

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1108
TO BE ANSWERED ON FEBRUARY 05, 2026**

SMART CITIES MISSION IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

NO. 1108. SHRI JOYANTA BASUMATARY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of all the cities proposed in North Eastern Region under the Smart Cities Mission since 2015, State-wise;**
- (b) the number and total value of Smart City projects that are still incomplete or delayed as of October 2025, along with the reasons for such delays, city-wise;**
- (c) the number of cities now considered Smart Cities and the details of the parameters used for assessing whether identified cities meet the prescribed standards;**
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any comparative assessment to analyse how Smart Cities are performing on various indicators relative to non-Smart cities; and**
- (e) if so, the details of socio-economic outcome emerged from this transformation beyond infrastructure creation thereof?**

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

- (a) & (b): Under Smart Cities Mission (SCM), 10 cities, viz. Itanagar, Pasighat, Guwahati, Imphal, Shillong, Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok, Namchi and Agartala were selected in the North Eastern Region. As reported by the States in the North Eastern Region as on 15.01.2026, out of a total 706 projects amounting to ₹12,967 crore, 636 projects (99.60% of total projects) amounting to ₹11,202 crore have been completed and 70 projects amounting to ₹1764 crore are at implementation stage.**

As reported by the States/UTs, the challenges encountered in implementing smart city projects include, *inter-alia*, legal issues, delay in obtaining clearances from different departments, land acquisition, construction in hilly areas, challenges in vendor and resource availability in small & medium cities, centralization of decision making in few cities, utilization of full capacity of Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs), etc.

- (c):The objective of SCM was not the development of entire city but followed an area-based development approach through retrofitting, redevelopment, greenfield development and a Pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city, so as to create a replicable model. The cities under SCM were developed based on Smart City Proposals (SCPs) received from States/UTs, across various sectors, viz., smart mobility, Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH), smart governance, smart energy, environment etc., approved by High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC)chaired by the Chief Secretary.**
- (d) & (e): NITI Ayog in its report titled ‘Evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Urban Transformation Sector and Skill Development’ published in September 2025, has concluded that the SCM Mission has demonstrated strong relevance to India’s Urban needs, with its objectives aligning with national development agendas and SDGs.**

Some of the outcomes under SCM inter-alia includes establishment of 100 SPVs to enable faster decision making, 100 ICCCs established for functions spanning crime monitoring, citizen safety, transport, waste, water, and disaster management, building capacity in cities to develop PPP Projects and replicable models for development of Cities.
