

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 86
ANSWERED ON 20/07/2026

**IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND CORRUPTION INQUIRY UNDER
JAL JEEVAN MISSION**

86. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) State-wise and UT-wise implementation status of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), including the total number of rural households tap water connections provided till date;
- (b) whether Government has deployed inspection teams to investigate widespread complaints regarding poor infrastructure quality, financial irregularities, tender premium scams across States, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding punitive action—including suspensions, blacklisting, FIRs, and arrests taken following central reviews; and
- (d) whether Government has paused, frozen, or restructured fund allocations to specific States pending Action-Taken-Reports on corruption complaints, and the details of the new scheme-based funding model under JJM 2.0?

ANSWER

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

(a) The Union Cabinet has approved extension of the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) up to December 2028, with an enhanced outlay and a restructured implementation framework focusing on structural reforms in the rural drinking water supply sector under JJM 2.0.

As on 15.07.2026, out of 19.36 crore rural households, more than 15.89 crore (82.09%) are reported to have tap water connections in their homes. The state-wise coverage of rural households with tap water connections is available at JJM dashboard at <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/jjmreport/JJMIndia.aspx>

(b) To ensure quality, transparency, and sustainability of rural water supply systems under JJM, DDWS conducted ground verification of selected JJM schemes through Central Nodal Officers (CNOs) and technical teams across States/UTs. The exercise covered verification of technical design, financial propriety, quality of works, implementation progress, and grievance-related issues through a digital assessment framework integrated with JJM-IMIS, developed in

consultation with CVC, NITI Aayog, and CPHEEO. Based on findings of CNOs, reports were analysed and shared with States/UTs for corrective measures.

Furthermore, ground verification of schemes has been enhanced by strengthening the monitoring framework for National WASH Experts (NWEs) through a revised and comprehensive checklist emphasizing quality of execution. The reports of NWEs are shared with States through JJM-IMIS for taking corrective measures.

(c) Drinking Water is a 'State' subject, and hence, under JJM, the responsibility of planning, approval, implementation, operation & maintenance of drinking water supply schemes lies with State/UT Governments. The Government of India supports the states by providing technical and financial assistance.

As per the data reported by all States/ UTs, a total of 18,790 complaints have been received by States/ UTs from different sources such as media reports, suo-moto cognizance, references from public representatives, citizens, grievance portal, etc. regarding financial irregularities and poor quality of works under JJM. As reported by the States/ UTs, action has been taken against 635 Departmental Officials, 1,020 contractors and 155 Third Party Inspection Agencies (TPIAs). The departmental officials involved in irregularities are undergoing administrative action, including suspension, departmental inquiries, issuance of charge sheets as per established procedures. In the case of contractors, actions taken include blacklisting or recommendation for blacklisting, termination of contracts, debarment, forfeiture of earnest money deposits and imposition of penalties, depending on the nature of violation. With regard to TPIAs, the concerned persons have been removed from empanelment, and in other cases, show-cause notices have been issued and recoveries initiated.

(d) The Operational Guidelines of JJM 2.0 provide for release of Central assistance on a scheme-wise basis for approved schemes under two funding modes, namely:

- i. Upfront Payment Mode (through SNA SPARSH): Proposed for Single Village Schemes, Multi Village Schemes (MVS) in quality/ quantity-affected areas and Non-PWS schemes including Support & Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S) components
- ii. Reimbursement Mode: Proposed for other MVSs and Bulk Water Supply Schemes.
