

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4481**  
ANSWERED ON 19/03/2026

**RURAL WATER SECURITY IN MORADABAD DISTRICT**

†4481. MRS RUCHI VIRA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive review of drinking water availability, groundwater sustainability and rural water security in Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Kundarki, Bilari, Thakurdwara and the low-lying villages adjacent to the Ramganga river where the use of water for domestic purpose, agriculture and animal husbandry is being affected due to declining groundwater levels, water quality risks, seasonal water crises and uneven supply of water despite the implementation of national water supply schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the source sustainability studies, groundwater recharge works, drinking water infrastructure upgrades, water quality monitoring systems and inter-agency coordination measures undertaken in the said district to ensure long-term water security; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) Government of India is committed to make provision for safe & potable tap water supply in adequate quantity (55 lpcd), of prescribed quality and on a regular & long-term basis to all rural households in the country. Towards this end, the Government of India launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), to be implemented in partnership with States/ UTs in 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 JJM, lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the States/UTs by providing technical and financial assistance.

State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that under Jal Jeevan Mission program, rural piped water schemes are being constructed in all rural areas of Moradabad district (comprising blocks of Kundarki, Bilari, and Thakurdwara) under "Har Ghar Jal (Water Tap in Every Home) initiative. As part of this effort, rainwater harvesting structures are being constructed within the water campus premises of every rural drinking water scheme. Furthermore, according to the Groundwater Resource Assessment Report covering the period from 2022 to 2025: the Bilari

block is categorized "Critical" in 2022 and "Semi-Critical" in 2025; the Kundarki block is categorized as "Semi-Critical" in both 2022 and 2025; and the Thakurdwara block is categorized as "Safe" in both 2022 and 2025. Currently, no village within Moradabad district has been identified as falling under the category of "Water Quality Risks".

Further, CGWB has informed that as per the latest 2025 assessment, the Total Annual Ground Water Recharge in Moradabad district has been estimated at 71,151.24 Hectare Metre (HAM), while the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 64,036.11 HAM. The Total Annual Ground Water Extraction in the district is estimated at 55,270.63 HAM, out of which 43,841.46 HAM (79.32%) is for irrigation and 10,462.11 HAM (18.93%) for domestic use.

CGWB manually monitors groundwater levels throughout the country including the state of Uttar Pradesh, four times in every year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January.

(b) & (c) State of Uttar Pradesh has informed that under the Jal Jeevan Mission program, rural drinking water schemes are constructed in all rural areas of Moradabad district (comprising the blocks of Kundarki, Bilari, and Thakurdwara) under Jal Jeevan Mission. Water conservation structures are being constructed within the water campus premises of every rural drinking water scheme. Further, ponds and similar structures are constructed in rural areas for groundwater recharge purposes by various departments like Irrigation Department, Minor Irrigation Department, Ground Water Department, Panchayati Raj Department and Rural Development Department etc.

Further, CGWB has informed that various measures have been taken by the Government of India to support groundwater sustainability and long-term water security in Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh, including Kundarki, Bilari and Thakurdwara blocks.

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 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. Also, 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 (both surface and ground water), treatment plant, storage and distribution points, and remedial action wherever necessary, to ensure that the water supplied to households is of prescribed quality.

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