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

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2647**
ANSWERED ON 16/03/2026

## FIELD TESTING KITS UNDER JJM FOR COMMUNITY WATER MONITORING

2647. SMT. SUDHA MURTY:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the experience of using Field Testing Kits under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) for community monitoring of drinking water quality and the key learnings therefrom;

(b) the manner in which results from FTK testing are validated or supplemented through laboratory testing to ensure reliability of data;

(c) whether data generated through FTKs is being analysed to identify contamination trends and inform local water safety planning; and

(d) whether guidelines have been issued to States to ensure systematic follow-up testing and corrective action based on results obtained through Field Testing Kits?

## ANSWER

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

(a) to (d) Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, Field Test Kits (FTKs) are promoted as a community-based tool for surveillance of drinking water quality at the delivery points including village, schools, and Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and for undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities. States/UTs are encouraged to involve trained members of Village Water & Sanitation Committees (VWSCs)/ Pani Samitis, Self-Help Groups and other community volunteers for periodic testing of drinking water sources and household tap water using FTKs. The experience indicates that FTKs have been effective in promoting community participation, enhancing awareness regarding drinking water quality, and enabling early identification of basic contamination indicators. Community-level testing acts as a first-level screening mechanism and strengthens local ownership of water quality monitoring. As reported by States/UTs on JJM – Water Quality Management Information System (JJM-WQMIS), as on 12.03.2026, about 24.80 lakh women have been trained for water quality testing using FTKs. Further, as reported by States/ UTs on JJM-WQMIS, as on 12.03.2026, about 47.59 lakh water samples have been tested using FTKs during 2025-26 and about 93.84 lakh water samples were tested using FTKs during 2024-25.

Results obtained through FTKs serve as indicative screening results and are supplemented through confirmatory testing in laboratories. In case of adverse results during FTK testing, water samples are required to be collected and send to the nearest drinking water testing laboratory for confirmation using standard laboratory methods. The network of State, regional, district, sub-

division and block level laboratories established under the Jal Jeevan Mission ensures verification and reliability of the test results. States/UTs are encouraged to compile and analyse such information along with laboratory testing data to identify contamination patterns, local contamination, prioritise vulnerable sources and plan for preventive and remedial measures.

The operational guidelines issued under the Jal Jeevan Mission provide for regular community-based testing of drinking water using FTKs and prescribe follow-up actions. In case contamination is detected through FTK testing, States/UTs are required to undertake confirmatory laboratory testing and initiate appropriate corrective measures such as disinfection, source remediation, provision of alternative safe sources, or treatment measures, as applicable. States/UTs have also been advised to ensure periodic training, refresher capacity building and proper documentation of FTK testing to strengthen systematic follow-up and response mechanisms.

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