

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1908**  
ANSWERED ON 09.03.2026

**UNIVERSAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACCESS TO ALL BY 2030**

1908. SHRI I.S. INBADURAI:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set a national roadmap to ensure safe and adequate drinking water access to every household in the country by 2030, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the targets under the Jal Jeevan Mission are aligned with the “Water to All by 2030” objective, if so, State-wise progress achieved so far;
- (c) whether several rural and urban habitations still face irregular water supply despite being declared covered, if so, the verification mechanism adopted by Government; and
- (d) whether water quality issues such as Fluoride, Arsenic, salinity and contamination continue to affect drinking water sources, if so, district-wise details and corrective measures taken?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (d) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country, in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 6.1 – “By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all”. Towards this end, the Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in partnership with states, since August 2019. Drinking Water is a state subject, and hence, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation, and maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States by providing technical and financial assistance.

Significant progress has been made in the country since the launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, towards enhancing access to tap water to rural households. At the start the Mission, only 3.23 Crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections. So far, as reported by States/ UTs as on 03.03.2026, under JJM more than 12.58 Crore additional rural households have been provided with tap water connections. Thus, as on 03.03.2026, out of around 19.36 Crore rural households in the country, around 15.82 Crore (81.71%) households are reported to have tap water supply in their homes. Further, the State/ UT-wise, District-wise and Village-wise status of tap water connection provided under the Mission in rural areas is in public domain and available on JJM dashboard at:

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

To achieve the objectives of JJM, Hon'ble Finance Minister in her budget speech 2025-26 has announced extension of JJM until 2028.

Moreover, under JJM, while planning water supply schemes to provide tap water supply to households, priority is given to habitations affected by chemical contaminants. States/ UTs have been advised to plan and implement piped water supply schemes based on alternative safe water sources for the villages with water quality issues. States/ UTs have also been advised to install community water purification plants (CWPPs) especially in Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations to provide potable water to every household to meet their drinking and cooking requirements (to the tune of 8-10 litres per capita per day) till the commissioning of piped water supply schemes compliant to JJM standards. As reported by States on JJM-IMIS, as on date, all habitations in rural area of the country are provided safe drinking water free from Arsenic and Fluoride contamination at least with short term measures. The district wise details of Quality Affected Habitations (as on 03.03.2026) as reported on JJM IMIS by the States/ UTs is placed as **Annexure**.

Further, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, has informed that Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States through various schemes/ Missions such as Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and AMRUT 2.0. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched by the Central Government on June 25, 2015, for 500 cities (485 cities including 15 merged cities) across all States/UTs in the country. The major thrust areas of the Mission were water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage, green spaces & parks, non-motorized urban transport. Under AMRUT, 1,403 water supply projects worth ₹43,378.59 crore have been grounded.

AMRUT 2.0 scheme was launched in the year 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0. Under AMRUT 2.0 so far, 3,531 water supply projects worth ₹1,19,670.51 crore have been approved.

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1908 answered on 09.03.2026

## District wise details of Quality Affected Habitations (as on 04.03.26)

State	District list	No of Quality Affected Habitations (as on 03.03.2026)
Assam	Bajali	28
	Barpeta	9
	Biswanath	317
	Bongaigaon	25
	Charaideo	111
	Chirang	37
	Darrang	425
	Dhemaji	222
	Dhubri	11
	Dibrugarh	16
	Goalpara	1
	Golaghat	222
	Hojai	3
	Jorhat	44
	Kamrup	37
	Karbi Anglong	24
	Kokrajhar	42
	Lakhimpur	12
	Marigaon	1
	Nagaon	97
	Nalbari	1
	Sivasagar	25
	Sonitpur	148
Tamulpur	10	
Tinsukia	234	
Udalguri	76	
<b>Bihar</b>	Saharsa	51
<b>Kerala</b>	Alappuzha	12
	Idukki	3
	Kannur	21
	Kasaragod	2
	Kozhikode	15
	Malappuram	8
	Palakkad	2
	Thiruvananthapuram	1
	Thrissur	2
	Wayanad	8
<b>Odisha</b>	Balangir	8
	Gajapati	47
	Ganjam	5
	Jagatsinghapur	39

	Jharsuguda	1
	Kalahandi	3
	Kandhamal	95
	Khordha	1
	Koraput	271
	Malkangiri	200
	Mayurbhanj	2
	Nabarangpur	15
	Nayagarh	11
	Puri	38
	Rayagada	38
	Sonepur	1
	Sundargarh	2
<b>Punjab</b>	Amritsar	122
	Barnala	4
	Fatehgarh Sahib	17
	Fazilka	14
	Ferozepur	18
	Gurdaspur	100
	Hoshiarpur	4
	Jalandhar	1
	Ludhiana	2
	Malerkotla	1
	Moga	3
	Patiala	105
	Rupnagar	2
	Sangrur	6
	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1
	Tarn Taran	27
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Alwar	26
	Balotra	1015
	Banswara	3
	Baran	2
	Barmer	5472
	Beawar	3
	Bharatpur	45
	Bhilwara	6
	Bikaner	84
	Bundi	49
	Chittorgarh	69
	Dausa	27
	Deeg	268
	Dungarpur	11
	Gangapurcity	12
	Hanumangarh	1
	Jaipur (Gramin)	2

	Jaisalmer	41
	Jhunjhunu	6
	Jodhpur (Gramin)	4
	Karauli	4
	Kota	23
	Kotputli-Behror	2
	Neem Ka Thana	2
	Pali	5
	Phalodi	438
	Pratapgarh	94
	Rajsamand	10
	Sawai Madhopur	2
	Sikar	7
	Udaipur	39
<b>Tripura</b>	Dhalai	25
	Gomati	10
	Khowai	10
	Sepahijala	3
	South Tripura	37
	Unakoti	22
	West Tripura	10
<b>West Bengal</b>	Birbhum	8
	Malda	37
	Murshidabad	16
	North 24 Parganas	4
	Purulia	27
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>11,488</b>