

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 699
ANSWERED ON 23/07/2026

WATER QUALITY MONITORING IN MAHARASHTRA

699. DR. BACHHAV SHOBHA DINESH:
SHRI VISHALDADA PRAKASHBAPU PATIL:
MS. PRANITI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the frequency of cleaning, flushing and maintenance of drinking water supply pipelines undertaken since 2014, State-wise including district-wise in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether any periodic technical reviews and audits of urban and rural drainage and sewerage systems have been conducted during the same period and if so, the details thereof, State-wise including district-wise in Maharashtra;
- (c) the number of water quality tests conducted since 2014 including testing for bacterial and chemical contamination, State-wise including district-wise in Maharashtra and the instances where contamination exceeded the permissible limits;
- (d) whether the Government has reviewed the lapses that led to major water contamination incidents including the recent water tragedy in Madhya Pradesh and if so, the findings thereof; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken to ensure that such public health disasters do not recur?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e) Drinking Water being a State subject, the responsibility of Planning, Designing, Approval, Implementation, Operation & Maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, replacement of drinking water infrastructure including cleaning, flushing and repair of pipelines, monitoring of water quality, and oversight of drainage and sewerage systems for both rural and urban areas including those under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), is vested with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ UTs by providing financial, policy guidance and technical assistance.

Jal Jeevan Mission is under implementation since August, 2019, to make provision of tap water supply to every rural household. Under JJM, as per existing guidelines, Bureau of Indian Standards' BIS:10500 standards are adopted as benchmark for quality of water being supplied through the piped water supply schemes. As per the Operational Guidelines, States/ UTs can utilize JJM funds for Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) activities, inter-alia, which includes setting up and strengthening of water quality testing laboratories, procurement of equipment, instruments, chemicals, glassware, consumables, hiring of skilled manpower, surveillance by community using field test kits (FTKs), awareness generation, educational programmes on water quality, accreditation/recognition of laboratories, etc.

In consultation with various stakeholders 'Concise Handbook for Monitoring Water Quality of Piped Drinking Water Supply to Rural Households' has been released in December 2024 for guidance to States/ UT's. This handbook recommended for a comprehensive testing of drinking water samples at various testing points such as source, treatment plant, storage and distribution points, and remedial action wherever necessary including measures such as cleaning of OHTs, check pipe line leakage, etc. to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality and to enhance public health.

Under JJM, to enable the States/ UTs for online reporting of water quality monitoring and surveillance, an online JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (WQMIS) portal has been developed. The State-wise details of water quality test reported through WQMIS are available in public domain and can be accessed at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>. The State-wise details of water quality testing reported by States/UTs on JJM-WQMIS is at **Annex-I**. The district-wise details of water quality testing reported by Maharashtra on JJM-WQMIS is at **Annex-II**.

Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has informed that MoHUA supplements the efforts of States through policy guidance, financial support and technical advisories under various national programmes. To ensure safe drinking water supply to the urban households, AMRUT/AMRUT 2.0 supports, rehabilitation and upgradation of water supply network and creation/augmentation of Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) plants. Under AMRUT/ AMRUT2.0, a total of 93,457.51 km of water pipeline network has been laid/ replaced. So far, 6140 Million Litre per Day (MLD) of WTP capacity has been approved under AMRUT, of which, 5,429 MLD WTP capacity has been created. Under AMRUT 2.0, 11,395 MLD WTP capacity has been approved so far. These treatment plants are generally equipped with inhouse lab facilities or have tie up with the Labs for regular water quality testing.

Further, AMRUT 2.0 Mission promotes 24x7 water supply with quality assurance, Drink from Tap (DfT) quality water in selected District Metered Areas (DMAs)/wards, online water quality monitoring, sensors and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA), community participation, especially Women Self Help Groups (SHGs), in water quality testing. 258 water supply schemes have smart monitoring systems such as SCADA system under AMRUT, and 1,422 water supply projects under AMRUT 2.0 has provision for SCADA system.

Drinking water contamination in urban areas is a multi-factor issue and is generally attributable to distribution system vulnerabilities and interface issues with sewerage and sanitation infrastructure. Drinking water supplied in urban areas is required to conform to BIS IS 10500 standards; however, deterioration in quality may occur due to infrastructure-related, operational, environmental and maintenance factors across transmission, storage and distribution systems. The key reasons for contamination in drinking water supply includes leakages, pipe bursts and defective joints, cross-connections with Sewerage and Drainage Systems, ageing infrastructure and corrosion, intermittent water supply and negative pressure, stagnation and prolonged retention of water, poor maintenance of storage and associated infrastructure, inadequate sewerage and septage management, etc.

MoHUA has published Manual on Water Supply and Treatment Systems (Drink from Tap) in March 2024 for reference by the States/ ULBs for designing, implementation, drinking water quality and monitoring of the water supply projects. MoHUA has also issued an advisory "Strengthening Water Quality Monitoring in Cities through Community Participation" under AMRUT 2.0 in November, 2024 to all the States to formulate a Water Quality Monitoring strategy at the State or City level and to strengthen the institutional capacity for citywide monitoring of drinking water quality in urban areas along with Digital Display Boards for water quality parameters for public information & awareness.

As per MoHUA, the State of Madhya Pradesh had informed that after the incident of contaminated drinking water in Bhagirath Pura, Indore, water supply through pipelines and borewells were completely stopped and water tankers were forced into service. Samples were taken from multiple supply points at user end to ascertain the type of contamination and sent to National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited labs. Standard Operating Procedures have been issued by the State Government to Urban Local Bodies to avoid contamination of water. The "Swaccha Jal Abhiyan" has been launched in the state of Madhya Pradesh by the Honorable Chief Minister from January 10, 2026 with the objective to ensure water security, water conservation and hearing of complains related to water. The matter of drinking water contamination incident of Indore is sub judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh at Indore, which has appointed Justice Sushil Kumar Gupta (Retd.) as a one-man Commission of Inquiry to examine the cause of contamination, public health impacts, adequacy of response, preventive measures, and responsibilities of concerned officials.

Annex-I referred to in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 699 answered on 23.07.2026

State-wise details of water quality testing reported by States/UTs

S. No.	State	No. of sample tested in lab						No. of samples with chemical contamination						No. of samples with bacteriological contamination					
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-2026	2026-27*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27*
1	A&N Islands	992	1,152	984	1,172	2,723	625	52	36	208	100	21	1	58	34	14	92	11	-
2	Andhra Pr.	3,64,606	6,14,014	6,99,999	6,86,179	7,15,401	1,76,597	14,829	14,246	11,928	1,390	16	-	25	24	38	46	-	-
3	Arunachal Pr.	26,007	29,178	39,238	22,271	10,364	1,138	68	-	16	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-
4	Assam	2,16,323	1,69,108	2,97,405	2,70,466	2,05,120	52,398	16,510	4,289	6,531	3,692	1,782	443	292	272	960	588	53	80
5	Bihar	2,02,493	2,32,425	1,60,783	2,74,547	1,36,626	40,237	7,859	5,381	7,519	19,044	92	8	-	4	2	22	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	68,935	1,11,208	1,23,175	1,60,891	1,01,593	24,905	1,875	2,364	1,457	690	95	29	7	12	5	7	-	-
7	DDNH	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Goa	8,571	8,881	10,336	13,660	7,530	776	11	47	30	21	45	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
9	Gujarat	2,39,232	2,57,489	1,53,057	71,204	3,12,531	1,11,580	16,253	24,840	14,170	4,420	5,770	367	2,549	1,529	819	266	121	6
10	Haryana	96,910	82,725	69,702	60,757	44,717	19,130	397	3,689	1,275	259	71	217	497	12,657	5,507	1,348	325	1,481
11	Himachal Pr.	2,66,754	1,98,497	2,20,428	2,41,458	2,75,154	60,955	12	24	51	17	6	-	5	63	82	8	5	-
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1,97,360	2,67,334	2,53,364	2,66,547	3,10,370	85,076	710	252	255	52	18	13	786	555	151	42	126	25
13	Jharkhand	1,49,724	1,95,314	2,14,431	2,18,562	2,10,621	64,860	1,354	11	222	18	18	4	-	-	19	3	34	7
14	Karnataka	1,59,533	2,22,732	2,66,532	3,21,759	2,56,206	91,531	12,518	20,233	24,917	17,261	12,607	3,529	-	10	4,670	2,574	644	234
15	Kerala	2,41,787	4,55,436	6,36,043	7,00,732	3,63,041	82,136	58,515	70,262	80,836	12,839	7,227	1,563	1,69,764	2,40,629	2,77,151	47,260	28,345	6,806
16	Ladakh	5,359	5,480	7,706	10,229	8,325	565	129	89	122	94	91	6	44	2	80	7	-	6
17	Lakshadweep	3,483	4,778	6,880	7,897	3,576	774	96	117	181	72	8	-	15	25	61	171	37	1
18	Madhya Pr.	3,44,612	6,37,637	5,74,409	5,74,798	4,88,653	2,10,475	1,832	2,438	2,032	701	424	38	264	277	635	133	90	5
19	Maharashtra	69,215	3,93,623	6,42,396	5,87,570	5,47,688	1,90,199	3,340	21,936	28,421	23,257	12,526	4,895	3,819	13,817	18,336	15,982	12,123	3,671
20	Manipur	17,413	22,373	17,413	19,508	5,773	1,116	2	2	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Meghalaya	7,104	32,805	51,836	40,657	37,580	18,080	4	15	53	108	146	22	42	19	94	180	275	69
22	Mizoram	18,930	37,306	29,224	21,908	7,788	2,500	390	473	485	135	144	43	428	1,401	1,792	1,143	250	94
23	Nagaland	4,308	12,747	7,947	6,751	1,258	424	402	45	172	21	35	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
24	Odisha	2,16,816	2,37,965	2,60,445	2,72,406	2,42,555	78,830	10,971	9,032	6,309	4,017	2,648	873	222	127	38	34	5	-
25	Puducherry	942	997	818	287	-	-	8	18	97	23	-	-	3	7	43	17	-	-
26	Punjab	14,930	24,616	33,107	67,481	69,953	20,012	815	2,351	560	630	835	213	36	168	128	-	57	7
27	Rajasthan	1,11,407	1,41,441	1,98,476	1,80,063	73,144	11,621	33,486	38,405	34,222	13,675	6,219	1,144	89	203	180	51	35	31
28	Sikkim	6,252	7,689	15,527	17,297	8,436	2,307	5	11	20	93	6	3	18	1,183	595	3,420	3,506	1,900
29	Tamil Nadu	3,46,263	6,71,421	8,48,706	9,07,742	9,43,022	3,11,678	3,514	355	215	130	14	76	165	29	5	3	1	-
30	Telangana	2,23,180	2,46,089	2,91,673	2,85,183	2,78,446	77,919	508	90	2	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
31	Tripura	30,939	19,572	50,701	82,287	55,538	15,761	2,341	2,078	3,986	407	33	18	70	21	22	33	47	6

S. No.	State	No. of sample tested in lab						No. of samples with chemical contamination						No. of samples with bacteriological contamination					
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-2026	2026-27*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27*
32	Uttar Pr.	99,006	3,16,618	6,23,246	0,67,899	8,25,798	1,50,446	15,104	13,356	5,553	2,018	2,094	413	290	945	2,490	1,430	994	984
33	Uttarakhand	71,203	93,407	1,19,958	1,25,553	1,06,444	33,225	14	22	63	49	71	7	55	29	43	34	1,509	618
34	West Bengal	3,41,587	4,67,718	5,74,096	6,82,526	4,74,910	88,474	1,19,115	1,64,989	1,51,202	1,31,806	63,227	13,218	63,255	83,319	67,058	50,794	25,413	5,349
Total		41,72,176	62,19,775	75,00,041	82,68,247	71,30,884	20,26,350	3,23,039	4,01,496	3,83,135	2,37,042	1,16,291	27,146	2,42,803	3,57,370	3,81,019	1,25,693	74,006	21,380

***As on 21.07.2026**

Source: JJM-IMIS

Annex-II referred to in reply to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 699 answered on 23.07.2026

District-wise details of water quality testing reported by Maharashtra

S. no.	State	No. of sample tested in lab						No. of samples with chemical contamination						No. of samples with bacteriological contamination					
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27*	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27*
1	Ahmednagar	1,130	11,978	23,277	24,936	27,392	6,936	-	29	246	119	100	12	2	90	315	418	498	175
2	Akola	195	2,998	5,240	3,538	5,502	2,832	72	603	431	145	102	51	14	116	97	29	68	48
3	Amravati	167	8,415	20,052	18,341	15,993	3,746	16	213	124	141	89	8	-	17	158	205	88	26
4	Beed	795	6,678	12,320	12,985	14,710	3,355	23	54	133	110	57	15	90	540	1,110	1,226	936	195
5	Bhandara	3,400	8,918	26,295	25,719	11,037	4,230	353	1,553	5,209	3,656	652	307	339	846	2,392	1,011	167	37
6	Buldhana	682	11,003	13,861	10,060	6,556	3,557	124	902	743	288	75	45	-	206	235	160	91	39
7	Chandrapur	5,404	25,413	32,701	13,432	13,439	11,467	117	1,365	1,117	67	18	77	100	222	765	106	109	37
8	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	959	4,087	11,085	11,997	10,500	3,020	28	297	573	490	390	180	205	507	1,334	1,085	607	179
9	Dharashiv	2,136	4,252	5,055	8,513	9,412	4,859	58	44	36	61	128	107	127	251	354	451	503	146
10	Dhule	3,803	13,472	10,525	11,648	10,384	3,650	18	16	19	40	44	13	24	116	74	109	103	42
11	Gadchiroli	424	8,675	37,230	19,883	19,829	5,787	-	122	674	185	45	16	15	157	651	246	163	19
12	Gondia	2,426	11,598	23,590	17,331	16,257	6,209	93	168	571	151	92	37	33	181	309	346	195	42
13	Hingoli	1,992	6,469	5,547	5,325	3,753	2,634	90	679	822	526	391	384	167	356	254	361	101	50
14	Jalgaon	1,875	8,345	20,023	24,066	22,991	8,353	10	129	243	265	147	50	8	50	212	217	232	54
15	Jalna	1,813	3,659	6,455	7,736	6,174	2,901	215	412	640	372	228	198	49	284	283	159	208	73
16	Kolhapur	4,067	19,350	24,362	26,024	28,560	11,152	66	120	70	54	38	16	94	295	330	364	312	96
17	Latur	2,315	2,954	5,255	3,198	5,622	2,244	198	208	336	177	89	80	216	254	472	242	189	115
18	Nagpur	1,222	10,019	30,050	27,487	15,257	3,556	2	927	3,355	4,515	1,904	158	60	146	427	507	288	172
19	Nanded	6,639	16,638	19,976	24,224	19,074	4,553	909	5,754	4,769	5,146	2,953	843	1,336	2,012	2,174	2,787	1,792	447
20	Nandurbar	3,743	15,412	31,042	32,932	35,451	5,066	6	177	137	118	136	-	115	326	392	538	613	239
21	Nashik	4,886	28,188	26,484	33,930	29,047	10,835	238	1,965	639	882	714	616	73	274	514	583	540	155
22	Palghar	132	6,073	15,450	14,348	11,273	2,638	-	-	10	9	26	1	-	24	47	68	118	15
23	Parbhani	1,515	3,057	4,369	5,327	5,124	1,603	156	331	286	326	276	117	84	211	350	427	331	109
24	Pune	4,116	18,426	33,258	22,078	29,189	10,620	179	583	756	343	334	348	111	3,670	991	633	582	245
25	Raigad	1,823	13,654	22,698	14,543	16,183	3,842	-	83	89	12	198	70	-	225	265	84	73	38
26	Ratnagiri	523	10,033	20,785	21,546	19,683	5,447	-	2	9	7	3	2	2	28	217	295	139	64
27	Sangli	4,465	19,569	23,822	24,692	21,169	5,917	33	83	209	180	54	16	225	664	767	884	664	222
28	Satara	221	35,533	36,804	34,208	35,340	16,446	-	454	513	161	42	43	1	105	119	147	79	17
29	Sindhudurg	1,546	10,282	18,431	12,833	7,877	1,879	12	23	134	61	9	14	24	461	889	556	208	103
30	Solapur	3,278	25,045	28,535	29,349	31,822	12,979	221	2,827	2,608	2,965	2,560	661	284	912	764	643	629	280

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31	Thane	72	4,136	5,914	8,676	8,852	2,601	-	31	37	32	28	12	-	26	39	34	21	8
32	Wardha	328	5,422	9,949	4,272	3,556	1,870	29	1,070	1,370	175	53	31	-	9	42	14	46	33
33	Washim	1,019	2,477	4,305	2,353	3,101	1,831	74	180	172	55	19	17	21	37	164	78	109	34
34	Yavatmal	104	11,395	27,651	30,040	27,579	11,584	-	532	1,341	1,423	532	350	-	199	830	969	799	117
Total		69,215	3,93,623	6,42,396	5,87,570	5,47,688	1,90,199	3,340	21,936	28,421	23,257	12,526	4,895	3,819	13,817	18,336	15,982	11,601	3,671

As on 21.07.2026

Source: JJM-IMIS