

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2798**  
ANSWERED ON 18/08/2025

**WATER QUALITY MONITORING MECHANISM**

2798. SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry regularly monitors drinking water quality;
- (b) number of water testing labs functional;
- (c) incidence of contamination reported during the last three years;
- (d) mechanism for citizen reporting; and
- (e) training provided to local panchayats?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) and (b) Since August 2019, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal to make provision of potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis to every rural household of the country.

Drinking Water being a state subject, 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 supplements the States by providing technical and financial assistance. 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. BIS specifies 'acceptable limit' and 'permissible limit in the absence of alternate source' for various physio-chemical and bacteriological parameters for drinking water quality.

At the time of announcement of JJM, 3.23 crore (16.7%) rural households were reported to have tap water connections which, as on 14.08.2025, has increased to more than 15.68 crore (81%) households as reported by States/ UTs.

Further, as per the guidelines of JJM, States/ UTs can utilize up to 2% of their annual allocation of funds under JJM 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.

To enable States/ UTs to test water samples for water quality, and for sample collection, reporting, monitoring and surveillance of drinking water, 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 on JJM Dashboard.

As reported by States/UTs, as on date, there are 2,811 drinking water quality testing laboratories at different levels viz. State, regional, district, sub-division, block, mobile and/ or WTP facility laboratories.

(c) As reported by the States/UTs on JJM-WQMIS, the details of samples tested in laboratories and found contaminated are as follows:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total no. of Samples tested in labs (in Lakh)</b>	<b>Total no. Sample found contaminated (in Lakh)</b>
2022-23	62.19	7.15
2023-24	75.00	7.22
2024-25	82.68	3.39
2025-26 (up to 14.08.2025)	27.19	0.71

(d) A ‘Citizen Corner’ was developed on the JJM Dashboard which includes display of water quality test results in the public domain to further create awareness and build confidence among people about the quality of water supplies through the PWS in rural areas. To encourage water quality testing to ensure potable drinking water supply, States/ UTs have opened water quality testing laboratories to general public for testing of their water samples at a nominal rate and the details can be accessed from Citizen Corner at <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

Further, Citizens can also submit complaints/grievances through the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) at pgportal.gov.in, the Department’s website at jalshakti-ddws.gov.in, and other physical channels.

(e) In order to empower the communities to monitor the water quality, the States/ UTs have also been advised to identify and train 5 persons, preferably women, in every village to conduct water quality testing using Field Testing Kits (FTKs) at village level and report the same on the WQMIS portal.

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