

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1673
ANSWERED ON 03/08/2026

**WATER QUALITY TESTING INFRASTRUCTURE IN MADHYA PRADESH
UNDER JJM**

1673. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and location of water quality testing laboratories in the State of Madhya Pradesh under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) having the facility to test for viral/microbiological contamination, chemical toxicity and biochemical oxygen demand of water;
- (b) the salient findings of the latest functionality assessment of household tap water connections carried out in the State; and
- (c) the details of the districts in the State where the availability of potable tap water is assessed at less than 70 per cent, along with the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) 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 (JJM), lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States/ UTs by providing financial, policy guidance and technical assistance.

As informed by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Madhya Pradesh, a total of 155 Water Quality Testing Laboratories are operational across different administrative levels in the State. Of these, 103 laboratories are located at the sub-division level, 51 laboratories at the district level, and 1 laboratory at the state level. State has informed that all 155 laboratories are equipped to test microbiological contamination. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) can be tested in state level laboratory, while facility for testing chemical toxicity is not available.

PHED, Madhya Pradesh has informed that the latest Functionality Assessment of Household Tap Water Connections conducted under the Jal Jeevan Mission indicates that 77.21% of households have working tap water connections. The assessment also highlights improvements

in service delivery with respect to the adequacy of water quantity, regularity of supply, and quality of drinking water.

As informed by PHED, Madhya Pradesh, out of 55 districts, 23 districts have less than 70% coverage of access to potable tap water. The primary reason for the lower coverage is that these districts are predominantly dependent on Multi Village Schemes (MVS) and Bulk Water Supply Schemes, many of which are at various stages of implementation and completion. The list of 23 districts are **annexed**.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA
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List of Madhya Pradesh District where availability of potable Tap water is Assessed at less than 70%

Sr. No	District	Total No. of households	No. of Households with Household tap Connection	Balance	Percentage (%) of Households with Household tap Connection
1.	Jabalpur	2,21,284	1,54,172	67,112	69.67%
2.	Barwani	2,14,032	1,49,015	65,017	69.62%
3.	Dindori	1,67,450	1,16,346	51,104	69.48%
4.	Tikamgarh	1,96,621	1,35,918	60,703	69.13%
5.	Ratlam	2,56,243	1,72,889	83,354	67.47%
6.	Vidisha	2,29,617	1,53,079	76,538	66.67%
7.	Agar-Malwa	91,364	59,736	31,628	65.38%
8.	Mandsaur	2,41,653	1,51,735	89,918	62.79%
9.	Shajapur	1,72,071	1,02,206	69,865	59.40%
10.	Guna	1,74,094	1,01,958	72,136	58.56%
11.	Neemuch	1,32,663	76,858	55,805	57.93%
12.	Sehore	2,24,765	1,28,006	96,759	56.95%
13.	Rewa	2,33,604	1,25,338	1,08,266	53.65%
14.	Shivpuri	3,20,873	1,68,469	1,52,404	52.50%
15.	Sidhi	1,92,280	1,00,673	91,607	52.36%
16.	Mauganj	1,60,343	79,945	80,398	49.86%
17.	Ashoknagar	1,35,320	62,961	72,359	46.53%
18.	Panna	1,57,740	71,394	86,346	45.26%
19.	Satna	2,37,866	1,03,097	1,34,769	43.34%
20.	Alirajpur	1,38,101	59,080	79,021	42.78%
21.	Chhatarpur	2,47,475	1,05,853	1,41,622	42.77%
22.	Singrauli	1,61,082	65,431	95,651	40.62%
23.	Maihar	1,36,204	54,757	81,447	40.20%