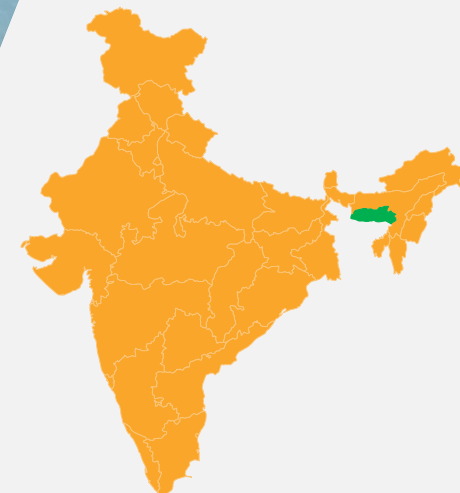


NOHSNGITHIANG FALLS IN EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA



MEGHALAYA

ABODE OF CLOUDS

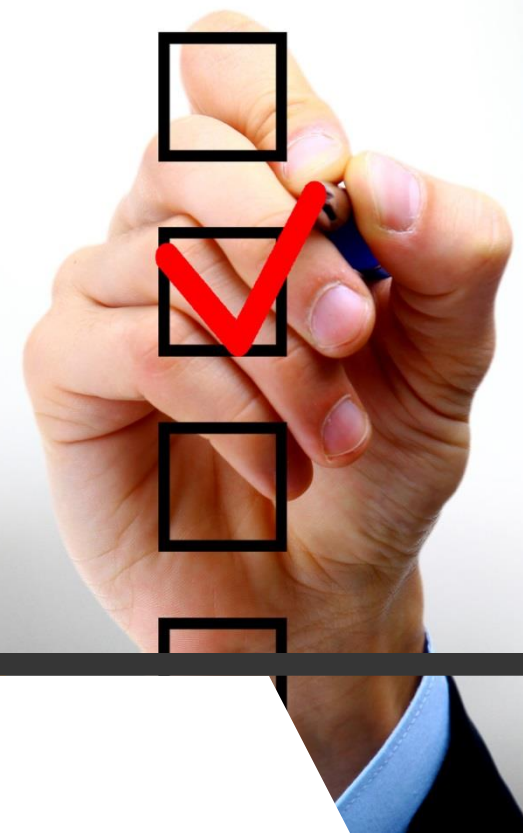


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State with the highest rainfall

- Meghalaya, with an average annual rainfall of 1,150 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 like rice, maize, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute and Mesta.

Tourist destination

- Meghalaya, one of the most picturesque states in the country, has 2 national parks and 3 wildlife sanctuaries. It offers many adventure tourism opportunities like mountaineering, rock climbing, hiking and trekking, water sports, etc.

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 8 of the top 20 medicinal plants that are traded in the country and are in high demand.

Large hydroelectric power potential

- Meghalaya had an installed hydroelectric power capacity of 558.33 MW as of March 2018. The potential for hydropower in the state is estimated to be around 3,000 MW.

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 kms) of Meghalaya is covered by bamboo forests and the state is one of the leading bamboo producers in the country.

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.

Source: : Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Meghalaya, Central Statistics Office, Government of Meghalaya, Department of Agriculture

INTRODUCTION



Conducive agro-climatic conditions

- Meghalaya has favourable agro-climatic conditions that support agriculture, horticulture and forestry; there is potential for development in related areas.
- The state has abundant natural resources, which offer significant avenues for investment.

Policy and fiscal incentives

- In addition to the central government's incentives for investments in the northeast region, the state offers a host of industrial incentives.
- Agro-processing, horticulture, minerals, tourism, electronics and IT have been identified as thrust sectors for development and promotion.
- In June 2017, the state government passed the GST bill. The commodities used by the poorest section of society to be considered at the lowest rate.

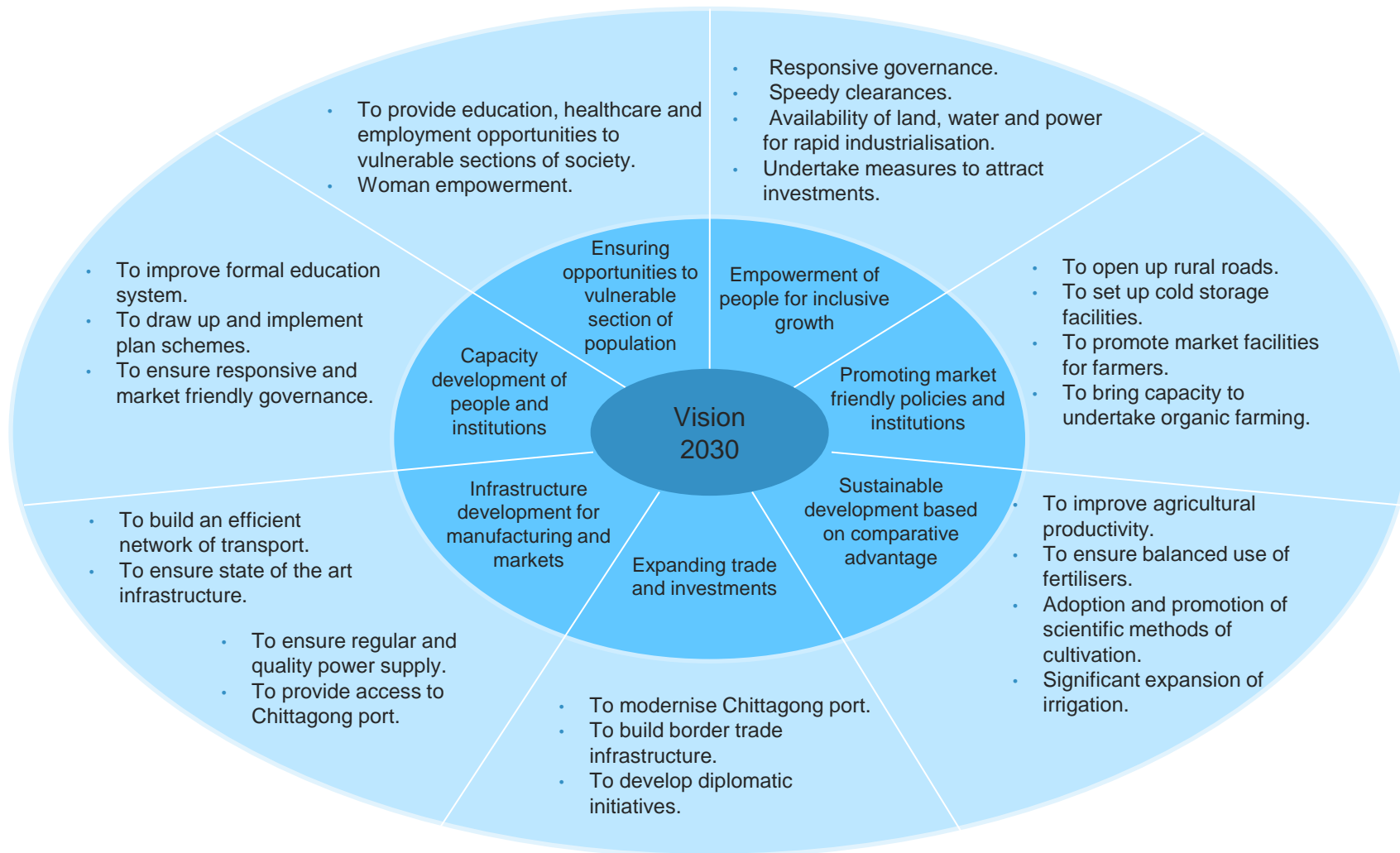
Advantage Meghalaya

Rich labour pool

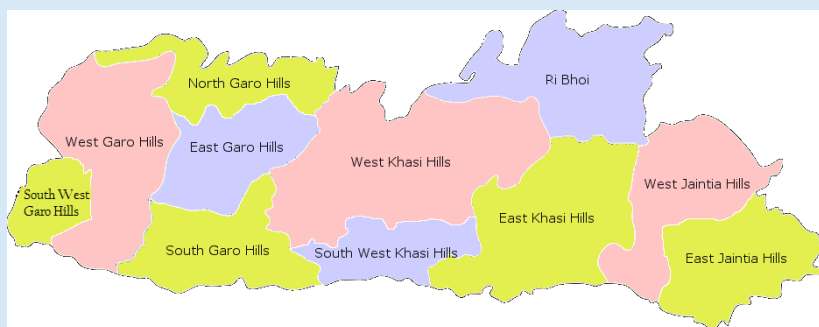
- Meghalaya has a literacy rate of 75.48 per cent.
- The state has a strong higher education infrastructure.
- Moreover, a majority of the local population speaks and understands English.

Institutional support

- The state provides excellent institutional support through various central and state government agencies, namely North East Council, Ministry of Development of Northeastern region, and Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation.



Source: National Institute of Public Finance and Policy



Source: Abhijitsathe

- 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 1,150 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.

Source: Government of Assam, Census 2011

- 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)	11
Population Density (persons per sq km)	132
Total Population (million)	2.97
Male Population (million)	1.49
Female Population (million)	1.48
Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males)	989
Literacy Rate (%)	75.48

Meghalaya's Contribution to Indian Economy (2016-17)

Parameter	Meghalaya	India
GSDP as a percentage of all states' GSDP	0.19	100.0
GSDP growth rate (%)	9.54	10.82
Per capita GSDP* (US\$)	1,269.06	1,750.29

Social Indicators

Parameter	Meghalaya	India
Literacy rate (%)	74.43	74.04
Birth rate (per 1,000 population) (2016)	23.7	20.4

Industrial Infrastructure

Parameter	Meghalaya	India
Operational PPP projects (No)	2	1,529

Physical Infrastructure in Meghalaya

Parameter	Meghalaya	India
Installed power capacity (MW) (May 2018)*	567.60	343,898.39
Wireless subscribers (Mn) (as of February 2018)	13.77	1,183.41
Internet subscribers (Mn) (as of December 2017)	10.65	445.96
National highway length (km)	1,204	122,432
Airports (No)	1	125

Investments (as of December 2017)

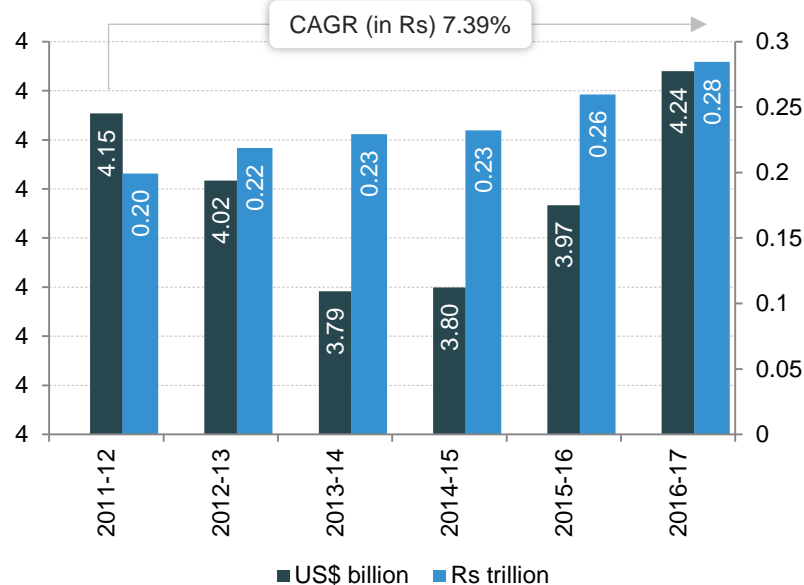
Parameter	Meghalaya	India
Cumulative FDI equity inflows ¹ since April 2000 (US\$ billion)	0.104	367.93

Note: GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are for 2016-17 taken at current prices, exchange rates used is average of 2016-17 i.e. 67.09, For source refer to Annexure, ¹Includes Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

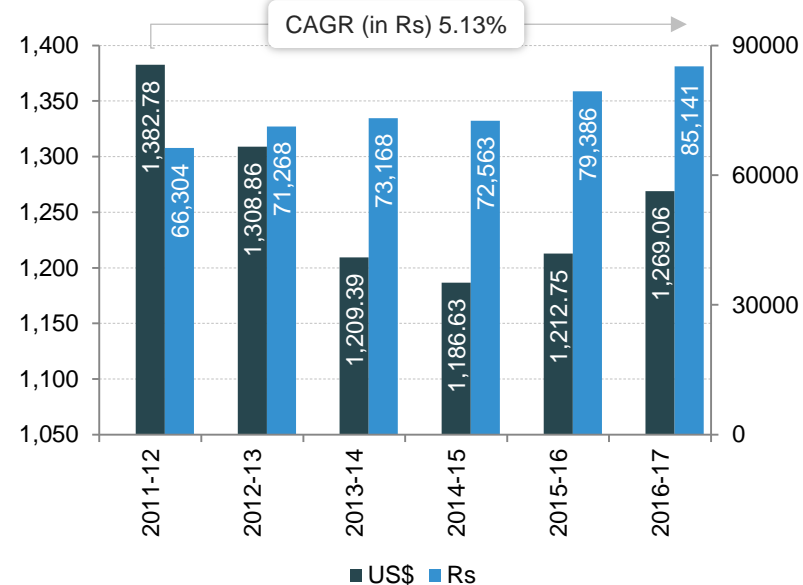


GSDP of Meghalaya at current prices



- At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product of Meghalaya reached Rs 0.28 trillion (US\$ 4.24 billion) in 2016-17).
- The state's GSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 7.39 per cent between 2011-12 and 2016-7.

Per Capita GSDP of Meghalaya at current prices

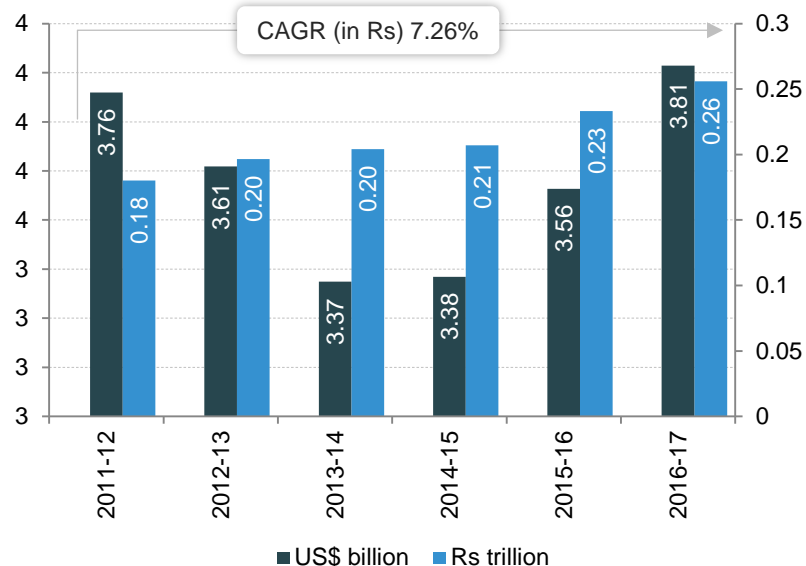


- The state's per capita GSDP in 2016-17 was Rs 85,141 (US\$ 1,269.06).
- The per capita GSDP (in Rs) increased a CAGR of 5.13 per cent between 2011-12 and 2016-17.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year, provided on page 51

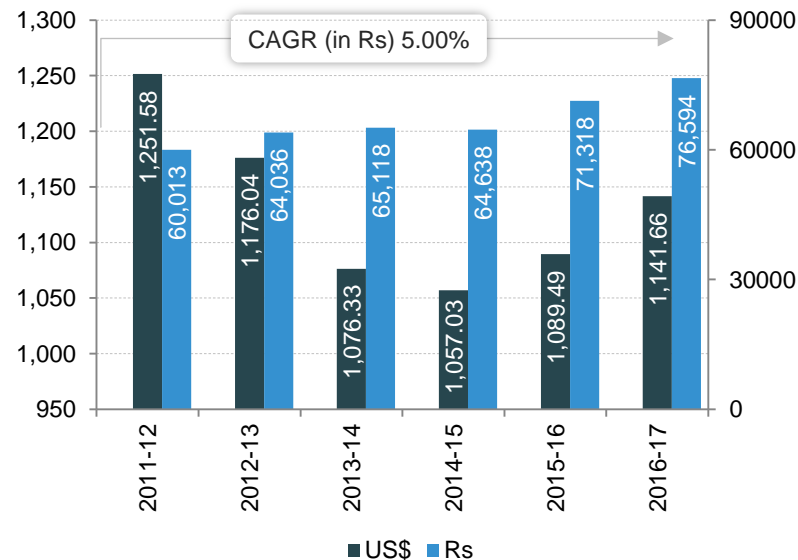
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Meghalaya

NSDP of Meghalaya at current prices



- At current prices, the Net State Domestic Product of Meghalaya reached Rs 0.26 trillion (US\$ 3.81 billion) in 2016-17.
- The state's NSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 7.26 per cent between 2011-12 and 2016-17.

Per Capita NSDP of Meghalaya at current prices



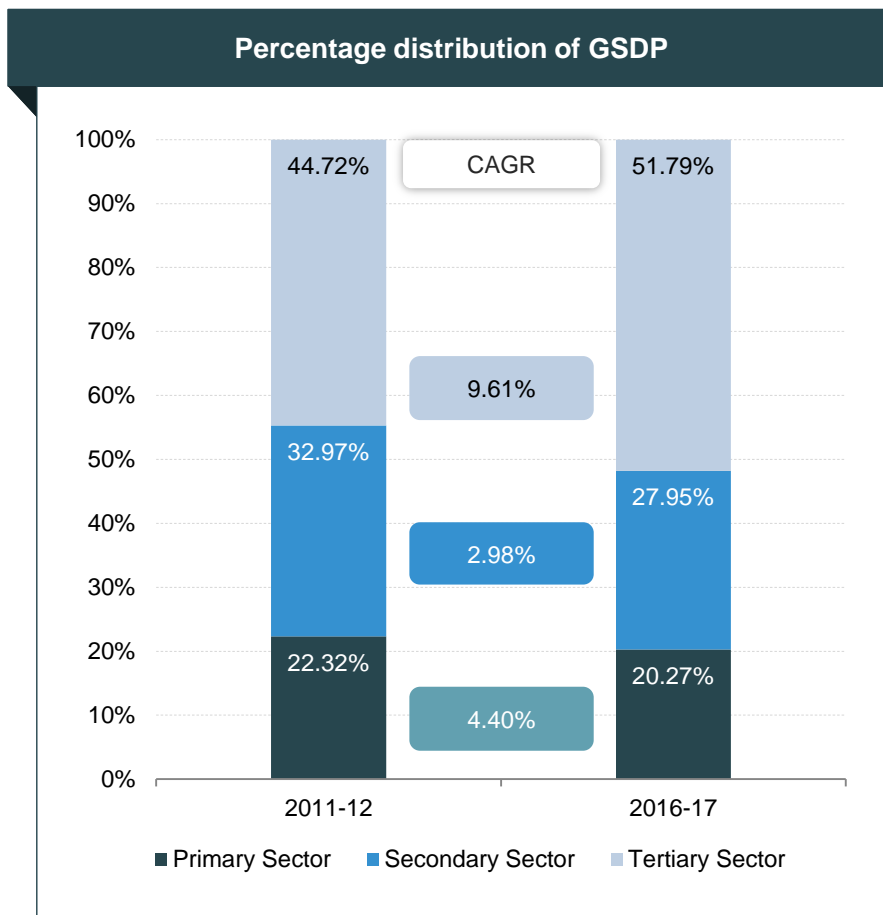
- The state's per capita NSDP in 2016-17 was Rs 76,594 (US\$ 1,141.66).
- The per capita NSDP (in Rs) increased at a CAGR of 5.00 per cent between 2011-12 and 2016-17.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year, provided on page 51

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Meghalaya

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GSDP

- At a CAGR of 9.61 per cent, the tertiary sector was the fastest growing among the 3 sectors during 2011-12 to 2016-17. Growth has been driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, transport, communications and other services.
- The secondary sector, the second largest contributor to Meghalaya's economy, expanded at a CAGR of 2.98 per cent between 2011-12 and 2016-17.
- The primary sector grew at a CAGR of 4.40 per cent between 2011-12 and 2016-17.

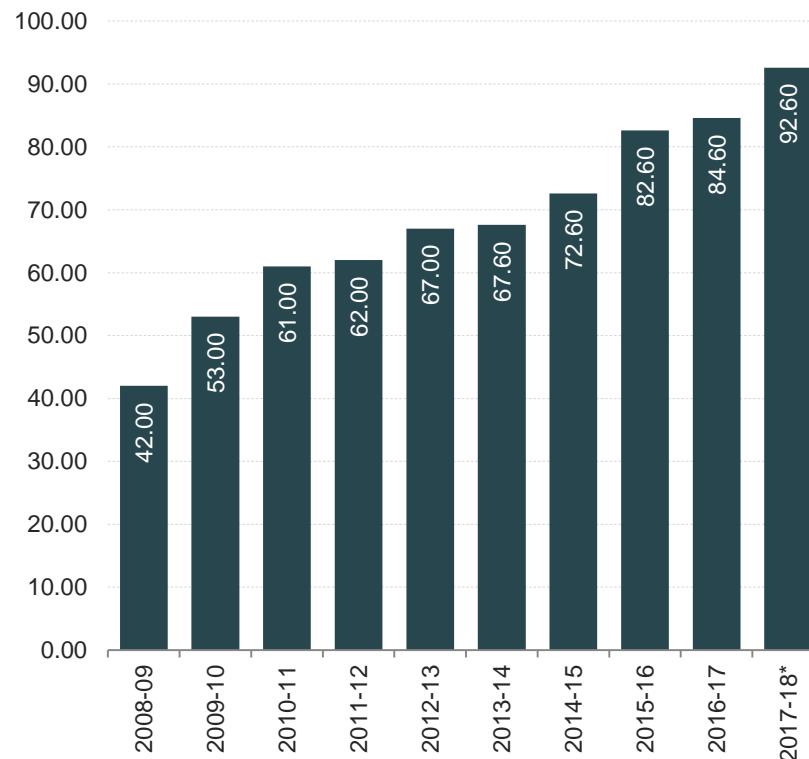


Source: Central Statistical Organization, Aranca Research

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – FDI INFLOWS and INVESTMENTS

- According to the DIPP, cumulative FDI inflows¹ to the North eastern states during April 2000 to December 2017, stood at US\$ 104 million.
- For attracting more investments and coming up with a strategy to generate skilled and competitive work force, the Government of Meghalaya has decided to establish an Investment Promotion Council in the state, during 2016-17.
- The tertiary sector is the fastest growing segment in the state's GSVA at constant price between 2011-12 and 2015-16. In 2011-12, the contribution of the services sector in state's GSVA at constant prices was US\$ 1.31 billion, which reached US\$ 1.6 billion in 2015-16.

FDI equity inflows¹, 2008-09 to 2017-18 (US\$ million)



Note: 2017-18 - Up to December 2017*

Source: : Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion,¹Including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura

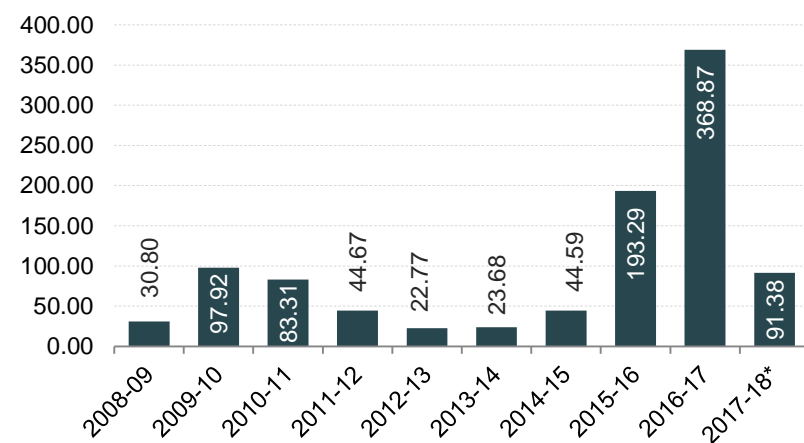
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Road length in Meghalaya

Road type	Road length (km) February 2018
National highways	1,204.36
State highways	772 [^]
Total road length	21,727 [^]

Road works completed in Meghalaya (km)



- The state is well connected to its neighbouring north-eastern states and other parts of India through 5 National Highways: NH-40, NH-44, NH-51, NH-62 and NH-127B.
- Under the Budget 2018-19, the government allocated an amount of US\$ 97.01 million for Roads and Bridges.
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in 2000 with the objective of connecting eligible rural habitants. During 2017-18*, about 91.38 km of road network was completed across Meghalaya.

*Note: *up to January 2018, ^2016-17*

Source: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

- Meghalaya has two airports located in Shillong and Baljek. The Shillong airport (Barapani Airport) is fully operational, while the Baljek Airport is under construction/upgradation.
- Government of India has earmarked Rs 180 crore (US\$ 27.93 million) for extension of runway at Barapani airport.
- Passenger traffic at Barapani during 2017–2018 reached 12,957. Aircraft movement at the airport during 2017–2018 stood at 476.
- In May 2016, construction of a railway project between Byrnihat and Shillong in Meghalaya was decided. The total cost of the project is Rs 4,083 crore (US\$ 633.52 million) and it is being implemented by Northeast Frontier Railway. The project is expected to be commissioned by 2019-20.

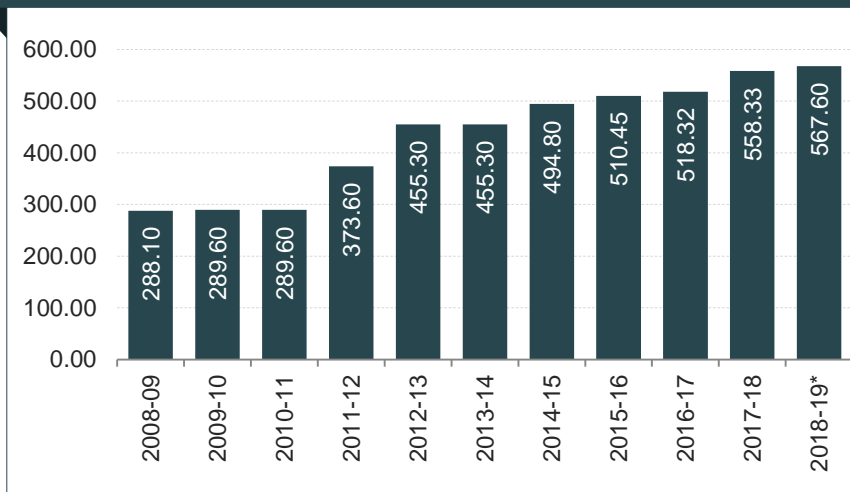
Aviation indicators of Barapani airport, Meghalaya

Indicator	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Total passenger traffic	10,346	11,565	13,376	12,957	1,479
Aircraft movement (nos.)	432	500	570	476	51

*Note: * As of April 2018*

Source: : Airports Authority of India

Installed power capacity in Meghalaya (MW)



Status of household electrification in Meghalaya under Saubhagya scheme (As of June 2018^)

Type	Nos.
Total rural households	4,37,691
Electrified rural households	3,13,062
To-be electrified rural households	1,24,629

- As of May 2018, Meghalaya had a total installed power generation capacity of 567.60 MW, comprising 353.03 MW from state utilities and 214.55 MW from central utilities. Of the total installed power generation capacity, 396.46 MW was contributed by hydropower, 140.09 MW by thermal power, and 31.05 MW by renewable power.
- As per the budget 2018-19, an allocation of Rs 145.11 crore (US\$ 22.41 million) was made for generation projects, Rs 21.60 crore (US\$ 3.34 million) for distribution projects and Rs 50.26 crore (US\$ 7.76 million) for transmission projects.
- As per State Budget 2018-19, the 2x20 MW New Umtru Hydro Electric Project (NUHEP) was commissioned in July 2017. There are two hydro projects under implementation - Lakroh SHP (1.5MW) and Ganol HEP (3x7.5 MW).

*Note: ^As on June 18, 2018, *As of May 2018*

Source: Central Electricity Authority

Telecom Infrastructure (as of March 2018)

Wireless subscribers	13,769,128
Wire-line subscribers	112,134
Internet subscribers ¹	5,190,000
Rural Internet subscribers ¹	2,200,000
Urban Internet subscribers ¹	2,990,000

Performance status of NOFN Project (As of April 22, 2018)

Total GPs	1,208
Cable laid (km)	648
GPs for which cable laid	248
GPs connected ²	128

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India,¹Combined figures for the Northeast states comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura,

- According to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), North East had about 13.77 million wireless subscribers and 112,134 wire-line subscribers as of March 2018.
- As of March 2018, 991,342 subscribers had submitted request for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) in the northeast. Moreover, total tele-density in the northeast region was recorded to be 97.40 per cent as of March 2018.
- The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) initiated a project in 2011, the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN), with an aim of connecting 250,000 gram panchayats across the country with broadband services.

Note: ¹As of December 2017, ²As of January 2018

Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

- Shillong is expected to be the final city in Government of India’s Smart Cities Mission. The city has also been included under the Central Government’s AMRUT mission.
- Under AMRUT mission, Government of India has released assistance of nearly Rs 8.91 crore (US\$ 1.38 million).
- Under Budget 2018-19, the state government proposed an allocation of Rs 204.12 crore (US\$ 31.53 million) for urban development.
- Government of India has undertaken North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The total project cost in Meghalaya is around Rs 248.20 crore (US\$ 38.51 million).

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (up to April 2018)

Allocation	US\$ million
Total allocation for projects (including State share)	12.43
Committed Central Assistance	11.19
Sanctioned Central Assistance	6.91
Funds released	1.38

Source: Government of Meghalaya. State Budget 2016-17

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Health indicators (SRS Bulletin September 2017)

Birth rate ¹	23.7
Death rate ¹	6.6
Infant mortality rate ²	39

Health Infrastructure (As of June 18, 2018)

Sub-centres (SCs)	789
Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	165
Community health centres (CHCs)	41
District hospitals	24
Total	1,019

Source: : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Government of India

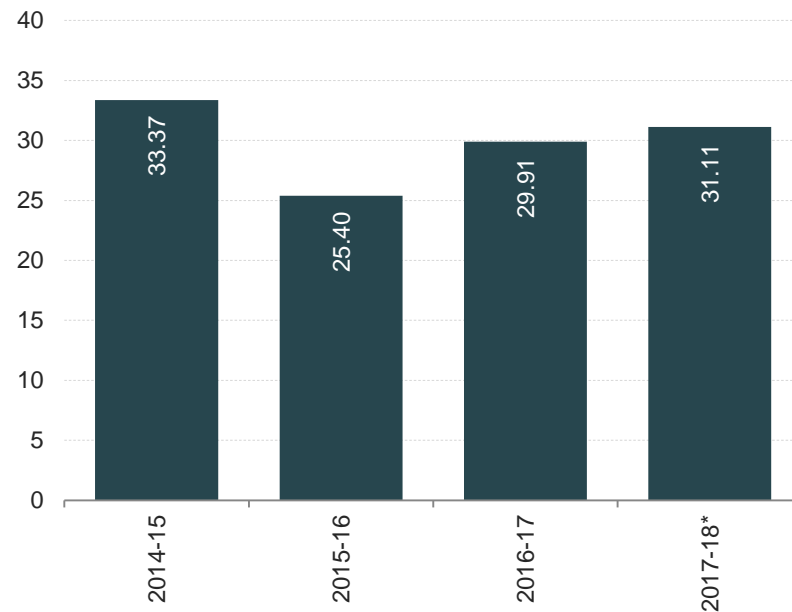
- Under Budget 2018-19, the government allocated an amount of Rs 613.31 crore (US\$ 94.73 million) for Health and Family Welfare, as against US\$ 65.33 million, during the previous year.
- Expenditure incurred under National Health Mission (NHM) in the state during 2017-18 reached Rs 36.79 crore (US\$ 5.71 million).
- The health infrastructure of the state is growing robustly. As of June 18, 2018, there were 789 SCs and 165 PHCs in Meghalaya.

Note: ¹Per thousand persons, ²Per thousand live births, ³as of February 2017

Source: : Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin September 2014

- Meghalaya has a literacy rate of 75.48 per cent; the male literacy rate is 76.0 per cent and the female literacy rate is 72.9 per cent.
- Government of Meghalaya distributes laptops every year to meritorious students of Class X and XII., in order to strengthen and enhance IT skills in the state.
- Under Budget 2018-19, the government allocated a higher amount of Rs 969.64 crore (US\$ 149.77 million) for the education sector, as compared to the allocation of US\$ 141.22 million during the previous year.
- Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, funds worth Rs 200.53 crore (US\$ 31.11 million) have been released for Meghalaya in 2017-18*.

Funds released for Meghalaya under Sarva shiksha Abhiyan (US\$ million)



Source: 2017-18* - up to December 26, 2017

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

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.
- The Commerce and Industries Department of Meghalaya and its constituent unit, Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, are jointly responsible for the development of industrial infrastructure in the state.

Logistics Infrastructure in Meghalaya



Source: : Meghalaya State Portal

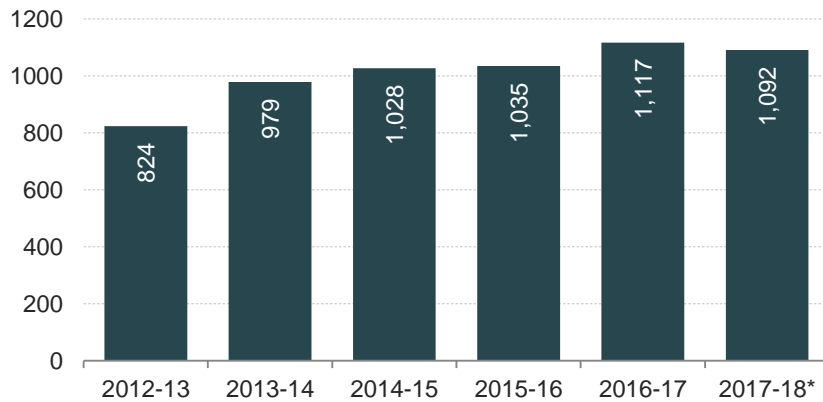
KEY SECTORS

- ❖ Agriculture and Horticulture
- ❖ Hydroelectric Power
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Minerals and Mining



KEY INDUSTRIES – AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Horticulture crop production in Meghalaya ('000 tonnes)



Area and production of horticulture crops (2017-18*)

Year	Area ('000 Ha)	Production ('000 MT)
Fruits	35.50	443.02
Vegetables	49.73	522.55
Spices	18.70	92.62
Plantation crops	25.52	33.25

- Meghalaya has a climate that supports agricultural and horticultural activities. The state offers potential for investment in these areas.
- Turmeric produced in the state of Meghalaya is considered to be one of the best in the world as it contains 7.5 per cent of curcumin. The state is focusing on developing water harvesting and distribution infrastructure to increase the level of mechanisation in the horticulture sector.
- During 2017-18, the state produced 443.02 thousand tonnes of fruits under an area of 35.50 thousand hectares. Similarly, 92.62 thousand tonnes of spices were produced in the state under an area of 18.70 thousand hectares during 2017-18.

*Note: * - As per 2017-18 (1st Adv. Est.), P - Provisional*

Source: State Directorates of Horticulture

KEY INDUSTRIES – HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Hydro electric projects under operation in Meghalaya

Name of the project	Installed capacity (MW)
Kyrdemkulai	60
Umiam St.I	36
Umiam St.IV	60
Myntdu St.-I	126
New Umtru	40
TOTAL	322

Hydro Electric Potential Development Status (in terms of Installed capacity (in MW)) (May 2018)

Total Identified capacity (above 25 MW)	2,298
Capacity under operation	322
Capacity under construction	0
Capacity to be taken up under construction	1,976

- As of May 2018, the state had an installed hydroelectric power capacity of 396.46 MW, of which the state utilities had an installed capacity of 322 MW and 74.46 MW is contributed by the central sector.
- 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.
- Hydro power potential of 2,298 MW has been identified in the state*. Out of the total, only 322 MW of capacity is under operation, as of May 2018.
- The 2x20 MW New Umtru Hydro Electric Project (NUHEP) was commissioned in 2017. Power projects currently under implementation are the 3x7.5 MW Ganol HEP in West Garo Hills and 1.5 MW Lakroh Small HEP in East Jaintia Hills.

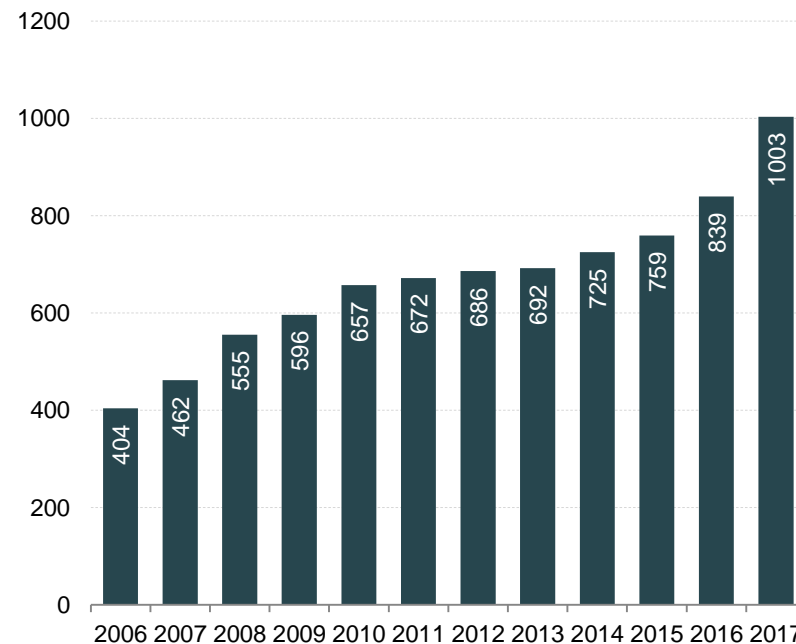
*Note: *Above 25 MW*

Source: Central Electrical Authority Ministry of Power, Government of India

KEY INDUSTRIES – TOURISM

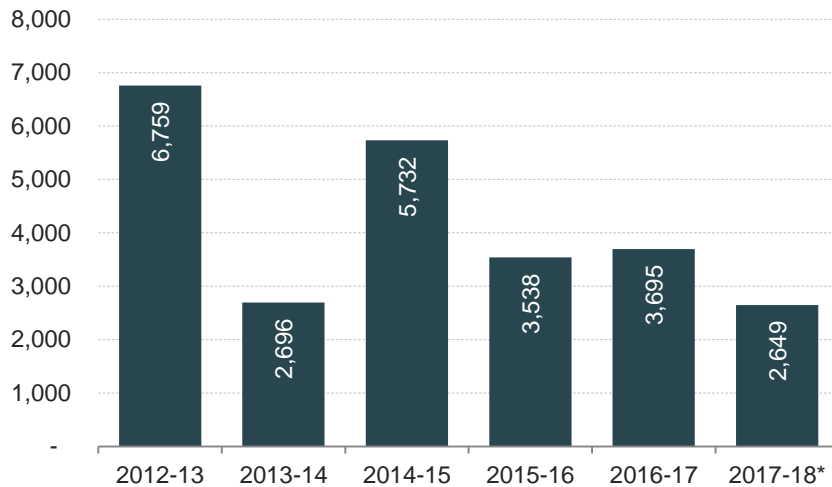
- Meghalaya is richly endowed with flora, fauna, thick forests, ancient forest groves, large rivers and grass fields – making it an attractive tourism destination.
- Number of tourists visiting Meghalaya increased from 839,363 in 2016 to 1,002,907 in 2017. Out of the total tourist visits in 2017, domestic tourist footfalls stood at 990,856, while the number of foreign visitors reached 12,051.
- 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 2nd 18-hole natural golf course.
- Under Budget 2018-19, the state government sanctioned US\$ 14.41 million for development of the tourism sector in the state. Further, the state government established 2 recreational parks in Mairang and Marngar during the same period.

Total tourist arrivals in Meghalaya ('000)

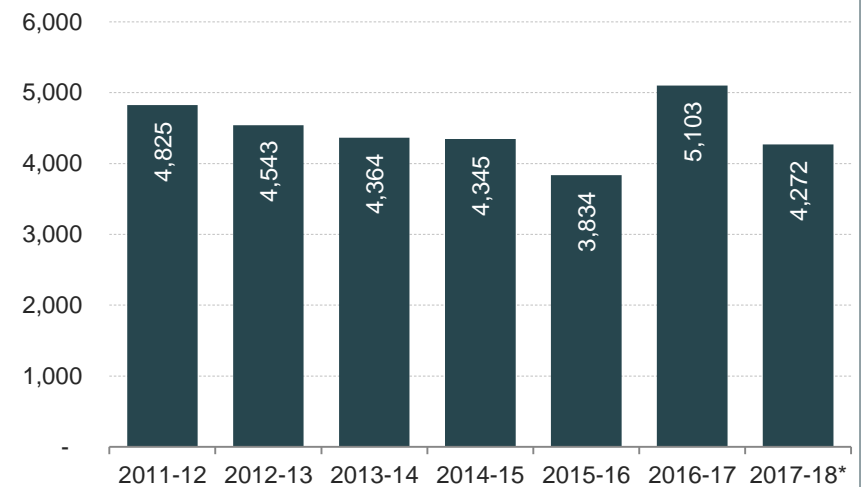


Source: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

Meghalaya coal production ('000 MT)



Meghalaya limestone production ('000 MT)



- The mining industry is emerging in Meghalaya; most of the coal and stones are being exported to Bangladesh. 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.
- Meghalaya accounted for 4.272 million tonnes of limestone production for the period April 2017 to December 2017.
- In 2016-17, coal reserves in the state stood at around 576 million tonnes with 0.18 per cent share of the total coal reserves of India
- Under State Budget 2018-19, US\$ 0.57 million are allocated for the development of mining and geology sector in the state.

*Note: * - 2017-18 (Up to December 2017)*

Source: : Department Of Mining and Geology, Government of Meghalaya

KEY PROCEDURES & POLICIES



- 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.
 - To attend to all enquiries from all prospective entrepreneurs relating to the law, procedures, practices etc governing investments in the state.
 - To continuously review the various clearance and approvals required for investment in the state by entrepreneurs, with a view to simplify them as also to minimise procedural constraints to ensure flow of investments in the state.

Source: Single Window Agency

KEY APPROVALS REQUIRED

Approvals and clearances required	Department
Incorporation of Company	Registrar of Companies
Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, Industrial Licenses	
Permission for Land Use	Industries Department of Meghalaya
Allotment of Land	
Site Environmental Approval	
No-objection Certificate and Consent Under Water and Pollution Control Act	Meghalaya Pollution Control Board
Registration Under States Sales Tax Act and Central and State Excise Act	Excise Department
Commercial Taxes	
Sanction of Power	
Power Feasibility	Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited
Power Connection	
Approval for Construction Activity and Building Plan	Public Works Department
Water and Sewerage Clearance	
Water Connection	Public Health and Engineering Department

COST OF DOING BUSINESS IN MEGHALAYA

Cost parameter	Cost estimate	Source
Cost of land (per acre)	US\$ 75,000 to US\$ 180,000 (Shillong)	Industry sources
Hotel cost (per room per night)	US\$ 25 to US\$ 48	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
Fixed power cost (per kWh per month)	Domestic: US 74.65 cents Commercial: Average US 149.3 cents Industrial: Average US 149.3 cents	Central Electricity Authority
Labour cost (minimum wages per day)	US\$ 1.65 to 2.32	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Wage rates for September 2013

KEY ORGANISATIONS

Agency	Contact Information
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	258, 1st Floor, Vigyan Bhavan-Annexe New Delhi-110011 Phone: 91-11-2302 2401, 2302 2400 Fax: 91-11-2306 2754 Website: www.mdoner.gov.in
Commerce and Industries Department	Director of Commerce and 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

Source: : Department Of Mining and Geology, Government of Meghalaya

Objectives

Meghalaya Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2016

- 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](#)

The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. I) Act, 2014

- To authorize appropriation and payment from the consolidated fund of the state

[Read more](#)

Renewable Energy Policy 2013 (Proposed)

- 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](#)

Water Act 2012

- 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](#)

Meghalaya Mines and Minerals Policy 2012

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

[Read more](#)

State Youth Policy 2012

- The mission for youth development in the state is to create an enabling environment for youth to realise their rights, potentials and opportunities in the state and making them self-reliant, empowered and active citizens. [Read more](#)

Objectives

Meghalaya Road Maintenance Policy 2017

- To facilitate better approach to monitoring of the road infrastructure in the state
- To create road infrastructure in the state with special focus on facilitating access to remote villages

[Read more](#)

Meghalaya Tourism Policy 2011

- 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

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

[Read more](#)

IT Policy 2004

- 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

- 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](#)

ANNEXURE



ANNEXURE...(1/2)- SOURCES

Data	Sources
GSDP (state)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Per capita GSDP figures	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
GSDP (India)	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Installed power capacity (MW)	Central Electricity Authority
Wireless subscribers (No)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
Internet subscribers (Mn)	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
National highway length (km)	NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India
Airports (No)	Airports Authority of India
Literacy rate (%)	Census 2011
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	SRS Bulletin September 2017
Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US\$ billion)	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
Operational PPP projects (No)	DEA , Ministry of Finance, Government of India
Operational SEZs (No)	Notified as of December 2017, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, December 2017

ANNEXURE ... (2/2) - EXCHANGE RATES

Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

Year INR	INR Equivalent of one US\$
2004–05	44.95
2005–06	44.28
2006–07	45.29
2007–08	40.24
2008–09	45.91
2009–10	47.42
2010–11	45.58
2011–12	47.95
2012–13	54.45
2013–14	60.50
2014-15	61.15
2015-16	65.46
2016-17	67.09
2017-18	64.45

Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

Year	INR Equivalent of one US\$
2005	44.11
2006	45.33
2007	41.29
2008	43.42
2009	48.35
2010	45.74
2011	46.67
2012	53.49
2013	58.63
2014	61.03
2015	64.15
2016	67.21
2017	65.12

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year

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