

NOHNSGITHIANG FALLS IN EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA



MEGHALAYA

ABODE OF CLOUDS

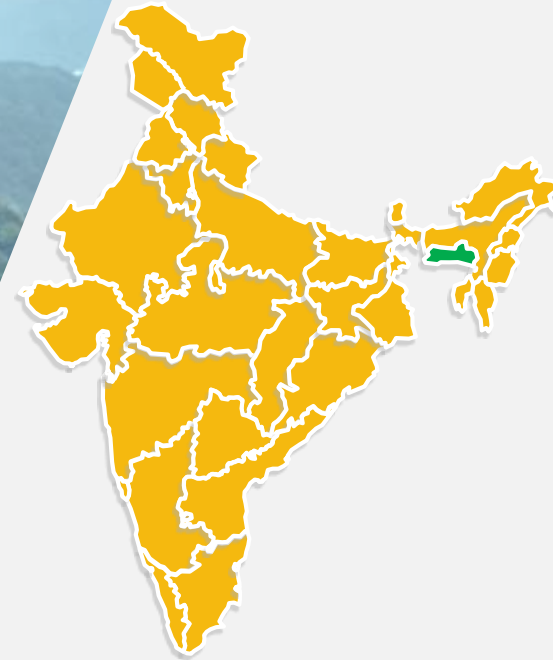
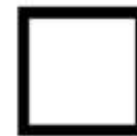
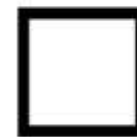


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

- The potential for hydropower in Meghalaya is estimated to be around 3,000 MW. The state had an installed hydroelectric power capacity of 394.27 MW at the end of November 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.

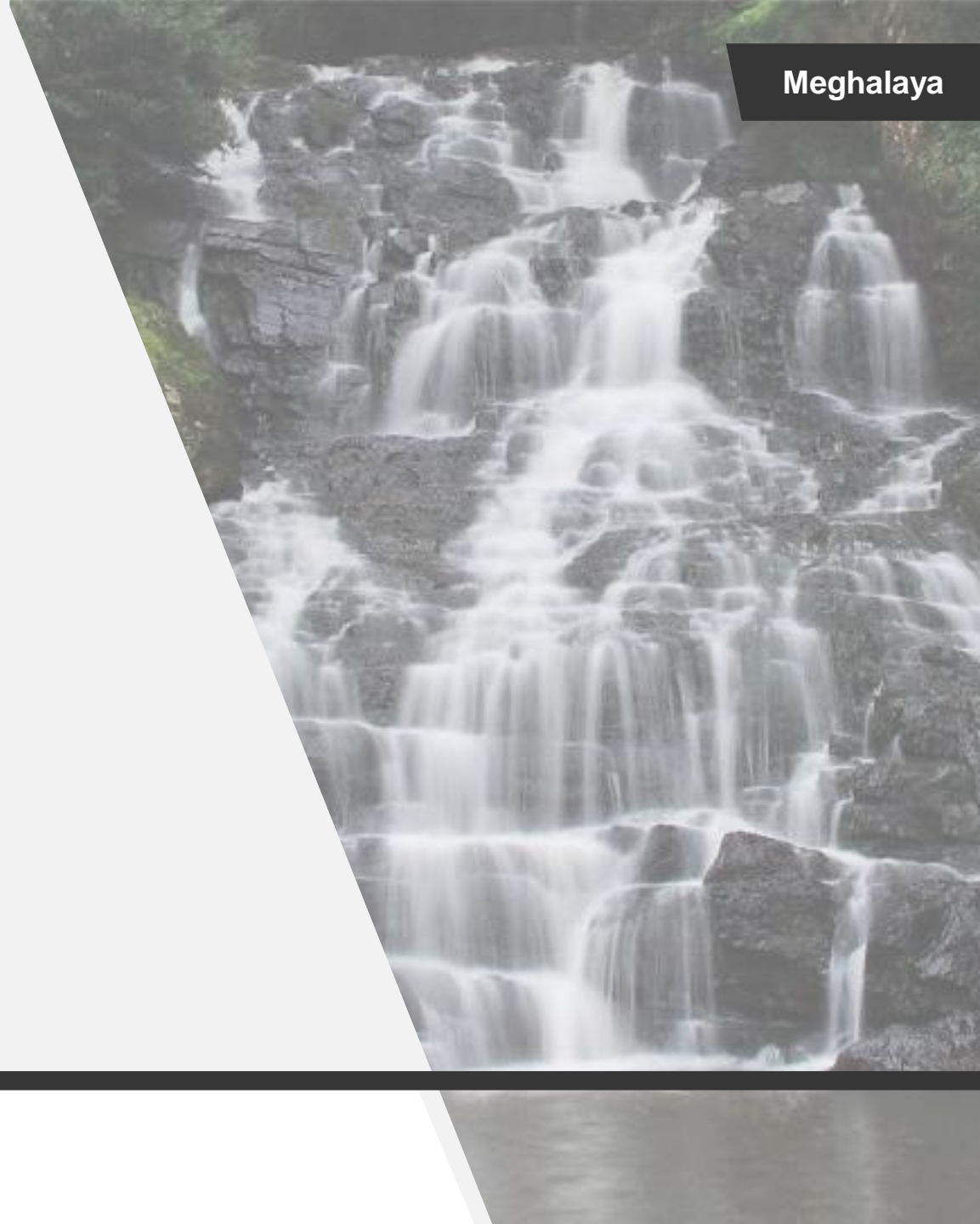
Strong mining sector

- 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



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.
- 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.

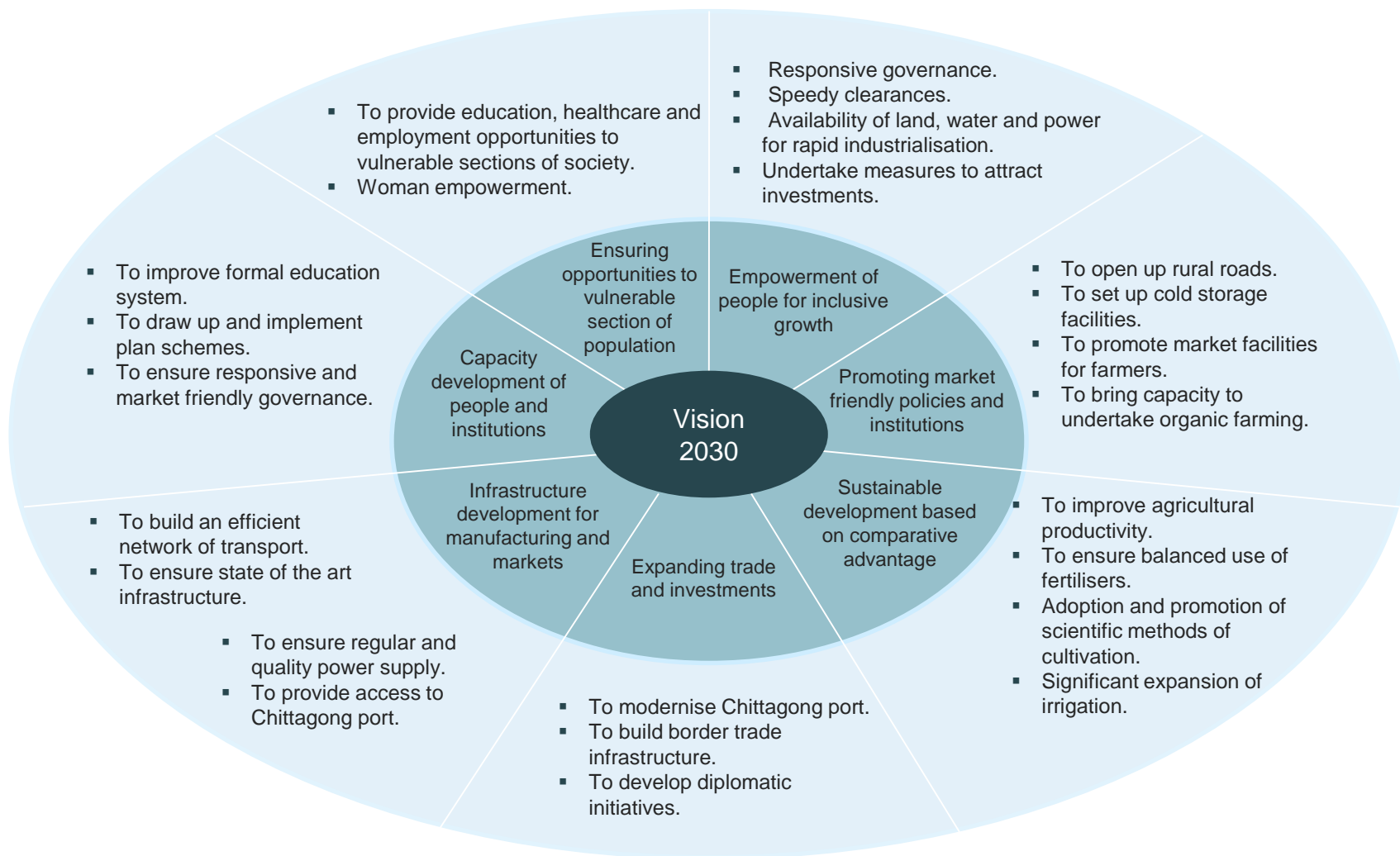
Advantage Meghalaya

Rich labour pool

- 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.

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



- 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.

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

Source: Government of Assam, Census 2011

Meghalaya's Contribution to Indian Economy (2018-19)

Parameter	Meghalaya	India
GSDP as a percentage of all states' GSDP	0.17	100.0
GSDP growth rate (%)	10.40	10.0
Per capita GSDP* (US\$)	1,310.55	1,977.60

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)	1	849

Physical Infrastructure in Meghalaya

Parameter	Meghalaya	India
Installed power capacity (MW) (November 2019)	596.01	365,980.54
Wireless subscribers(Mn) (as of September 2019)	12.3	1173.75
Internet subscribers (Mn) (as of June 2019)	7.07	665.31
National highway length (km)	1,156	132,499
Airports (No)	1	129

Investments (as of June 2019)

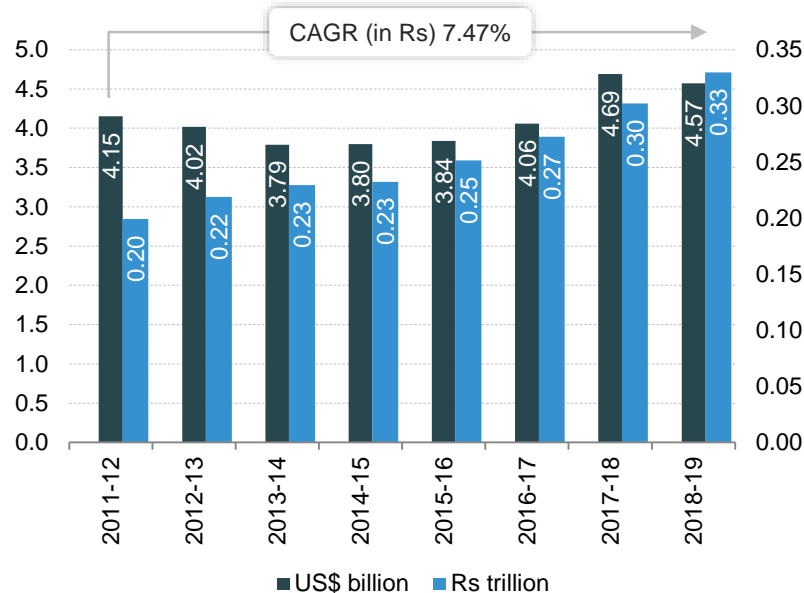
Parameter	Meghalaya	India
Cumulative FDI equity inflows ¹ since April 2000 (US\$ million)	122	436,471

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, ¹Includes Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT

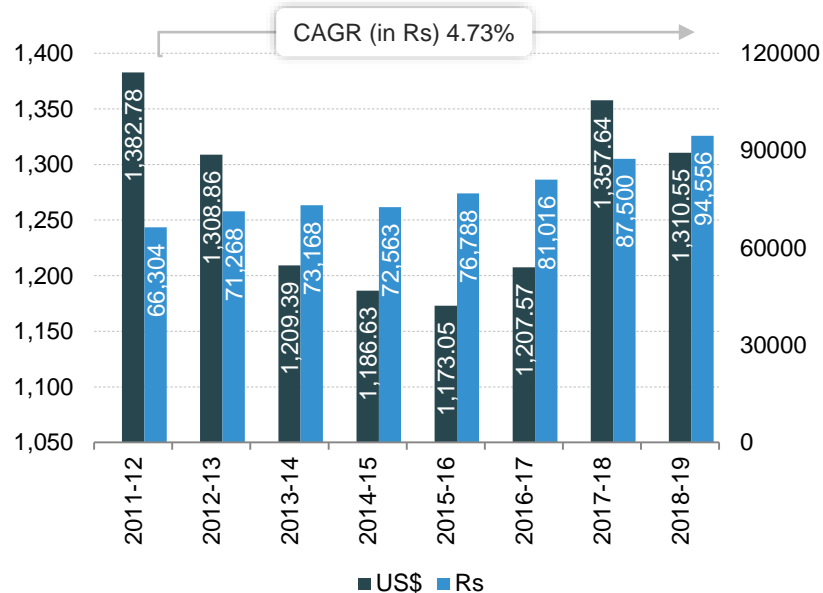


GSDP of Meghalaya at current prices



- At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product of Meghalaya reached Rs 0.33 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.

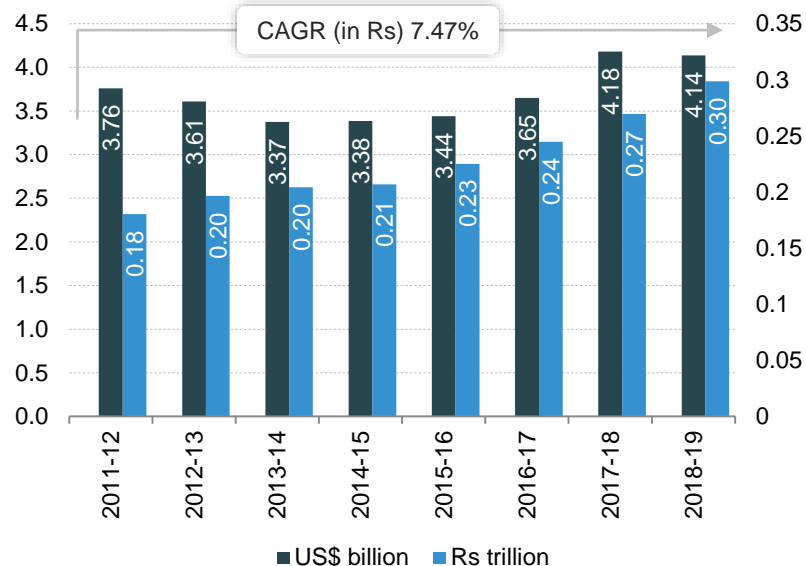
Per Capita GSDP of Meghalaya at current prices



- 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.

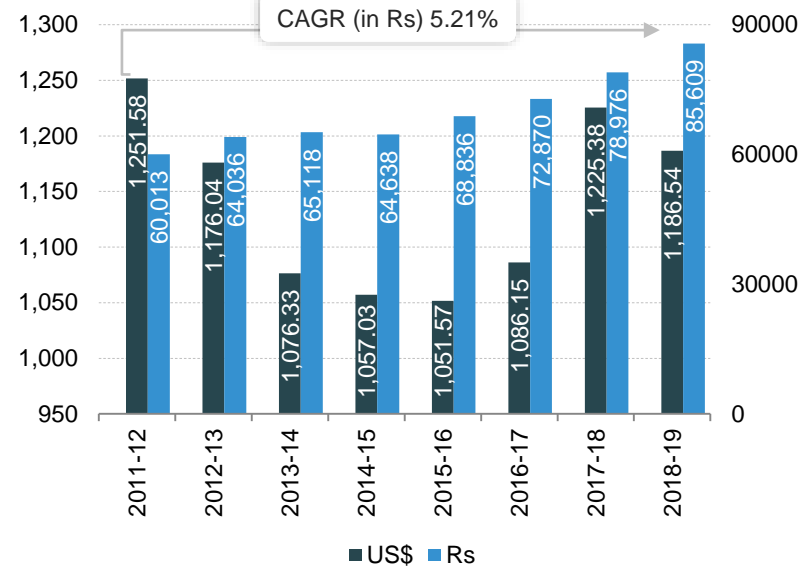
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, State Budget 2018-19

NSDP of Meghalaya at current prices



- 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.

Per Capita NSDP of Meghalaya at current prices



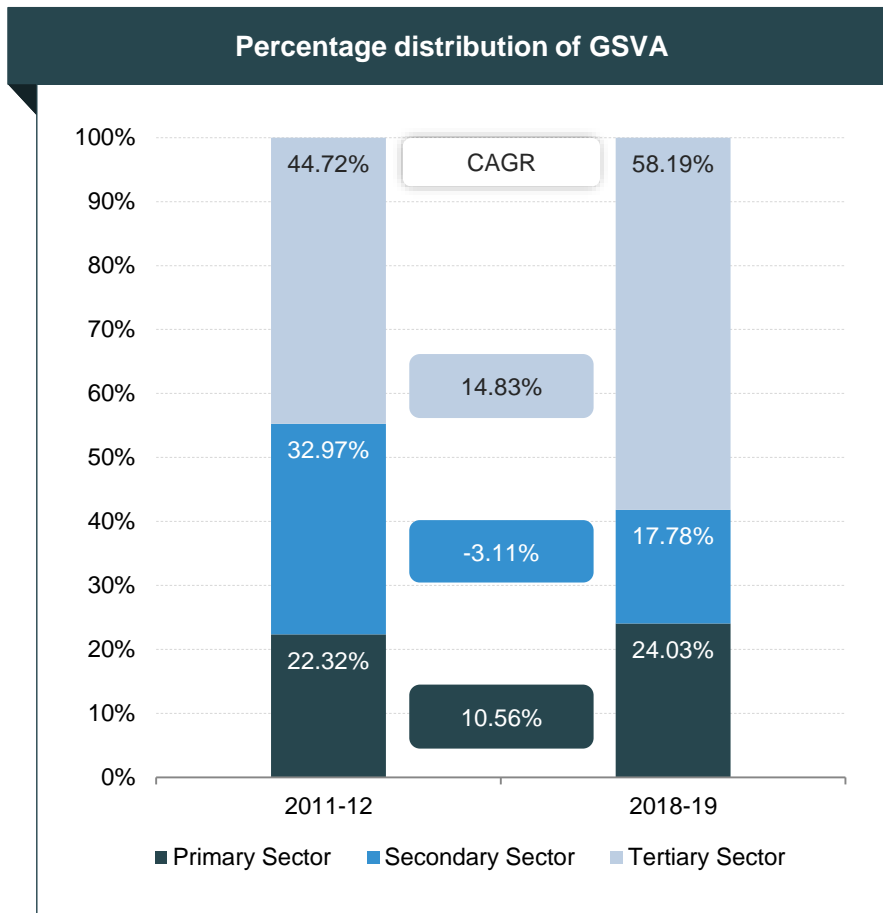
- The state's per capita NSDP in 2018-19 was Rs 85,609 (US\$ 1,186.54).
- The per capita NSDP (in Rs) increased at a CAGR of 5.21 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.

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

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GSVA

- At a CAGR of 14.83 per cent, the tertiary sector was the fastest growing among the sectors during 2011-12 to 2018-19. 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 10.56 per cent between 2011-12 and 2018-19.
- The secondary sector contributed 17.78 per cent of Meghalaya's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2018-19.

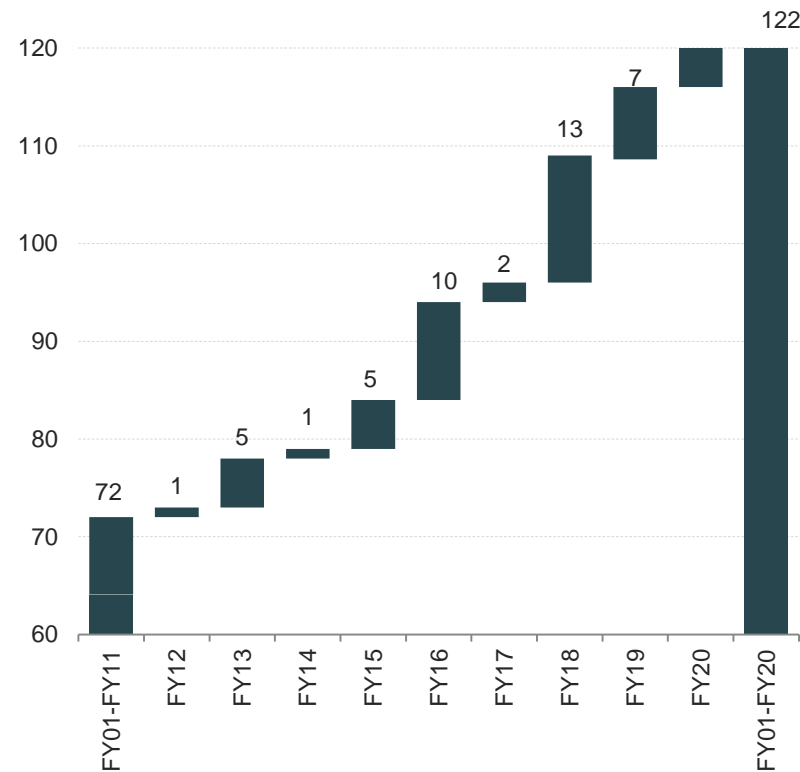


Source: Central Statistical Organization

ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT – FDI INFLOWS AND INVESTMENTS

- According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), FDI inflows to the North Eastern states during April 2000 to June 2019, stood at US\$ 122 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.

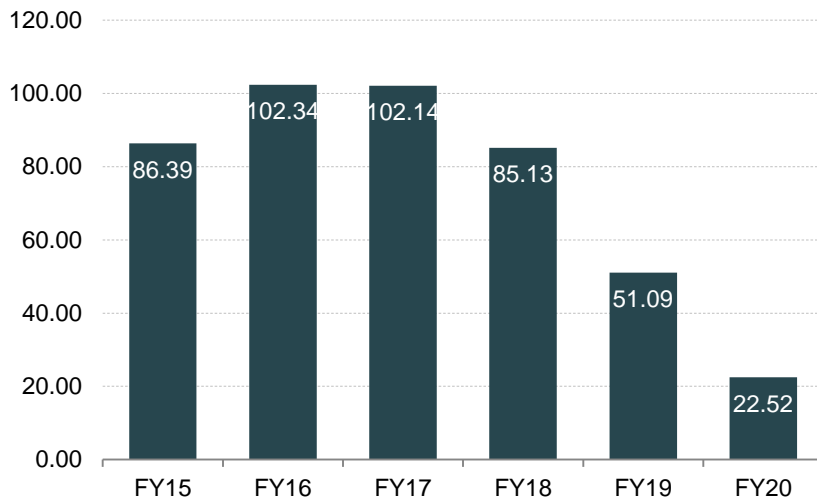
FDI inflows in Meghalaya in April 2000-June 2019 (US\$ million)



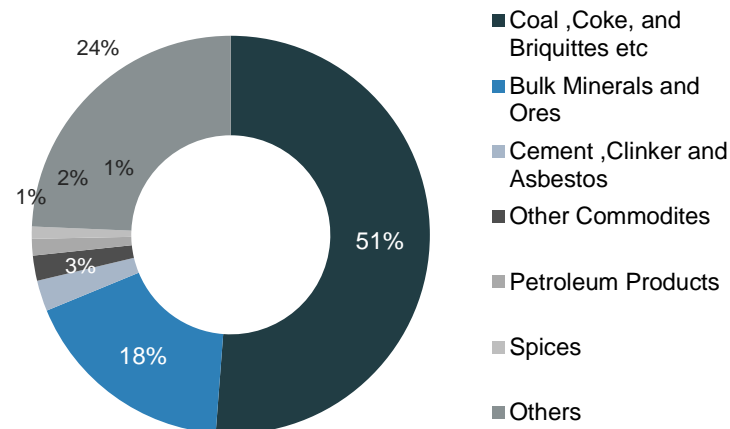
Note: *Including Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura,

Source: : Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DPIIT)

Merchandise Exports from Meghalaya (US\$ million)



Major Commodities Exported in FY19



- Total merchandise exports from Meghalaya were US\$ 51.09 million in FY19. Merchandise exports during April-September 2019 reached US\$ 22.52 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.

Source: DGCIS Analytics

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).
- In Budget 2019-20, state government sanctioned four batches of project of total 338 number of works of cost Rs 1,450 crore (US\$ 207 million) under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Road length in Meghalaya

Road type	Road length (km) (March 2019)
National highways	1,156
State highways	772 [^]
Total road length	21,727 [^]

Note: [^]2016-17

Source: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, State budget- 2019-20, 2018-19

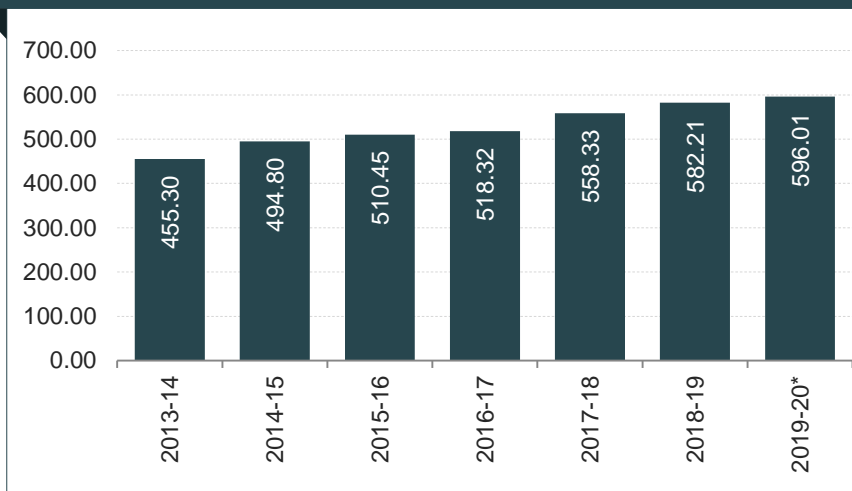
- Meghalaya has two airports located in Shillong and Baljek. The Shillong airport (Barapani Airport) is fully operational, while the Baljek Airport is yet to be commissioned.
- Government of India has earmarked Rs 180 crore (US\$ 27.93 million) for extension of runway at Barapani airport.
- Passenger traffic at Barapani during 2018-19 reached 12,482. Aircraft movement at the airport during 2018-19 stood at 551. Passenger traffic and aircraft movement at Barapani airport stood at 14,634 and 400, respectively, during April-October 2019.
- 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.
- In Budget 2019-20, Rs 172 crore (US\$ 24.61 million) have been allocated for airports.

Aviation indicators of Barapani airport, Meghalaya

Indicator	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20(Till October)
Total passenger traffic	11,565	13,376	12,957	12,482	14,634
Aircraft movement (numbers)	500	570	476	551	400

Source: : Airports Authority of India, State budget- 2019-20

Installed power capacity in Meghalaya (MW)



Status of household electrification in Meghalaya under Saubhagya scheme (As of April 2019)

Type	Nos.
Total households	635,802
Electrified rural households	635,802
To-be electrified rural households	0

- As of November 2019, Meghalaya had a total installed power generation capacity of 596.04 MW, comprising 354.53 MW from state utilities, 13.92 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 46.45 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 2019-20, there are two hydro projects currently under implementation - Lakroh SHP (1.5MW) and Ganol HEP (3x7.5 MW) in which Lakroh has been completed and Ganol is expected to be commissioned by 2020.

Source: Central Electricity Authority, State budget- 2019-20, 2018-19

Telecom Infrastructure (as of September 2019)

Wireless subscribers	12,296,390
Wire-line subscribers	100,500
Internet subscribers ¹ (in millions)	7.70
Rural Internet subscribers ¹ (in millions)	2.87
Urban Internet subscribers ¹ (in millions)	3.92

Performance status of Bharat Net Project (As of December 02, 2018)

Total GPs	1,208
Cable laid (km)	872
GPs for which cable laid	323
Service Ready GPs ²	122

Note: Combined figures for the Northeast states comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura,

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Northeast states had 12.29 million wireless subscribers and 100,500 wireline subscribers, as of September 2019. The number of internet subscribers in the states as of June 2019, stood at 7.07 million.
- By the end of September 2019, 1.38 million subscribers had submitted requests for mobile number portability in the region. Moreover, the region had a tele-density of 85.72 per cent.
- 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.

Note: GP – Gram Panchayat, ¹As of June 2019, ²As of December 2019

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 80.14 crore (US\$ 11.47 million).
- Under Budget 2019-20, the state government proposed an allocation of Rs 188 crore (US\$ 26.89 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)

Allocation	US\$ million
Approved SAAP	11.47
Committed Central Assistance	10.32
Central Assistance released	10.59

Source: Government of Meghalaya. State budget- 2019-20, 2018-19

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Health indicators (2017)

Birth rate ¹	22.8
Death rate ¹	6.1
Infant mortality rate ²	39

Health Infrastructure (As of December 2019)

Sub-centres (SCs)	792
Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	171
Community health centres (CHCs)	41
District hospitals	24
Total	1,028

- Under Budget 2019-20, the government allocated an amount of Rs 740 crore (US\$ 105.88 million) for Health and Family Welfare.
- 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 December 2019, there were 792 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, State budget- 2019-20, 2018-19

Higher Education Statistics (2018-19)

Universities	10
Colleges	63
Gross Enrolment Ratio	25.8
Pupil teacher Ratio	26

Elementary School Education Statistics^ (2016-17)

Schools	13,258
Classrooms	41,730
Student Classroom Ratio (SCR)	17
Teachers	44,543
Pupil Teacher Ratio	16

- 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 2019-20, the government allocated a higher amount of Rs 1,007 crore (US\$ 144 million) for the education sector.
- As of 2017-18, the state was home to 13,258 elementary schools, eight universities and 60 colleges.

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

Source: Department of Education, Government of Meghalaya University Grants Commission, North East Resources Databank, State budget- 2019-20, 2018-19

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.

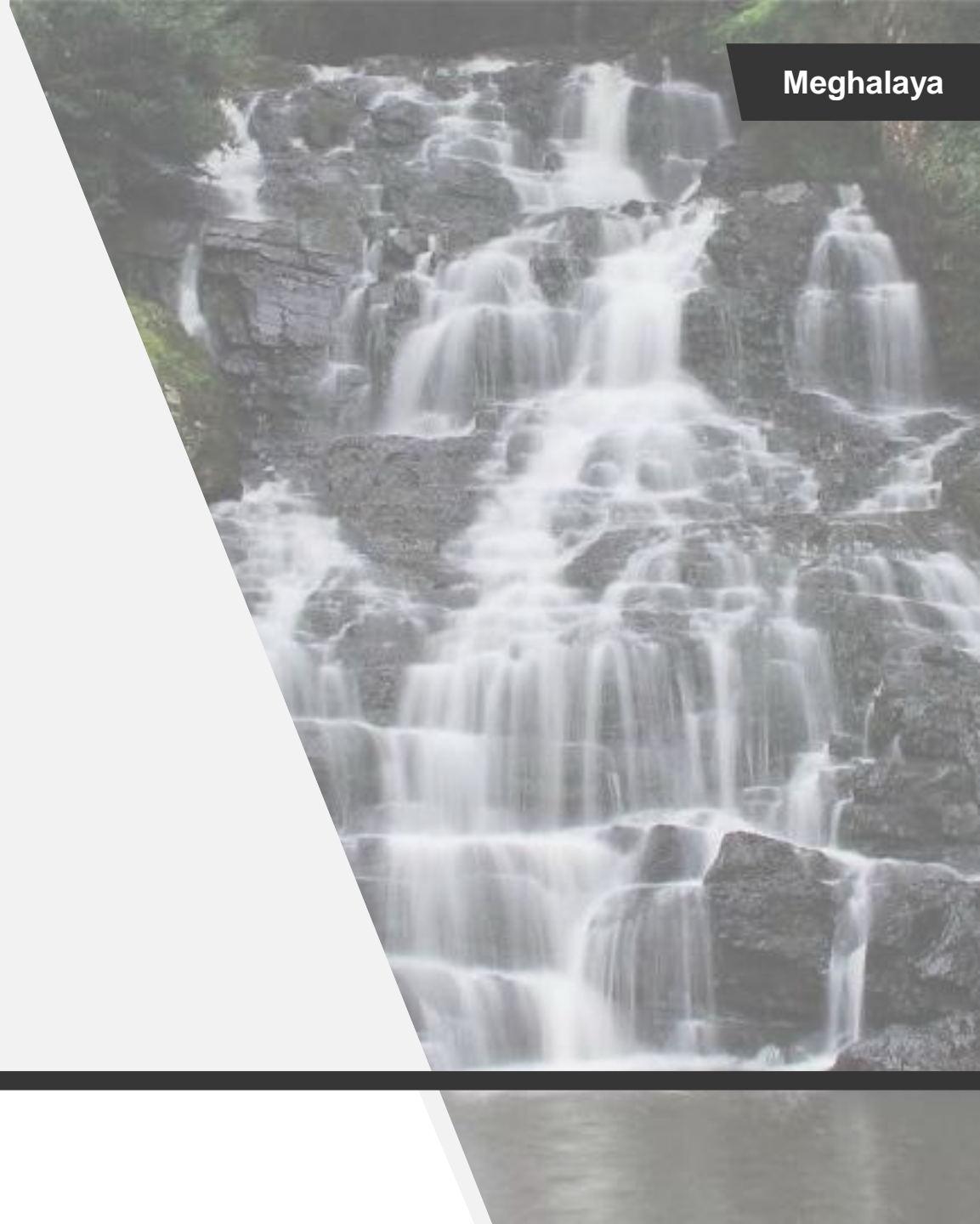
Logistics Infrastructure in Meghalaya



Source: : Meghalaya State Portal

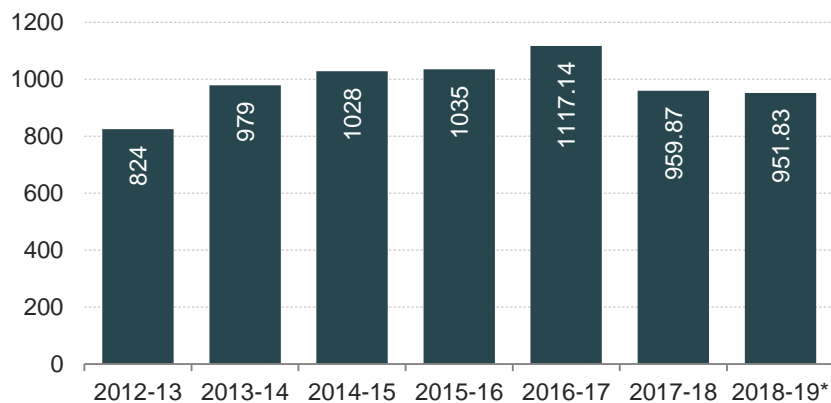
KEY SECTORS

- ❖ 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 (2018-19*)

Year	Area ('000 Ha)	Production ('000 MT)
Fruits	35.75	331.67
Vegetables	49.02	514.75
Spices	15.44	74.26
Plantation crops	26.14	30.86

- 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 331.67 thousand tonnes of fruits under an area of 35.75 thousand hectares. Similarly, 74.26 thousand tonnes of spices were produced in the state under an area of 15.44 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 (3rd Adv. Est.)

Source: State Directorates of Horticulture

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)) (November 2019)

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

- As of November 2019, the state had an installed hydroelectric power capacity of 394.27 MW, of which the state utilities had an installed capacity of 322 MW and 72.27 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 3,000 MW has been identified in the state*. As of November 2019, 322 MW of capacity is operational in Meghalaya.
- 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.

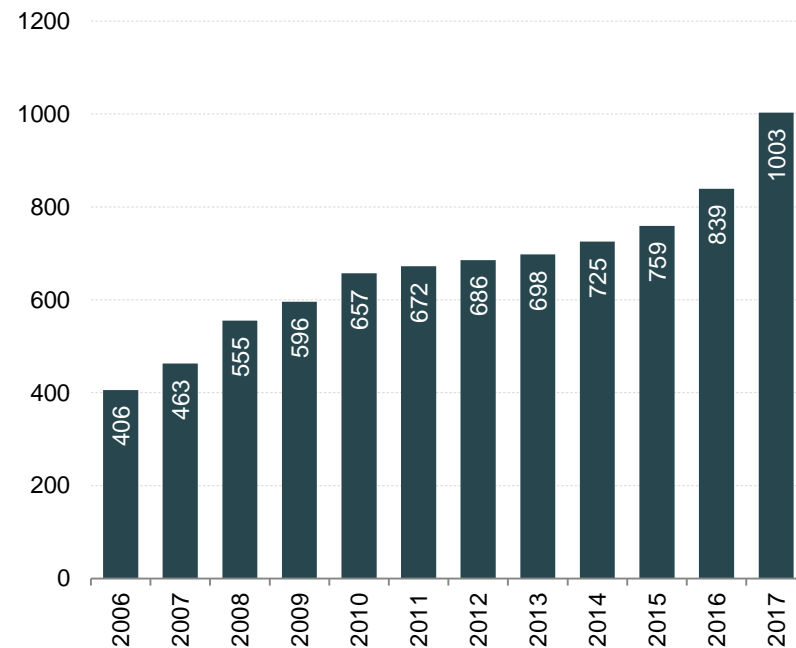
*Note: *Above 25 MW*

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.
- Under Budget 2019-20, the state government sanctioned Rs 100 crore (US\$ 14.30 million) for development of the tourism sector in the state. Further, the state government sanctioned Rs 2.73 crore (US\$ 0.39 million) for establishment of Light and Sound Show at Wards Lake.
- Rs 85 crore (US\$ 12.16 million) were sanctioned under Swadesh Darshan Scheme from central government.

Total tourist arrivals in Meghalaya ('000)

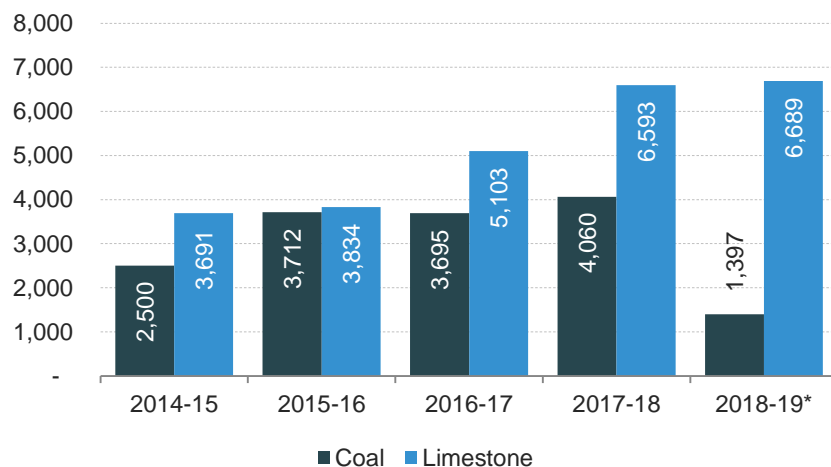


Note: Data for tourist arrivals in 2018 is expected to be available by November 2018 from India Tourism Statistics 2019

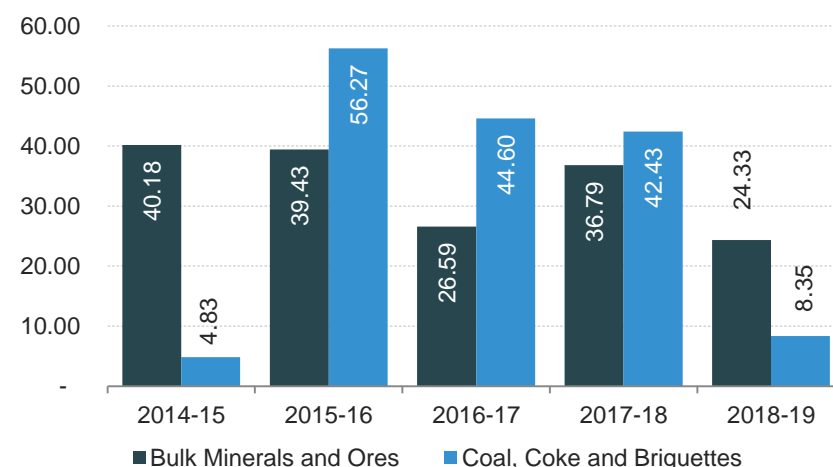
Source: Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

KEY INDUSTRIES – MINERALS AND MINING

Mineral production in Meghalaya ('000 MT)*(up to Nov 2018,)



Mineral Exports from Meghalaya (US\$ million)



- 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 1.39 million tonnes and 6.68 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:- till Feb 2019

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, DGCIS Analytics

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 Sports Policy- 2019

- To create a sporting culture, healthy lifestyle and values.
- To engage in professional approaches for planning and organization of sports and sporting events at the State, national and international levels. [Read more](#)

Meghalaya Telecom Infrastructure Policy, 2018

- To provide and increase telecom penetration to all inhabited villages of the State.
- To streamline the process of application and granting of permission for installation of Mobile Tower, laying of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC), In-Building Solutions (IBS) and other telecom infrastructures with time bound provisions. [Read more](#)

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 [Read more](#)

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 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. [Read more](#)

Objectives

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.

[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](#)

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.

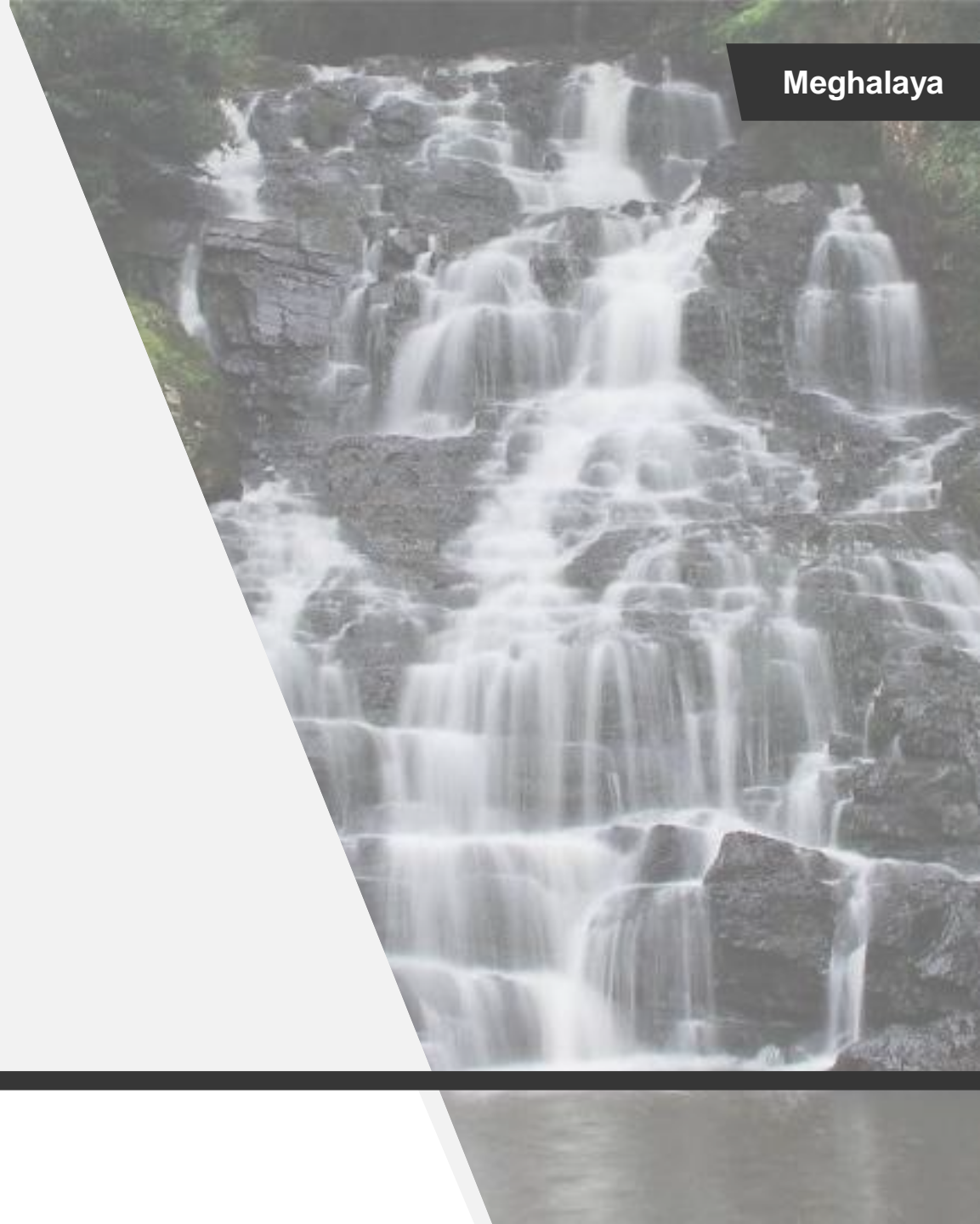
[Read more](#)

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](#)

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 and Promotion
Operational PPP projects (No)	DEA , Ministry of Finance, Government of India

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
2018-19	69.89

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
2018	68.36

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year

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