

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4545**  
ANSWERED ON 19/03/2026

**IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION**

4545. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any adequate water quality testing infrastructure exists uniformly across the country and if so, the details thereof, State/UT and district-wise along with the steps taken to address testing deficiencies in this regard;
- (b) whether any independent third-party audits are being conducted nationwide to verify infrastructure quality and fund utilisation under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) and if so, the details and major findings thereof along with the remedial measures taken in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government proposes any unified national digital monitoring and grievance redressal system for JJM projects, if so, the details and implementation status thereof along with the financial allocation made in this regard;
- (d) whether the ground-level verification studies reveal disparities between reported tap connection coverage and actual water supply across States and if so, the details and findings thereof along with the corrective measures initiated in this regard; and
- (e) whether any structural policy reforms are being considered to strengthen long-term operation, maintenance and accountability mechanisms under JJM across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

(a) to (e) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is under implementation since August, 2019, in partnership with States/ UTs to make provision of potable tap water supply in adequate quantity, of prescribed quality and on regular & long-term basis to rural households. 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. Drinking Water being a State subject, the responsibility of Planning, Designing, Approval, Implementation, Operation & Maintenance of drinking water supply schemes, 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.

Under JJM, to enable the States/ UTs for online reporting of water quality monitoring and surveillance including test reports of water samples for water quality, sample collection etc. for 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 and can be accessed at: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/WQMIS/Main/report>.

As reported on JJM-WQMIS, as on 18.03.2026, the State Public Health Engineering/ Rural Water Supply Departments operate a network of 2,874 water quality testing laboratories at various levels viz. State, regional, district, sub-division, block, mobile and/ or WTP facility laboratories. State-wise details are **annexed**.

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.

Government of India has undertaken ground-truthing of JJM schemes across States/UTs through Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) appointed by DoPT, the National JJM Team, and National WASH Experts (NWEs). These visits assessed multiple parameters, including quality of works, functionality of schemes, appropriateness of technical design, implementation progress, effectiveness of Third-Party Inspection Agencies (TPIAs), and grievance redressal mechanisms. Pursuant to the findings, this Department has advised all States/UTs to take appropriate administrative and legal action, wherever necessary, and to furnish detailed scheme-wise responses through the JJM-IMIS portal.

Ground-level verification of reported tap connection coverage and service delivery under Jal Jeevan Mission is carried out through periodic Functionality Assessment of Household Tap Connections (FHTC) conducted through third-party agencies using statistically representative sampling across all States/UTs. The assessment includes household survey, village-level verification, water quantity and quality testing, and validation with JJM-IMIS data.

Functionality Assessment - 2024 conducted across 19,812 HGJ covering 761 districts in Har Ghar Jal reported villages, reveals that 98.1% reported household had tap connections and out of this 98.1% HH, 87% were found with working tap connections. Results of functionality assessment are shared with States and Union Territories to take corrective measures and ensure functionality.

The Department launched "Jal Seva Aankalan" on 30 December 2025, a Gram Panchayat-led digital drinking water service functionality assessment tool on the JJM portal. The initiative marks a decisive shift from infrastructure creation to **sustained service delivery**, placing Gram Panchayats and village institutions at the centre of assessing the regularity, adequacy, quality and sustainability of drinking water supply in Har Ghar Jal (HGJ) villages. Under this initiative, the Village Water & Sanitation Committee (VWSC) conducts village-level assessments. Following a Gram Sabha presentation, the Panchayat Secretary digitally submits the data on the JJM-IMIS Dashboard for 'Har Ghar Jal' villages. District and State authorities then review this information to identify service gaps and formulate effective improvement plans for sustainable water management.

Water being a state subject, grievances/ complaints, etc. under JJM are handled and disposed of at the State/ UT level. Such complaints/ representations as and when received in this department are forwarded to the state government for taking necessary corrective measures. In addition, citizens can also lodge their grievances on Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System

(CPGRAMS), online portal of Government of India, which are forwarded to concerned States for taking corrective action.

The Union Cabinet has approved the JJM 2.0 with restructure and reorient the JJM from infrastructure creation to a service delivery, supported by drinking water governance and institutional ecosystem for sustainable rural piped water supply. To this end, a uniform national digital framework, namely “Sujalam Bharat” is being created under which every rural village be assigned a unique Sujal Gaon / Service Area ID, for digitally mapping the complete drinking water supply system from source to tap.

For ensuring transparency and accountability the involvement of GPs and VWSCs in the commissioning and formal handover of schemes through “Jal Arpan” is envisaged. A Gram Panchayat shall certify completion of works and declare itself “Har Ghar Jal” only upon confirmation that adequate in-village operation and maintenance mechanisms have been established by the State Government. Recognizing that community ownership and participation are critical for operational efficiency and source sustainability, the programme is promoting “Jal Utsav” as an annual, community-led maintenance and review event, integrating local cultural ethos while reinforcing collective responsibility for drinking water secure future.

Moreover, aiming at Structural Reforms for transforming the rural water supply sector from “Department based approach” to “service delivery approach” inter alia including ‘Source Sustainance’ signing of MoUs with States is also envisaged to adhere to timelines, scheme sustainability and citizen centric service delivery.

Further, to ensure universal coverage through tap water connection, the Department has evolved a comprehensive multi-level and multi-format system of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of programme, linking AADHAR of the head of household for targeted delivery and monitoring of specific outcomes, subject to statutory provisions, including geo-tagging of assets created, third-party inspections before making payments to ensure the quality of works, measurement and monitoring of water supply in villages through sensor-based IoT solution on pilot basis, etc. Further, to expedite the implementation and strengthening the existing monitoring mechanisms under Jal Jeevan Mission aiming at improving efficiency and effectiveness, steps like Village/ District Dashboards and linking Village Level Dashboards to eGramswaraj portal, District Collectors’ Peyjal Samvad, Institutionalization of Role of National WASH Experts (NWEs) through IMIS module, Role of TPIAs, strengthened collaboration with line Ministries, Decision Support System for strengthening Source Sustainability, Handbook on Community Managed Piped Water Systems, Unique ID for integrated Piped Water System, etc. have recently been taken up under JJM.

Further for urban areas, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has informed that they have 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. (<https://mohua.gov.in/publication/manual-on-water-supplyandtreatment-systems-drink-from-tap-march-2024.php>).

MoHUA has 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.

ULBs/ Parastatal conduct testing of water at Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) and household levels as per applicable norms.

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). 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.

For improvement in service delivery, States have taken up DfT projects and States are encouraged to implement at least one DfT project in a DMA or ward within each AMRUT city. 407 projects with 1,153 DMAs benefitting 16.72 lakh Households have been approved in 348 ULBs under AMRUT 2.0.

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Annex referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4545 answered on 19.03.2026 asked by Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar.

State-wise details of water quality testing laboratories as on 18.03.2026

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of State Level Labs	No. of District/Regional Level Labs	No. of Block/Sub-Divisional Level Labs	No. of Mobile Level Labs	No. of WTP Facilities	Total Labs
1.	A&N Islands	1	3	7	-	-	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	26	85	-	26	138
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20	17	-	-	38
4.	Assam	1	34	46	2	3	86
5.	Bihar	1	38	75	9	-	123
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	29	29	18	1	78
7.	DD & DDNH	-	2	-	-	-	2
8.	Goa	1	2	13	-	8	24
9.	Gujarat	1	33	46	-	329	409
10.	Haryana	1	21	21	1	-	44
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	14	57	5	8	85
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	20	76	-	-	98
13.	Jharkhand	1	24	6	-	8	39
14.	Karnataka	5	32	48	-	22	107
15.	Kerala	4	14	72	-	7	97
16.	Ladakh	1	2	6	-	-	9
17.	Lakshadweep	-	-	9	-	-	9
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1	51	103	-	32	187
19.	Maharashtra	-	34	144	-	52	230
20.	Manipur	1	12	-	-	1	14
21.	Meghalaya	1	11	18	-	35	65
22.	Mizoram	1	11	15	-	1	28
23.	Nagaland	1	11	-	-	-	12
24.	Odisha	1	30	46	-	83	160
25.	Puducherry	-	2	-	-	-	2
26.	Punjab	1	23	7	2	-	33
27.	Rajasthan	2	32	-	20	26	80
28.	Sikkim	1	1	-	-	-	2
29.	Tamil Nadu	1	37	75	-	-	113
30.	Telangana	1	34	41	-	40	116
31.	Tripura	1	8	12	-	-	21
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1	75	60	5	4	145
33.	Uttarakhand	1	13	13	-	1	28
34.	West Bengal	2	23	207	7	2	241
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>2,874</b>

Source: JJM-IMIS