation and constructive suggestions, which helped maintain the academic quality of the publication. Special thanks are due to the organizing committee and all contributors who worked tirelessly for the successful completion of this conference journal.

My personal gratitude goes to the eminent personality Hon’ble. Dr. Deepak Karanjikar Advisor, Viksit Maharashtra, Government of Maharashtra who had accepted our invitation as Chief Guest of Inaugural Function and Keynote Speaker, shared his views and ideas. Dr. Parashram Patil , Advisor, Viksit Maharashtra, Government of Maharashtra had accepted our invitation as Resource Person and Dr. Major Ashok Giri, Principal A.S.S.M, Medha for sharing their valuable views in Valedictory function.

We owe our sincere thanks to Hon’ble Shri. Madandada Bhosale, President, Janata Shikshan Sanstha, Wai who is the constant source of inspiration and driving force behind the execution of innovative ideas. We are thankful to secretary Hon’ble. Dr. Jayawant Chaudhari for his kind support in the venture. I express my gratitude to Hon’ble. Principal Dr. Gurunath Fagare for his constant support. The organizing committee member also contributed a lot for the success of the Conference. The said conference would not have been successful without cooperation and support of the faculty, library staff and administrative staff. I thank all of them for their kind support and cooperation.

I am confident that this issue will serve as a useful source of knowledge and inspiration for professionals, researchers and students. I hope it will encourage further research and innovation, contributing to the continuous development of Viksit Bharat in digital era.

Editor

Miss Dipali Chavan

Assistant Professor Department of Commerce and Management
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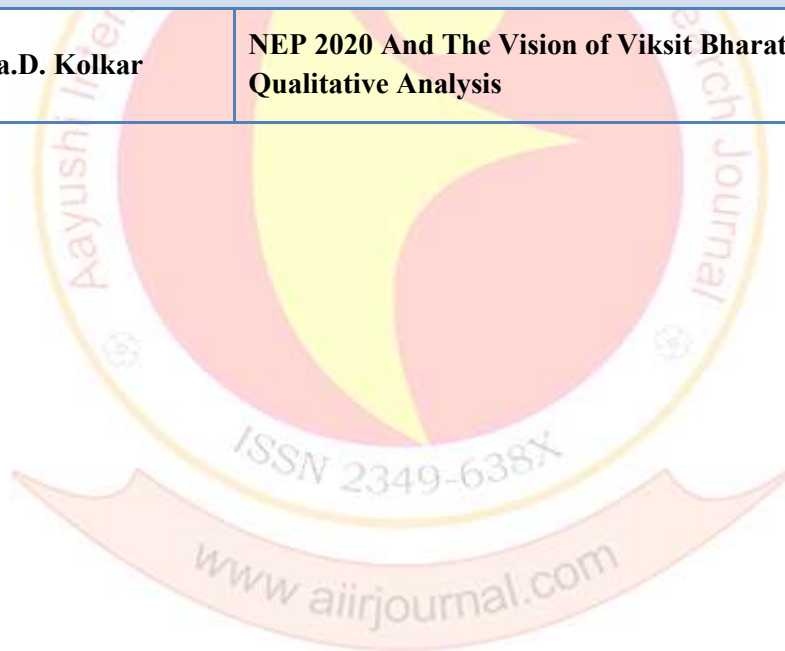
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Impact of Jal Jeevan Mission on society: A comparative study of Wai, Khandala, Mahabaleshwartehtsils in Satara District

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Abstract

The present study titled “Impact of Jal Jeevan Mission on Society: A Comparative Study of Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar Tehsils in Satara District” examines the socio-economic and developmental outcomes of the Jal Jeevan Mission implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. The research focuses on rural households in the tehsils of Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar within Satara district, aiming to assess the programme’s effectiveness in providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) and improving quality of life.

The study is based on both primary data collected through household surveys and interviews, and secondary data obtained from government reports and official records. A comparative analytical approach is used to evaluate variations in water accessibility, health and sanitation conditions, time savings, women’s participation, and overall social well-being across the selected regions. Findings indicate that the mission has significantly improved access to safe drinking water, reduced the burden of water collection, and enhanced hygiene practices. However, differences in geographical terrain, infrastructure availability, and local governance capacity have influenced the level of programme success among the three tehsils.

The study concludes that while the Jal Jeevan Mission has positively transformed rural society, sustained maintenance, community participation, and effective local administration are essential for long-term sustainability and equitable outcomes. In this study we used the mixed (Hybrid) Methods for my research which were used qualitative and quantitative methods. In this research used Exploratory research design for this research. For this research we select some of the major 3 Blocks in Satara district such as Wai, Khandala and Mahabaleshwar.

Introduction

This study examines the impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) on rural society in Satara district, focusing on Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar talukas. Using both primary surveys and secondary data from government reports on aim to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) Comparative analysis reveals that terrain and governance significantly influence outcomes. Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is a visionary initiative launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India, on 15th August 2019. Its primary objective is to provide every rural household in India with a regular supply of safe, potable, and adequate drinking water through tap connections. The mission is guided by the principle of “Har Ghar Jal” (Water to Every Household), aiming to transform rural water access and improve public health.

JJM emphasizes that water supply must not only be regular but also safe, clean, and healthy. Water quality is a critical component of the mission, and special attention is given to monitoring and surveillance. During the planning of each scheme, water sources are carefully selected to ensure they meet prescribed quality standards, safeguarding the health of rural communities. To empower local communities, Field Test Kits (FTKs) are provided at the village level, enabling Gram Panchayats, VWSC members, and women to conduct water quality tests independently after training. At the state and district levels, Water Testing Laboratories perform detailed chemical and bacteriological analyses. Additionally, IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) activities raise awareness about the safe use of drinking water, reinforcing

the mission's goal of "Har Ghar Jal – Surakshit Jal" (Water to Every Household – Safe Water). JJM recognizes that the sustainability of rural water supply schemes depends on effective operation and maintenance. Simply completing and handing over schemes is not sufficient. The mission prioritizes Skilling and Training to develop local manpower, ensuring that systems are maintained efficiently and reliably over time.

Through skilling initiatives, trained personnel known as "Nal Jal Mitras" are certified to manage and maintain water supply systems locally. Their availability ensures timely repairs, reduces maintenance costs, and minimizes dependence on external agencies. This approach promotes community ownership, enhances long-term sustainability, and strengthens rural water governance.

Benefits /Significance Of The Jal Jeevan Mission

1. Improved Access to Safe Drinking Water
 - Ensures Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) for rural families.
 - Reduces dependence on wells, rivers, and tanker water.
2. Better Public Health
 - Decreases water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and cholera.
 - Promotes hygienic living conditions.
3. Women Empowerment
 - Reduces time and physical effort spent collecting water.
 - Allows women to engage in education, employment, and social activities.
4. Improved Sanitation and Hygiene
 - Supports cleanliness and better sanitation practices at the household level.
 - Strengthens outcomes of Swachh Bharat initiatives.
5. Time and Productivity Savings
 - Saves daily time for households, improving productivity and quality of life.
6. Social and Economic Development
 - Enhances living standards in rural areas.
 - Improves school attendance and community well-being.
7. Community Participation and Local Governance
 - Encourages Gram Panchayat involvement in water management.
 - Promotes sustainable and locally managed water systems.

Limitations Of The Study:

The present study is limited to selected tehsils namely Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar of Satara district; therefore, the findings may not represent the overall situation of other regions. The study mainly relies on secondary data and responses collected from households, which may include subjective opinions and reporting limitations. Due to time constraints, the research focuses on the current status of the Jal Jeevan Mission and does not examine long-term sustainability outcomes. Geographical variations among the selected tehsils, especially hilly and rural areas, may influence comparative results. Additionally, the study depends on available government records and published data, which may affect the completeness and accuracy of analysis.

Scope Of The Study:-

The study focuses on examining the impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission on rural households in the selected tehsils of Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar in Satara district. It covers the implementation status, availability of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC), access to safe drinking water, and comparative effectiveness of the scheme across the three regions. The study also evaluates the social impact of the mission in terms of health, sanitation, and improvement in the quality of life of rural communities.

Statement Of Research Problem

Access to safe and sufficient drinking water continues to be a significant concern in rural India, as it directly influences public health, sanitation standards, gender equality, and overall socio-economic progress.

In response to these challenges, the Government of India introduced the Jal Jeevan Mission with the goal of ensuring Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) for all rural households and promoting sustainable water supply management. However, despite the implementation of this initiative, inequalities in water availability and service delivery persist across different regions due to variations in geographical features, infrastructural development, administrative effectiveness, and levels of community participation. For instance, hilly and semi-urban areas such as Mahabaleshwar encounter distinct water management challenges compared to relatively plain regions like Wai and Khandala in Satara district. Such regional differences may affect the overall effectiveness and social outcomes of the programme. Although the Jal Jeevan Mission seeks to enhance living standards through improved access to safe drinking water, there is limited comparative empirical research examining its societal impact across different tehsils within the same district. Key aspects such as sustainability of water supply systems, service quality, public awareness, reduction in women's workload, and improvements in health conditions require systematic assessment. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate and compare the societal impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission in Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar tehsils of Satara district. The research intends to measure programme effectiveness, analyses regional variations, and assess socio-economic transformations resulting from improved water accessibility, thereby contributing to filling the existing research gap.

Objectives of The Study

1. To examine the implementation and coverage of the Jal Jeevan Mission in rural areas of Satara district.
2. To assess the availability of Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) and access to safe drinking water in the selected tehsils of Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar.
3. To compare the effectiveness of the mission across the three selected tehsils based on geographical and administrative differences.
4. To identify the challenges faced in the implementation and sustainability of rural water supply systems.
5. To analyses the social impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission on rural households with reference to health, sanitation, and quality of life.

Hypotheses Of The Study

- H₁: There is a significant difference in the implementation and coverage of the Jal Jeevan Mission across rural areas of Satara district.
- H₂: There is a significant difference in the availability of Functional Household Tap
- H₃: Geographical and administrative differences significantly influence the effectiveness of the Jal Jeevan Mission across the selected tehsils.
- H₄: Significant challenges exist in the implementation and sustainability of rural water supply systems under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- H₅: The Jal Jeevan Mission has a significant social impact on rural households in terms of health, sanitation, and quality of life.

Review Of Literature:

1. **Government of India (2019) Jal Jeevan Mission: Operational guidelines. Ministry of Jal Shakti, New Delhi.** The Government of India introduced the Jal Jeevan Mission to ensure Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) for all rural households. The guidelines emphasize sustainable water supply systems, community participation, and decentralized water management through local governance institutions. The programme aims to improve health, sanitation, and quality of life in rural areas.
2. **NITI Aayog (2021) Composite Water Management Index Report. Government of India.** A report published by NITI Aayog highlights the importance of efficient water resource management and improved rural water supply systems. The study found that access to safe drinking water contributes

to better public health outcomes, reduces medical expenses, and enhances socio-economic productivity in rural communities.

3. **World Health Organization (2017) *Guidelines for drinking-water quality (4th ed.)*. Geneva: WHO Press.** According to the World Health Organization, safe and reliable drinking water is essential for preventing water-borne diseases and improving hygiene and sanitation practices. The report stresses that household-level water access significantly reduces health risks, particularly in developing countries.
4. **Kumar, M., & Singh, R. (2020) Rural drinking water supply and public health outcomes in India. *International Journal of Rural Development*, 12(2), 45–58.**
The authors examined rural drinking water programmes in India and concluded that improved water accessibility leads to reductions in disease prevalence and enhances living conditions. The study also emphasized the role of infrastructure maintenance and community awareness in ensuring programme sustainability.
5. **Deshmukh, S., & Pawar, P. (2019) Rural development programmes and local governance in Maharashtra. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 21(1), 78–92.**
This study analysed rural development initiatives in Maharashtra and found that geographical and administrative factors significantly influence programme outcomes. The research highlighted challenges faced in hilly regions compared to plain areas, suggesting the need for location-specific implementation strategies.
6. **UNICEF (2020) *Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme report***. United Nations Children’s Fund. The UNICEF report emphasizes that improved water supply systems contribute to better sanitation practices, reduced gender inequality, and increased school attendance, especially among girls. The study supports the importance of household tap connections in rural development.

Research Gap

Existing literature on rural water supply programmes mainly focuses on national and state-level outcomes of the Jal Jeevan Mission, highlighting achievements in coverage and implementation strategies. However, limited research has examined regional differences within districts, particularly through comparative studies at the tehsil level. There is a lack of empirical evidence analysing how geographical conditions, administrative factors, and community participation influence programme effectiveness, especially between hilly and plain areas. Moreover, fewer studies have evaluated broader social impacts such as improvements in health, sanitation, women’s workload reduction, and quality of life, along with the long-term sustainability of water supply systems. No comprehensive comparative study has been conducted in Satara district covering Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar; therefore, the present study aims to fill this research gap by analysing the societal impact and comparative effectiveness of the programme across these regions.

Research Methodology And Design: -

Case study method used for This study and for these research we use the secondary data sources for data collection due to time limitations. This study adopts a mixed (hybrid) research methodology, integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches to achieve a comprehensive analysis. An exploratory research design has been employed to gain deeper insights into the research problem. For the purpose of the study, three major blocks of Satara district—Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar—were selected as the study area. Researcher will be used Convenience sampling method for further study in the areas of this research.

Data Collection

The present study titled “*Impact of Jal Jeevan Mission on Society: A Comparative Study of Wai, Khandala, and Mahabaleshwar Tehsils in Satara District*” is based only on secondary sources of data due to time limitations but whenever we get quantitative data then it will be beneficial for collection of primary data through various sources. Secondary data were obtained from various authentic sources, including government reports, policy documents, official websites, census records, research journals, and published

literature related to rural water supply and development programmes. Reports issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, state water supply departments, and district administration were used to understand implementation progress and coverage under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

Data Analysis:

Table 1. Coverage Status Of Household Tap Connections

| <u>Sanction Year</u> | <u>Total Schemes</u> | <u>Zilla Parishad (ZP)</u> | <u>Maharashtra Jeevan Prabhakaran (MJP)</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 2019–2020 | 1,38,54,445 | 54,06,781 | 39.03 |
| 2020–2021 | 1,42,36,135 | 91,03,747 | 63.95 |
| 2021–2022 | 1,46,08,532 | 1,03,52,578 | 70.87 |
| 2022–2023 | 1,46,73,257 | 1,09,85,193 | 74.87 |
| 2023–2024 | 1,46,72,395 | 1,25,01,423 | 85.2 |
| 2024–2025 | 1,46,78,590 | 1,31,19,974 | 89.38 |
| 2025–2026 | 1,46,78,590 | 1,32,10,394 | 90 |

The data shows a continuous increase in coverage under the Jal Jeevan Mission from **2019 2020 to 2025–2026**. The percentage of implementation through Zilla Parishad (ZP) improved from **39.03% to 90%**, indicating significant progress in providing household tap connections and effective execution of the programme over the years.

| <u>Sanction Year</u> | <u>Total Schemes</u> | <u>Zilla Parishad (ZP)</u> | <u>Maharashtra Jeevan Prabhakaran (MJP)</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
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| 2023–2024 | 1,46,72,395 | 1,25,01,423 | 85.2 |
| 2024–2025 | 1,46,78,590 | 1,31,19,974 | 89.38 |
| 2025–2026 | 1,46,78,590 | 1,32,10,394 | 90 |

Har Ghar Jal Present Status Total Blocks: 351

| Financial Year | No. of Panchayat | No. of Har Ghar Jal Panchayat (Reported) | No. of Har Ghar Jal Panchayat (Certified) | No. of Villages | No. of Har Ghar Jal Villages (Reported) | No. of Har Ghar Jal Villages (Certified) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|--|------------------------|--|---|
| 01/04/2021 | 27,880 | 4,491 | 0 | 40,495 | 6,934 | 0 |
| 01/04/2022 | 27,863 | 4,979 | 0 | 40,327 | 8,149 | 0 |
| 01/04/2023 | 27,863 | 5,848 | 665 | 40,297 | 9,480 | 1,230 |
| 01/04/2024 | 27,844 | 10,522 | 6,322 | 40,297 | 16,766 | 10,777 |
| 01/04/2025 | 27,852 | 12,176 | 7,468 | 40,297 | 19,256 | 12,477 |
| 24/08/2025 | 27,852 | 12,445 | 8,061 | 40,297 | 19,634 | 13,376 |

The data shows steady progress in achieving **Har Ghar Jal** targets under the Jal Jeevan Mission from 2021 to August 2025. The number of reported and certified Har Ghar Jal Panchayats and villages increased significantly over time, indicating continuous expansion of household tap water coverage. Certified Panchayats rose from **0 in 2021** to **8,061 in 2025**, while certified villages increased from **0 to 13,376**, reflecting improved verification, implementation efficiency, and gradual achievement of universal rural water supply goals.

Findings And Conclusions

1. The Jal Jeevan Mission significantly improved access to household tap water in rural areas.
2. Implementation performance increased steadily due to active involvement of local governance institutions.
3. Regional differences were observed, with hilly areas facing more implementation challenges than plain regions.
4. The programme reduced women's workload and improved sanitation and health conditions.
5. Overall, the Jal Jeevan Mission has positively transformed rural living standards, though effectiveness varies based on geographical and administrative factors.

Suggestions

1. Strengthen maintenance systems and regular water quality monitoring for long-term sustainability.
2. Increase community participation and awareness programmes for efficient water management.
3. Provide special infrastructure support for difficult and hilly regions.
4. Enhance coordination between local authorities for better implementation outcomes.

References

1. Deshmukh, S., & Pawar, P. (2019). Rural development programmes and local governance in Maharashtra. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 21(1), 78–92.
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9. WHO (2023) – *Health Gains from Safe Drinking Water Initiatives*.