

MEGHALAYA

ABODE OF CLOUDS

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MEGHALAYA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ... (1/2)

Highest GSDP among
Northeast states

- Among the Northeast states, Meghalaya (GSDP of US\$ 3.4 billion in 2012-13) is the highest contributor to the Indian economy.

State with the highest
rainfall

- Meghalaya, with an average annual rainfall of 1,200 cm, receives the highest amount of rainfall in the country. The diverse range of soil types, including red-loamy and laterite, support various agricultural crops such as rice, maize, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, and mesta.

Strong floriculture
sector

- With a vascular plant diversity of 3,331 and more than 300 varieties of orchids, Meghalaya has a strong floriculture sector and is one of the leading states in the Northeast in terms of production and supply of cut flowers to mainland consumer markets.

Strong bamboo
processing sector

- About 14 per cent (3,108 square kilometres) of Meghalaya is covered by bamboo forests, and the state is one of the leading bamboo producers in the country.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ... (2/2)

Strong potential of
medicinal plants
industry

- Of the 6,000 medicinal plants in India, 834 plants, including the famous Himalayan Yew, are in Meghalaya. Moreover, the state has eight of the top 20 medicinal plants that are traded in the country and are in high demand.

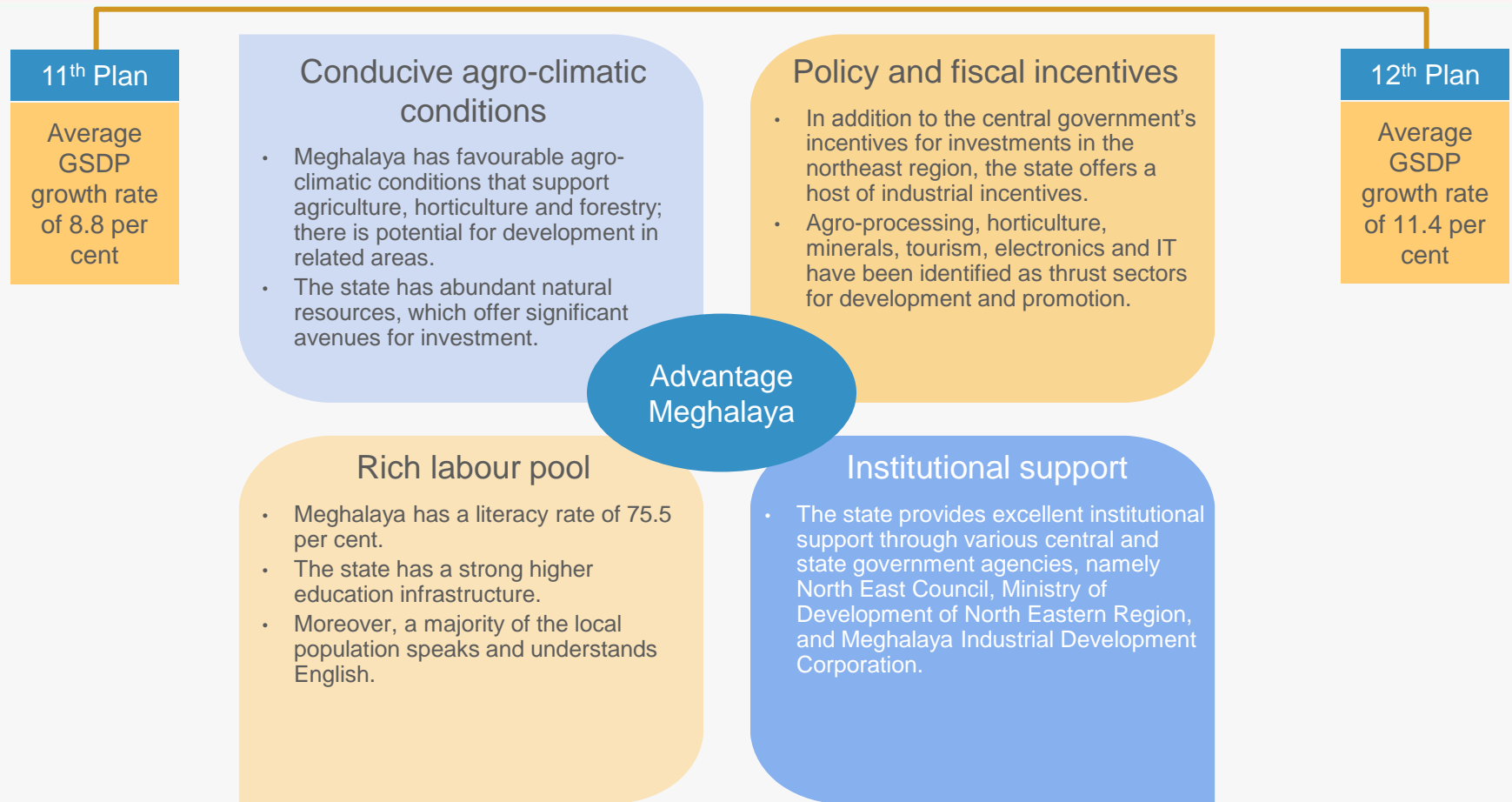
Large hydroelectric
power potential

- Meghalaya has a hydroelectric power potential of around 3,000 MW, of which just 314.58 MW has been utilised so far.

Strong mining sector

- Meghalaya, with abundant deposits of coal, limestone, kaolin feldspar, quartz, granite, industrial clay and uranium and a small deposit base of sillimanite, bauxite, base metals and apatite; has great industrial potential.

ADVANTAGE MEGHALAYA



MEGHALAYA FACT FILE



- * Meghalaya is located in the Northeast of India. The state shares its border on the north and east with Assam and on the south and west with Bangladesh.
- * English is the official language of Meghalaya. Khasi, Pnar and Garo are the other principal languages.
- * Meghalaya is the wettest state in the country with an average annual rainfall of 1,200 cm. It has numerous rivers, the major ones being Manda, Damring, Janjiram, Ringge, Ganol, Simsang, Khri, Umtrew, Umiam, Umkhem, Kupli, Kynshi, Umiam Mawphlang and Umngot.

- * Meghalaya has diverse soil types including red-loamy, laterite, red and yellow soils. These soils have fine textures ranging from loam to silty-loam and alluvial soils. These types of soils support a variety of agricultural crops.
- * Shillong, Sohra, Tura Jowai, Nongstoin, Williamnagar, Nongpoh and Baghmara are some of the key cities in the state.

Parameters	Meghalaya
Capital	Shillong
Geographical area (sq km)	22,429
Administrative districts (No)	7
Population density (persons per sq km)*	132
Total population (million)*	2.96
Male population (million)*	1.49
Female population (million)*	1.47
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)*	986
Literacy rate (%)*	75.5

Sources: Government of Meghalaya website, www.meghalaya.nic.in,

*Provisional data – Census 2011

MEGHALAYA IN FIGURES ... (1/2)

Parameter	Meghalaya	All-States	Source
Economy			
GSDP as a percentage of all states' GSDP	0.2	100	Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13, current prices
Average GSDP growth rate (%)*	13.7	15.6	Planning Commission Databook, 2004-05 to 2012-13, current prices
Per capita GSDP (US\$)	1,267.0	1,414.2	Planning Commission Databook, 2012-13, current prices
Physical Infrastructure			
Installed power capacity (MW)	455.3	225,133.1	Central Electricity Authority, as of May 2013
Wireless subscribers (No)	8,960,542^	867,803,583	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, as of March 2013
Broadband subscribers (No)**	53,399^	15,050,000	Ministry of Communications & Information Technology, as of March 2013
National highway length (km)	1,171	79,116	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, as of March 2013
Airports (No)	2	133	Airports Authority of India

SRS: Sample Registration System, *In Indian rupee terms, **In 2011-12
^Combined figures for the Northeast states comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura

MEGHALAYA IN FIGURES ... (2/2)

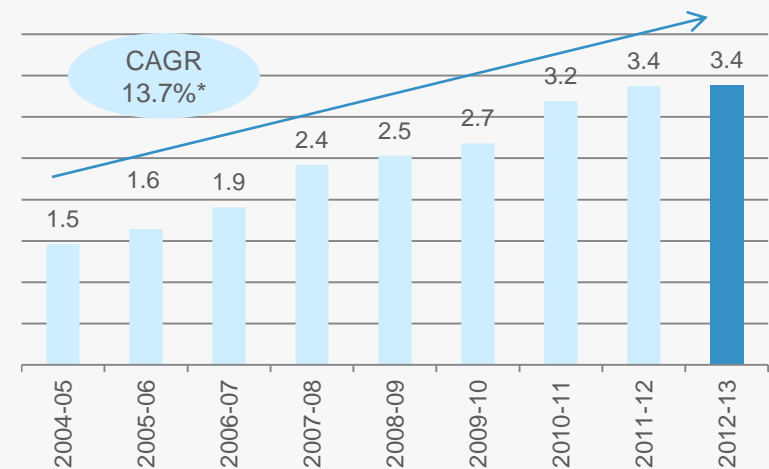
Parameter	Meghalaya	All-States	Source
Social Indicators			
Literacy rate (%)	75.5	74.0	Provisional Data – Census 2011
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	24.1	21.8	SRS Bulletin (www.censusindia.gov.in), October 2012
Investments			
FDI equity inflows (US\$ billion)	0.08*	193.3	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, April 2000 to March 2013
Outstanding investments (US\$ billion)	16.4	10,499.2	CMIE (2012-13)

*FDI inflows for RBI's (Reserve Bank of India's) Guwahati-region, which includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura
SRS: Sample Registration System

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – GSDP

- * At current prices, Meghalaya's GSDP was about US\$ 3.4 billion in 2012-13.
- * The state's GSDP expanded at a CAGR of 13.7* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

GSDP of Meghalaya at current prices (in US\$ billion)

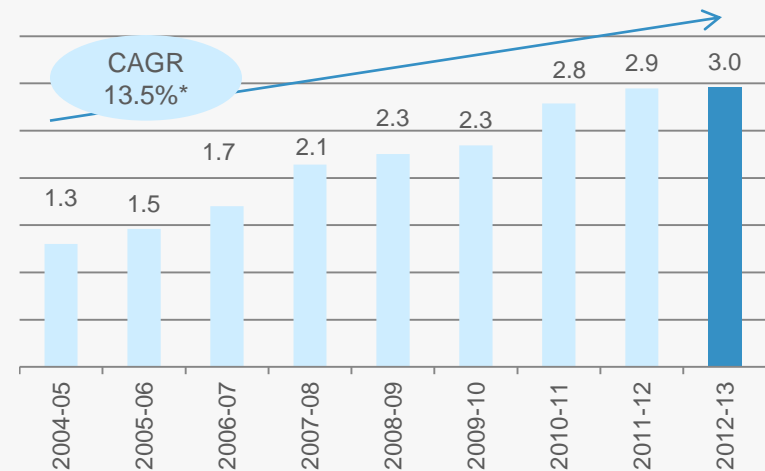


Source: Planning Commission Databook 2013
GSDP: Gross State Domestic Product;
CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate
*CAGR calculated in rupee terms

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – NSDP

- * At current prices, Meghalaya's NSDP was about US\$ 2.96 billion in 2012-13.
- * Meghalaya's NSDP expanded at a CAGR of 13.5* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.

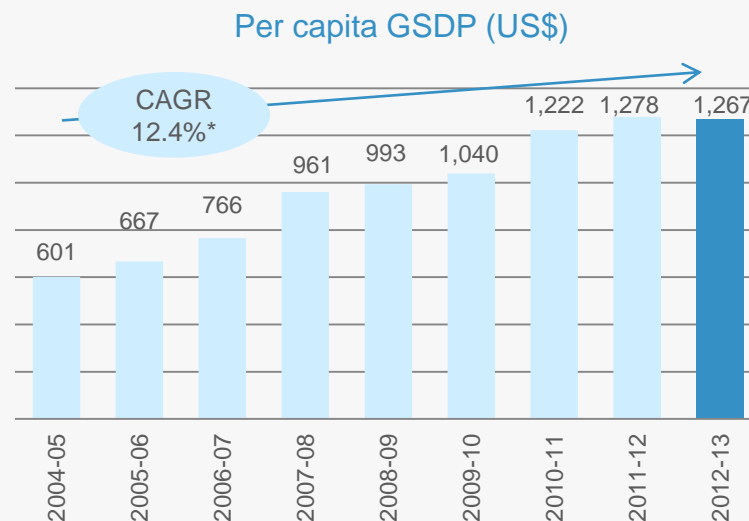
NSDP of Meghalaya at current prices (in US\$ billion)



Source: Planning Commission Databook 2013
NSDP: Net State Domestic Product; CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate
*CAGR calculated in rupee terms

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PER CAPITA GSDP

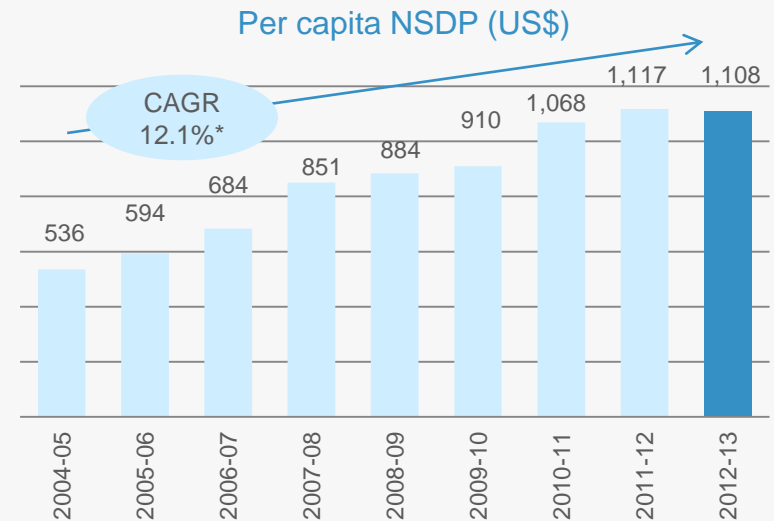
- * Meghalaya's per capita GSDP came in at US\$ 1,267 in 2012-13 compared with US\$ 601.2 in 2004-05.
- * The state's per capita GSDP increased at a CAGR of 12.4* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.



Source: Planning Commission Databook 2013
*CAGR calculated in rupee terms

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PER CAPITA NSDP

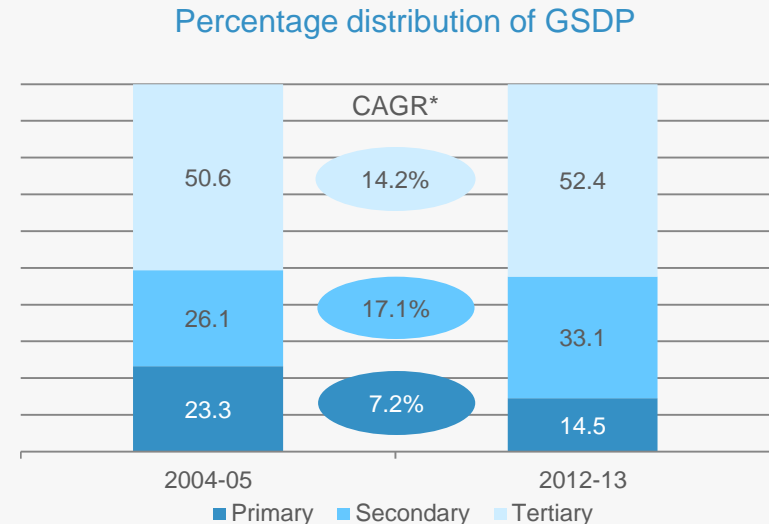
- * The state's per capita NSDP was US\$ 1,108 in 2012-13 compared with US\$ 535.8 in 2004-05.
- * Per capita NSDP increased at an average of 12.1* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.



Source: Planning Commission Databook 2013,
*CAGR calculated in rupee terms

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GSDP

- * At a CAGR of 17.1* per cent, the secondary sector has been the fastest growing among the three sectors during 2004-05 to 2012-13. The growth has been driven by manufacturing, construction, and electricity, gas & water supply.
- * The tertiary sector, the largest contributor to Meghalaya's economy, expanded at a CAGR of 14.2* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13. It was driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, transport, communications and other services.
- * The primary sector increased at a CAGR of 7.2* per cent between 2004-05 and 2012-13.



Source: CMIE,
*CAGR calculated in rupee terms

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

- * Citrus fruits, pineapple, banana, papaya, plum, peach and apricot are the major fruits grown in Meghalaya.
- * Turmeric, ginger, black pepper and bay leaves are the major spices cultivated in Meghalaya. The state is also promoting tea cultivation in selected areas.
- * The state has achieved success in the cultivation of non-traditional crops like tea, cashew nut, oilseeds, tomato, mushroom, wheat, etc.
- * In 2009-10, total cereals production in the state was 235,600 tonnes.

Crop	Annual production: 2012-13 (tonnes)
Potato	172,960
Pineapple	115,570
Banana	84,140
Citrus fruits	44,890
Tapioca	30,050
Sweet potato	15,060
Total cereals	235,600**
Total pulses	3,278*

Sources: Indian Horticulture Database 2011, National Horticulture Board, NEDFi Databank

*in 2010-11

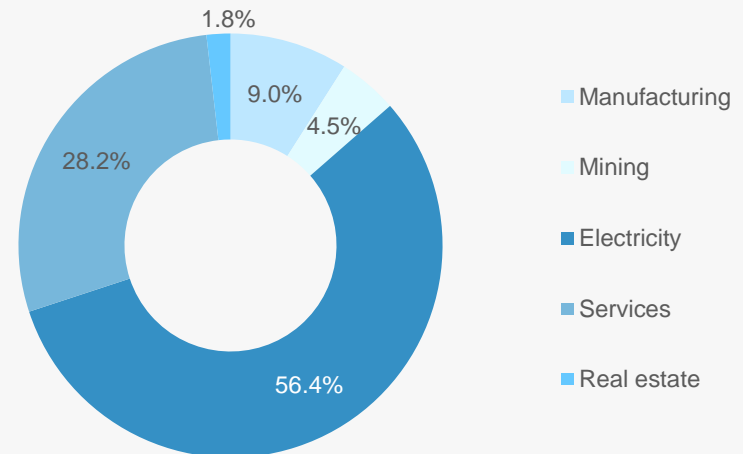
**In 2009-10

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – FDI INFLOWS & INVESTMENTS

- * According to the DIPP, cumulative FDI inflows to the Northeast states during April 2000 to March 2013 amounted to US\$ 78 million*.
- * In 2012-13, outstanding investments in the state were US\$ 16.2 billion.
- * Of the total outstanding investments, the electricity sector accounted for around 56.4 per cent, followed by the services sector (28.2 per cent).

*FDI inflows for RBI's Guwahati-region, which includes Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura
DIPP: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion

Break-up of outstanding investments by sector
(2012–13)



Source: CMIE

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – EXPORTS TRENDS

- * In 2010-11, Meghalaya had total exports worth US\$ 84.2 million.
- * An EPIP has been set up in Byrnihat over an area of 259 acres to promote exports.
- * Meghalaya shares a 443-km border with Bangladesh and has 10 land-custom stations to aid exports.
- * The key commodities exported to Bangladesh are coal, limestone, boulder stone, agricultural produce, and raw hides and skins.

EPIP: Export Promotion Industrial Park

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – ROADS



- * The state government has started a US\$ 67.9 million project for widening NH-44, which connects the state to Assam. The project has been awarded to Simplex Infrastructure, and construction has started in May 2013.

Road type	Road length (km) – as of March 2011
National highways	1,171*
State highways	1,134
Rural roads	1,569
Total road length	11,984

Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways
*As of March 2013

- * Meghalaya had a total road length of 11,984 km, with a road density of 53.43 km per 100 sq km, as of March 2011.
- * The state is well connected to its neighbouring north-eastern states and other parts of India through five national highways (NH): NH-40, NH-44, NH-51, NH-62 and NH-127B.
- * The Meghalaya Transport Corporation provides bus transport services across the state.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – RAILWAYS AND AIRPORTS

Railways

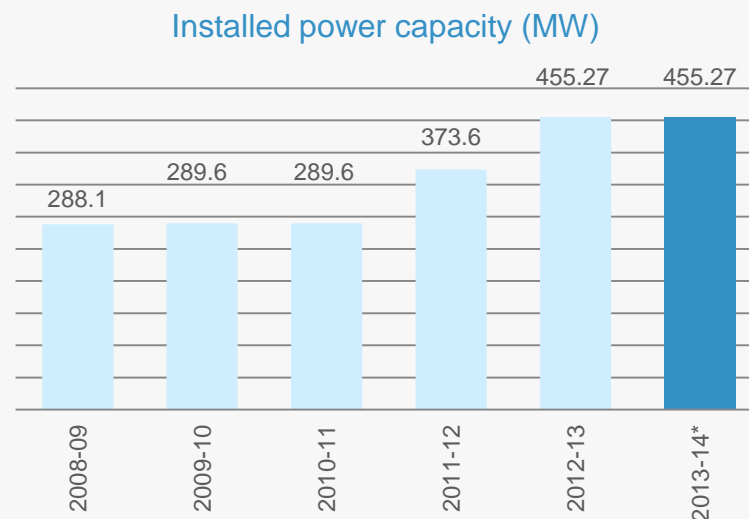
- The nearest railway station is in Guwahati, Assam. New railway lines on Azra-Byrnihat, Dudhnoi-Mendipathar and Byrnihat-Shillong routes are under construction.
- The state government announced in April 2013 that the Mendipathar railway station would be inaugurated soon. The total length of the broad gauge railway route from Dudhnoi (Assam) to Mendipathar (Meghalaya) is 19.75 km.

Airports

- Meghalaya has two airports located in Shillong and Baljek. The Shillong airport (Umroi Airport) is fully operational, while the Baljek Airport is under construction/upgradation.
- The Shillong airport will be expanded and land acquisition for the same has started as of May 2013. There are also plans to link Shillong with major state capitals of the country through the railway network.
- The Airports Authority of India has taken up a proposal to upgrade the Shillong airport to enable large aircrafts to land.
- Helicopter services are available from Guwahati to Tura and Shillong.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – POWER

- * As of May 2013, Meghalaya had a total installed power generation capacity of 455.27 MW, comprising 315.08 MW from state utilities and 140.19 MW from central utilities.
- * Of the total installed power generation capacity, 356.58 MW was contributed by hydropower, 67.66 MW by thermal power, and 31.03 MW by renewable power.
- * Meghalaya's per capita power consumption was 675.1 kWh as of 2009-10. As of May 2013, 81.0 per cent of villages in the state had been electrified.
- * In April 2010, the state government restructured the MeSEB to create a holding company called MeECL and its three subsidiaries: MePGCL, MePTCL and MePDCL.
- * In June 2013, the Power Grid Corporation signed an agreement with six north-eastern states, including Meghalaya, for improving the region's transmission network and enhancing the states' capability to supply power to larger section of consumers.



Source: Central Electricity Authority

*As of May 2013

Note: MeSEB - Meghalaya State Electricity Board

MeECL - Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited

MePGCL - Meghalaya Power Generation Corporation Limited

MePTCL - Meghalaya Power Transmission Corporation Limited

MePDCL - Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Limited

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – TELECOM

- * As of March 2013, Meghalaya had 8,960,542 wireless subscribers and 189,884 wire-line subscribers.
- * As of December 2011, Meghalaya had 111 telephone exchanges with 239,610 telephone connections (BSNL).
- * As of December 2011, northeast states^ of India had 142,962 internet connections, including 53,399 broadband connections.
- * VPN over broadband line is also available in the state to enable business communications.
- * Meghalaya had 475 post offices as of January 2013, providing postal services across the state.

VPN: Virtual Private Network

Telecom infrastructure (March 2013)	
Wireless subscribers^	8,960,542
Wire-line subscribers^	189,884
BSNL telephone connections^	239,610*
Broadband subscribers^	53,399*
Telephone exchanges	111*
Post offices	475**

Sources: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India,
Department of Telecommunications, Annual Report 2012-13,
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, India Post,
^Combined figures for the Northeast states comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura
*As of December 2011, **As of January 2013

Major telecom operators in Meghalaya
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
Bharti Airtel
Aircel Limited
Vodafone Essar
IDEA Cellular
Reliance Communications
Tata Teleservices

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE ... (1/2)

- * Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), two projects worth US\$ 47.4 million were approved in 2008-09 for developing urban infrastructure in Shillong; the aim is to provide better drainage and drinking water supply. As of March 2013, US\$ 23.5 million had been released and a majority of the projects, including storm drainage system and low-cost housing units, had been completed.
- * Under the EIUS programme, 45 notified and five slum areas in Shillong, Tura, Jowai, Baghmara, Williamnagar and Nongstoin have been provided with basic amenities.
- * The Meghalaya Urban Development Agency was set up in May 1991 with an objective to plan and assist the local bodies in implementation of schemes relating to the urban poor for improving their socio-economic condition and developing their physical environment, thereby improving their quality of life.

EIUS: Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE ... (2/2)

- * Water supply & sewerage:
 - * The average per capita supply of water in major cities and towns is 150 to 200 litres per day.
 - * Meghalaya has 16 urban centres and about 71.0 per cent of households in these areas have access to receive drinking water through piped water supply.
 - * Solid-waste segregation and disposal is diligently adhered to across the state.
 - * A 100 TPD compost plant in Shillong and 40 TPD plant in Tura are operational in the PPP mode for safe disposal of solid wastes.
 - * Sites have been identified in Williamnagar, Baghmara and Resubelpara and work has commenced on developing compost plants.
 - * The state government is proposing to implement the four-tier Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan across districts in the state to ensure the implementation of an effective waste management system in rural areas.
 - * Under the Annual Plan for 2013-14, the state would provide special focus on integrated water resources management, basin planning, water quality monitoring and management.

TPD: Tonnes per day
PPP: Public-Private Partnership

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PROJECTS

* Meghalaya has two projects being implemented under the PPP mode.

Contract authority	Project	Investment (US\$ million)	PPP type	Stage
Roads				
National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	Four-laning of Jorabat - Shillong Section	117.6	DBFOT	Construction
National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	Two-laning of Shillong Bypass Section	49.5	BOT - Annuity	Construction

Source: <http://www.pppindiadatabase.com>
 BOT: Build-Operate-Transfer
 DBFOT: Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – EDUCATION

- * Meghalaya has a literacy rate of 75.5 per cent according to the provisional data of Census 2011; the male literacy rate is 77.2 per cent and the female literacy rate is 73.8 per cent.
- * NEHU provides bachelors, masters and doctoral degrees in the science, technology and humanities streams.
- * NEIGRIHMS in Shillong conducts Bachelor of Medicine and post graduate courses in medicine. A Bachelors of Nursing college also operates under its aegis.
- * NIFT in Shillong conducts courses on fashion technology.
- * In 2011-12, the state had a total of 43,102 teachers in lower primary & upper primary schools, 4,621 teachers in secondary schools and 526 teachers in higher secondary schools.

NEIGRIHMS: North East Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, NEHU: North East Hill University
NIFT: National Institute of Fashion Technology

Educational infrastructure (2011-12)	
Universities	14
Colleges	65
Polytechnics	3
Lower primary schools	5,630
Upper primary schools	982
Secondary schools	845
Higher secondary schools	163

Sources: Department of Education, Government of Meghalaya
University Grants Commission, North East Resources Databank

Pupil-teacher ratio of schools in Meghalaya (2011-12)	
Primary level*	18:1
Upper primary level*	14:1
Secondary level	24:1
Higher secondary level	17:1

Sources: District Information System for Education (DISE), Flash Statistics 2010-11, Directorate of School Education and Literacy, Government of Meghalaya,
*In 2010-11.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – HEALTH

- * There were 10 district hospitals, 109 primary health centres, 29 community health centres and 405 sub-centres, as of March 2011.
- * The state's four military and paramilitary hospitals provide preventive and promotional healthcare services.
- * NEIGRIHMS, which has been instituted to provide medical education, has a 500 bed super-specialty hospital. Expansion works are underway.
- * A super specialty hospital is being planned in Ri Bhoi district under the 2013-14 budget.

Health indicators (2011)	
Birth rate*	24.1
Death rate*	7.8
Infant mortality rate**	52

Sources: Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin October 2012
(www.censusindia.gov.in)

*Per thousand persons, **Per thousand live births

Health infrastructure (in 2012)	
Primary health centres	109
Sub-centres	405
Community health centres	29
District hospitals	11
Sub-divisional hospital**	1
Mobile medical units (MMU)**	7
Ayurveda hospitals	4*
Ayurveda dispensaries	14*
Homoeopathy hospitals	7*
Homoeopathy dispensaries	35*

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Government of India,
Department of AYUSH, Government of India

*As of August 2011, **In 2011

Note: NEIGRIHMS-North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences

CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ... (1/2)

- * Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem dance, Wangala, Behdeinkhlam, Laho dance, Chad Sukra, Autumn festival, Strawberry festival, Ranikor festival are the well-known festivals of Meghalaya.
- * Meghalaya has various tourist attractions such as caves, national parks and sanctuaries, sacred groves, waterfalls, lakes and rivers – making it an ideal tourism destination.
- * Meghalaya sports a 18-hole natural golf course, which is a major sport and corporate attraction.
- * Bara Bazar, Jail Road, G.S. Road, Police Bazar, Glory's Plaza, Meghaloom, Nagaland Handloom and Handicrafts, Assam Emporium, India Emporium, Khadi Gramodyog, Manipur Emporium, Tantuja, and Purbashree are the key shopping areas in Meghalaya.
- * Williamson Sangma State Museum, Don Bosco Centre for Indigenous Cultures, Entomological Museum (Butterfly Museum) are the famous museums of Meghalaya depicting its rich cultural heritage.
- * Lady Hydari Park, Mattilang Park, Sa-I-Mika Park, Thangkharang Park, Eco Park in East Khasi hills; Nehru Park, Kharsati Park, Thrills Fun Park in Ri Bhoi; Nokrek National Park in West Garo hills; Balpakram National Park in South Garo hills, lalong Park, looksi (Kupli) Park in Jaintia hills are the popular national parks and recreation centres in Meghalaya.

CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE ... (2/2)

- * The following are some of the recent initiatives taken by the Ministry of Culture, North Eastern region to promote the cultural richness and diversity that's characteristic of Meghalaya:
 - * A street play on gender equality in collaboration with the Department of Art and Culture, Government of Meghalaya on 24 May 2012 at Khliehriat, Jantia Hills.
 - * A North East music festival at Shillong on 21 June 2012.
 - * Scholarships have been planned for sportspersons who have made a mark at national and state levels.
 - * Special coaching programmes are being planned for talented youth in football, table tennis, badminton, archery, and other sports.

INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- * Meghalaya has industrial estates at Shillong, Nongstoin, Mawlyndep, Tura, Williamnagar and Khliehtyrshi; an industrial area at Umiam; an EPIP at Byrnihat; and a growth centre at Mendipathar.
- * District Industries Centres are functional under the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation in each district and are involved in industrial infrastructure development of the district.
- * The state has constituted a single-window clearance agency for industrial investment approvals.
- * Techno-economic feasibility reports (TEFRs) are available with the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation for poultry, agro-based industry, fruit processing, paper-grade lime, alcohol from tapioca, calcium carbonate extraction, ceramic-glazed tile manufacturing, marble and tile and meat processing.
- * Under the central government's ASIDE programme, 29 infrastructure development projects worth US\$ 21.1 million had been approved as of 2008-09.

Note: ASIDE-Assistance to States for Developing Infrastructure for Exports

KEY INDUSTRIES

- * The natural resources, policy incentives and infrastructure in the state favour investments in the tourism, hydroelectric power, manufacturing and mining sectors.
- * The agriculture sector contributed around 13.0 per cent to the state's GSDP in 2011-12.
- * Mineral, horticulture, electronics, IT, export oriented units and tourism have been identified as the thrust sectors for industrial development.
- * As of 2010-11, there were 94 operational factories in the state.
- * As of 2008-09, the state had 6,842 small scale industries.
- * The state government is taking various initiatives for the development of the small scale industries in the state. These include:
 - * Improving infrastructure
 - * Implementation of schemes like PMEGP and MSE-CDP
 - * Skill development initiatives
 - * Increasing credit to the MSMEs
- * The Commerce & Industries Department of Meghalaya and its constituent unit, Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, are jointly responsible for the development of industrial infrastructure in the state.
- * Meghalaya is seeking US\$ 1.1 billion of investments over the next two-three years from the private sector.
- * The state expects to attract investments in sectors such as IT, ITeS, horticulture, floriculture and education.

Key industries in Meghalaya

- Agriculture and food processing
- Floriculture
- Horticulture
- Mining
- Cement
- Tourism
- Hydroelectric power
- Dairy and livestock
- Handloom and handicrafts
- Steel processing
- Sericulture

Source: Meghalaya Directorate of Industries

Note: PMEGP - Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

MSE-CDP - Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme

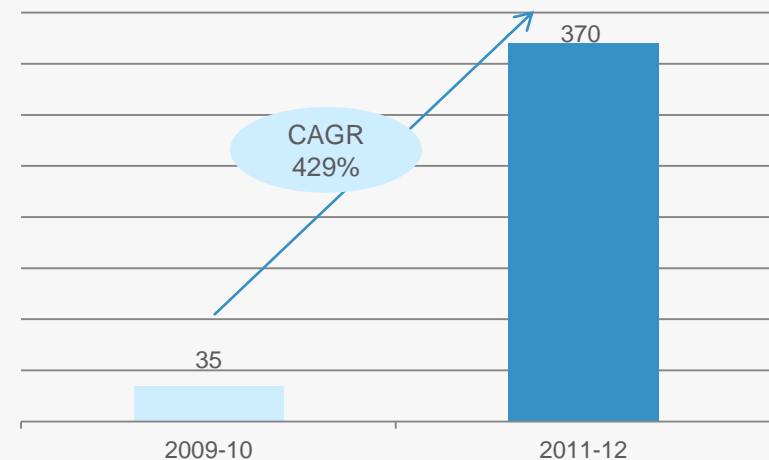
KEY INDUSTRIES – FLORICULTURE ... (1/2)

- * Meghalaya is one of the leading north-eastern states in terms of production and supply of cut flowers to mainland consumer markets. The state's climate, particularly the areas near Shillong in East Khasi hills district, is well suited for cut flower production.
- * Meghalaya has a vascular plant diversity of 3,331; more than 300 varieties of orchids are found in the state.
- * Decorative plants such as dahlia, canna, gladiolus, begonia, tropaeolum, aster, polargonium, antirrhinum, crinum, celosia, kniphofia, impatiens, chrysanthemum, petunias, pansy, calendula, sweet peas and salvia are found in abundance in the state.
- * The existing industry is at a nascent stage and has the potential to be developed and promoted for export-oriented businesses.

KEY INDUSTRIES – FLORICULTURE ... (2/2)

- * The Floriculture Development Scheme in the state is focused on promoting and raising awareness about the sector by providing incentives to farmers and motivating them to grow traditional as well as non-traditional floral crops and houseplants for commercial purposes.
- * The government of India started the “Technology Mission Scheme on Horticulture” to promote and assist commercial floriculture in Meghalaya.
- * The introduction of polyhouses in 2009-10 further boosted the adoption of cut flower cultivation across the state.
 - * The area under protected floriculture (roses, anthurium, gerbera, carnations, lilioms, etc.) increased from almost negligible during the pre-mission days to 35 hectares in 2009-10; with an annual production of around 6.2 million cut flowers. It further increased at a CAGR of 429 per cent during 2009-10 and 2011-12 to 370 hectares.
- * In the process, new flower crops of heliconia, chrysanthemum, zantedescia, iris, gladioli, and foliage plants of leather leaf fern, Xanadu, goldenrod, and Limonium have been introduced and are slowly gaining acceptance in the farming community.

Area under production of cut flowers (in hectare)



KEY INDUSTRIES – MEDICINAL PLANTS

- * Meghalaya houses 834 of the 6,000 medicinal plants available in India, including the famous Himalayan Yew.
- * The important and recognised medicinal plants found and cultivated in Meghalaya are Ipecac, Rauvolfia serpentina, Cinchona, Abromine, Chaulmoogra Oil, Croton Oil, Eucalyptus, Castor Oil, Chiretta, Solanum khasianum, Casearia vareca, Zanthoxylum armatum, Hedyotis scandens, Paederia foetida, Salix alba, Anacardium occidentale, Cinnamomum and Taxus baccata.
- * This sector has been identified as one of the priority sectors for investment by the state.
- * Eight out of top 20 highly demanded and traded medicinal plants in India are found in Meghalaya.
- * Meghalaya State Medicinal Plants Board has been envisaged to develop the potential sector of medicinal plants in the state, by ensuring the implementation of projects on medicinal plants as per the operational guidelines of National Medicinal Plants Board.
- * Under the 11th Five-Year Plan, US\$ 0.5 million was allocated for the development of medicinal plants in Meghalaya.
- * A total of US\$ 0.1 million has been set aside under the Annual Plan 2013-14 for the development of medicinal plants in the Northeast. The funds would also be used for the preservation, promotion and conservation of herbal and aromatic as well as indigenous wild edible plants of Meghalaya.

KEY INDUSTRIES – BAMBOO

- * Meghalaya is one of the leading producers of bamboo in the country. Bamboo enterprises can be developed from the bamboo reserves and forest cultivations.
- * Natural bamboo forests cover 3,108 square kilometres (14 per cent) of Meghalaya's total geographical area.
- * Bamboo forests in the state have a diverse species base, which includes clump forming as well as non-clump forming types.
- * Meghalaya has 36 species of bamboo from 14 genera. The important bamboo species of the state are Bambusa nutans, Dendrocalamus hamiltoni and Bambusa pallida.
- * Under the 11th Five-Year Plan, US\$ 0.04 million was allocated for resource mapping and inventory on bamboo in Meghalaya.
- * Under the Annual Plan 2013-14, US\$ 0.03 million has been set aside for developing the bamboo sector (including resource mapping and inventory of bamboo in the state).

KEY INDUSTRIES – AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING ... (1/2)

- * Meghalaya has a climate that supports agricultural and horticultural activities. The state offers potential for investment in these areas.
- * It supports multiple crops viz., rice, maize, pulses, oil seeds, cotton, jute and mesta. Meghalaya produces substantial quantities of oranges, peaches, pineapples, pears, guavas, plums, bananas, potatoes, tapioca, bay leaves, ginger, maize and jackfruit.
- * Meghalaya's turmeric is considered to be one of the best in the world as it contains 7.5 per cent of curcumine.
- * The state is focusing on developing water harvesting and distribution infrastructure to increase the level of mechanisation in the horticulture sector.
- * In 2011-12, the state produced 300,424 tonnes of fruits and 385,011 tonnes of vegetables.

KEY INDUSTRIES – AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING ... (2/2)

- * The Meghalaya Food Processing Investors Meet was held at Shillong in March 2012. The meet was aimed at helping entrepreneurs in the fields of agriculture, horticulture and food processing as well as to create possibilities for new food industries in the state.
- * Under the budget for fiscal 2013-14, US\$ 71 million has been allotted for agriculture and allied sectors.
- * Horticulture Mission has been launched in the state with a vision to help farmers achieve increased production and productivity through technological interventions.
- * Over 5,000 farmers in Meghalaya's three districts – Ri-bhoi, East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills – would benefit from a pilot project by the Centre; the project would directly link farmers with experts using their mobile phones.
 - * The pilot project is aimed at empowering farmers by providing correct information through a mobile-based agro-advisory system.
 - * Advisory on agricultural and horticultural produce such as rice, khasi mandarin, pineapple, ginger, vegetables and other crops would be made available in the system, which would be formally launched in June 2013.

KEY INDUSTRIES – HYDROELECTRIC POWER

- * It is estimated that Meghalaya has a hydroelectric power potential of 3,000 MW, of which only 314.58 MW has been developed so far.
- * The state government is inviting investments in this area through the PPP mode. Independent power producers (IPPs) are also being invited to develop hydro projects in Meghalaya; this provides immense potential for investment.
- * Under the 12th plan, hydroelectric power projects with a total capacity of 82 MW have been proposed to be set up in Meghalaya.

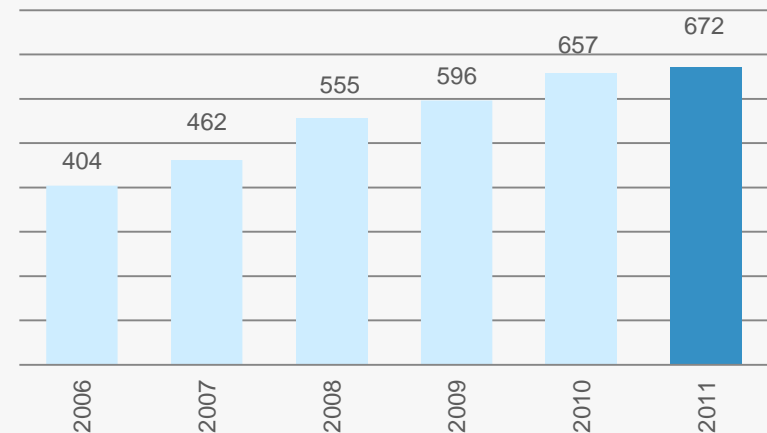
Hydro projects in Meghalaya	
Name of project	Installed capacity (MW)
New Umtru	40
Myntdu St-1	42

Source: Ministry of Power, Government of India

KEY INDUSTRIES – TOURISM ... (1/2)

- * Meghalaya is richly endowed with flora, fauna, thick forests, ancient forest groves, large rivers and grass fields – making it an attractive tourism destination.
- * The domestic tourist population increased by 2.3 per cent from 652,800 in 2010 to 672,00 in 2011.
- * In 2011, around 4,800 foreign tourists have visited the state.
- * The Balpakram National Park in South Garo Hills, Meghalaya, is a land of scenic beauty, lying at an altitude of nearly 3,000 feet above sea level and covering an area of 200 sq km. It was declared as a National Park in 1987.
- * Caving is a major tourist attraction in the state, as most of the deepest and longest caves in South Asia are located in the state.
- * The Shillong Golf Course is one of the oldest and best natural golf courses in the world and is Asia's second 18-hole natural golf course.

Total tourist arrivals in Meghalaya ('000)



Source: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India,
Statistical Handbook of Meghalaya 2008-09

KEY INDUSTRIES – TOURISM ... (2/2)

- * Meghalaya is focusing on the development of quality hotels and resorts in order to increase tourist arrivals. The state is planning to utilise its abundant water resources to attract tourists through eco-tourism and adventure tourism.
- * Public-private partnerships are being invited by the Meghalaya government to create tourist complexes, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, ethnic culture tourism, health farms, hotels, convention centres, tourist travel services, etc.
- * The Directorate of Tourism, Meghalaya, is planning to create an aero sports facility (Air Park) at Baljek.
- * The proposed outlay under the Annual Plan 2013-14 for the sector's development is as follows:
 - * US\$ 0.02 million for capacity building for service providers in the tourism sector to Meghalaya.
 - * US\$ 0.04 million for publicity on tourism by the state government.

KEY INDUSTRIES – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- * The IT policy of Meghalaya defines the IT penetration plan for various industries and public sector organisations.
- * With a high literacy rate, affordable cost, substantial English-speaking population, improved telecommunication connectivity and favourable climate, Meghalaya is well-poised to serve the IT industry.
- * The policy also provides various incentives and concessions for investments in the IT sector.
- * The state government is planning to set up an IT park in collaboration with STPI in New Shillong Township.
- * “Meghalaya IT Agencies Incentives Scheme - 2012” has been launched to promote all types of projects/activities related to information technology so as to attain all round development and growth in the state.
- * The Meghalaya government has decided to distribute around 10,000 computers for free to college students.
- * The proposed outlay under the Annual Plan 2013-14 for the sector’s development is as follows:
 - * US\$ 0.01 million for establishing remote sensing & photogrammetry facilities.
 - * US\$ 0.1 million for IT-based science technology education programme at 100 schools in Meghalaya.
 - * US\$ 0.2 million for IT education in 100 schools in Meghalaya.

Note: IT - Information Technology,
STPI - Software Technology Parks of India

KEY INDUSTRIES – SERICULTURE

- * Mulberry, muga and eri cocoons are cultivated in Meghalaya.
- * In 2011-12, raw silk production in the state was around 518 metric tonnes.
- * Sericulture has predominantly remained a cottage industry and the state government is taking proactive steps in training people, reaching out to the market and providing technical support.
- * There are 12 seed farms in the state.
- * Around 16,000 families are involved in sericulture farming in the state.
- * In 2011-12, mulberry plantation area in the state was 1,754 hectares.
- * Major initiatives taken by the state government for the sector's development are:
 - * Creation of nursery for production of quality planting material and seeds as well as area expansion under mulberry plantation.
 - * Technology interventions to improve production and productivity of plantations and upgrading existing production units.
 - * Development of infrastructure for quality silk production; US\$ 0.7 million allotted under the 11th Five-Year Plan for common infrastructure facility for silk weaving technology in the four districts of Meghalaya.
 - * Capacity building, including exposure visits.
 - * Entrepreneurship development and value chain development in the sericulture sector.

KEY INDUSTRIES – HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFTS

- * Meghalaya has an established tradition of high-quality weaving. Around 15,900 families are involved in handloom activities in the state.
- * There are eight handloom production centres, 24 handloom demonstration-cum-production centres, 24 weaving training centres and a state-level handloom training institute (Mendipathar, East Garo Hills) in the state.
- * With support from the National Institute of Design and National Institute of Fashion Technology, the handloom industry is being developed by the Meghalaya Government.
- * The weavers of the state produced 10.3 million square metres of handloom fabrics of various types during the period of the Annual Plan 2012-13. A total of 63.18 million square metres of handloom fabrics was produced in the state during the 11th Five Year Plan.
- * The Shillong Society had recently organised a fusion ramp show to promote the state's handloom industry.
- * Both state and central governments regularly organise handloom exhibitions for developing the sector.
- * A week-long handloom and textiles exhibition/sale of a wide range of handloom and handicraft items was held in March 2013. This helped artisans sell their products, create awareness about various crafts to consumers and craftsmen alike, and determine future market demands.

Source: www.megplanning.gov.in

KEY INDUSTRIES – MINERALS AND MINING ... (1/2)

- * Meghalaya has rich mineral resources, with reserves of 576.48 million tonnes of coal, 15,100 million tonnes of limestone, 12 million tonnes of fire clay, 97 million tonnes of lithomargic clay, 1.45 million tonnes of bauxite, 0.015 million tonnes of phosphate rocks, 0.045 million tonnes of sillimanite, 50 million cubic metres of granite and substantial reserves of quartz, feldspar, gypsum and uranium.
- * The mining industry is emerging in Meghalaya; most of the coal and stones are being exported to Bangladesh.
- * A number of cement factories are being either planned or set up, owing to the rich mineral content of the state.
- * The state formulated the Mines and Mineral Policy 2012, which aims to “facilitate systematic, scientific and planned utilisation of mineral resources and to streamline mineral based development of the state.”
- * The prominent coalfields of the state are West Darrangiri, Siju, Pendengru-Balpakram in the South Garo Hills district; Borsora Langrin and Shallang in the West Khasi Hills district; East Darrangiri partly in West Khasi Hills and partly in East Garo Hills; Mawlong-Shella and Sohra-Cherrapunjee in the East Khasi Hills district and Bapung-Sutnga in the Jaintia Hills district.
- * An extensive bed of limestone occurs in the southern part of the state from Jaintia Hills in the East and Garo Hills in the West.

KEY INDUSTRIES – MINERALS AND MINING ... (2/2)

- * Under the Annual Plan 2013-14, US\$ 9.2 million has been proposed for the sector's development.
- * The state government has decided to facilitate the setting up of joint venture missions in minerals-related projects. Other major initiatives proposed for the sector's development are:
 - * To prepare a master plan for exploration, exploitation, marketing and other related issues in respect of all the minerals of the state.
 - * To set up a single-window agency for screening mineral-based industries.
 - * To make efforts to set up dry ports equipped with all basic amenities in suitable locations.
 - * To work out an optimal depletion rate in respect of each mineral, keeping in view the state and national resource position.
 - * To promote and organise trade fairs in order to encourage export of value-added mineral products; set up a market intelligence cell under the Department of Mining And Geology.
 - * To provide 25 per cent royalty on coal and 60 per cent on limestone to the autonomous district councils.

SINGLE-WINDOW CLEARANCE MECHANISM

- * With a view to facilitate and expedite various clearances and government approvals required by entrepreneurs as well as to promote investments in the state, the government of Meghalaya has formed a committee to act as a single-window agency for all investments in the state.
- * Some of the terms of reference for the committee include:
 - * To facilitate the expeditious issue of all clearance/approvals required from various departments and agencies of the state government to any entrepreneur applying for the same and to assist in obtaining clearance from other state bodies/organisations.
 - * To assist entrepreneurs in obtaining various clearances and approvals from the central government and its agencies.
 - * To take up with financial institutions/commercial banks, wherever required, for expediting sanction and disbursement of loans/working capital to prospective entrepreneurs.
 - * To facilitate and expedite on land matters for setting up industries.
 - * To facilitate local entrepreneurs in having an interface with industrial association, central government, boards, and authorities, among others.

KEY APPROVALS REQUIRED

Approvals and clearances required	Department
Incorporation of company	Registrar of Companies
Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, industrial licenses	Industries Department of Meghalaya
Permission for land use	
Allotment of land	
Site environmental approval	Meghalaya Pollution Control Board
No-objection Certificate and consent under Water and Pollution Control Act	
Registration under States Sales Tax Act and Central and State Excise Act	Excise Department
Commercial taxes	
Sanction of power	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited
Power feasibility	
Power connection	
Approval for construction activity and building plan	Public Works Department
Water and sewerage clearance	Public Health and Engineering Department
Water connection	

COST OF DOING BUSINESS IN MEGHALAYA

Cost parameter	Cost estimate	Source
Cost of land (per acre)	US\$ 75,000 to US\$ 200,000 (Shillong)	Industry sources
Hotel cost (per room per night)	US\$ 25 to US\$ 65	State tourism website
Office space rent (2,000 sq ft)	US\$ 300 to US\$ 800 per month	Industry sources
Residential space rent (2,000 sq ft house)	US\$ 75 to US\$ 300 per month	Industry sources
Power cost (per kWh)	Commercial: US 8.3 cents to US 9.4 cents Industrial: US 7.9 cents to US 8.8 cents	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited
Labour cost (minimum wages per day)	Unskilled: US\$ 1.8 Skilled: US\$ 2.6	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India

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Commerce & Industries Department	Director of Commerce & Industries, Administrative Building, Lower Lachumiere Shillong-793 001 East-Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya E-mail: industries-meg@nic.in Website: http://megindustry.gov.in
Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited Lum Jingshai, Short Round Road Shillong-793001 Meghalaya, India Phone: 91-364 2590610/ 2590742/ 2590710/ 2591843 Fax: 91-364-2590355 E-mail: acec.meecl-meg@nic.in Website: www.meseb.nic.in

STATE ACTS & POLICIES ... (1/3)

Renewable Energy Policy 2013 (proposed)

Objectives

- To supplement the existing power production and generate employment opportunities.
- To identify areas in Meghalaya that have potential in biomass power for setting up off-grid plants.

[Read more](#)

Meghalaya Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2012

Objectives

- To facilitate investments in new sectors across the state and thus ensure accelerated and sustained growth.
- To attract, facilitate and promote wider expectations and high end investment.

[Read more](#)

Water Act 2012

Objective

- To provide for water rights and obligations; conservation, control, management and use of water resources and supply; constitution of water and sewerage authorities; facilitate devolution and decentralisation of management.

[Read more](#)

STATE ACTS & POLICIES ... (2/3)

Meghalaya Mines and Minerals Policy 2012

Objective

- To facilitate systematic, scientific and planned utilisation of mineral resources and to streamline mineral-based development of the state.

[Read more](#)

Meghalaya Tourism Policy 2011

Objective

- To position Meghalaya as a preferred tourist destination by taking advantage of its rich cultural heritage and natural beauty.

[Read more](#)

North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007

Objective

- To promote the Northeast region as an attractive investment destination through various concessions and incentives.

[Read more](#)

STATE ACTS & POLICIES ... (3/3)

IT Policy 2004

Objectives

- To create wealth, generate employment and bring in IT-led economic growth.
- To make information technology as a tool for attaining all round development in the state.

[Read more](#)

Industrial Policy 1997

Objectives

- To facilitate rapid and sustained industrial development of the state.
- To achieve a balanced and growth oriented development covering the entire state through promotion of village and small scale industries.

[Read more](#)

Exchange rates

Year	INR equivalent of one US\$
2004-05	44.95
2005-06	44.28
2006-07	45.28
2007-08	40.24
2008-09	45.91
2009-10	47.41
2010-11	45.57
2011-12	47.94
2012-13	54.31

Average for the year

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