MEGHALAYA
ABODE OF CLOUDS

NOHSNGITHIANG FALLS IN EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA

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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: The potential for hydropower in Meghalaya is estimated to be around 2,298 MW*, as of August 2018. The state had an installed hydroelectric power capacity of 394.27 MW at the end of March 2019.

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.

Note: *Schemes having capacity above 25 MW
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Meghalaya, Central Statistics Office, Government of Meghalaya, Department of Agriculture, CEA – Central Electricity Authority
INTRODUCTION
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.

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.
- Government of India has introduced North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017 under which all new industrial units located in eight north-eastern states in manufacturing and services sector of the state will be eligible for various incentives.

Meghalaya has a literacy rate of 74.43 per cent.

- The state has a strong higher education infrastructure.
- Moreover, a majority of the local population speaks and understands English.

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.
MEGHALAYA VISION 2030

- To provide education, healthcare and employment opportunities to vulnerable sections of society.
- Woman empowerment.
- To improve formal education system.
- To draw up and implement plan schemes.
- To ensure responsive and market friendly governance.
- To build an efficient network of transport.
- To ensure state of the art infrastructure.
- To ensure regular and quality power supply.
- To provide access to Chittagong port.
- To ensure balanced use of fertilisers.
- To modernise Chittagong port.
- To build border trade infrastructure.
- To develop diplomatic initiatives.
- Responsive governance.
- Speedy clearances.
- Availability of land, water and power for rapid industrialisation.
- Undertake measures to attract investments.
- To open up rural roads.
- To set up cold storage facilities.
- To promote market facilities for farmers.
- To bring capacity to undertake organic farming.
- To improve agricultural productivity.
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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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Meghalaya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Shillong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Area (sq km)</td>
<td>22,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Districts (No)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Density (persons per sq km)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (million)</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male Population (million)</td>
<td>1.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Population (million)</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males)</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate (%)</td>
<td>75.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government of Assam, Census 2011
### Meghalaya’s Contribution to Indian Economy (2018-19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Meghalaya</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP growth rate (%)</td>
<td>10.40</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP* (US$)</td>
<td>1,310.55</td>
<td>1,977.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Meghalaya</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>74.43</td>
<td>74.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population) (2016)</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Industrial Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Meghalaya</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Physical Infrastructure in Meghalaya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Meghalaya</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW) (March 2019)</td>
<td>582.21</td>
<td>356,100.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (Mn) (as of February 2019)</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>1,183.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers (Mn) (as of December 2018)</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>604.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>1,156</td>
<td>132,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Investments (as of December 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Meghalaya</th>
<th>India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows (^1) since April 2000 (US$ billion)</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>409,268</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are for 2017-18 taken at current prices, exchange rates used is average of 2017-18 i.e. 64.45.
- For source refer to Annexure.
- \(^1\)Includes Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – GSDP

GSDP of Meghalaya at current prices

- At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product of Meghalaya reached Rs 0.33 trillion (US$ 4.57 billion) in 2018-19.

- The state’s GSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 7.19 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

Per Capita GSDP of Meghalaya at current prices

- The state’s per capita GSDP in 2018-19 was Rs 94,556 (US$ 1,310.55).

- The per capita GSDP (in Rs) increased a CAGR of 4.73 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

Note: Exchange rates used are averages of each year, provided on page 51, *As per State Budget 2018-19
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Budget 2018-19
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – NSDP

- At current prices, the Net State Domestic Product of Meghalaya reached Rs 0.30 trillion (US$ 4.14 billion) in 2018-19.
- The state’s NSDP (in Rs) increased at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 6.93 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

- The state’s per capita NSDP in 2018-19 was Rs 85,609 (US$ 1,186.54).
- The per capita NSDP (in Rs) increased at a CAGR of 5.21 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year, provided on page 51, *As per State Budget 2018-19
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Budget 2018-19
At a CAGR of 12.55 per cent, the tertiary sector was the fastest growing among the sectors during 2011-12 to 2017-18. Growth has been driven by trade, hotels, real estate, finance, insurance, transport, communications and other services.

The primary sector, the second largest contributor to Meghalaya’s economy, expanded at a CAGR of 10.38 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18.

The secondary sector contributed 16.83 per cent of Meghalaya’s Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2017-18.

**Note:** Data for 2018-19 may be available by September 2019 from MOSPI. 
**Source:** Central Statistical Organization, Aranca Research
According to the DIPP, FDI inflows* to the North Eastern states during April 2000 to December 2018, stood at US$ 113 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.

Note: *Including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, FY19^ - up to December 2018
Source: : Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DPIIT)
- Total merchandise exports from Meghalaya were US$ 85.13 million in FY18. Merchandise exports during April 2018-February 2019 reached US$ 47.51 million.

- Coal, Coke and Briquettes account for a majority of the share in the overall exports of the state.

- Bulk Minerals and Ores and Cement, Clinker and Asbestos are the other major products that account for a significant share in Meghalaya’s export basket.

Note: *Up to February 2019
Source: DGCIS Analytics
Meghalaya

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
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.

The Government of India has announced plans to build India’s longest river bridge connecting Phulbari in Meghalaya to Dhubri in Assam. The bridge will be 19.3 km in length and is expected to be completed by 2026-27. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is preparing a detailer project report through National Highways and Industrial Development Council (NICL) and an initial loan has been approved by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

### Road length in Meghalaya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Road length (km) (March 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National highways</td>
<td>1,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State highways</td>
<td>772^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total road length</td>
<td>21,727^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 yet to be commissioned.

Government of India has earmarked Rs 180 crore (US$ 27.93 million) for extension of runway at Barapani airport.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2014-15</th>
<th>2015-16</th>
<th>2016-17</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total passenger traffic</td>
<td>10,346</td>
<td>11,565</td>
<td>13,376</td>
<td>12,957</td>
<td>12,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft movement (numbers)</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: * Up to February 2019

*Source: Airports Authority of India*
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE – POWER

Installed power capacity in Meghalaya (MW)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total households</td>
<td>635,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrified rural households</td>
<td>635,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To-be electrified rural households</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of March 2019, Meghalaya had a total installed power generation capacity of 582.21 MW, comprising 354.53 MW from state utilities, 0.12 from private utilities and 227.56 MW from central utilities. Of the total installed power generation capacity, 394.27 MW was contributed by hydropower, 155.29 MW by thermal power and 32.65 MW by renewable power.

In state 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 currently under implementation - Lakroh SHP (1.5MW) and Ganol HEP (3x7.5 MW).

Source: Central Electricity Authority
According to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), North East had about 12.06 million wireless subscribers and 103,945 wire-line subscribers, as of February 2019.

As of February 2019, 1.31 million subscribers had submitted request for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) in the northeast. Moreover, total tele-density in the northeast region was recorded to be 84.59 per cent as of February 2019.

The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) initiated the Bharat Net project, with an aim of connecting 250,000 gram panchayats across the country with broadband services.
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 80.14 crore (US$ 11.47 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 February 2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>US$ million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved SAAP</td>
<td>11.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committed Central Assistance</td>
<td>10.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Assistance released</td>
<td>10.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Government of Meghalaya. State Budget 2016-17
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
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 April 24, 2019, there were 791 Sub-Centres and 166 Primary Health Centres in Meghalaya.

**Note:** ¹Per thousand persons, ²Per thousand live birth

**Source:** Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin September 2017, National Rural Health Mission
Meghalaya has a literacy rate of 74.43 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.

As of 2017-18, the state was home to 13,258 elementary schools, eight universities and 60 colleges.

**Higher Education Statistics (2017-18)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Universities</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colleges</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Enrolment Ratio</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil teacher Ratio</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Elementary School Education Statistics^ (2016-17)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>13,258</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms</td>
<td>41,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Classroom Ratio (SCR)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers</td>
<td>44,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil Teacher Ratio</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Note:** ^Update for 2017-18 should be available in 2019

**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.

Source: Meghalaya State Portal
KEY SECTORS

- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Hydroelectric Power
- Tourism
- Minerals and Mining
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 2018-19*, the state produced 324.67 thousand tonnes of fruits under an area of 33.37 thousand hectares. Similarly, 91.70 thousand tonnes of spices were produced in the state under an area of 18.18 thousand hectares during 2018-19.

In November 2018, the state government embarked on a task of enhancing mushroom production in the state to 5,000 MT in the next five years. The state’s agriculture department is going to invest Rs 50 crore (US$ 7.12 million) over the next five years in mushroom production.

**Note:** * - As per 2018-19 (1st Adv. Est.)

**Source:** State Directorates of Horticulture
As of March 2019, the state had an installed hydroelectric power capacity of 582.21 MW, of which the state utilities had an installed capacity of 354.53 MW, private utilities had an installed capacity of 0.12 MW and 227.56 MW was 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*. As of March 2019, 322 MW of capacity is under operation in Meghalaya.

The 2×20 MW New Umtru Hydro Electric Project (NUHEP) was commissioned in 2017. Power projects currently under implementation are the 3×7.5 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
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.

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.

**Note:** Data for tourist arrivals in 2018 is expected to be available by November 2018 from India Tourism Statistics 2019

**Source:** Ministry of Tourism, Government of India
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.

As of April 1, 2018, coal reserves in the state stood at around 576.48 million tonnes, which were 0.18 per cent of total coal reserves in the country.

Coal and limestone production in Meghalaya stood at 508,000 tonnes and 2.29 million tonnes, respectively, in 2018-19**.

Exports of bulk minerals and ores and coal, coke and briquettes stood at US$ 24.33 million and US$ 8.35 million, respectively, in 2018-19^.

**Note:** **up to July 2018, *up to February 2019, *Latest figures available

**Source:** Indian Bureau of Mines, DGCIS Analytics
KEY PROCEDURES & POLICIES
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.
  - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approvals and clearances required</th>
<th>Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation of Company</td>
<td>Registrar of Companies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registration, Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum, Industrial Licenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission for Land Use</td>
<td>Industries Department of Meghalaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotment of Land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Environmental Approval</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No-objection Certificate and Consent Under Water and Pollution Control Act</td>
<td>Meghalaya Pollution Control Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Under States Sales Tax Act and Central and State Excise Act</td>
<td>Excise Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial Taxes</td>
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<td>Sanction of Power</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power Feasibility</td>
<td>Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Connection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approval for Construction Activity and Building Plan</td>
<td>Public Works Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sewerage Clearance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Connection</td>
<td>Public Health and Engineering Department</td>
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## COST OF DOING BUSINESS IN MEGHALAYA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost parameter</th>
<th>Cost estimate</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of land (per acre)</td>
<td>US$ 75,000 to US$ 180,000 (Shillong)</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel cost (per room per night)</td>
<td>US$ 25 to US$ 48</td>
<td>State Tourism website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office space rent (2,000 sq ft)</td>
<td>US$ 300 to US$ 800 per month</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential space rent (2,000 sq ft house)</td>
<td>US$ 75 to US$ 300 per month</td>
<td>Industry sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed power cost (per kWh per month)</td>
<td>Domestic: US 74.65 cents</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority</td>
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<td>Commercial: Average US 149.3 cents</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Industrial: Average US 149.3 cents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour cost (minimum wages per day)</td>
<td>US$ 1.65 to 2.32</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Wage rates for September 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</td>
<td>258, 1st Floor, Vigyan Bhavan-Annexe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Delhi-110011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone: 91-11-2302 2401, 2302 2400</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Fax: 91-11-2306 2754</td>
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<td>Website: <a href="http://www.mdoner.gov.in">www.mdoner.gov.in</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Director of Commerce and Industries, Administrative Building, Lower Lachumiere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shillong-793 001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East-Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E-mail: <a href="mailto:industries-meg@nic.in">industries-meg@nic.in</a></td>
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<td>Commerce and Industries Department</td>
<td>Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lum Jingshai, Short Round Road</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.meseb.nic.in">www.meseb.nic.in</a></td>
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Source: Department Of Mining and Geology, Government of Meghalaya
Objectives

**Meghalaya State Education Policy 2018**
- To improve retention and performance of all students by strengthening reading and numeracy skills at primary level
- To enhance the job readiness of secondary/higher secondary students by strengthening their cognitive and non-cognitive skills

**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

**Meghalaya Industrial and Investment Promotion Scheme 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.

**The Meghalaya Appropriation (No. I) Act, 2014**
- To authorize appropriation and payment from the consolidated fund of the state

**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.

**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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Acts and Policies</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017 | - To promote industrialisation in the states in the North Eastern Region  
- To improve productivity in government departments through computerisation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 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.                                                                                                                                                  |
| Meghalaya Tourism Policy 2011   | - To position Meghalaya as a preferred tourist destination by taking advantage of its rich cultural heritage and natural beauty.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
### ANNEXURE…(1/2)- SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Sources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP (state)</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP figures</td>
<td>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</td>
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<td>GSDP (India)</td>
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<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority</td>
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<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
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<td>Internet subscribers (Mn)</td>
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<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India</td>
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<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
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<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
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<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>SRS Bulletin September 2017</td>
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<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>Department of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>DEA , Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
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## ANNEXURE...(2/2)- EXCHANGE RATES

### Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

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<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>INR Equivalent of one US$</th>
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<td>2004–05</td>
<td>44.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005–06</td>
<td>44.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006–07</td>
<td>45.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007–08</td>
<td>40.24</td>
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<td>2008–09</td>
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<td>2009–10</td>
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<td>2010–11</td>
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<td>2011–12</td>
<td>47.95</td>
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<td>2012–13</td>
<td>54.45</td>
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<td>2013–14</td>
<td>60.50</td>
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<td>2014–15</td>
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<td>2015–16</td>
<td>65.46</td>
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<td>2016–17</td>
<td>67.09</td>
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<td>2017–18</td>
<td>64.45</td>
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<td>2018–19</td>
<td>69.89</td>
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### Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>INR Equivalent of one US$</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44.11</td>
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<td>2006</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>65.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>68.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year
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