

Socio-Economic Development Projects for the Rural Population as an Incentive for the Development of Rural Economy: The Case Study of Musiri Taluk of Tiruchirappalli Districts, Tamil Nadu, India

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Abstract— Rural development in India is closely linked to the availability of basic infrastructure, particularly access to safe and reliable drinking water. Socio-economic development projects play a vital role in improving the quality of life of rural populations and act as strong incentives for the growth of the rural economy. The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), launched by the Government of India, aims to provide functional household tap connections to all rural households, ensuring water security and promoting sustainable development. This study focuses on the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Musiri Taluk of Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu, where water scarcity and uneven access to drinking water have historically affected health, livelihoods, and overall socio-economic conditions. The study adopts a case study approach using both primary and secondary data to examine the impact of Jal Jeevan Mission on rural households. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires, interviews, and field observations across selected villages in Musiri Taluk, while secondary data were sourced from government reports, official statistics, and Jal Jeevan Mission dashboards. The research evaluates key indicators such as access to drinking water, health outcomes, women's participation, time savings, and changes in income-generating activities. Descriptive and analytical methods were used to assess the relationship between improved water infrastructure and socio-economic development in the study area. The findings reveal that the Jal Jeevan Mission has significantly improved household access to safe drinking water, leading to better health conditions, reduced incidence of water-borne diseases, and considerable time savings, particularly for women. Improved water availability has also supported agricultural activities, small-scale enterprises, and overall economic productivity in rural areas. The study concludes that Jal Jeevan Mission

functions as a critical socio-economic development initiative and a catalyst for rural economic growth. It recommends strengthening community participation, ensuring sustainability of water sources, and integrating water supply projects with other rural development programs to maximize long-term benefits.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Conditions, Rural Population, Income Level Analysis, Rural Economy, Livelihood Sources, Health and Well-being, Government Policies, Community Development, Social Services, Demographic Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic development of the rural population is a crucial component of inclusive and sustainable economic growth in India. Rural areas continue to face challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to basic services, and uneven economic opportunities, which directly affect living standards and productivity. Among these challenges, access to safe and adequate drinking water plays a fundamental role in determining health outcomes, livelihood security, and overall quality of life. Development projects aimed at improving water availability not only address basic human needs but also act as incentives for strengthening the rural economy by supporting agriculture, reducing health-related expenditures, and enabling diversified income-generating activities. In this context, the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) emerges as a significant national initiative focused on providing functional household tap water connections to rural households. The mission emphasizes sustainability, community participation, and convergence with other

rural development programs. Musiri Taluk of Tiruchirappalli District in Tamil Nadu represents a region where water scarcity and seasonal dependency have historically influenced socio-economic conditions. This study examines the role of Jal Jeevan Mission as a socio-economic development project and analyzes its contribution to improving living conditions and stimulating rural economic development in Musiri Taluk, highlighting the broader implications of water-centered development interventions in rural India.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sharma (2025) examined the role of the Jal Jeevan Mission in strengthening rural socio-economic development through improved access to safe drinking water. The study highlighted reductions in health-related issues and increased household productivity. It emphasized women's empowerment through reduced time spent on water collection. The author concluded that water infrastructure acts as a catalyst for rural economic growth.

Ramesh and Kumar (2024) analyzed rural water supply initiatives in Tamil Nadu with special reference to Jal Jeevan Mission outcomes. Their study found a positive relationship between reliable water access and improved living standards. The authors observed enhanced participation of rural households in income-generating activities. They stressed the importance of sustainability and community involvement.

Singh (2023) studied the early impacts of Jal Jeevan Mission on rural livelihoods and public health. The research revealed significant improvements in sanitation practices and a decline in water-borne diseases. It also noted increased agricultural efficiency due to better water availability. The study concluded that water security supports long-term rural development.

Patel (2022) focused on drinking water policies and their socio-economic implications in rural India. The study highlighted how assured water supply contributes to better nutrition, health, and employment opportunities. The author emphasized decentralized governance for effective implementation. The findings supported water-based interventions as development incentives.

Nair (2021) evaluated the operational framework of Jal Jeevan Mission and its effectiveness in rural regions. The study emphasized community ownership and institutional support as key success factors. It found that integration with health and sanitation programs enhances overall impact. The author recommended continuous monitoring and capacity building.

Rao (2020) analyzed rural drinking water access prior to the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. The study identified water scarcity as a major barrier to socio-economic progress. It highlighted regional disparities in water availability and infrastructure. The author stressed the need for comprehensive water management policies.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To examine the implementation and coverage of the Jal Jeevan Mission among rural households in Musiri Taluk of Tiruchirappalli District.
- To analyze the impact of assured drinking water supply on the health and living conditions of the rural population.
- To assess the socio-economic changes experienced by households after the introduction of the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- To study the role of improved water availability in supporting rural livelihoods and economic activities.
- To identify the challenges and opportunities in using drinking water projects as incentives for rural economic development.

IV. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The study is based on both primary and secondary data to analyze the socio-economic impact of the Jal Jeevan Mission in Musiri Taluk of Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu. Primary data were collected through structured questionnaires, personal interviews, and field observations from selected rural households using a simple random sampling method. Secondary data were obtained from government reports, Jal Jeevan Mission publications, census records, journals, and official websites. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistical tools such as percentages, averages, and comparative analysis to

assess changes in access to drinking water and related socio-economic conditions.

V. STUDY AREA

Musiri village is one of the prominent villages in Musiri Taluk with a population of 4,876 according to the 2011 Census. The village comprises a total of 1,102 families residing in the area. Of the total population, 2,398 are males and 2,478 are females, reflecting an average sex ratio of 1,034, which is higher than the Tamil Nadu state average of 996. The population of children aged 0–6 in Musiri village is 480, accounting for 9.85% of the total population. The

child sex ratio stands at 1,050, which is also higher than the Tamil Nadu average of 943. Musiri village has a literacy rate of 78.20%, which is above the state average of 80.09%. Male literacy in the village is 85.10%, while female literacy is 71.70%, indicating a significant gap but also notable progress compared to previous decades. The village is primarily agriculture-based, with a majority of households dependent on paddy cultivation, sugarcane, and other seasonal crops. With the implementation of the Jal Jeevan Mission, access to tap water has improved significantly, impacting health, sanitation, and overall socio-economic conditions of the rural population.

Table-1: Musiri Village Details

| Sl.No. | Particulars | Total | Male | Female |
|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | No. of Houses | 1,102 | - | - |
| 2 | Population | 4,876 | 2,398 | 2,478 |
| 3 | Child (0–6) | 480 | 235 | 245 |
| 4 | Schedule Caste | 1,320 | 640 | 680 |
| 5 | Schedule Tribe | 210 | 105 | 105 |
| 6 | Literacy | 78.20% | 85.10% | 71.70% |
| 7 | Total Workers | 2,210 | 1,350 | 860 |
| 8 | Main Worker | 1,890 | - | - |
| 9 | Marginal Worker | 320 | 110 | 210 |

Source: District Census 2025

Caste Factor:

Musiri village of Musiri Taluk has a notable population of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Scheduled Castes constitute 27% of the total population, while Scheduled Tribes account for 4.3%. The presence of SC/ST population reflects the social composition of the village and is important in understanding socio-economic development and targeting of government schemes.

In Musiri village, out of the total population of 4,876, 2,210 individuals are engaged in work activities. Among them, 85.52% of workers are involved in Main Work (employment or earning more than six months), while 14.48% are engaged in Marginal Work (providing livelihood for less than six months). Of the 1,890 Main Workers, 320 are cultivators (owners or co-owners of land) and 950 are agricultural laborers, reflecting the village’s primary dependence on agriculture as the main source of livelihood.

Work Profile:

Table -2: Population Distribution by level of Per Capita Income

| Per capita Income (Rs.) | Households | | Total Population | | Male | | Female | |
|-------------------------|------------|--------|------------------|--------|--------------|-----|--------|-----|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Below 500 | 46 | 38.33 | 247 | 35.80 | Below 500 | 46 | 38.33 | 247 |
| 501–1000 | 39 | 32.50 | 220 | 31.88 | 501–1000 | 39 | 32.50 | 220 |
| 1001–1500 | 14 | 11.66 | 70 | 10.14 | 1001–1500 | 14 | 11.66 | 70 |
| 1501–2000 | 12 | 10.00 | 69 | 10.00 | 1501–2000 | 12 | 10.00 | 69 |
| 2001 & Above | 9 | 7.50 | 84 | 12.17 | 2001 & Above | 9 | 7.50 | 84 |
| Total | 120 | 100.00 | 690 | 100.00 | Total | 120 | 100.00 | 690 |

Source: Field Survey Data

The total population of 120 sample households in Musiri village is 690, among which 53.62% are males and the remaining 46.38% are females. The average sex ratio of the village is 1,034, which is slightly higher than the Tamil Nadu state average of 996. Table-2 shows that out of the 120 households, 38.33% belong to very low per capita income (below Rs. 500), contributing 35.80% of the total sample population. About 32.50% of households have a per capita income between Rs. 501 – 1,000, representing 12.90% of the total population. 11.66% of households fall in the Rs. 1,001 – 1,500 range, comprising 10.14% of the population. 3.33% of households earn Rs. 2,000 and above, accounting for 4.07% of the population, while 3.33% of households are in the Rs. 1,501 – 2,000 bracket, contributing 10.00% of the total population. The data indicate that the number of households and population decreases gradually as per capita income increases, reflecting a predominantly low-income rural setting.

VI. EDUCATION

Dr.S.Radhakrishnan says there cannot be an educated people without educated women. If general education had to be limited to men or women, that opportunity should be given to women, for it would more surely be passed on to the next generations. Education is one of the finest means of reducing inequality in every society. Social status of a person can be improved by Education. Education helps a person to accrue knowledge, skills values and attitudes. These help one to lead a desired quality of life. So both Education both for Men and Women is important in every walk of life. According to Human Resource Development Education is one of the best ways to reducing inequality in every society. Education is one of the most important helpful components of the people for enhance lifestyle by increasing per capita income.

Table-3: State Wise Literacy Details in India

| Sl.No | State / Union Territory | Literacy Rate (%) – Total | Literacy Rate (%) – Male | Literacy Rate (%) – Female |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Ariyalur | 94 | 96.1 | 92.1 |
| 2 | Chengalpattu | 91.8 | 95.6 | 87.9 |
| 3 | Chennai | 91.3 | 93.3 | 89.3 |
| 4 | Coimbatore | 88.7 | 92.6 | 84.7 |
| 5 | Cuddalore | 87.2 | 91.5 | 82.7 |
| 6 | Dharmapuri | 87.1 | 91.5 | 79.5 |
| 7 | Dindigul | 86.6 | 90.3 | 82.4 |
| 8 | Erode | 86.2 | 90.9 | 80.8 |
| 9 | Kallakurichi | 86 | 90 | 81.2 |
| 10 | Kanchipuram | 85.8 | 91.3 | 80.7 |
| 11 | Kanyakumari | 82.8 | 89.5 | 75.9 |
| 12 | Karur | 82.3 | 88.4 | 75.9 |
| 13 | Krishnagiri | 81.4 | 86.6 | 75.6 |
| 14 | Madurai | 80.1 | 86.8 | 73.4 |
| 15 | Mayiladuthurai | 79.6 | 82.8 | 76.1 |
| 16 | Nagapattinam | 79.2 | 86.1 | 72.4 |
| 17 | Namakkal | 78.8 | 87.4 | 70 |
| 18 | Nilgiris | 78 | 85.8 | 69.7 |
| 19 | Perambalur | 76.3 | 81.7 | 70.5 |
| 20 | Pudukkottai | 76.2 | 85.2 | 64.3 |
| 21 | Ramanathapuram | 75.8 | 80.4 | 70.7 |
| 22 | Ranipet | 75.6 | 84.1 | 65.9 |
| 23 | Salem | 75.4 | 82.5 | 68.1 |
| 24 | Sivagangai | 74.4 | 76 | 72.9 |
| 25 | Tenkasi | 72.9 | 81.6 | 64 |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|------|------|------|
| 26 | Thanjavur | 72.2 | 77.8 | 66.3 |
| 27 | Theni | 70.3 | 80.3 | 60.2 |
| 28 | Thiruvallur | 69.3 | 78.7 | 59.2 |
| 29 | Thiruvarur | 67.7 | 77.3 | 57.2 |
| 30 | Thoothukudi | 67.2 | 76.8 | 56.4 |

Source: Census 2014, India 2025

The table shows noticeable variations in literacy levels across districts in Tamil Nadu. Ariyalur records the highest overall literacy rate (94%), with very strong male (96.1%) and female (92.1%) literacy, indicating balanced educational development. Other highly literate districts such as Chengalpattu, Chennai, and Coimbatore also demonstrate high literacy levels, reflecting better access to educational infrastructure, urbanization, and awareness. Mid-range districts like Madurai, Krishnagiri, Karur, and Kanyakumari show moderate literacy rates, where male literacy consistently remains higher than female literacy, pointing to a persistent gender gap. Districts such as

Nagapattinam, Namakkal, and Nilgiris fall slightly below the state leaders but still maintain acceptable literacy standards. On the lower end, districts like Theni, Thiruvallur, Thiruvarur, and Thoothukudi exhibit comparatively lower literacy rates, especially among females. This highlights the need for targeted educational programs, female literacy initiatives, and improved schooling facilities in these regions. Overall, while Tamil Nadu shows a relatively high literacy level, gender disparity and regional imbalance remain key challenges that require focused policy intervention.

Table-4: Literacy rate by Level of Per Capita Income

| PerCapita Income (Rs.) | Literate | Illiterate |
|------------------------|----------|------------|
| <500 | 59.56 | 40.44 |
| 501-1000 | 66.47 | 33.53 |
| 1001-1500 | 82.05 | 17.95 |
| 1501-2000 | 85.71 | 14.29 |
| >2000 | 100.00 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey Data

Table-4 reveals that 59.56 % of the total population of less than Rs. 500 per capita incomes are literate, followed by 66.47% of Rs. 501-1000 per capita income, 82.05% of Rs. 1001-1500 per capita income, 85.71% of Rs. 1501 – 2000 per capita income and 100% literate peoples are found under Rs. 2000 and above per capita income. Because of low level of literacy, scope of the work participation in nonagricultural sector would be reduced and people

cannot exit from primary activities, in which returns are very low. Lifestyle of an individual's is purely dependent on the level of education. Marlin et al., (2008) noted that low literacy levels have negative impacts on individuals (such as children, youth, adults and seniors), health and wellbeing, community participation, training, labour force, employment, productivity, and economic development.

Table-5: Levels of Education by Level of Per Capita Income

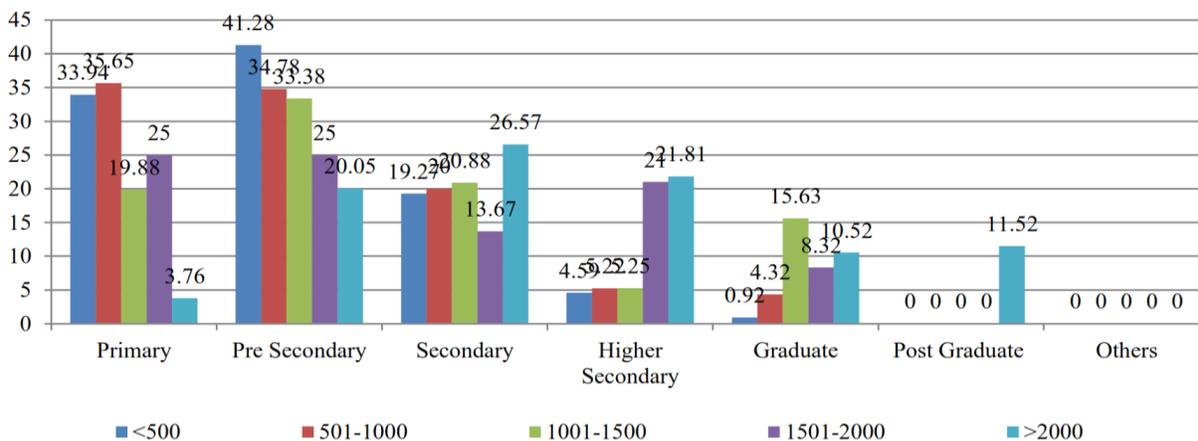
| Per Capita Income (Rs.) | Level of Education | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------------|--------|
| | Primary | Pre Secondary | Secondary | Higher Secondary | Graduate | Post Graduate | Others |
| <500 | 33.94 | 41.28 | 19.27 | 4.59 | 0.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 501-1000 | 35.65 | 34.78 | 20.00 | 5.22 | 4.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1001-1500 | 19.88 | 33.38 | 20.88 | 5.25 | 15.63 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1501-2000 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 13.67 | 21.00 | 8.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| >2000 | 3.76 | 20.05 | 26.57 | 21.81 | 10.52 | 11.52 | 0.00 |

Source: Field Survey Data

Table-5 reflect that in below Rs. 500 income group, maximum literate persons are pre secondary educated (41.28%), followed by primary level (33.94), secondary level (19.27%), higher secondary level (4.59%), and graduate level (0.92%) of education. In Rs. 501-1000 per capita income the share of literate persons are as follows: 35.65% are primary educated, 34.78% are pre secondary, 20% are secondary

educated, 5.22% are higher secondary educated, and 4.32% are graduates. Between in Rs. 1001-1500 income group, most of literate peoples are pre secondary educated (33.38%), followed by primary level (20.88%) and secondary level (19.88%), graduate level (15.63%) and higher secondary level (6.25%) of education.

Figure 1: Educational attainment by level of per capita income of population



Source: From the Table-5

VI.OCCUPATON

The occupational pattern shows that agriculture is the main occupation of the people and constitutes the key sector of the economy in the selected village of Musiri employs nearly 85 per cent of the local labour force. The rest of the labour force is engaged in other sectors like agriculture, construction etc. The occupational classification of respondents was done on the basis of total income from farm and non-farm sources. An individual getting more than half of his income from a particular source was categorized in that occupation. Occupational distribution of respondents is presented in Table-10. To find out the differential impact, if any on various occupational categories, the total Households were

broadly classified into five groups viz. 1. Cultivators,2 Daily Wage labourers,3. Rural Artisans 4. Working /Service 5 Others category. The data on different occupational groups are given in Table-6.

The occupation of an individual refers to his trade, profession, type of work etc. The occupational structure of a society is the product of a number of intimately related factors [9]. Occupation is a major factor to determine the economic status of an individual, as different type of occupation reflects different incomes. In the study area all people are actively engaged in cultivation. In spite of it, many of them are also engaged in other occupations like, Daily Wage Labour, Rural Artisan, business, service, etc.

Table-6: Occupational Composition by Level of Per capita Income

| Occupation | Per Capita Income (Rs.) | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | <500 | 501-1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | >2000 |
| Cultivators | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| DailyWage Labour | 45.06 | 23.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rural Artisans | 22.80 | 26.80 | 28.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

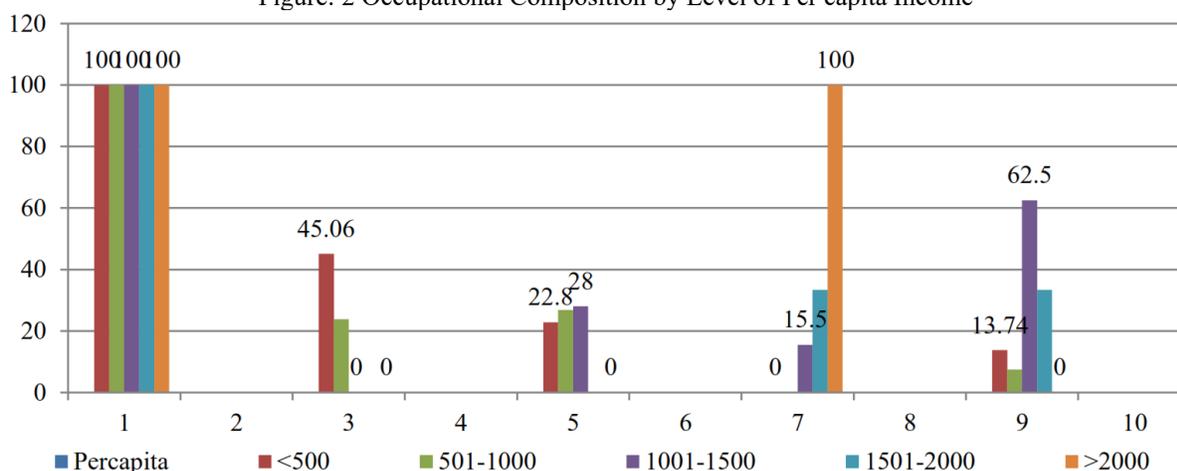
| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Service Sector | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15.50 | 33.33 | 100.00 |
| Others Specify | 13.74 | 7.45 | 62.50 | 33.33 | 0.00 |

Source: Field Survey Data

Table-6, Among below Rs. 500 income group of people are engaged Daily Wage labourers (45.06%) in agricultural fields, brick kilns, rice mills, etc. Between Rs. 501-1000 income populations are engaged as Daily Wage labourers are (23.80%), Rural Artisans (26.80%), and other activities (7.45%). Among Rs.1001-1500 income population's major occupation is others (62.50%) viz. Peddler of rice and jute, shopkeeper, etc., followed by service (15.50%) and Rural Artisans

(28%). Between Rs. 1501-2000 income populations are engaged in business (33.33%) and service (33.33%). And Rs. 2000 and above income populations are actively engaged in service sector (100%). They are mainly associated with teaching profession or clerical service and army police. As they all are educated, can link with tertiary sector, which reflects them, a better social and economic position in the study area.

Figure: 2 Occupational Composition by Level of Per capita Income



Source: From the Table-6

VIII.HOUSE PARTICULARS

The ownership of land house determines the capacity to take control over assets to take decisions by the rural people. The in regard to caste-wise distribution of house particulars in selected samples of Musiri Village.

Table -7: Type of houses by Level of Per Capita Income

| Types of House | Per Capita Income (Rs.) | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | <500 | 501-1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | >2000 |
| Pucca House | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 41.5 | 100.00 |
| Kutch House | 84.56 | 77.6 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| RCC | 3.03 | 12.90 | 45.00 | 52.00 | 0.00 |
| Mixed House | 12.5 | 9.5 | 15.00 | 6.5 | 0.00 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Field Survey Data

In rural areas, different types of house are found viz. Hut, Pucca house, kutch house, RCC and mixed type house. Types of houses distribution is solely determined by the income of an individual's or family. Among below Rs. 500 income groups of people, kutch type (84.56%) of houses is mostly

found in the study area, followed by mixed type house (12.5%) and no Pucca house is found in that income group of peoples, because of low income. Among income groups of Rs. 501-1000, kutch type of houses are mostly found (77.6%), followed by mixed type houses (9.5%) and RCC houses

(12.90%). Among Rs. 1001-1500 income group of peoples, distribution of kutchra houses are (40% each) followed by RCC (45%). Among Rs. 1501-2000 income group, 41.5% people have Pucca house, as they pay out their surplus earnings on education for their children. 100% Pucca house are found in the Rs. 2000 and above income group of people, as they are 100% literate which reflects them to more earning by engaged in different non-agricultural activities. Among all sample

household, only this group of people's enjoy a little better lifestyle.

IX.SANITATION PARTICULARS:

Lack of proper sanitation is the major concern in India basically in rural areas of the country. Proper sanitation is most important for a healthy life. But lack of finance and awareness of rural population, very small people are getting facilitated of latrine.

Table-8: Latrine types by Level of Per Capita Income

| Type of Latrines used | Per Capita Income (Rs.) | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | <500 | 501-1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | >2000 |
| Flush Latrine | 0.00 | 3.23 | 15.50 | 25.00 | 100.00 |
| Pit Latrine | 23.88 | 32.80 | 59.00 | 53.33 | 0.00 |
| No Latrine | 76.12 | 67.2 | 25.5 | 21.67 | 0.00 |

Source: Field Survey Data

In the study area, uses of latrine are very few (Table-8). Among below Rs. 500 per capita incomes population, very few have pit latrine (23.88%) and remaining 76.12% population are used open space for their sanitation. Between Rs. 501-1000 incomes population, availability of flush latrine (3.23%) is very low, pit latrine (32.80%) and nearly 67.2% population have no latrine facility.

Between Rs. 1001-1500 incomes group of people have flush latrine (15.50%), pit latrine (59%) and 25.5% have no latrine facility in their houses. Between Rs. 1501-2000 incomes people have Flush Latrine 25.00, Pit latrine (53.33%) and remaining 21.67% have no latrine facility. And Rs. 2000 and above incomes population, all have flush latrine (100%).

Table-9: Savings by Level of Per Capita Income

| Saving Status | Per Capita Income (Rs.) | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | <500 | 501-1000 | 1001-1500 | 1501-2000 | >2000 |
| Savings | 5.88 | 21.90 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Insurance | 32.35 | 61.29 | 50.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey Data

As saving is surplus earning, the lower income (below Rs. 500) population cannot save their earning because management of three times meals and cloths is challengeable task within this income. A small portion (5.88%) of population try to save a little bit and a small portion (32.35) of population run insurance for marriage of their girls. But comparatively higher (Rs. 1501-2000 and 2000 and above) population saves their earning for future needs and runs insurance for secure of life.

Improved access to safe drinking water has enhanced health outcomes, reduced the burden on women, and supported agricultural and income-generating activities. The demographic and socio-economic data reveal that while challenges such as low per capita income and gender disparities in literacy persist, overall progress in education, sanitation, and employment indicates positive transformation. The findings underscore that targeted rural development projects, when effectively implemented, can act as strong incentives for improving the rural economy and fostering sustainable community development.

X. CONCLUSION

The study of Musiri Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, highlights the significant impact of socio-economic development initiatives, particularly the Jal Jeevan Mission, on rural livelihoods and living conditions.

XI. SUGGESTIONS

- Strengthen the maintenance and monitoring of household tap water connections to ensure

uninterrupted supply under the Jal Jeevan Mission.

- Promote awareness programs on water conservation and hygiene to maximize the health benefits of safe drinking water.
- Introduce skill development and vocational training for rural youth to create additional income-generating opportunities.
- Enhance female literacy and education programs to reduce the gender gap and empower women in decision-making.
- Encourage community participation through Village Water & Sanitation Committees to take ownership of local development projects.
- Integrate agricultural support initiatives with water projects, such as irrigation and crop diversification, to improve livelihoods.
- Provide financial support and microcredit schemes to small-scale entrepreneurs and farmers to stimulate economic activity.
- Expand health and nutrition programs alongside water supply projects to ensure holistic rural development.
- Improve transport and connectivity infrastructure to facilitate access to education, healthcare, and markets.
- Conduct regular socio-economic surveys to monitor progress, identify gaps, and plan future development interventions effectively.

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