

CHAPTER - X

TRADE & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER-X**TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT****10.1 Introduction**

The State of Meghalaya is predominantly an agricultural state and the level of industrialization is low. There is decreasing trend in availability of land for agricultural purposes, while the incidence of landless labour and the resultant poverty has risen substantially (48.9 percent).

The State has sufficient hydel power potential and large reserves of coal, but the industrial sector has registered a low rate of development in comparison with the national level. Meghalaya has not witnessed the desired level of investment and industrial growth mainly because of lack of basic infrastructure. For a state with a small population, internal demand hardly favours the development of large-scale manufacturing. Moreover many manufacturing units driven by the market potential of the North Eastern region is yet to take off. Other factors indicate gaps in linkages and value addition, besides other economic infrastructure and distances from ports etc. The vast natural endowment and human resource capital have remained by and large untapped and a non-performing asset. Inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor road communication, hilly terrain and unemployment have been the major constraints of economic growth in general and industrial development in particular.

The overall position on the infrastructural development of State has been elaborately dealt in the concerned chapter which clearly indicates the distances required to be covered for the desired level that could ensure rapid socio-economic growth. At present there are 6 (six) Industrial Estates, 1 (one) Growth Centre, 1 (one) Industrial Area and 1 (one) Export Promotion Industrial Park. In the light of this the present chapter looks into some of the characteristics of the present industrial scenario of the State.

10.2. Resources of Meghalaya

Meghalaya is considered to have a rich base of natural resources as detailed in the chapter on natural resources. These include minerals such as coal, limestone, silimanite, Kaolin and granite among others. Meghalaya also has a large forest cover, rich biodiversity and numerous water bodies. However, the low level of industrialization and the relatively poor infrastructure base in the state acts as an impediment to the exploitation of these natural resources in the interest of the state's economy.

Table 10.1 Estimated Reserves of Minerals in Meghalaya

Mineral	Reserves (In million Tonnes)
Coal	563.5
Limestone	4147.0
Kaolin	4.5
Clay	81.0
Sillimanite	0.05
Glass Sand	2.54
Quartz	0.08
Feldspar	0.06
Iron	4.0
Fire Clay	12.0

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistic, Government of Meghalaya

Table 10.2 MAJOR AGRO & HORTICULTURAL RESOURCES (figure in MT)

Agro-Horticultural Products	(in tones)
Maize	24051
Soya Bean	959
Short staple Cotton	7829
Ginger	46731
Banana	65639
Pineapple	83333
Chillies	1150
Turmeric	8640
Areca nut	14167
Citrus	33006
Cashew nut	6730
Tea leaf	3059
Rapeseed/ Mustard	4670

Sources : Directorate of Economic & Statistic, Government of Meghalaya

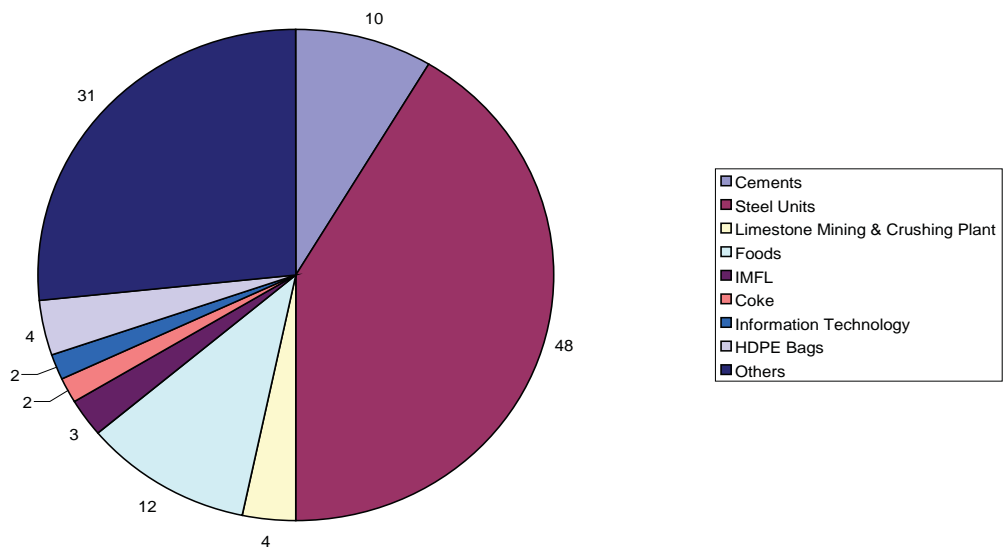
10.3.1 Status of Industrial development in the state

Despite having enormous potential in power generation, surplus Agro-Horticulture produces large reserve of coal, limestone and other mineral resources, Meghalaya has made little progress in the field of industrialization. The reason being, the state of Meghalaya is a landlocked territory with hilly terrain connected only by serpentine roads to various villages, making transportation costlier when compared with other states. Moreover, absence of railhead in the state, besides distance from the port is another factor hindering movement of goods and materials in and out of the state. This acts as an impediment for the development of large manufacturing units with large marketing hinterland. Present status of large & medium enterprises along with small sector enterprises are as follows:

Table. 10.3 Status of Large & Medium Industries in Meghalaya

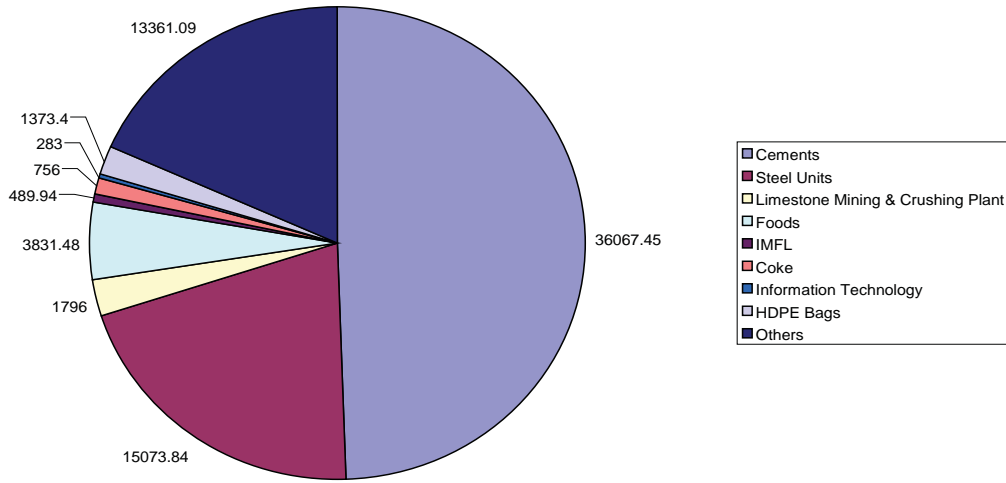
Sl. No.	Type of Industries	Nos.	Investment made (Rs in lakhs)	Employment Generated
1	Cements	10	36067.45	1311
2	Steel Units	48	15073.84	1925
3	Limestone Mining & Crushing Plant	4	1796	336
4	Foods	12	3831.48	373
5	IMFL	3	489.94	99
6	Coke	2	756	70
7	Information Technology	2	283	85
8	HDPE Bags	4	1373.4	135
9	Others	31	13361.09	1083
	Total :	116	73032.2	5417

Nos. of Large & Medium Units



MEGHALAYA STATE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Investment made (Rs in lakhs)



Employment Generated

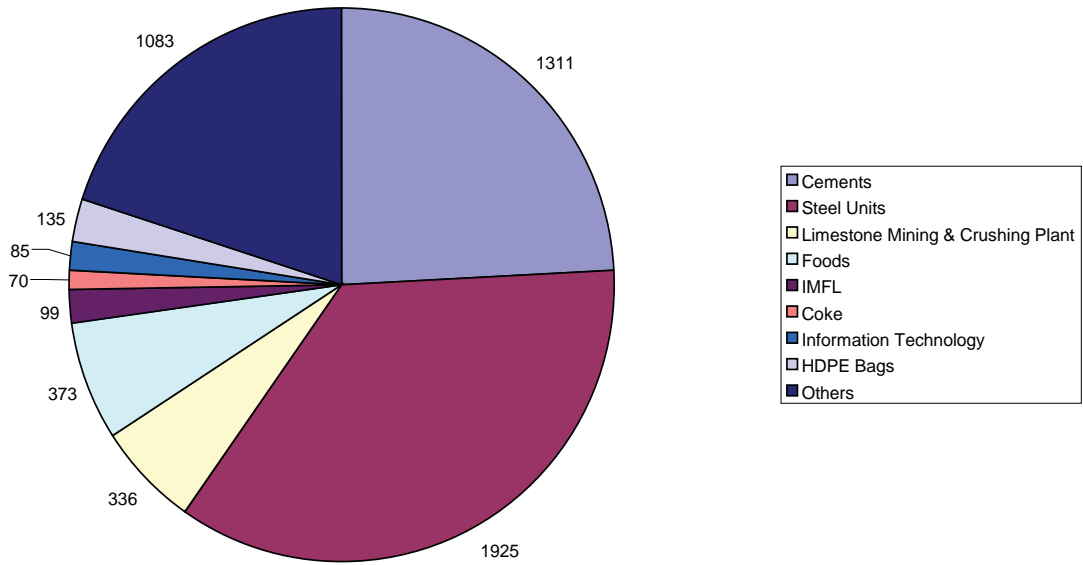


Table 10.4 Status of Small Scale Industries

Sl.No	Name of District	Manufacturing, Assembling & Processing	Repairing & Maintenance	Servicing	Employment Generated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	East Khasi Hills	1127	41	94	6536
2	East Garo Hills	343	-	9	1808
3	West Khasi Hills	214	27	86	1307
4	West Garo Hills	100	11	75	959
5	Jaintia Hills	219	14	63	2902
6	Ri Bhoi	147	8	24	1614
7	South Garo Hills	53	12	23	294
	TOTAL	2203	113	374	15420
Provisional report of the Directorate of industries as per the census 2008					

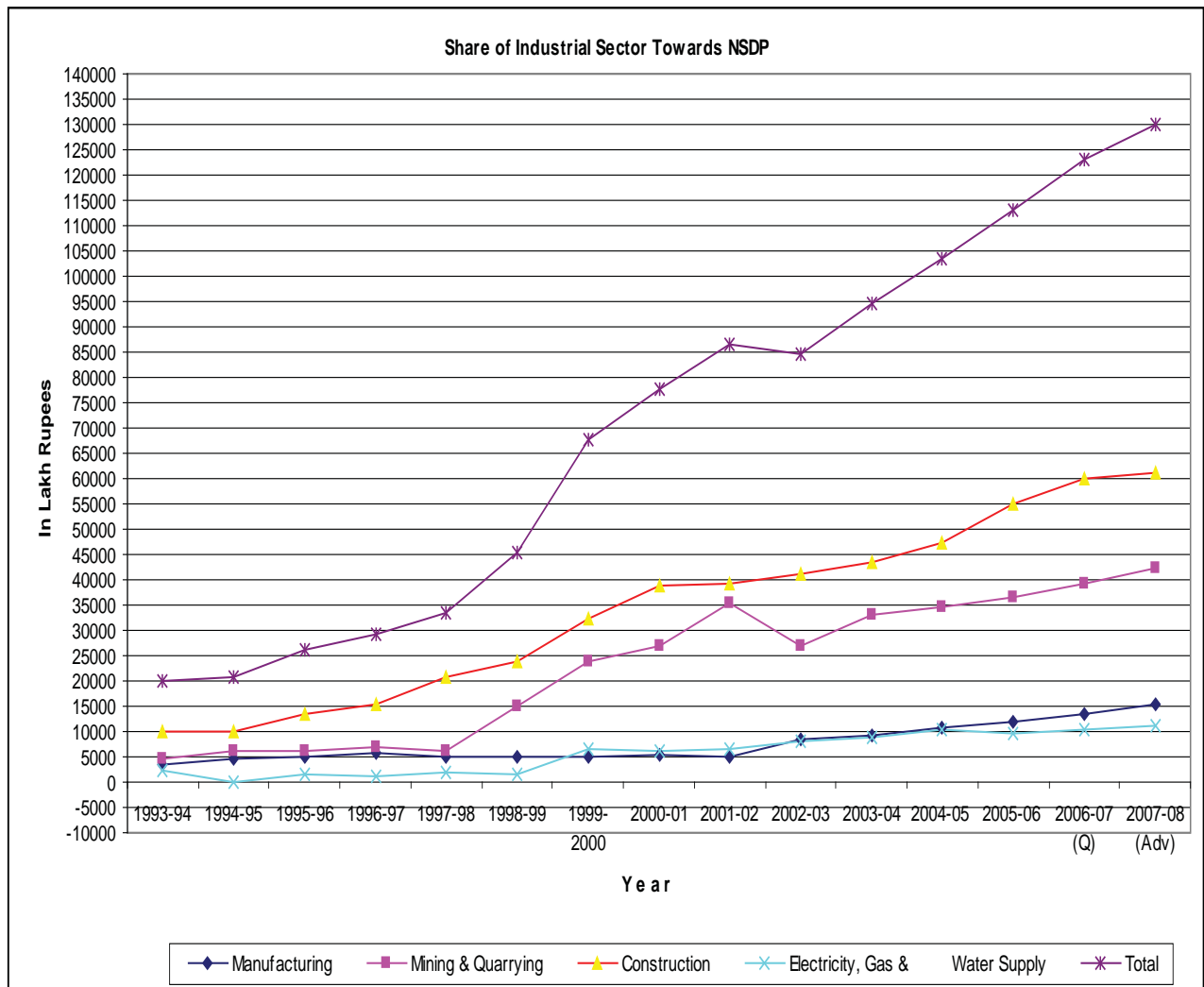
10.3.2 Rural/Urban Distribution of Enterprises in Industrial Sector

Majority of the population is involved in the unorganised sector of the industry. In addition to agriculture and allied sectors, small-scale unregistered units play an important role in providing employment opportunities. All the 116 large & medium manufacturing enterprises are located in rural sector. And out of the 2653 small scale manufacturing enterprises operating in the state, 1902 are located in rural areas and 751 in urban areas. Similarly for construction related enterprises, 971 are located in rural areas and 635 in urban areas. The share of manufacturing sector in the industrial enterprises is relatively greater for both rural and urban sector when compared with the construction units. Manufacturing sector accounts to nearly 80% of the total industrial enterprise sector in the state. For both manufacturing and construction related industrial enterprises, 'Establishments' have a greater percentage share both in rural and urban areas of the state. Nearly 80% of the manufacturing units and 66.8% of the construction units come under the category of 'Establishments'. The greater share of 'Establishments' compared to the 'Own Account Enterprises' implies increasing trend of hired employment both in rural and urban sector.

10.3.3. Share of Industry in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The Industrial Sector in the state comprises of units engaged in manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, Construction and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply. As per the New Series of the estimates of State Domestic Product, the Industrial sector contributes about 21% to 26% of the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) between the period from 1999-2000 to 2007-08(Adv.). The contribution of construction was in the range of 10.08% to 13.08% during the same period. The manufacturing activities which contributed only 1.56% in 1999-2000 had increased its share to 3.53% of NSDP during the year 2007-08(Adv.). The figures relating to Mining & Quarrying vary from 7.38% at the lowest to 9.58% at the highest in terms of percentage contribution towards NSDP of the state. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply, on the other hand contribute only about 1.7% on the average for the period of 9 years. The industrial sector as a whole has achieved marginal increase in its share towards the NSDP of the state and this can be attributed to the performance of Construction and Mining & Quarrying activities which are the main contributors towards the NSDP from amongst the activities comprised in the Industrial Sector. The contribution of the industrial sector shows an increasing trend from 21.09% in 1999-2000, it went up to 23.83% in 2003-04 and rose further to 26.39% during 2007-08(Adv.).

Going by the Link Series for the years 1993-94 to 1998-99, the same trend was observed in terms of Percentage contribution of the Industrial Sector. Its share was 15.28% in 1993-94. It was almost at the same level up to 1997-98 and went marginally up to 17.61% in 1998-99. The percentage share in 2007-08 (Adv) at 26.39% was higher than that of 1993-94. The contribution of the Manufacturing Sector shows a declining trend from 1994-95 (3.19%) till 2001-02 (1.28%). It somehow recovered and the percentage contribution stood at 3.53% in 2007-08 (Adv.). The other two sectors viz. Mining & Quarrying and Construction have increased their contributions from 3.38% and 7.55% respectively in 1993-94 to 8.44% and 13.08% in 2007-08 (Adv.) towards the NSDP at Current Prices, though there are fluctuations in their contributions from one year to another. Similar is the case with Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOM

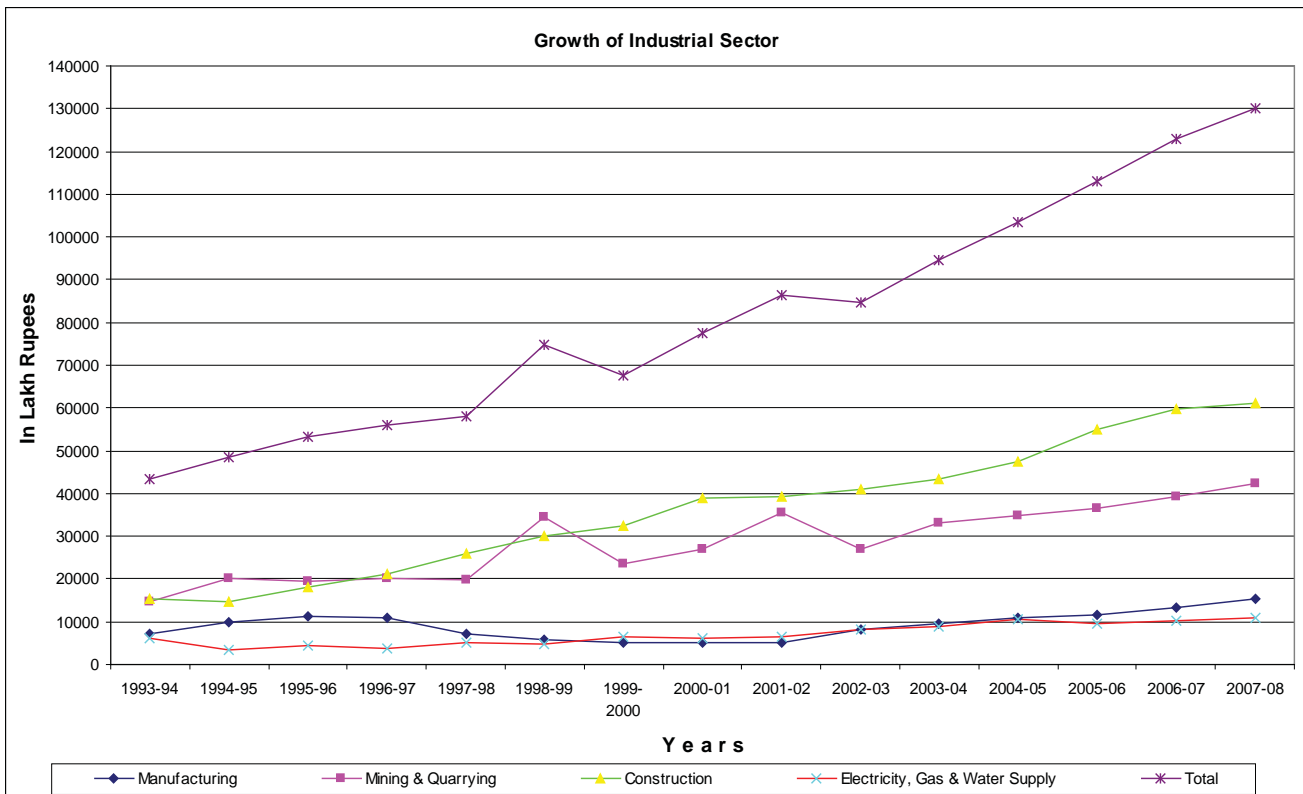
10.3.4 Growth of industrial sector

The industrial sector has shown a declining trend in terms of percentage growth over previous years for the period 1999-2000 to 2007-08(Adv.) according to the estimates of Net State Domestic Product(NSDP) at constant(1999-2000) prices in the New Series. The highest growth was recorded in the year 2000-01 at 14.54%. It was lowest in 2002-03 when it registered a negative growth of -2.26%. The growth rate remained more or less steady at about 9% during a three year period of 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07(Q) but it declined to 5.70% during 2007-08(Adv.). The growth of the manufacturing sector presents a rather inconsistent picture during the above period (1999-2000 to 2007-08) in terms of percentage growth. After registering a negative growth of -1.74% during 2001-02, it went up to as much as 62.93% in 2002-03. The growth rate came down to 12.46% in

2003-04. It again registered a low percentage growth of 7.27% in 2005-06. It somehow recovered and the growth rate stood at 15.09% in 2007-08³(Adv.) which is far better than what it was at the beginning of the period. The same picture was also observed in respect of Construction which registered a lowest growth rate of 1.00% in 2001-02 and a highest of 20.35 in 2000-01. The growth rate stood at 2.17% in 2007-08(Adv.). Mining & Quarrying also registered an inconsistent growth. It was highest in 2001-02 with 31.01%. It registered a negative growth of -24.00% in 2002-03. The growth rate stood at 7.49% in 2007-08(Adv.).

Taking into consideration the Old Series in the estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) by linking the 1993-94 Series with the new base period (1999-2000), the same trend was observed for the period from 1993-94 to 1998-99. The quantum of growth as reflected by the percentage growths over previous years could not be maintained. It was 11.99% in 1994-95. It came down to only 3.75% in 1997-98. There were instances when the growth was negative, such as 1999-2000 over 1998-99 when it was -9.44% and also 2002-03 with -2.26%. It should be noted that the percentage growth in 2007-08 (Adv.) was 5.70% which is far lower than that of 1994-95. The individual sectors within the Industrial Sector present very inconsistent growths. Manufacturing with a growth of 39.99% in 1994-95 over 1993-94, registered negative growth for four consecutive years from 1996-97 to 1999-2000 and the growth in 2007-08 (Adv.) at 15.09% was below that of 1994-95. Mining and Quarrying registered a highest growth in 1998-99 over 1997-98 with 72.33%, but the growth was only 7.49% in 2007-08 (Adv.) which is below that of 1994-95 with 38.76%. The other two Sectors viz. Construction and Electricity etc. are at a better position in 2007-08(Adv.) when compared to 1994-95 in terms of percentage growth. They, however, could not maintain the higher growths they achieved during some years during the period (1993-94 to 2007-08(Adv.)).

However, the overall performance of the Industrial Sector, considering the whole period from 1993-94 to 2007-08(Adv.) is increasing as evident from the graph below.



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOM

10.4. Sector-wise Distribution of Manufacturing Industry

The manufacturing Industries can be grouped, according to size, into two classes: Large and medium industries, which are registered under Factories Act, 1948 and Small Scale units often referred to as unregistered units but generally registered with Directorate of Industries.

A. Large and Medium

The factories in manufacturing sector can be classified broadly into two categories - Registered and unregistered manufacturing units.

Registered manufacturing industries can be identified as the organized manufacturing enterprise. It includes those industrial units registered under Sections 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of Factories Act, 1948. Registered manufacturing includes those industrial units with 10 or more workers engaged and using power and 20 or more workers working without power.

Under the large & medium industries, the manufacturing units are mostly engaged in Cement, Ferro-alloy, Cokes, Food items, HDPE bags etc. The registered small scale manufacturing units are mostly engaged in economic activities like food products, wood, furniture, printing press, non-metallic industries, repair & services etc.

The average number of worker per registered manufacturing unit has steadily declined during the period of discussion. Secondly average value added per worker has increased from Rs.55 thousand in 1995 to Rs.65 thousand in 1999³. A tentative hypothesis may be formed that the capital intensity of the registered manufacturing units has increased during this period.

Analysis of district wise distribution of registered manufacturing units and workers highlights that the degree of industrialization is low and spatially skewed in its distribution. Baring East Khasi Hills, Small Scale Industries are evenly poised. In SSI sector the East Khasi Hills alone is having almost half of the total number of industries with one third of employment of the total in the state figure.

Districts	No. of Units	No. of workers
Jaintia Hills	2 (6.5)	85 (5.6)
East Khasi Hills	16 (51.6)	643 (42.7)
West Khasi Hills	Nil	Nil
Ri-Bhoi	11 (35.4)	488 (32.4)
East Garo Hills	2 (6.5)	291 (19.3)
West Garo Hills	Nil	Nil
South Garo Hills	Nil	Nil
Total	31	1507
Figures in () are the percentage share		
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics; Govt. of Meghalaya		

Table 10.5: District-wise distribution of Registered Manufacturing Units and Workers in 2000

B. Small Scale Industries

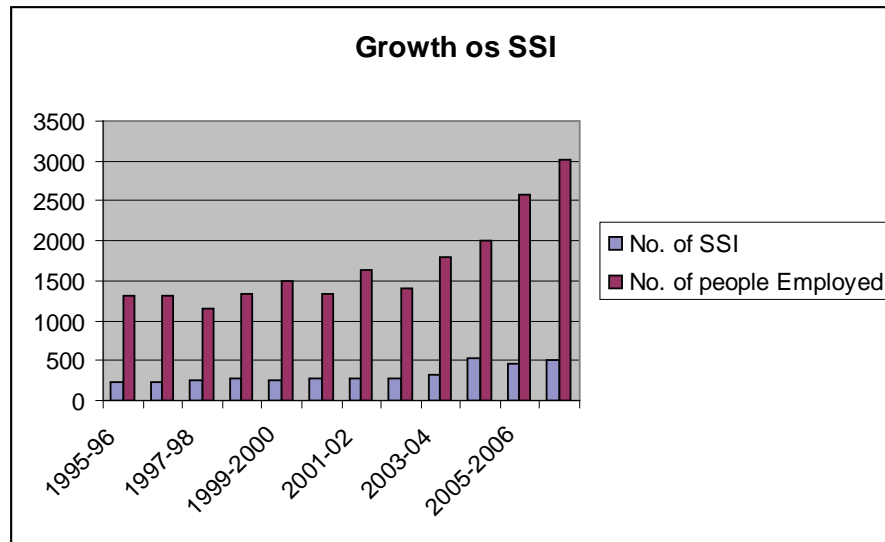
Role of Small Scale Industry (SSI) in the State Economy

In order to improve the economic condition of the people, the development of small-scale industries in unregistered manufacturing sector has to be taken up and encouraged earnestly. The unregistered manufacturing sector covers all those industrial units engaged in manufacturing, processing, repairs and maintenance services that are not covered under the Factories Act. Thus, units or enterprises, employing less than 20 workers and not using power are covered under unregistered manufacturing sector. Moreover, own-account enterprises engaged in manufacturing are also included in the unregistered manufacturing sector. However, activities of manufacturing, processing etc. that are included in agriculture and allied activities are excluded from the purview of the unregistered manufacturing sector.

Government sector is already a major provider of employment in the organised sector. The present scope of employment in government services has reached a saturation point and educated youth may find it difficult to find employment in the government sector in the near future. In order to alleviate this problem, development of small-scale industries is essential. *Setting up of small-scale industries especially in the rural area, with locally available resources would not only lessen the burden of unemployment but may also check the influx of people living in rural areas to the urban areas of the state.*

Growth of Small Scale Industry (SSI)

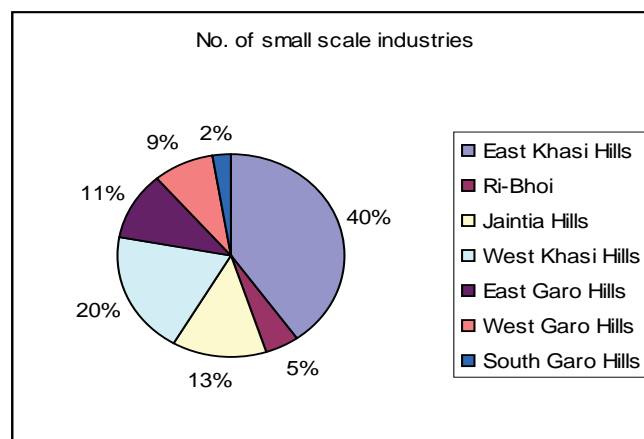
In spite of hurdles like inadequate capital investment, shortage of technical skills etc, the progress of small-scale industries appears to be encouraging. As per the data available for the last 05 years, the performance of the small-scale industries has been quite satisfactory.



In absolute terms the employment in the S.S.I. units has increased considerably, registering an annual compound growth rate though not very satisfactory. There were 2653 SSI units in the state in 2007-08. The steady growth of small-scale industries over the years reveals the scope of development of this sector. Moreover, in the view of increasing population in the state, the creation of employment opportunities in the small-scale sector is essential.

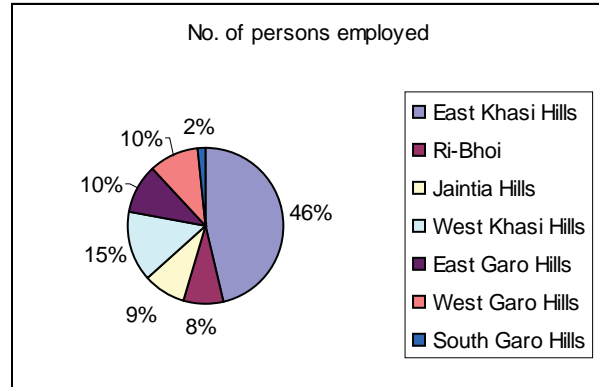
However, unlike the registered manufacturing industries, the average number of workers per unit in SSI did not show any change over the time. Average net value of output generated per worker recorded a steady decline.

District wise Distribution of SSIs and their contribution to economy



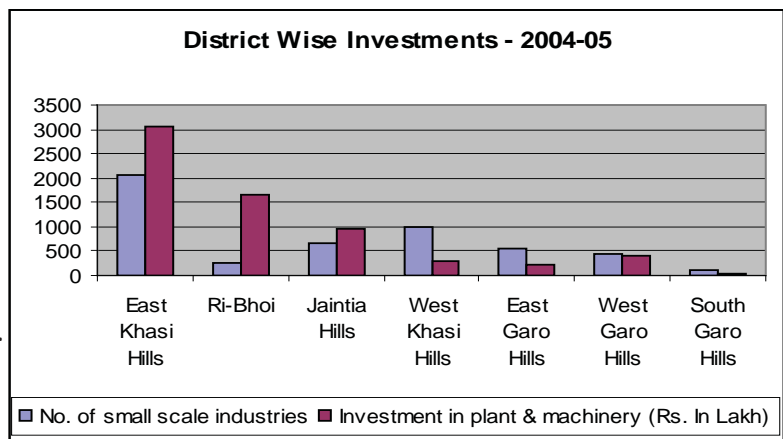
The significance of unregistered manufacturing units is evident from the fact that it contributed to nearly 64% of the total value of manufacturing in the state. The district wise contribution of unregistered manufacturing units⁵ shows that East Khasi Hills contributes about 40% to the state total, followed by West Garo Hills (20%), Jaintia Hills (13%) and Ri Bhoi (11%). However, the contribution of West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills is meager. Inter-regional disparities in the distribution of SSIs are also evident.

There has been an increase in the number of SSI units and the number of people employed in these SSIs, for all the districts for the period 2001-2002 to 2007-2008. However, there is a huge inter-district variation in these values. In 2007-08 The East Khasi Hills district had 1266 SSI units while there were merely 88 in the South Garo Hills. The East Khasi Hills & the Ri-Bhoi district collectively account for nearly 60% of the total SSI units in the state. On the other hand merely 294 people were employed in the manufacturing SSIs in the South Garo Hills, which was the lowest in the state.



Investment Pattern in SSI

The investment made in plant and machineries for SSIs shows that Rs. 16034.95 Lakhs has been invested in East Khasi Hills. The Ri-Bhoi and Jaintia Hills districts accounted for about 12.21% and 2.4% of the total investments in plants and machineries respectively. The average investment per SSI in the state was 7.39 lakhs. In the Ri Bhoi, the average investment per SSI was more than five times of the state figure. However for all other districts, except the East Khasi Hills, it is not an encouraging figure.



⁵ Directorate of Industry, Meghalaya.

Resource Industry Linkage in the State

Registered factories

The number of registered units has increased from 45 in 1974 to 72 in 1999 and then jumped to 266 in 2000-2001. The employment increased by 9.7% during 1974-99 and then declined by 55% during 1999-2001. The marked decline can be attributed to the Supreme Court’s order in respect to the tree cutting and subsequent closure of the industries based on wood and wood products. However, due to absence of category-wise distribution of registered units, the trend in respect of industry-resource linkage cannot be examined.

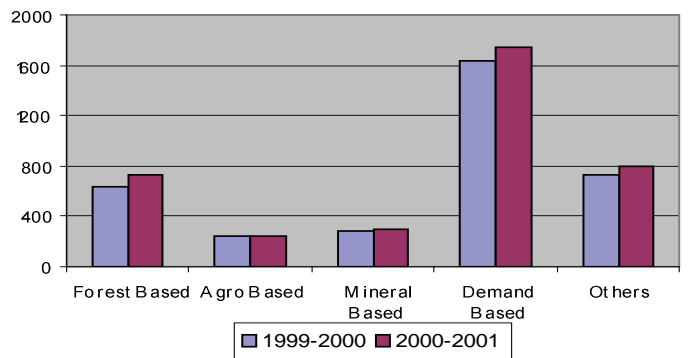
Prior to the Supreme Court ruling there have been four broad categories of registered factories by type:

- Forest Based such as Plywood manufacturing, Saw mills and Furniture and Fixture;
- Agro-Horticulture based such as Canning and Preservation and Rice & Flour Milling;
- Demand Based such as Printing Press and Motor Vehicle Repairs and
- Others such as Cement, motor assembling, pumping, cotton gunning, mineral processing etc.

Prior to year 2000 Forest based industries constituted about 30-35 percent of the registered units of the state. However after the closure of these units, mineral based units (in the other category) became prominent among all other categories.

10.5 Small Scale Industries

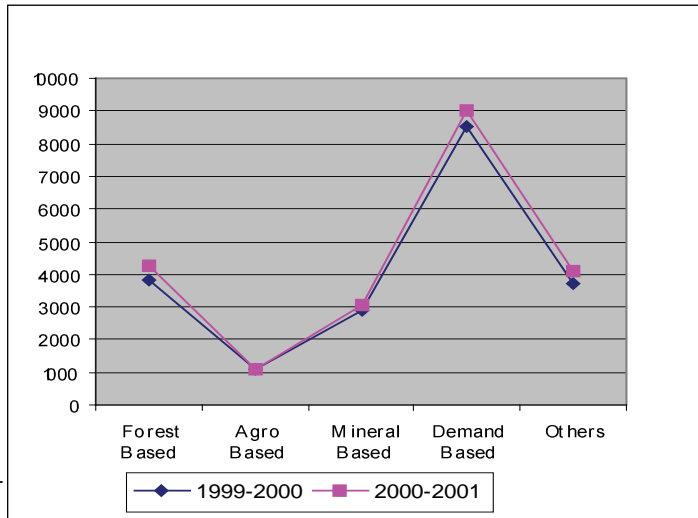
Industries under this category have shown a phenomenal increase during 1976-1977 to 2000-01. The 1990s witnessed a prodigious growth rate. During this period the increase in the number of units was more than 20%. The employment in SSI increased from a meagre 109 in 1976-77 to 15420 in 2007-08.



Growth in the number of SSI units under different categories

A category wise comparison between 2001-2002 and 2007-08 brings out the following observations:

- Total number of SSIs increased from 266 to 2653, exhibiting a massive growth.
- Though the mineral based industries increased by 7 units, their relative share also declined marginally from 8% to 7.7%.
- Demand based industries remained dominant occupying 46.3% in 1999-2000 and 45.9% in 2000-01.



Growth in the number of people employed in different categories of SSI

- Industries clubbed under other category have a relatively high share, more than 20%. Since they are unspecified exhaustive resource-industry, linkages cannot be determined. The prominent industries in terms of number of units in this SSI segment are tailoring, wooden furniture, bakery, cane and bamboo works, motor repairing-servicing-painting, bakery, weaving, knitting, cement based units, steel based units etc.
- Though relative share of mineral based industries remained low (in terms of units) nearly 14% of the labour force was employed in this sector.
- In terms of employment, demand based industries provide the maximum number of employment opportunities followed by forest based, mineral based and agro based SSIs.
- Among the SSIs, tailoring and wooden furniture production units rank first and second in terms of employment generation followed by bakery, lime making and motor repairing units. Other prominent employment generators are saw mills, steal based units, weaving, cane & bamboo works and cement based units.

Table 10.6 Trend of SSI registration in the state

Year	Number of Units	Total investment (in lakhs)
2001-2002	266	19629.33
2002-2003	268	
2003-2004	323	
2004-2005	468	
2005-2006	459	
2006-2007	465	
2007-2008	404	
Total	2653	19629.33

10.6. Promotional Policies of Government of India for Non-Farm Sector

10.6.1 Since independence, policies in India emphasized accelerated industrial growth and other important goals such as achieving self-reliance, reduction in disparities across regions in the country and preventing concentration of economic power in private hands. These goals implied that other objectives such as creation of employment opportunities, assisting the development of small-scale and village and household industries, and protecting the consumer from the private sector monopolies were also to be addressed.

10.6.2 Rural industrialization and growth were seen to have major potential for production of goods and services and for the generation of employment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 assigned this important role to the cottage and small scale industries. In the Second Plan, the Mahalonobis strategy called for the rapid development of small scale and cottage industries to meet the demand for consumer goods. Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, also assigned a key role to the cottage, village and small scale industries for their distinct advantage in generating large scale employment and effective mobilization of resources, capital and skills.

10.6.3 Khadi and Village Industries Commission were set up in 1955 by an Act of Parliament. In 1978 the Districts Industries Centres were set up to provide services and support required by the small and village entrepreneurs under a single roof. These services were to extend the provision of raw material, supply of machinery and equipment, arrangement of credit facilities and helping to set up marketing linkages.

The nomenclature used to address the smallest segments of industries in India has been varied, namely, village and small industries, khadi and village industries, tiny enterprises, micro-enterprises etc. At the base are the rural manufacturing household enterprises – usually subsumed in the KVI segment. The other units are distinguishable in terms of their size of investment. It is to be noted that the factories Act employs the use of power and the size of employment as defining criteria. But India is again perhaps unique in defining its small scale industries (SSI) using investment ceilings which have changed with time. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act, 2006 has classified the enterprises in the manufacturing and service sectors into three categories. The micro enterprises in manufacturing are those having investment in plant and machinery of less than Rs.25 lakhs and in services less than Rs.10 lakhs. Small scale industries are those with investments between Rs.25 lakhs and Rs.500 lakhs in manufacturing and Rs.10 lakhs to 2 crores in services. The positive feature of this Act is that it recognizes a micro enterprise sector, but by clubbing it with the small as well as the medium enterprises the chances of the benefits flowing into the micro sector

may be greatly reduced. The difference between cottage and village industries and SSI is in terms of their absolute size and technological characteristics. However, a major difference between the two is their links with the rest of the economy. The SSI industries are generally connected with the large scale industries in terms of technical and input-output linkages.

10.6.4 The main advantages in favour of the unorganized manufacturing enterprises were considered to be their labour intensive character, decentralized location and the ability to provide varied products/services on a dispersed basis.

10.7. Availability of Institutional Credit

10.7.1 One of the key policy instruments to provide access to credit to the small industries was the RBI directions on “priority sector” lending. The commercial banks were asked to advance 40 percent of their net bank credit to the priority sector. This included the small and tiny enterprises for which, however, no separate targets were specified. In the case of co-operative banks the priority sector lending was to be 60 percent. A large institutional structure was also created to facilitate the flow of credit to this sector. There has clearly been a decline in the credit flow from public sector banks and commercial banks to the SSI sector and to the tiny enterprises, particularly since the mid 1990s.

10.7.2. Micro Credit and SHGs

The potential of SHGs to develop as local financial intermediaries to reach the poor has gained recognition in India due to their community based participatory approach and sustainability. Recovery rates in micro-credit programmes have been significantly higher than those achieved by commercial banks in spite of loans going to poor, unorganized individuals without security or collateral. At the all India level, the number of SHGs has increased from about 110 thousand in 1999-00 to over 2.2 million by the end of March, 2006 and the volume of micro credit has increased from Rs.1.9 billion to over Rs.114 billion during the same period. By March 2006, about 1.6 million SHGs were formed under the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme. SHGs however, have shown uneven regional growth. Till March, 2001, over 70 percent of SHGs were concentrated in the Southern states.

The Government of India has four major public micro – credit programmes: Swayamsidha, Swashakti, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and SGSY. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) launched a scheme, linking the SHGs with banks, to augment the resources of micro finance institutions. All the major categories of the banks, viz. commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks are participating in delivery of micro finance services. Three distinct linkage models are being followed. Under Model I, bank provide micro finance to non-governmental organization for on-lending to the SHGs and ultimately to the micro

entrepreneurs. Under Model II, banks provide direct financing directly to SHGs for on-lending to the micro entrepreneurs. Under Model III, banks finance directly to SHGs, for on-lending to micro entrepreneurs, with the intervention of NGOs as social mobilisers and facilitators.

SHG MOVEMENT IN MEGHALAYA^Ω

The seed for the self-help groups was sown since 1980, and it has grown. Presently there are more than 9000 SHGs in the state under various programmes and projects of the government and NGOs. Of these, 4644 SHGs have been linked to credit to banks as on March 2007. Out of the total 9395 SHGs formed in the State till 2007-2008, (47.45 percent) were formed in West Garo Hills followed by East Khasi Hills with (12.65 percent), East Garo Hills with (13.51 percent) and the four other districts i.e. West Khasi Hills with (7.78 percent), Jaintia Hills with (7.42 percent), Ri Bhoi with (7.04 percent) and South Garo Hills with (4.16 percent) together constitute 26.4 percent of the SHGs formed in the State (Table10.7).

Table10.7 District wise distribution of SHGs in Meghalaya

	District	No (N)	Percent (% to total)
1	East Khasi Hills	1188	12.65
2	West Khasi Hills	731	7.78
3	Jaintia Hills	697	7.42
4	Ri Bhoi	661	7.04
5	West Garo Hills	4458	47.45
6	East Garo Hills	1269	13.51
7	South Garo Hills	391	4.16
	Total	9395	100.00

A detailed survey⁸ findings are under publication by the state Coordinator Dr. Shreerajan, Smt. A.P Jyrwa and the team for the SHG which may be referred to for interested persons. **The survey revealed that the enterprise profile of the SHG members under survey** showed that **animal husbandry based activities** dominated the scene at (24.70 percent) at the overall level in all the seven districts followed by **Trade and petty business activities** which included grocery shops, tea shops, vegetable and food vendors stood at (19.73 percent), and thirdly by **horticulture based activities** at (16.26 percent) and fourthly by **agriculture based activities** constituted (14.68 percent) of the income generating activities at the individual and group level. The **skill oriented activities** such as weaving, crafts, pottery tailoring embroidery was (10.81 percent) while the **service based activities** like transport, repairs shops, schools, labour works, barbers, restaurants constituted (9.31 percent)

^Ω Survey Report on SHG in Meghalaya: Shreerajan & Smt. A.P. Jyrwa (2008)

Summary of Tiny, SSI and ME enterprises in the state as on Dec. 2008 indicate 3925, 961 and 4 accounts respectively amounting Rs 145 crore, Rs 68 crore and Rs 9 crore disbursement of loans in all.

10.8. Marketing

1.9 a major constraint faced by the unorganized enterprises is marketing of their products. The lack of marketing facilities was identified as a major problem by a large proportion of unorganized enterprises, particularly so in rural areas. Marketing constraints arise from a number of inter-related factors like lack of information about markets for products, capacity to exploit the existing markets or to reach new markets, the scale of operation or volume of production, and cost of undertaking these operations. In the liberalized era, competition from larger units is a major constraint and this was noted particularly by the larger establishments in the urban areas. The Government has a number of schemes to support marketing linkages for the small enterprises.

10.9. Cluster Development and Growth Poles

10.9.0 The experience of cluster approach has been found to be encouraging and successful in many countries. The clusters are defined as a sectoral and geographical concentration of enterprises, institutions, service providers and related regulatory bodies, engaged in the production of homogeneous or inter-related products and faced with common opportunities and threats.

10.9.1 At a conceptual level, there are three kinds of clusters that one can visualize—relatively modern, small firm dominated industrial clusters that offer tend to be located in urban areas; artisan and rural industry based clusters; and clusters that are based on the agro-economy. The last two, particularly the last, tend to be natural resource-based. Most policy interventions have focused on the first of the three, rather than the last two.

10.9.2 There have been many attempts to identify industrial and service clusters following different approaches. UNIDO has compiled a list of 388 clusters of modern small industries. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, has figure of 2042 clusters of small-scale industries. The Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI), Ahmedabad, estimates 3511 clusters, 1422 urban and 1820 rural. Besides these SME (small and medium enterprise) clusters, there are 3332 artisan clusters and 372 handloom clusters. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has a list of 100 clusters identified for development. Several other ministries/departments including Small Scale Industries, Agro & Rural Industries, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Commerce, Food

Processing Industries, Textiles, Information Technology, as well as Science and Technology have their own cluster development programmes. Cluster development is also supported by a number of other agencies including the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Commissioner of Handlooms, Coir Board, Department of Science and Technology, State Bank of India, as well as numerous state governments.

At present the state of Meghalaya is having cluster on Eri-weaving at Ri Bhoi and Cane & Bamboo at Jaintia Hills.

10.10. Self-Employment Programme

Strategies, which promote self-employment and income growth of the self-employed, are important component of a pro-poor development strategy in India. Four major schemes launched by the Central Government to facilitate self-employed enterprise development through easing credit flow and other assistance are the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) started in 1993, Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) of the KVIC started in 1995, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) of the Ministries of Rural Development started in 1999 and the Swarnajayanti Shahari Swarozgar Yojana (SSSY) of the Ministries of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation since 1997, the later two being integrated to the previously existing self-employment schemes. PMRY and REGP has been subsumed under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 15th of August, 2008. These programme are mainly in the nature of poverty alleviation schemes, with the highest average investment of Rs.1 lakh-Rs.10 lakhs per enterprise being available in the PMRY. Some of them follow a group enterprise or the Self-Help Group formation approach to enterprise development. These programme have made a significant contribution in not only enhancing income levels of the poor but have been helpful in stemming the rural and urban migration of the poor also. During the 10th Plan approximately 1.2 million projects were set up under PMRY and REGP programmes resulting in an additional employment of approximately 41 lakhs person years at present.

10.11. Department of Industries and Status of Schemes: The State Directorate of Industries caters to bring about a change in the industrial development of the state through following approach: 1. to create an "Industrial Atmosphere"; 2.To develop First Generation Entrepreneurs; 3.To use Man & Material resources for the economic advantage of the State; 4. To create more job avenues and 5. for Balanced Industrial growth of the State.

Organisational Structure of the Industries Department is at the three levels. The secretariat level is for policy and programmes. Implementation of policies and programmes are through the Directorate of Industries which is headed by the Director of Industries and at the district level district is looked after by the District Industries Centre under the leadership of the General Manager.

The first Industrial Policy of the State of Meghalaya was framed in 1988 and subsequently the second policy framework were under taken in 1997 in which the State Government offered 30% Capital Investment Subsidy 4 % interest subsidy on term loan and power subsidy etc. The core aim of the State Industrial Policy is to ensure minimum of 60 % employment to local youths. Any unit not abiding by this 60% employment norm is not given any incentives from the State .This policy has been supplemented by the Govt. of India North Eastern Industrial Policy in 1997 which in fact has kick - started the rapid Industrial activities in the State. The following figures will show the progress of Industrialization before 1997 and after 1997.

Before 1997,

- (A) SMALL SCALE SECTOR :: the Department has registered 2672 Nos of small scale units with an investment of Rs 1991.43 lakhs creating an employment opportunities to about 16933 persons.
- (B). Large and Medium : the State had only 1. M/S Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd inherited from the State of Assam. 2. Virgo Cements Ltd, Damas, East Garo Hills District and 3. M/S Jaintia Cements Ltd, Sutnga, Jaintia Hills District.

However after 1997 :

- (A) SMALL SCALE SECTOR :: After 1997 the Department has registered 3812 Nos of small scale units with an investment of Rs 7735.13 lakhs creating an employment opportunities to about 19815 persons.
- (B). Large and Medium : However in the Large and Medium Sector , I may inform the House that presently 116 nos of Industrial Units has been registered with an investment of Rs 73032.20 lakhs creating employment opportunities to about 5417 persons approximately.

During the period from 1997 to 2007 a large number of Industries decided to set up their Industries in the State of Meghalaya because of proactive administrative and excellent escort services provided by the State machinery. As a result of which Meghalaya became the second largest Industrialized State amongst the 8 (eight) North Eastern States. The multinational company like Lafarge (India) Cements Ltd has made Meghalaya as their investment destination.

10.12. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

Government of India has approved the introduction of a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities

through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP will be a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME). At the State level, the Scheme will be implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs) and banks. The Government subsidy under the Scheme will be routed by KVIC through the identified Banks for eventual distribution to the beneficiaries / entrepreneurs in their Bank accounts.

Objectives:

- To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises.
- To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place.
- To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural and urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas.
- To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment.

Table 10.8 Year–Wise PMRY applications sponsored, Sanctioned and Disbursed

Year	Targets	Applications		
		Sponsored	Sanctioned	Disbursed
		Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
(93-94)	200	199	139	135
(94-95)	300	428	307	288
(95-96)	550	592	513	477
(96-97)	550	635	553	497
(97-98)	550	588	524	464
(98-99)	550	583	463	396
(99-00)	550	609	477	290
(00-01)	600	640	417	179
(01-02)	2000	1920	1466	1195
(02-03)	400	337	251	206
(03-04)	1350	1167	999	750
(04-05)	1400	1394	968	584
05-06)	1400	1484	1107	853

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(06-07)	800	821	627	475
(07-08)	400	446	283	209
Total	11500	11356	9094	6998

Source: Directorate of Industries, GOM

Table 10.9 STATUS OF PMRY

Year	Targets	Applications				
		Sponsored	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
			Nos.	% sanctioned cases to cases sponsored	Nos.	% disbursed cases to cases sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.(03-04)	1350	1167	840	71.98	633	75.36
2.(04-05)	1400	1394	693	49.71	244	29.05
3.(05-06)	1400	1473	1107	72.57	1049	10.97
4.(06-07)	800	821	627	68.80	475	61.79
5.(07-08)	400	455	283	18.51	209	47.42
Total	5350	5444	3309	60.78	1936	58.51

Source: Directorate of Industries, GOM

Table 10.10 DISTRICT-WISE PERFORMANCE

Sl.No.	Name of District	Investment in Plant & Machinery(Lakhs)	Employment(Nos)
1	East Khasi Hills	16034.95	6536
2	East Garo Hills	235.51	1808
3	West Khasi Hills	186.54	1307
4	West Garo Hills	262.68	959
5	Jaintia Hills	480.32	2902
6	Ri Bhoi	2396.84	1614
7	South Garo Hills	32.49	294
	TOTAL	19629.33	15420

Source: Directorate of Industries, GOM

10.13. Technology Mission for Integrated Development Of Horticulture :

The horticulture sector, which includes fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, floriculture, medicinal and aromatic plants, cashew nut, etc., has ample potential for development, as compared to other crops, in the the state in view of the diverse agro-climatic conditions, varied soil types and abundance of rainfall, which has remained unexploited.

The development of NE region examined by various Commissions and Committees recommended for integrated development of horticulture in a mission mode to foster rapid growth of the region. Based on these recommendations a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern region including Sikkim, was approved

by EFC and CCEA, has been launched from 2001-02. The Goals of the Mission are to establish convergence and synergy among numerous ongoing governmental programmes in the field of horticulture development to achieve horizontal and vertical integration of these programmes to **ensure** adequate, appropriate, timely and concurrent attention to all the links in the production, post-harvest management and consumption chain, **maximise** economic, ecological and social benefits from the existing investments and infrastructure created for horticulture development, **promote** ecologically sustainable intensification, economically desirable diversification and skilled employment to generate value addition, **promote** the development and dissemination of eco- technologies based on the blending of the traditional wisdom and technology with frontier knowledge such as bio-technology, information technology and space technology; and to provide the missing links in ongoing horticulture development projects.

The Technology Mission has four Mini Missions

Mini Mission - I Research: Coordinated and implemented by ICAR,.

Mini Mission - II Production and Productivity: Coordinated by DAC and implemented by the Agriculture / Horticulture Departments of the States.

Mini Mission - III Post-harvest management, marketing and export: Coordinated by DAC and implemented by NHB, DMI, NCDC, NAFED and APEDA.

Mini Mission - IV Processing: Coordinated and implemented by MFPI

The status of mini Mission IV has not been so encouraging in the past. There are only a few units under this mission.

10.14. State Government Corporations under Industry department:

The Department of Industries headed by the Director of Industries in the State level and District Industries Centre at the District level. Apart from this the department is ably supported by State Corporation and subsidiaries.

10.14.1 Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd was incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 in 1971. It is an agency for promotion and developing industries in the state is performing the dual task as

- Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)
- State Financial Corporation (SFC)

Apart from the loaning operation and equity participation, the Corporation has developed; Industrial Areas, Industrial Estates, Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) and Industrial Growth Centre in the state.

10.14.2 Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Limited

Meghalaya Bamboo Chips Ltd was incorporated in **1979**. The whole purpose was to make use of the bamboo available in the region and thereby create Job Avenue in the state. Meghalaya Bamboo Chips had to be closed in want of market in **1987**. The Company was re-commissioned as ceiling tiles manufacturing unit in the year **1992**. The unit run for three years and had to shut down in May **1995** due to machine breakdown. It was re-started in **1999** after repairing of machine. The unit produces ceiling tiles of various sizes and decoration. Installed Capacity of the plant is 1000 pieces of tiles per day. There is huge demand of ceiling tiles in the entire country. Production started falling from **2005** onwards due to erratic power supply and age old machineries. The unit is virtually closed and has applied for modernisation support under NLCPR.

10.14.3 Mawmluh Cherra Cement Limited (MCCL)

- ❖ Mawmluh Cherra Cement Limited (MCCL) was incorporated in 1955.
- ❖ The Plant was commissioned way back in November, 1966. Initially it started with one kiln of 250 TPD. Presently the plant is in the process of expansion & modernisation with capacity to 930 TPD.

Presently the MCCL is undergoing modernization with considerable investment of more than Rs 85 crore.

10.14.4 Meghalaya Khadi & Village Industries Board

The Khadi & Village Industries Board in Meghalaya was established in the year 1975 under the enabling clauses of the Meghalaya Khadi & Village Industries Board Act (last amended 1980). As stated in the Act, the Board is “to provide for the better organization, development and regulation of Khadi and Village Industries in the State”.

The objectives of the Board are:

- To encourage development of Khadi & Village Industries in the State.
- To conduct training with a view to equipping them with the necessary knowledge for starting their own village industry.
- The Meghalaya Khadi & Village Industries Board (MKVIB), through the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) extends fiscal benefits as Margin Money to the extent of 30 % of the Project Cost.
-

Table 10.11 Status of REGP

Project Finance (Nos)	Project Cost (in crores)	Employment Generated
946	1065.36	7460

Information furnished by KVIB, Shillong

10.14.5 Meghalaya Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation

This is a company promoted by the government and whose activities are complementary to the activities of the Industries Department of the Government of Meghalaya. It is also an organization that is recognized by the Ministry of Textiles of the Government of India, by the Development Commissioners of Handicrafts and Handloom. Its area of operation is throughout the State of Meghalaya in all potential areas. Its basic aim is therefore to out to all individual artisans and groups that possess skills and which have the potential to grow. The MHHDC was established with additional objective of providing the much needed Marketing Thrust to the products existing within the State. It is attempting to network and reach out to as many potential areas and individuals within the constraints existing. Besides the Handloom and Handicrafts sectors it has also made some inroads into the emerging Bamboo Sector; the identified applications that could range from the use of this raw material for handicrafts (traditional nad new designs), as a food item in the value added form, for structural and industrial purposes. The Corporation has also implemented certain development schemes like the establishment of a Bamboo Mat Production Centre which is in the last stage of implementation at Sohkhari Bhoi District. It will attempt to harness the skills of at least 2000 to 2500 mat weaving artisans.

Year	Targets No of beneficiaries	Physical Achievements (No of beneficiaries)
2005-06	375	410
2006-07	605	650
2007-08	4220	4060

10.15. Sericulture and Weaving

India continues to be the second largest producer of silk in the world. Four common varieties of silk produced in India are mulberry, eri, muga and tasar. Of these, mulberry is the most dominant accounting for 91.7% of the silk produced. Eri accounts for about 6.2%, whereas tasar and muga account for 1.6% and 0.5% respectively. Sericulture and Weaving can form an important base for the development of agro-based cottage industry in the state. A total of over six million persons in India seek gainful employment in sericulture of who majority are women. High quality silk has always been in great demand and commands good price. India produced nearly 15,544 tonnes of raw silk in 1998-99 and exported a total of silk worth 1250.55 crores in that year¹. Karnataka is the largest producer of raw silk and registered a production of 6760 tonnes in 2002-03, whereas

¹ Source: Ministry of Textiles

Andhra Pradesh with a production of 5650 tonnes was the second largest producer of raw silk in India. In the North East however, Assam with a production of 574 tonnes is the largest producer ².

Sericulture & Handloom Weaving are the two most important rural cottage based Industries in the State. The sector is basically women oriented activity for providing self employment in the rural areas. Rearing of Eri, Mulberry and Muga is traditionally practiced in the past and presently by the rural people as a subsidiary Cottage Industry. The main programme in respect of Sericulture Industry is to identify, increase and expand the plantation areas of the existing Eri, Mulberry and Muga in the individual holdings or community lands through development of systematic and economic plantation of silkworm food plants with emphasis to enhance the productivity per unit area. It is also proposed to improve and strengthen the Departmental Farms and Centres for sufficient production of quality silkworm seeds for increasing the production of raw silk and introduction of scientific rearing method of silkworms. Production of raw silk is anticipated to be increased from the present level of 339.50 MT to 394.13 MT.

Sericulture Farm:

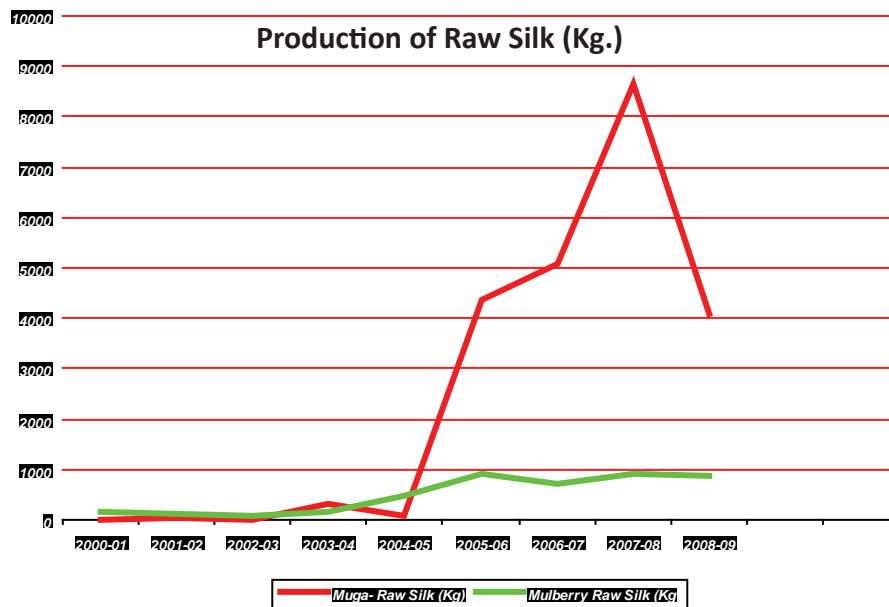
The state inherited 6 sericulture farms from the erstwhile state of Assam. These included a sericulture farm each at Shillong, Ummulong and Tura; a foreign race seed station at Moodymmai; an Eri seed grainage at Nongpoh; a Muga seed farm at Resubelpara. In addition it also inherited silk reeling units at Shillong and Gangdubi. In 1984-85, the number of sericulture farms was reported at 7 and covered an area of 37 hectares only. In 1985-86, the number increased to 8, the total No. of farm as on 1993-94 stands at 25 nos. Although, the area covered by these farms grew substantially to 172.96 hectares. There had been no change in the number of sericulture farms or the area covered till 1999-2000. In 2003-04, the area covered by the farms dropped to 130 hectares even though the number of farms has remained constant at 22 out of 25 nos.

Inadequate infrastructure with poor maintenance having under-developed and ageing farms with technologically deficient situation has been accentuated by the fact that no new assets of infrastructure has been created during the last 10 years in the state. Present infrastructure in sericulture with the govt are: 9 Nurseries, 6 mulberry farms, 4 eri farms, 2 muga farms, 88 Sericulture Extension Centres, and 1 State Level Sericulture Training Institute at Ummulong.

²Source: Statistical Abstract India 2003, Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation

Reeling Units and Silk production:

Meghalaya had 6 silk reeling units in 1984-85, which produced a total of 270 kilograms of raw silk. In 1995-96, a total of 8 reeling units produced the all time high of 829 kilograms of raw silk. However, since 1995-96, the raw silk production in the state has been constantly falling. By 2000-01, the silk production in the state came down to 159 Kg which was even below 1984-85 level of 270 kilograms. In recent years since 2005-06 the production of Raw Silk has shown considerable increase. During 2007-08 it went above 9500 Kgs.



Source: Directorate of Sericulture & Weaving, GOM

Furthermore there is no organized market for purchase of Mulberry Cocoons from the producers. The Sericulture & Weaving Department has added 8 silk reeling units in the past few years. During the IX Plan, initiatives have been taken to train the private reelers in the 4 silk reeling units. After the training, these reelers are expected to set up their own Mini Raw Silk Production units.

For Muga silk, the cocoon production has averaged 260 lakh annually over the last 5 years. Yarn production has averaged less than 2 MT annually over the last 5 years. 70% of cocoon production transported to Assam for conversion. For Eri silk Cocoon production has averaged 335 MT annually, while the Yarn production has averaged 90 MT annually over the last 5 years of which 60% of cocoon production transported to Assam for conversion.

The challenges in Silk are: Increasing production; Increasing value addition, at different stages, within the State and Developing new & diversified products. Another aspect is Plantation upgradation with larger plots, fencing, package of practices and Restoration of rearer subsidies.

Developing production, processing & market infrastructure; addressing the absence of organized markets; disposal of cocoons in villages at price of traders; Dearth of technical manpower (Only 35 PG diploma holders in Sericulture serving in the Department) with Enhancing the managerial skills are some of the priorities requiring attention.

Sericulture Villages:

The current demand for raw silk exceeds its production. India imports large quantities of silk for manufacturing value added products to cater to export demand. Encouragement of sericulture in the state can therefore provide gainful employment to thousands of people. However, the state would also have to setup mechanism to assist the silk producers to lucratively dispose their produce. Tourists often like to take back souvenirs from the places they visit. Tourism in the state is all set to grow in the coming years. Setting up fair price shops in Shillong and other important towns to showcase and sell the silk products can be of great help the silk-based cottage industry in the state. This will however require training and capacity building to enable the weavers to produce high quality silk products.

Handloom and weaving:

Meghalaya has established traditions of weaving with highly skill based and good workmanship. There is strong traditions of cotton weaving, largely with traded yarn as there is low base of local yarn, except in silk.

The State of Meghalaya has 25,000 weaver households, substantially working with traditional looms & designs and catering to household and vicinity markets. Of these, 60% of weaver households are in the Garo Hills and 90% of weavers are women. There are 8 production centres, 32 demonstration-cum-production centres, 10 weaving training centres and 1 State Level Handloom training Institute (Mendipathar, East Garo Hills).

The proposed programme for Handloom Weaving Industry is to intensify and step-up production of quality handloom fabrics. The production is also sought to be increase by introducing and supplying modern improved looms/accessories to weavers which would result in the increased of production of Handloom Fabrics from the present level of 108.00 lakhs sq.mtrs in 2008-09 to 128.00 lakh sq. mtrs during 2009-10.

Additional training, demonstration & production centres ; Renovation and replacement of dilapidated and non-functional infrastructure; Strengthening of HTI Mendipathar with machinery & equipment, improved looms, power looms, jacquards, CAD etc are urgent felt need.

Local traditions of usage of indigenous & natural dyes need to be strengthened, and process improvements are also required to be done. For this, training required on working with commercial natural dyes and Specific designer support for natural dyes needs to be tied up.

Documentation of traditional handlooms and Preparation and dissemination of extension material are urgent felt need for the weavers. Dependence on Government supplies for yarn; Usage of traditional looms, which need to be replaced by improved looms. and lack of opportunity of exposure and study tours for weavers are some of the issues. Event based marketing opportunities and Two handloom haats (State Government able to provide land) are some of the requirements. Local lack of trained designers; arranging for Designer workshops; Short duration attachment of designers to State Level Institute; Projectised support from NID/ NIFT and Deputation of Departmental design staff to design institutions are also needed for giving boost to the sector.

10.16. Industrial Co-operatives in Meghalaya:

Co-operatives societies are the institution, which makes it possible to organize resources on the basis of mutual help and share benefits rather than exploiting one another.

The cooperative organization, which emerges as a result of voluntary association of individuals, in terms of resources, is able to stand up to big private institutions for the furtherance of economic and non-economic objectives. Cooperation is therefore, conveniently suited to bring about the desired socio-economic changes in the context of existing rural condition in the country.

This institution helps in eliminating un-wanted delay generally government procedure takes a lot of time from filling, graft, administrative approval etc, which adversely affect the enterprising spirit and enthusiasm of the people. As a result, there is little desire and will left with people to work hard, to save and to invest.

In Meghalaya there are 39 Village Industrial Cooperative Societies which are serving the commoners in the society. They are engaged in various types of activities with the Paid up share capital, volume of business and working results shown at Appendix-VI.

10.16.1 Central Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure (ASIDE)

Exports have come to be regarded as an engine of economic growth in the wake of liberalization and structural reforms in the economy. A sustained growth in exports is, however, not possible in the absence of proper and adequate infrastructure as adequate and reliable infrastructure is essential to facilitate unhindered production, cut down the cost of production and make our exports internationally competitive.

While the responsibility for promotion of exports and creating the necessary specialised infrastructure has largely been undertaken by the Central Government so far, it is increasingly felt that the States have to play an equally important role in this endeavour. The role of the State Governments is critical from the point of view of boosting production of exportable surplus, providing the infrastructural facilities such as land, power, water, roads, connectivity, pollution control measures and a conducive regulatory environment for production of goods and services. It is, therefore, felt that coordinated efforts by the Central Government in cooperation with the State Governments are necessary for development of infrastructure for exports promotion.

Department of Commerce currently implements, through its agencies, schemes for promotion and facilitation of export commodities and creation of infrastructure attendant thereto. The Export Promotion Industrial Parks Scheme (EPIP), Export Promotion Zones scheme (EPZ), and the Critical Infrastructure Balancing Scheme (CIB) are also implemented to help create infrastructure for exports in specific locations and to meet specific objectives. However, the general needs of infrastructure improvement for exports are not met by such schemes. With a view, therefore, to optimizing the utilization of resources and to achieve the objectives of export growth through a coordinated effort of the Central Government and the States this scheme has been drawn up. The features of the Scheme and the Guidelines for consideration of proposals in respect of the Scheme are given below:

Objective

- The objective of the scheme is to involve the states in the export effort by providing assistance to the State Governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports.
- States do not perceive direct gains from the growth in exports from the State. Moreover, the States do not often have adequate resources to participate in funding of infrastructure for exports. The proposed scheme, therefore, intends to establish a mechanism for seeking the involvement of the State Governments in such efforts through assistance linked to export performance.

Table 10.12 STATUS OF ASIDE SCHEME IN THE STATE

PARTICULARS	PROJECTS	TOTAL COST (in lakhs)
Number of Projects Approved	29 Nos	
Total Project Costs		Rs.9708.38
Fund Received from Ministry of Commerce		Rs.3072.00
Fund Released to Implementing Agencies		Rs.2880.67
Amount required to complete the projects		Rs.6827.71

Source: Directorate of Industries, GOM

10.17. Trade with Bangladesh

The partition of the country undoubtedly disrupted the age-old trade and communication within the state of Meghalaya. It abruptly stopped the free open trade with the districts of Sylhet and Mymensingh which became part of Bangladesh. In fact, the length of the international boundary with Bangladesh is about 443 km. naturally; in order to ameliorate the condition of the people in the border areas and to rejuvenate the once prosperous economy special steps have been undertaken. Several old roads have been made functional to revive border trade. The land borders with Bangladesh are not only more accessible but also cost effective from the point of view of international trade. The importance and efficacy of the land-routes have been recognized both by the Central and State Governments. Several of the land border points have been converted into Land Custom Stations along the international borders between Meghalaya and Bangladesh. These Stations are not only used for trade but also act as custom check posts. According to the information provided by the office of the Commissioner of Customs, Shillong, currently 17 Land Customs Stations (LCS) have been used for export and import purposes in the North Eastern Region. Out of these 17, as many as 8 LCSs are located in Meghalaya, 4 each in the Khasi-Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills.

Nonetheless it may be noted here that the nature and extent of border trade cannot be properly ascertained for want of authentic data either from official or non-official sources. The problem is essentially rooted in ways through which trades are carried on in different parts of the region. The trade between the North Eastern Region and the neighbouring countries is broadly divided into two types-official and unofficial. While the trading activities through the official channels are recorded at different points, the unofficial trade is more often designated as illegal trade or simply trans-border smuggling. In view of this, it is convenient to ascertain the nature of commodity structure of export and import and the volume of official trade being presently carried on in the state. There is another dimension to this problem. Although the land custom stations located in Meghalaya are mainly used for the export of raw materials and locally produced perishable items, it is difficult to estimate how much of these commodities are exclusively produced within the state and then being exported to Bangladesh. Despite the difficult tasks involved in making a realistic assessment about Meghalaya's share in export trade of the country in general and North East in particular.

Table 10.13 Export of Commodities for The Year 2005 – 2006

L.C.S.	Commodity	Quantity	Value
Dawki	Coal	292313.6 Mt.	476211782.00
Borsora		461026 Mt.	828959408.00
Mahendraganj		5176 Mt.	9979032.00
Ghasuapara		118080.8 Mt.	233616121.00
Dalu		46399 Mt.	114263305.00

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Dawki	Lime Stone	552 Mt.	140637.00
Borsora		29475.26 Mt.	17371971.00
Shella Bazar		110491 Mt.	28144829.00
Bholaganj		221643.5 Mt.	74620658.00
Dalu		504.7 Mt.	132980.00
Shella Bazar	Boulder Stone	8200 Mt.	2060455.20
Mahendraganj	Crushed Stone	5023 Mt.	3088745.00
Mahendraganj	Ginger	617 Mt.	4145566.00
Dawki	Orange	2246980 Nos.	2145691.00
Dalu		20 Mt.	188580.00

Table 10.14 Export of Commodities for The Year 2006 - 2007

L.C.S.	Commodity	Quantity	Value
Dawki	Coal	239138.584 Mt.	471834816.00
Borsora		473528.85 Mt.	924223201.00
Mahendraganj		3309 Mt.	6822234.00
Ghasuapara		231499.4 Mt.	472683846.00
Dalu		53363.4 Mt.	108107840.00
Baghmara		2055.5 Mt.	3678777.00
Dawki	Lime Stone	6322.4 Mt.	1635279.00
Borsora		125408.7 Mt.	32670466.00
Shella Bazar		600975 Mt.	170551740.00
Bholaganj		402961 Mt.	112958849.00
Dalu		235.5 Mt.	63466.00
Dawki	Boulder Stone	531.9 Mt.	193507.00
Bholaganj		530 Mt.	113585.00
Mahendraganj		2000 Mt.	867583.00
Dalu		200 Mt.	71840.00
Mahendraganj	Crushed Stone	1472 Mt.	1002849.00
Mahendraganj	Ginger	415 Mt.	2917209.00
Gasuapara		21.126 Mt.	158202.00
Dawki	Tomato	6000 Kgs.	78000.00
Dawki	Raw Hides And Skins	57 Mt.	1029360.00

Table 10.15 Export of Agriculture and Horticultural Produce during 2007-08 (Up to January)

(Value In Rupees)			
Dawki			
1	Orange	2576530 Nos	1922395.10
2	Citrus Fruit	49080 Nos	71955.00
Mahendraganj			
1	Bamboo	177 Mt	126765.00
2	Ginger	155 Mt.	1120224.00
3	Tamarind	80 Mt.	267304.00
	Total		3508643.10

Source: Commissioner, Customs, Government of Meghalaya

The present data reveals that items exported to Bangladesh from Meghalaya are mainly those which are available in the hills of the state. However, contrary to the general impression, the volume of export of horticultural produce appears to be very limited. People living in border areas have been traditionally cultivating crops such as oranges, bananas, betel nuts, betel-leaves, bay-leaf and selling them in border hats. The system was almost institutionalized but as a result of numerous barriers and formalities imposed by the Governments on both sides of the border, these cultivators have their horticultural crops but are deprived of smooth traditional markets. Under the condition, a sizeable section of these cultivators are using unofficial channels to export their products. Meghalaya thus primarily exports mineral and horticultural products to Bangladesh which constitute almost 90 percent of the total exports from North Eastern Region of the country. Coal and limestone, two major mineral products are found in southern belt of Meghalaya and conveniently exported through the land custom stations located at Dawki, Borsora, Mahendragang, Baghmara, Gasuapara, Dalu, and Mankachar along Meghalaya-Bangladesh border. In fact there exists a complementarity between the resource base of the hills of Meghalaya and the nearby plains of Bangladesh. A cement factory at Chhatak in Bangladesh, for instance, fully depends on Meghalaya for limestone. Likewise, the tea gardens, jute mills and brick-manufacturing units in Bangladesh largely depend on coal mined in Meghalaya.

10.18 Land Custom Stations (LCSs) in Meghalaya:

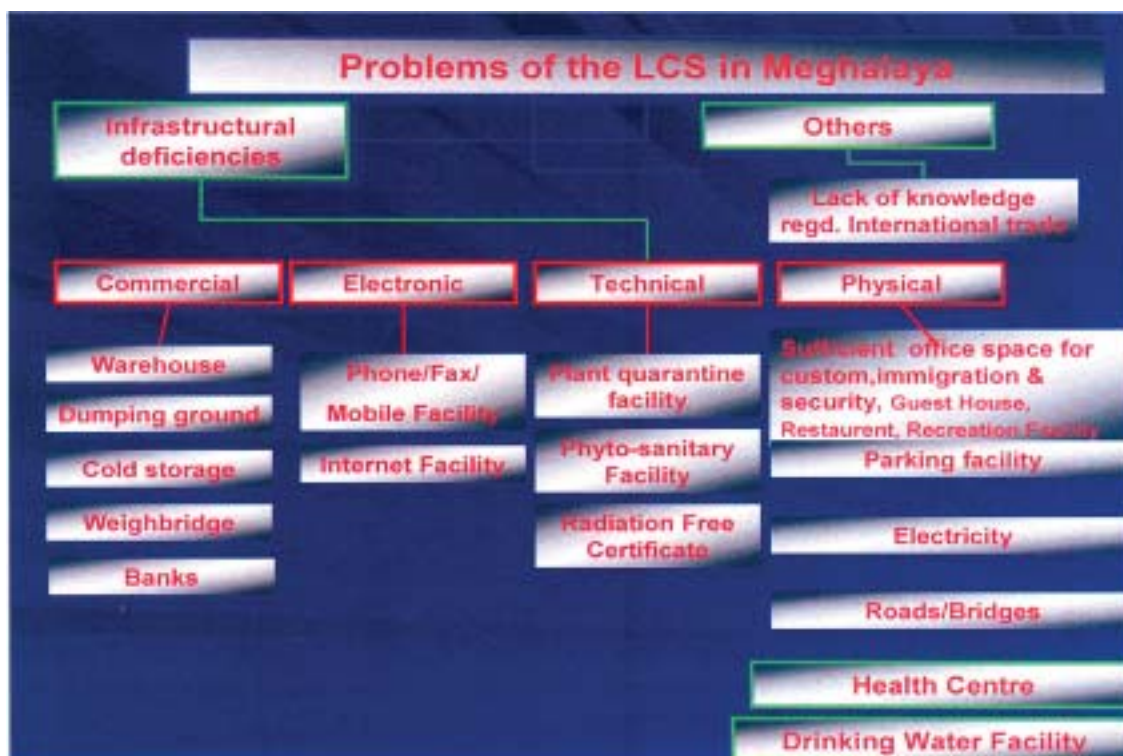
The State of Meghalaya has 10 (ten) Land Custom Stations which plays a significant role in the economy of all the North Eastern states including the state of Meghalaya. This is because of the fact that in many cases, goods originating in one state finds its way to the neighbouring countries through another state. All these Land Custom Stations are along the Indo-Bangladesh border. These are:-

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Sl. No.	Name of LCS with location	Functional /Non-Functional	Counter part LCS in Bangladesh
1.	Borsora, West Khasi Hills	Functional	Borsora
2.	Dawki, Jaintia Hills	Functional	Tamabil
3.	Gasuapara, South Garo Hills	Functional	Karaituli, Gobraakura
4.	Shella Bazar, East Khasi Hills	Functional	Chatak
5.	Dalu, West Garo Hills	Functional	Nakugoan
6.	Bholaganj, East Khasi Hills	Functional	Chatak
7.	Mahendraganj, West Garo Hills	Functional	Dhanua Kamalpur
8.	Baghmara, South Garo Hills	Functional	Bijoypur
9.	Balat, East Khasi Hills	Non-Functional	Dalura
10.	Ryngku, East Khasi Hills	Non-Functional	Sonamgunj

In addition, The State has proposed for opening 3 (three) more LCSs with Bangladesh, viz., 1. Kuliang, Jaintia Hills, 2. Maheshkhola, South Garo Hills, and 3. Iew Thymmai, East Khasi Hills.

10.19. Problems of the LCSs in Meghalaya: The common major problems faced by the LCSs in Meghalaya are as highlighted below:-



10.20. Reasons for Weak Resource Industry Linkage in the State

a. Brief Overview of Resource Base

In the absence of steady growth in the manufacturing sector, question of sustainability of overall growth appears to be a major concern for the economic policy makers in the state. Meghalaya have highlighted the weak industrial base and its nuances from the perspective of the North Eastern Region. The state has a strong resource base including land, forest, water and mineral resources (coal, lime-stone, clay etc).

It receives the highest rainfall in the world. The average annual rainfall in the state is about 2050 mm with 200 rainy days in a year. The physical feature of the state causes high surface runoff. There are a number of waterfalls and rivers flowing in the state. As a result, Meghalaya has a large hydro electricity potential, estimated to be about 3000 MW. Currently only 186.71 MW is being tapped, which accounts for nearly 6% of the total potential. Per capita consumption of electricity of the state is as low as 192.81 KWH.

The state also has sizeable deposits of many important minerals. Uranium and other radioactive minerals are found in various parts of the state with estimated reserves of around 13.5 million tones. The Uranium deposits at Domiasiat in West Khasi Hills are of a higher grade than some of the best grade uranium currently being exploited in the country. Though exploratory mining of this strategic mineral was carried out, mining activities could not commence amidst protests by the local over environmental and health concerns. Meghalaya has substantial reserves of coal having low ash content and a very high calorific value. The production of coal in the last 25 years has shown a tremendous growth from 59 thousand tones in 1975-76 to 4060 thousand tones in 1999-2000. But most of the extracted coal is being exported without any value addition.

b. Weak Resource Industry Linkage

Even though the resource base of the state provides immense potential for setting up of wide range of industries and manufacturing units, the level of industrialization is low when compared with the national level. Three decades of planning has led to some improvements in the basic physical infrastructure of the State, but not adequate enough to usher a structural change in the economy. The physical achievements have fallen short of goals. Investments for industrial development have been almost non-existent. As a consequence the contribution of industry to the NSDP has remained virtually stagnant.

The low credit-deposit ratio of Commercial Banks (39%) and Regional Rural Banks (36.94%) at the end of June 2006 has also contributed to the slow pace of development in the State.

Market imperfections such as lack of information regarding the availability of products, available technologies, size of market, etc. has produced undesirable results. Ignorance has been a major hindrance in the economic growth. People with surplus capital prefer to invest in property and vehicles and shy away from risky ventures. Spirit of entrepreneurship is very low in the state. Moreover, complex land tenure system has hampered the inflow of private investments from other parts of the country.

c. Political Economy of Weak Resource Industry Linkages

The industrial backwardness can also be traced from the peripheral location of this region in relation to national market. Moreover, the partition of the country has made the region land locked and deprived it of the traditional channels of communication and positioned. This has raised the transportation cost substantially, which in turn has made most of the production activities in the state non competitive. The region's loss of market in the erstwhile East Bengal, now Bangladesh, has not been compensated in terms of either the growth of a regional market within the region or a strong integration with the national market. The region is exposed to the backwash effects of national development and hence been experiencing some form of de-industrialization in the post independence era. This lack of access to market has been one of the main causes for under utilization of the available resources as well as weak resource-industry linkages in the region. In this regard, the development of border trade may provide encouragement to the industry in the state. (A detailed discussion on the potential of border trade appears in Chapter 12 – Border Area Development).

Apart from the economic factors some socio political factors also act as reagent in the transformation of trade capital to industrial capital. One such factor is the political environment both internal and external. The internal political stability in the state is often threatened by the subversive group of people. Anti investment climate is often accentuated by the lack of confidence of the locals toward outsiders and a sense of uncertainty in the minds of potential investors. Further, illegal trading of mineral and forest produce to the neighbouring Bangladesh being more lucrative from the short run perspective, acts as a deterrent to investment in the organized industrial sector.

d. Lack of Entrepreneurship

“Entrepreneurial orientation to rural development, contrary to development based on bringing in human capital and investment from outside, is based on stimulating local entrepreneurial talent and subsequent growth of indigenous companies. This in turn would create jobs and adds economic value to a region and community and at the same time keeps scarce resources within the community. To accelerate economic development in rural areas, it is necessary to increase the supply of entrepreneurs, thus building up the critical mass of first generation entrepreneurs (Petrin, 1992)”.

Entrepreneurship is not a new concept; today it is considered to be a prime mover in development. That is why nations, regions and communities that actively promotes entrepreneurship development; demonstrate much higher growth rates and consequently higher levels of development than nations, regions and communities whose institutions, politics and culture hinder entrepreneurship. An entrepreneurial economy, whether on the national, regional or community level, differs significantly from a non-entrepreneurial economy in many respects, not only by its economic structure and its economic vigorousness, but also by the social vitality and quality of life which it offers with a consequent attractiveness to people.

In Meghalaya Entrepreneurship Development is much more important as because the law of the land demand so. Land is not easily transferable in the state. There are also certain restrictions in granting licenses or permits to the outsiders. Therefore, non-resident entrepreneurs tend to enter into partnerships with locals. While the outside entrepreneur is in de-facto control of the affairs of the enterprise by making all the investment, the local partner's contribution is limited to the offering of premises and obtaining necessary licenses and permits. This kind of arrangement inhibits the development of entrepreneur skills among the local population. Furthermore, even the outside entrepreneurs view such arrangements as fraught with risk and thus siphon out of the state any profit and surplus from such enterprise.

10.21. Potential areas for investments

- **Knowledge Outsourcing Opportunities** – the youth from Meghalaya has proved its worth in the IT/ITES industry in places like Bangalore and other IT based destinations, Meghalaya can pitch for investments in this area.
- **Travel and Tourism in NE India** - the most undiscovered place on planet earth is ripe from eco and cultural tourism from foreign tourists. With increase in propensity to spend domestic tourism requires greater attention.
- **Export Textile and Craft Opportunities** - the opportunity is big but global markets are unaware of what is available. Furthermore most products need to be adjusted to meet the tastes of foreign markets.
- **Outsource of Natural Talents** - Music, graphic arts, film, animation and English writing are a few of the strengths of the people of NE India. Once this talent to global standards they can provide these services to customer anywhere. This will create jobs and allow this talent to be the best they can be while living with their family in Meghalaya, India.
- **Horticultural Ideas** - This is the land of milk and honey where anything grows including flowers, spices, fruits, tea, coffee, exotic seed and medicinal plants. Organic farming, tissue culture and other opportunities exist.

- **Mineral base-** Systematic exploitation of mineral resources and converting into value added product should be thought about instead of sending it as a raw material.

A liberalized State Industrial policy with attractive fiscal incentives and subsidies along with the NEIIPP 07 has made investment in the State a high yielding proposition. Meghalaya has declared a comprehensive IT Policy, Tourism Policy and Power policy offering opportunities for new business ventures. The State has bright prospects for agro-processing and horticulture, mineral based industry, power, tourism and health care, medicinal plants, pharma etc. In order to boost exports, the Government provides industrial infrastructure and special export incentives to industrial units. Meghalaya with its wealth of mineral deposits is a storehouse of industrial potential. There are extensive deposits of coal, limestone, granite, clay, quartz, uranium and other minerals.

10.22. Future Plan for Next 4 Years (11th Plan)

The Department of Industries, Government of Meghalaya, desires to focus on the following to achieve during the current 11th five year plan.

- Industrial Policy being review
- Entrepreneurship Development Programme
- Strengthening of MIDC / MKVIB / MHHDC
- Cluster Approach
- Food Park
- Creation of New Industrial Estates
- Expansion of Growth Centre by 146 Hectares
- Development of Extended Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)
- All weather roads to LCS
- Promotion of SEZ

The thrust areas are: Agro- Horti based ; Bio-resource and technology based such as Tissue culture, Medicinal plant & other essential oils; Pharmaceuticals; Mineral based ; Electronics, IT and IT related activity; processing- tea, rubber, Meat ;and Other non polluting industry

10.23. Observations

A state like Meghalaya, with its rich resources has unlimited potential to attract investment, but needs able hand to do the aggressive marketing. The state in itself is small both in size and population and has limited local market for goods and services produced by industry, will need to be innovative to develop industry. Various global models of industrial and manufacturing development have been attempted; some of these have been particularly successful. The successful examples are found in

the East Asian countries namely- Korea, Malaysia, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Chile and in some other countries. The success has been possible mainly due to the adoption of the following policies:

- Development Bank support was actively provided to local entrepreneurs at concessional rates.
- Development Bank support was not unconditional but was tied up to the entrepreneur following a re-structuring, technology up-gradation, financial and organization management plan. Funds were released in installments and only when agreed milestones had been achieved by the industry.
- Financial assistance was tied to export of goods and services produced. In order to make the industry financially viable, government support was provided through well thought and industry specific subsidies, which could be either in the form of concessional finance, tax holidays or direct cash doles.

The state government, after a detailed analysis of potential industries could adopt some of the successful models in the world. It is a fact that financial constraints, lack of data and poor surveys of the region are some of the inhibiting factors that effect the industrial growth in the state. Meghalaya is pivoting its E-Governance and industrial development around the web portals at state, district and block level but, the irony is that these portals have outdated data. Industry and minerals were given a back seat in budget allocations in the state. This is because of no proper ground work and research work done on the industrial front; no concrete industrial policy is available. The prospect of industrialization depends to a large extent on the availability of raw materials, skilled personnel, unskilled labour, easy communication and other infrastructural facilities. It is for these reasons that industrialization of the state is still at nascent stage with few sprinkling of mineral based industries. Planning for development requires more precise knowledge about quality and quantity of available resources. The transition from resource potential to utilization of reserves is affected through a sequence of exploration and probing. In Meghalaya, only a small fraction of mineral resources of the region have been probed so far.

It must be understood that private capital plays a critical role for progress in the state. Although private capital is no panacea it is a critical component for economic progress and dynamism. Higher levels of private investment are essential to generate productive employment, raise productivity and improve technology and the work culture. Despite announcements of several policy statement, the Centre is less likely, or has been less able to increase public expenditure in order to remove infrastructural bottlenecks. The bulk of capital that will be required to improve supply responses in the region will ultimately have to come from private rather than government sources. Private investment has powered the growth of Industry in the last few years in other parts of the country.

The recent announcement of North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 and the state's industrial policy (1997* under revision) alone will not prompt private investment to pour in. What is more urgently required is an enabling environment so that investments become lucrative and returns become assured. Once appropriate market conditions are created, private investment will automatically rush in. Therefore, attracting private capital should be given the highest priority.

If the correct policies are pursued, the region will be able to improve its economy. Under a new economic strategy, private investment should be viewed as the critical component. But, first of all, the state has to become investor-friendly. To encourage private investment, policy makers

have to focus on infrastructure (both hard and soft), land and labor policies and substantial improvements in the law and order situation. Secondly, the geographical proximity of the region to the dynamic Southeast Asian economies can be utilized if bold policies are initiated both by the State governments as well as by the Centre.

Suggestion 1: Accountability

- Set up monitoring units resourced with adequate budgetary allocations to periodically hold review meetings and annually convene. Members should consist of representatives from government and civil society.
- Allocate resources for social monitoring of all schemes and for building the capacity of the monitoring team.

Suggestion 2: Infrastructure:

- State should have more funds for infrastructure development.
- Continuous up gradation of human resource development & continuous flow of technical expertise support system.
- Road communication should be upgraded as per All India level.
- Proposed power generation should be implemented at the earliest.

Suggestion 3: State Support Services:

- State to provide access to credit facilities
- Post harvest technology should be passed on to down stream level.
- State to undertake responsibility in marketing products by SHGs
- More Urban Hut should be constructed for marketing rural products.
- In view of the focus given to border trade with neighboring countries, special economic Zone(SEZ) should be created in all states of NE Region

Suggestion 4: Development & Environment:

- Constitute a people’s Committee of repute to monitor and guide ongoing implementation and interventions in other developmental works where needed.
- Constitute a policy to protect Common Property Rights to Resources like water, land & forests.
- Protect existing forests and promote micro hydro electricity projects.

Suggestion 5: Entrepreneurship:

- In present scenario entrepreneurs play a vital role in instigating social and economic change, hence there is an urgent need of planned and systematic effort to promote and develop entrepreneurship. Technocrats, Graduates, Women, Business-man should be encouraged to take up entrepreneurship. For that matter state should have Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI).
- “Entrepreneurship” should be introduced as one of the compulsory subject in X-plus two.
- Special emphasis should be given to generate women entrepreneurs.

Suggestion 6: Poverty/Employment/Infrastructure and Social Security

- Term BPL should be Redefined to suit today’s context
- Provide identity cards for all workers in unorganized sector.
- Establish a single window information system

Some other Key Recommendations include:

- Make women more visible in agricultural policy, as they are the majority workers. Support them with policy and programme support, focusing on their access to land, decision-making and property rights
- Implement a need-based minimum wage
- Frame comprehensive labour policy legislation for the unorganized Sector

Appendix-I List of Large & Medium Industries in the State

Sl. No	Name of Unit	Items of Manufacture	Investment made (Rs in lakhs)	Employment Generated
1	M/s Greystone Ispat Ltd	Torsteel	180	47
2	M/s Maithan Smelters Ltd	Ferro Alloys	935	81
3	M/s Byrnihat Ispat (P) Ltd	Integrated Steel Plant, Ferro Alloys	117	23
4	M/s Gita Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd	Ferro Alloys	249	0
5	M/s Shyam Century Ferro Alloys Ltd	Ferro Alloys	976	43
6	M/s Meghalaya Carbide & Chemicals (P) Ltd	Calcium Carbide, Ferro Alloys	323	27
7	M/s Adhunik Meghalaya Steels (P) Ltd	Ferro Alloys	1182	58
8	M/s Commercial Iron & Steel (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots	139	28
9	M/s Bharm India (P) Ltd	C.I. Mould, M.S. Ingots, Sponge Iron	147	30
10	M/s Meghalaya Steels Ltd	M.S. Ingots, Re-Rolling and Ferro Alloys	214	47
11	M/s Trishul Hitech Industries	TMT Bars & Coil, M.S. Ingots	232	25
12	M/s Anirudha Steel (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots, Ferrous & Non Ferrous Casting	113	23
13	M/s Nalari Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd	Ferro Alloys	395	42
14	M/s Meghalaya Sova Ispat Alloys Ltd	Ferro Alloys	496	0
15	M/s Trikuta Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd	Ferro Alloys, M.S. Ingots, Re-Rolling Mill	500	62
16	M/s Meghalaya Alloys Ltd	Integrated Steel Plant, Ferro Alloys	194	25
17	M/s Nezones Industries Ltd	G.I. Pipes	283	28
18	M/s Nezones Alloys Ltd	Ferro Silicon	450	40
19	M/s Greystone Smelters Ltd	Steel melt unit	235	35
20	M/s Meghalaya Mineral Product	Re-Rolling Mill	259	30
21	M/s Khasi Alloy Ltd	Ferro Alloys	330	26
22	M/S Purbanchal Alloys Ltd	Ferro Alloys	990	45
23	M/S Kamakshi Ispat (P) Ltd	M.S Ingots	139	28
24	M/s R.N.B. Minerals & Chemicals (P) Ltd	Alum, Ferrous, Non ferrous	146.22	30

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25	M/s R.N.B. Carbides & Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd	Carbides, Ferro Alloys	101.43	40
26	M/s Sesami Chemicals (P) Ltd	Carbide & Ferro Alloys	126.57	20
27	M/S Riango Veneer (P)Ltd	Steel Tubular Poles	125.49	30
28	M/s Jaintia Ferro Alloys (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots, Ferro Silicon	147.02	77
29	M/s Megha Ispat (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots, Ferro Silicon	372.96	75
30	M/s Jaintia Alloys (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots	117.15	48
31	M/s Satyam Steel (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots	120	50
32	M/s Shivam Ispat & Alloys (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots	130.5	35
33	M/s Shivani Ispat (P) Ltd	M.S. D. Bars, Flats etc	137.5	32
34	M/s Bimla Ispat (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots	129	30
35	M/s Pawan Ispat (Meghalaya) (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots	132.64	60
36	M/s Shree Ganapati Rolling Mills	Rolling of Missroll & S.D. Bar	159	71
37	M/s Meghalaya Cast & Alloys (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots, Runner Risers	140	60
38	M/s Pioneer Carbide (P) Ltd	Ferro Silicon, Calcium Carbide	174	40
39	M/s Shree Sai Rolling Mills (P) Ltd	Rolling of M.S. Bar, Flats, Angles	259.19	44
40	M/s Shree Sai Smelters (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots, M.S Runners,	199.17	50
41	M/s Shree Sai Megha Alloy (P) Ltd	M.S. Ingots, M.S Runners, Risers	225	45
42	M/S Shillong Ispat & Rolling Mill (P)	Integrated Steel Plant (M.S. Re-rolled Products/M.S Ingots)/Ferro Alloys	249	40
43	M/s Pawan Castings (Meghalaya) Pvt. Ltd, Harlibagan, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi.	M.S Re-Rolling Mill	276	40
44	M/S Sai Prakash Alloys (P) Ltd,13th Mile, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi.	Ferro Alloys	175	50
45	M/S Jai Kamakhya Alloys (P) Ltd	Integrated Steel Plant	249	40
46	M/S Satyam Alloys (P) Ltd	Ferro Alloys	864	40
47	M/S Satya Megha Ispat (P) Ltd	Ferro Alloys & M.S Ingots	964	45
48	M/S Kushi Metals (P) Ltd	M.S Re-Rolling Mill	276	40
	Total		15073.84	1925
	Lime Stone Mining/Crushing Plant: 4 Nos			
1	M/S Megha Technical & Engineers (P) Ltd, Lumshnong, Khliehriat, Jaintia Hills.	Lime Stone Mining/Crushing Plant	500	40
2	M/S Meghalaya Minerals & Mines Ltd, Lumshnong, Jaintia Hills District.	Limestone Mining & Crushing	236	21
3	M/S Lummawshun Minerals (P) Ltd, Shella, East Khasi Hills	Limestone Mining	560	55
4	M/S Komorrah Limestone Mining Co. Ltd, Shella, East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	Limestone Mining	500	220
	Total		1796	336

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Foods : 12 Nos				
1	M/s J. G. Spices (P) Ltd	Oil Oleoresins	239	38
2	M/s NERAMAC	Ginger Oil	110	0
3	M/s Regetta Food Products	Meat Processing	110	15
4	M/s N.R. Roller Mills	Atta, Suji Flour, Brand	100.48	19
5	M/s Hindustan Coca Cola (P) Ltd	Soft drinks	2058	181
6	M/s K.K. Beverages (P) Ltd	Packaged Drinking Water & Carbonated Drinks	150	22
7	M/S Shree Sarvamayee Products (P) Ltd, Baridua, Amerigog, Ri Bhoi.	Food Grain Processing, Grading and Nutri Food Unit.	158	20
8	M/S Megha Agro Industries, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi.	Ginger Oil & Tumeric Powder	450	30
9	M/S Mahabir Foods Ltd, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi District	Biscuit Plant	366	28
10	M/S Shiromoni Foods Products (P)Ltd	Food Grain Grading	90	20
11	M/s N.R. Foods, Them Marwet, Khanapara, Ri Bhoi District.	Manufacture of Bakery Products	80	30
12	M/S A.A. Nutrition's, Baridua, Ri Bhoi District.	Noodles	147	27
Total			3831.48	373
IMFL : 3 Nos				
1	M/S MDH Beverages (P) Ltd	IMFL Bottling Plant	150	45
2	M/s North East Bottling (P) Ltd	Rum, Whisky, Brandy.	140	19
3	M/S Milestone Beverages (P) Ltd, 13th Mile, G. S. Road, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi.	IMFL Bottling Plant	199.94	35
Total			489.94	99
Coke : 2 Nos				
1	M/S Abhi Coke (P) Ltd, Ladrymbai, Jaintia Hills District.	Low Ash Metallurgical Coke	310	30
2	M/S Jaintia Coke (P) Ltd, Khalaria Hat, Jaintia Hills District.	Low Ash Metallurgical Coke	446	40
Total			756	70
Information Technology : 2 Nos				
1	M/S S.S. Netcom (P) Ltd	ISP	133	50
2	M/S Anderson Computers (P) Ltd, Lachumiere, Shillong, East Khasi Hills.	Computer Soft ware & Services Export Business.	150	35
Total			283	85
HDPE Bags : 4 Nos				
1	M/S Seven Sisters Plastics (P) Ltd, Amjok, Umtru Road, Byrnihat.	HDPE /PP Woven Bags	457.5	25

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2	M/S Umadutt Industries Ltd, Amjok, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi.	Manufacture of H.D.P.E. Bags (Polymer Woven Sacks)	681.9	30
3	M/s Marak Plastic (P) Ltd	PPH woven Sacks, PPH woven Fabrics	106	45
4	M/S Megha Plast (P) Ltd, Byrnihat, Ri Bhoi.	HDPE Bags	128	35
	Total		1373.4	135
	Others : 31 Nos			
1	Anderson Biotech (P) Ltd, Mawlai Mawiong, Shillong	Organic Manure	128	26
2	M/s Matiz Metals (P) Ltd	Copper rods	106	0
3	M/s Byrnihat Oxygen (P) Ltd	Industrial Oxygen Gas	105	20
4	M/s Kakarania Innovatives Systems (P) Ltd	Packaging Polythene Items	331.5	15
5	M/s Forbes Aqua Mall	Water Purifier Aquaguard	110	30
6	M/s North East Power Line (P) Ltd	D.G. Sets, Pump Sets	145	25
7	M/s Foto Industry	Camera Photographic	120	25
8	M/S Synergy Composites (P) Ltd	Saw & Bamboo Dust Pannels	120.6	48
9	M/s Omni Agate System (P) Ltd	Energy Meters, Electrical Components	270	40
10	M/s Colortek Meghalaya (P) Ltd	Cosmetics	104.8	30
11	M/S Meghalaya Ispat Ltd	G.C. Sheet, G.P. Sheet, G.P. Coil	416.5	80
12	M/s Timpack (P) Ltd	Bamboo Mat Boards Corrugated Sheet & Particle Board	116.1	85
13	M/s York Print	Printed Cartons Corrugated boxes Leaflets Packing Materials	388.09	46
14	M/s Godrej Saralee Ltd	Mosquito Repellent Coils ,Mats Refills	149.92	64
15	M/S Utkarsh Trexim (P) Ltd, 15th Mile G.S. Road, Ri-Bhoi.	Kitchen Shutters/Panel Doors/ Laminated Lumber Board/Wooden Floorings/Allied Products	479	25
16	M/S Jai Plastech (P) Ltd, Rajabagan, Byrnihat, Ri-Bhoi.	Plastic Disposable Glass Cups & Plates	138	20
17	M/S Dynarroof (P) Ltd, Byrnihat, Ri -hoi.	Colour Coated Cold Forming Profile Sheets	144.02	30
18	M/S Meghalaya Bitchem (P) Ltd, Byrnihat, Ri-Bhoi.	Cationic Bitumen Emulsion for Roads	112	25
19	M/S Oxford Packaging (P) Ltd, 9th Mile Baridua, Ri -Bhoi District.	Corrugated Boxes and Packaging Materials	65	45
20	M/S Umadutt Industries, Amjok, Umtru Road, Byrnihat, Ri-Bhoi.	Foam Manufacturing Unit	228	40

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21	M/S G.R. Industries, 10th Mile, Village Mawsmai, Ri Bhoi District.	Manufacture of Plastic Ropes, Plastic Sulti	531	25
22	M/S Anabond Limited 9th Mile, G.S Road, Baridua, Ri-Bhoi District.	Adhesive and Sealants	160	30
23	M/S Surya Alloys Industries (P) Ltd, Tamulkuchi, Byrnihat, Ri-Bhoi	Railway track Materials and Wagon Components	278	35
24	M/S Brahmaputra Wire Products (P) Ltd	Wire Drawing	130	25
25	M/S Byrni Steels (P) Ltd	M.S. Black Wire & GI Wire, Steel fabrication & Transformer Assembling & repairing	120	20
26	M/S Ishan Technologies (P) Ltd	Machines Mosquito coils & Mats	1700	30
27	M/S Meghalaya Feed Products	Animal Feed	120	26
28	M/S Byrnihat Springs Ltd, Byrnihat, Ri-Bhoi.	Railway Track Fittings	439	30
29	M/S Milestone Concrete (P) Ltd, Kharkutta, Bajengdoba, East Garo Hills.	Stone Crushing	144.02	50
30	M/S Simsang Lime Products (P) Ltd, Mendipathar, East Garo Hills.	Lime & Allied Products	6320.51	45
31	M/S Capricon Stone Products, Dainadubi/Resubelpara.	Stone Crushing	141.03	48
	Total		13861.09	1083

Appendix-II Status of Large & Medium Industries

Sl.No.	Year	Number of Unit (s)	Investment made (Rs in lakhs)	Employment Generated
1	1966-1967	1	2500	662
2	1972-1973	1	500	220
3	1997-1978	1	225	45
4	1998-1999	4	2430.5	235
5	1999-2000	3	513	137
6	2001-2002	10	5086.65	496
7	2002-2003	19	4534.95	746
8	2003-2004	16	5136.06	626
9	2004-2005	16	24571.9	689
10	2005-2006	18	4239.97	656
11	2006-2007	10	12750.6	454
12	2007-2008	14	10254	433
13	2008-2009	3	1016.5	75
	Total :	116	73759.13	5474

Appendix-III Status of District wise Industries from 2001-2008

Sl.No	Name of District	Manufacturing, Assembling & Processing	Repairing & Maintenance	Servicing	Total investment
1	2	3	4	5	
1	East Khasi Hills	1127	41	94	19629.33
2	East Garo Hills	343	-	9	
3	West Khasi Hills	214	27	86	
4	West Garo Hills	100	11	75	
5	Jaintia Hills	219	14	63	
6	Ri Bhoi	147	8	24	
7	South Garo Hills	53	12	23	
	TOTAL	2203	113	374	19629.33
Sl.No	Name of District	Proprietary	Partnership	Pvt.Comp	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	East Khasi Hills	1266	-	-	
2	East Garo Hills	352	-	-	
3	West Khasi Hills	325			
4	West Garo Hills	150	-	-	
5	Jaintia Hills	290			
6	Ri-Bhoi	140	2	37	
7	South Garo Hills	88			
	TOTAL	2611	2	37	
Sl.No	Name of District	SSI	SSSBE	Ancillary	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	East Khasi Hills	1067	197	-	
2	East Garo Hills	327	25	-	
3	West Khasi Hills	210	117	-	
4	West Garo Hills	98	52	-	
5	Jaintia Hills	237	59	-	
6	Ri-Bhoi	119	41	1	
7	South Garo Hills	67	27	-	
	TOTAL	2125	518	1	

Appendix-IV Employment Generated by the SSI Units

Sl.NO	Name of the District	Investment in Plant & Machinery (in lakhs)	Employment (in Nos)
1	East Khasi Hills	16034.95	6536
2	East Garo Hills	235.51	1808
3	West Khasi Hills	186.54	1307
4	West Garo Hills	262.68	959
5	Jaintia Hills	480.32	2902
6	Ri-Bhoi	2396.84	1614
7	South Garo Hills	32.49	294
	Total	19629.33	15420

Appendix-V Trend of SSI unit in the State

Year	Number of Unit set up
2001-2002	266
2002-2003	268
2003-2004	323
2004-2005	468
2005-2006	459
2006-2007	465
2007-2008	404
Total	2653

Appendix-VI SERICULTURE RESOURCES

Sl. NO	Particulars	Meghalaya
1	Mulberry reeling cocoons in (`000 Kg)	21.43
2	Tasar reeling cocoons in lakh	NA
3	Eri cut cocoons (`000 Kg)	422.54
4	Muga reeling Cocoons in lakhs	289.91

Source – Director of Statistics & Economics, Meghalaya 2005

ANNEXURE VII

LIST OF FOREST BASED UNITS : UMIAM INDUSTRIAL AREA, RI-BHOI DISTRICT

UNITS EXISTING AND FUNCTIONING : 12 NOS

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Area (in Acres)	Nature of Industrial Activities	Installed Capacity (p.a)	Investment on Plant & Macineres (Rs in Lakhs)
1.	M/s Saini Timber Industries	0.37	Saw Mills	9000 CUM	15.00
2.	M/s Vishal Industries	0.98	Saw cum Veneer Mills	8400 CUM	8.00
3.	M/s Riango Veneer (P) Ltd	0.75	Saw cum Veneer Mills	7500 CUM	27.00
4.	M/s Shillong Veneer Products cum Saw Mills	1.20	Saw cum Veneer Mills	8400 CUM	25.00
5.	M/s M.N. Saw cum Veneer Mills	0.74	Saw cum Veneer Mills	8500 CUM	25.00
6.	M/s Eastern Saw Mills	0.75	Saw cum Veneer Mills	8500 CUM	25.00
7.	M/S Domina Pathaw Saw Mill	0.45	Saw Mills	8000 CUM	20.00
8.	M/S Vikash Saw Cum Veneer Mill	0.74	Saw cum Veneer Mill	8500 CUM	25.00
9.	M/s S.K. Dewasaw Saw Mills	0.37	Saw Mills	8000 CUM	20.00
10.	M/s Marbaniang Saw Mills	0.37	Saw Mills	8500 CUM	25.00
11.	M/s Timber Crafts	1.48	Saw cum Veneer Mills	12000 CUM	51.35
12.	M/s Meghalaya Forest Product	0.74	Saw Mills	8500 CUM	25.00

ANNEXURE VIII INDUSTRIAL ESTATE , KHLIEHYRSHI, JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT.

SL. NO.	Name & Address of the Entrepreneurs allotted Shed/Land	Activity	Shed/Plot No.	Area Allotted (in Sqm)	Present Status of the Unit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri W. Passah, New Hill, Jowai.	Saw Mill	Plot No 3	3880.74	Functioning
2.	Shri Monis Lyngdoh, Ladthalaboh, Jowai.	Saw Mill	Plot No 1	1498.01	Not yet started
3.	Shri T. Shangpung, Wahsynnah, Ummulong.	Saw Mill	Plot No 2	1503.06	Not yet started
4.	Shri Johnting Dhar, Khliehkhum, Nartiang	Saw Mill	Plot No 4	1676.36	Functioning
5.	Shri Niece N.Nongrum M/S Priyang Saw Cum Veneer Mill	Saw Cum Veneer Mill	Plot yet to be identified	3000.00	Functioning

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ANNEXURE IX DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AT MAWIABAN, NONGSTOIN.

(Year of Establishment 1989)

Total Area : 12 acres.

Sl. No	Name of the Industrial Units.	Shed/Area occupied	Nature of Industrial Act.	Installed Capacity (P.A.)	Investment on plant and machineries (in Lakhs)
1.	M/s Santina Sohshang, Saw cum Veneer Mill.	3000 Sqm	Saw cum Veneer Mill.	8400 CUM	Rs.9,50,000/-
2.	M/s Krosswell Marngar, Saw cum Veneer Mill & Plywood Mill.	-do-	Saw cum Veneer Mill & Plywood Mill.	9000 CUM	Rs.9,00,000/-
3.	M/s Shally Lyngdoh Saw Mill.	1500 Sqm	Saw Mill.	8500 CUM	Rs.8,90,000/-
4.	M/s Dadak Shyrkon, Saw & Veneer Mill.	3000 Sqm	Saw & Veneer Mill.	8000 CUM	Rs.9,50,000/-
5.	M/s Mawshynrut Saw cum Veneer Mill.	-do-	Saw cum Veneer Mill.	9000 CUM	Rs.9,60,000/-
6.	M/S T.S. Nongkynrih Saw Mill	-do-	Saw cum Veneer Mill.	Yet to be implemented	-
7.	M/S Sohpdang Saw Mill	-do-	Saw cum Veneer Mill.	Yet to be implemented	-
8.	M/S Nongrum Timber Mill	-do-	Saw cum Veneer Mill.	Yet to be implemented	-
9.	M/S Riang Saw Cum Veneer Mill	-do-	Saw cum Veneer Mill.	Yet to be implemented	-

Appendix X Status of Land Custom Stations in the State

DATA OF EXPORT / IMPORT UPTO THE MONTH OF MARCH,2008			
DIVISION : SHILLONG (EXPORT)			
(VALUE IN RUPEES)			
L.C.S. : DAWKI (EXPORT)			
1	COAL	331855.060MT	599993713.99
2	LIME STONE	5922.000 MT	1308622.71
3	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	423.000 MT	6577002.00
4	QUICK LIME	44MT	113997.00
5	QARTZ STONE	20.000 KGS	11002.00
6	ORANGE	3008230 NOS	2254035.10
7	CITRUS FRUIT	51120 NOS	74327.00
	TOTAL		610332699.80
L.C.S. : BORSORA (EXPORT)			
1	COAL	582248.25MT	1077833971.40
2	LIME STONE	61685 MT	15870724.14
	TOTAL		1093704695.54

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L.C.S. : SHELLA BAZAR (EXPORT)			
1	LIME STONE	564006 MT	166134853.37
2	SHALE	83341MT	12777499.90
	TOTAL		178912353.27
L.C.S. : BHOLAGANJ (EXPORT)			
1	LIME STONE	341125 MT	96804991.01
	TOTAL		96804991.01
DIVISION : DHUBRI (EXPORT)			
L.C.S. : MAHENDRAGANJ (EXPORT)			
1	COAL	1040 MT	1819475.00
2	BAMBOO	191 MT	136007.00
3	BROKEN OR CRUSHED STONE	328 MT.	198854.00
4	GINGER	155 MT.	1120224.00
5	TAMARIND	80 MT.	267304.00
6	BOULDER STONE	229 MT.	103584.00
	TOTAL		3645448.00
L.C.S. : GASUAPARA (EXPORT)			
1	COAL	186233.3MT	356768995.00
	TOTAL		356768995.00
L.C.S. : DALU (EXPORT)			
1	COAL	50718.505 MT	116500621.80
	TOTAL		116500621.80
L.C.S. : BAGHMARA (EXPORT)			
1	COAL	5863.030 MT	9936988.98
	TOTAL		9936988.98
DAWKI(IMPORT)			
1	FOOD/ EDIBLE ITEMS		149764
	TOTAL		149764.00
L.C.S. MAHENDRAGANJ (IMPORT)			
1	SYNTHETIC NET FABRICS	406.548 MT	39109324.00
2	COTTON WASTE	793.500 MT	4481345.00
3	READYMADE GARMENTS	9205 PCS	123247.00
4	FLOAT GLASS	145969.952 SQMT.	13643484.00
	TOTAL		57357400.00
L.C.S. DALU (IMPORT)			
1	READYMADE GARMENTS	167394 PCS	2664825.00
2	BLEACHING POWDER	31 MT.	157352.00

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3	SYNTHETIC NET FABRICS	28780KGS	2496665.00
	TOTAL		5318842.00
EXPORT / IMPORT DIVISION - WISE			
(Value in Rupees)			
SL. NO	DIVISION	EXPORT	IMPORT
1	SHILLONG	1979754739.62	149764.00

Sources: Commissioner Customs, Meghalaya, Shilong

APPENDIX XI

<i>Items exported from Meghalaya (India)to Bangladesh through the Land Customs Stations of Meghalaya :</i>						
	<i>Value in Rs. Crore</i>					
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Mineral products (Coal, Limestone)	148.01	182.49	197.39	235.58	185.03	171.41
Fish/Dry fish/ other animal products like raw hides skin/ poultry feed etc.	0.11	0.16	0.004	0.18	0.35	
Fruits	0.96	1.37	1.19	1.31	1.25	.23
Agricultural and Forest produce	1.19	1.73	3.52	1.88	3.38	.41
Other miscellaneous goods	0.96	0.14	0.60	1.06	0.41	
Total	151.24	185.89	202.704	240.01	190.42	180.06

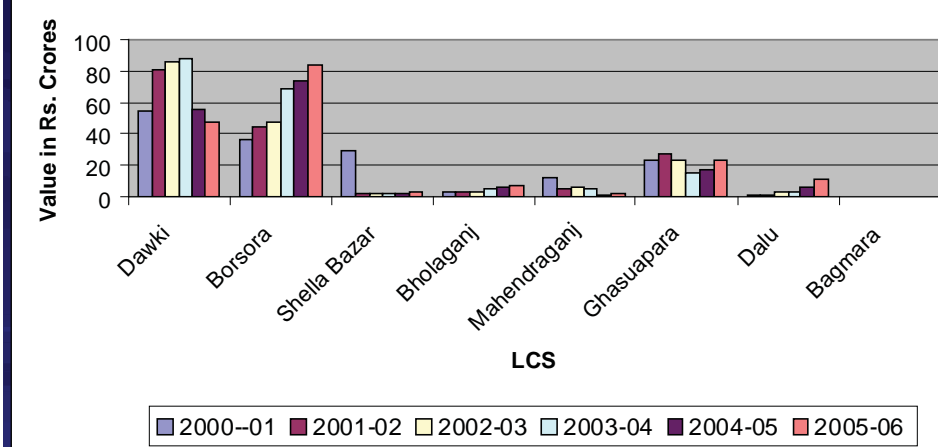
APPENDIX XII

Export Volume from Meghalaya to Bangladesh vis-a-vis NER Export:
Exports (Rs. Crore):

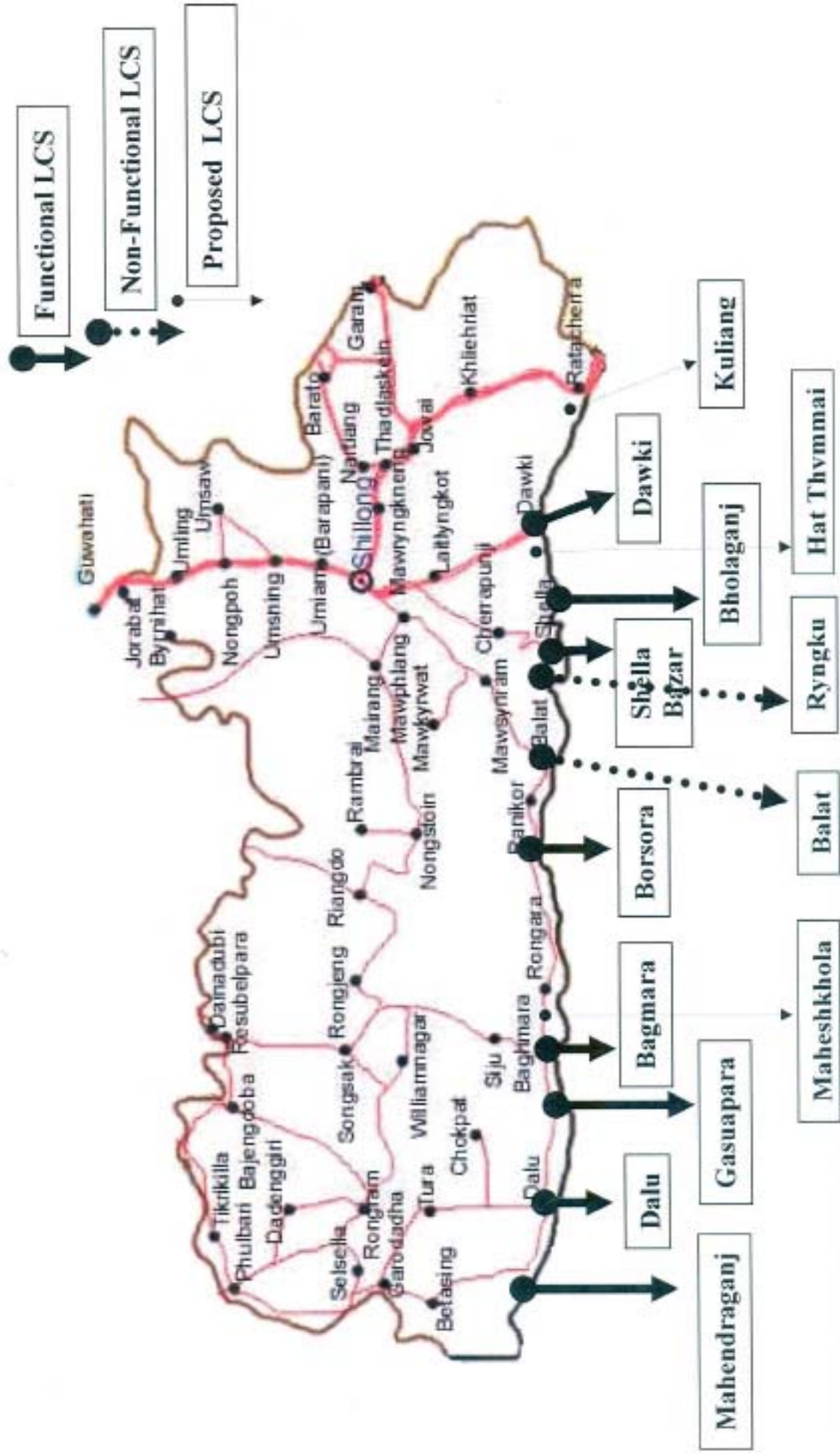


APPENDIX XIII

Year wise Export from the LCS of Meghalaya



Land Custom Stations in Meghalaya



Appendix-XIV

Status of Cooperative Society of Meghalaya

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES											
Sl. No.	Name Of The Cooperative Society	Registration No. & Date	Paid Up Share Capital		Business Turn Over During The Last 3 Years			Working Results During The Last 3 Years			
			Individual	Govt.	Total	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
West Khasi Hills District											
1	New Nongstoin Women Book Depot Cum Typing Shorthand School Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Nong.2 of 1998, Dt 27.8.1998	1,32,450	2,70,000	4,02,450	8,15,629	5,34,032	6,25,517	(+) 11,450.00	(+) 9,784.00	
2	Nongstoin Tailoring Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Nong.19 of 1982, Dt 15.9.1982	1,32,321	83,500	2,15,821	333,745	5,90,830	1,98,009	(+) 8568.87	(+) 8446	
3	Nongsiejlieh Sawmill Coop. Society ;Ltd.	Shill.17 of 1978, Dt 5.8.1978	13,560	50,000	63,560	67,709	4,27,810	6,65,220	(+) 578	(+) 29,816.00	
4	Mawiong Women Tailoring Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	No.Nong.1/93, Dt.15.4.93	16,320	2,77,000	2,93,320	-	1,82,000	2,00,000	(+) 58,120	(+) 8445	
5	Phlangkynshi Carpentry Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	No.Nong.2 of 1990, Dt. 18.2.1990	10,900	1,30,000	1,40,900	94,960	96,735	1,40,000	(+) 2,708	(+) 2516	
6	Dofei Computer Centre And Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	No.Nong.1/2005/24, Dt.7.4.2005	18,000	1,40,000	1,58,000	-	1,26,100	1,69,300	(+) 75,650	(+) 19,372	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES												
Sl. No.	Name Of The Cooperative Society	Registration No. & Date	Paid Up Share Capital		Total	Business Turn Over During The Last 3 Years			Working Results During The Last 3 Years			
			Individual	Govt.		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2006-07	
1	2 Con. Society Ltd.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
7	Thiepkseh Lawdidoh Cane & Bamboo Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	No. Nong.5 Of 2007, Dt. 9.5.2007	15,000	Nil	15,000	-	-	19600	-	-		
8	Khasi Iron & Steel Fabrication Cum Auto Workshop Coop. Society Ltd.	No. Nong.4 Of 2007, Dt.24.4.2007	3,000	Nil	3,000	-	-	19,06,300	-	-		
9	Mawranglang Tailoring Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Shill.61 Of 1967, Dt. 30.8.1967	22,040	61,000	83,040	20,412	26,090	42,680	(+) 246	(+) 6,429		
10	Marshillong Blacksmith Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Shill. 72/1967, Dt.27.12.1967	1,02,470	2,30,500	3,32,970	31,502	48,502	55,089	(+) 1629	(+) 15,405		
11	Nongbah Rangbland Industrial & Tailoring Coop.Society Ltd.	Nong.1 Of 1990, Dt. 30.1.1990	23,600	77,000	1,00,600	-	-	30,440	(+) 7600	(+) 15,413		
12	Sakwang Cane & Bamboo Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Shill.30 Of 1997, Dt.3.8.1977	29,500	2,27,500	2,57,000	2,20,300	2,31,315	2,50,000	(+) 3000	(+) 3330		
13	Mawkyrwat Tailoring Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Nong.10 Of 1984, Dt.8.7.1984	43,900	1,41,500	1,85,400	42,000	75,000	99,565	(+) 572	(-) 29,468		

MEGHALAYA STATE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Sl. No.	Name Of The Cooperative Society	Registration No. & Date	Paid Up Share Capital			Business Turn Over During The Last 3 Years			Working Results During The Last 3 Years	
			Individual	Govt.	Total	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Rangthong Betelnut Processing Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	Nong 9 Of 1987, Dt.4.11.1987	64,500	1,72,500	2,37,000	-	-	3,68,555	(+) 1800	(+) 2000
15	Mawri Cane & Bamboo Industrial Coop.Society Ltd	Nong. 12 Of 1987, Dt. 19.11.1987	33,380	1,62,000	1,95,380	1,25,444	1,95,000	1,88,300	(+) 3559	(+) 4185
16	Nonglang Furniture Cum Hollow Block Making Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	Shill. 180 Of 1974, Dt.12.12.1974	25,000	84,900	1,09,900	1,02,100	1,96,000	1,25,300	(+) 4280	(+) 5000
17	Maiawan Nonglang Tailoring Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	Nong. 1 Of 1992, Dt.29.5.1992	20,000	1,26,500	1,46,500	52,000	1,96,000	-	(+) 600	(+) 5000
18	Mairang Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	Nong.1/2003, Dt. 12.2.2003	17,000	98,000	1,55,000	5,52,285	3,09,000	-	-	(+) 31,546
19	Nongbahrim Rangblang Areas Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	Nong.1 Of 1990, Dt.31.1.1990	21,600	35,000	56,600	2,03,090	2,16,870	-	(+) 3887	(+) 4070
20	Jashiar Tailoring Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Nong.14 Of 1984, Dt. 11.1.1984	70,800	1,97,000	2,67,820	58,800	74,770	-	(+)1200	(+)1650
	Total :-		448100	489400	221,200	701,128	321,097	247374		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Sl. No.	Name Of The Cooperative Society	Registration No. & Date	Paid Up Share Capital			Business Turn Over During The Last 3 Years			Working Results During The Last 3 Years		
			Individual	Govt.	Total	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
JAIINTIA HILLS DISTRICT											
21	Kyan Mynksar looksi Cane & Bamboo Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	JWI.13 of 1991, dt 17.10.91	1410	2,49,000	2,50,410	3,51,960	39,960	4,50,000	(+) 939	(+) 10,480	(+) 50,800
22	Nongtalang Arecanut Processing Coop.Society Ltd.	AM.XIII of 2002-03, dt.29.11.02	7000	80000	87000	-	82300	170000	(+) 2476	(+) 7760	(+) 10,000
23	Amjajer Rako Arecut Processing Coop.Society Ltd.	AM.IX of 2002-03,dt.1.8.02	8000	2,25,000	2,33,000	-	51,040	46,062	(+) 4110	(+) 12,230	(+) 9000
24	Kongwang Ropeway Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	AM.XIV of 2002-03,dt.nil	14350	55000	69350	24785	18490	26000	(-) 18946	(-) 14183	nil
	Total :-		30760	135000	156350	24785		242062	26471	44653	69,800
	Dofei Computer Centre And Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	No.Nong.1/2005/24, Dt.7.4.2005	18,000	1,40,000	1,58,000	-	1,26,100	1,69,300	(+) 75,650	(+) 19,372	
EAST KHASI HILLS											
25	Eastern Border Tailoring Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	Shill.1 of 1998,dt.19.4.98	82300	280500	362800	159630	179130	196000	(+) 89.81	(+) 636.33	(+) 43081
26	Wahkdiat Arecanut Processing Tailoring Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.-	Shill.11 of 2003 dt.10.9.03	1800	135000	136800	168800	433767	898965	(+) 3289	(+) 19805	(+) 11794
27	Pongtung Sohpieng Industrial Coop. Society Ltd	Shii.11 of 1974, dt.7.05.74	2000	99000	101000	368250	241290	NIL	(-) 4611	(+) 18090	Nil
28	Kshaid Bee Keepers Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Shill 3 of 1987. dt.11.12.87	1300	75500	76800	122500	135000	NIL	(+) 4526	(+) 6520.14	-

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Sl. No.	Name Of The Cooperative Society	Registration No. & Date	Paid Up Share Capital			Business Turn Over During The Last 3 Years			Working Results During The Last 3 Years		
			Individual	Govt.	Total	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	dt.11.12.87							4526	6520.14	
29	Women Net making & Cane making Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Shill.145 of 1975, dt.5.8.75	5835	279500	285335	146360	152000	-	(+) 726.94	(+) 3244.7	
30	Nongkyrsoi Industrial Coop Society Ltd.	Sohra 7 of 2007. dt.23.2.07	25000	nil	25000	-	-	129638	-	-	(+) 2256
31	Rangkatdor Industrial Coop Society Ltd.	Sohra 6 of 2006. dt.21.8.06	19500	90000	109500	-	-	266450	-	-	(+) 2000
32	Skhem Triang Industrial Coop.Society Ltd.	Shill. 3 of 2003. dt.21.3.03	4800	30000	34800	-	36462	33015	-	(-) 15169	(+) 4122
33	Laittyra Arecanut Processing Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	Shill 5 of 1979. dt. 2.3.79	21890	117000	138890	-	28100	64750	-	(+) 165066	
TOTAL :-			164425	1106500	1270925	965540	1E+06	1588818	13242.75	228531.2	63253
RI BHOI DISTRICT											
34	Tyllilang Handicraft Industrial & Allied Coop. Society Ltd.	NPH 1 of 2006, dt.10.8.06	4500	30000	34500	-	15700	18300	-	(+) 7500	(+) 1575
35	Rilang Bee Keeping & Industrial Coop. Society Ltd	NPH 4 of 2003, dt.1.11.03	15450	25000	40450	11880	10000	-	(+) 10686	(+) 5441	
TOTAL			19950	55000	74950	11880	25700	18300	10686	12941	1575

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WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT											
36	J.P.Spice Agro Industrial Coop. Society Ltd.	No.T-30 of 2001-02, dt.11.5.1.02	280	287500	287780	325000	123659	395620	(+) 10481	(+) 1270	(+) 15690
	TOTAL		280	287500	287780	123659	395620	10481	1270	15690	
EAST GARO HILLS DISTRICT											
37	Maniganj silk reeling and Spinning Coop. Society Ltd.	W.2 of 1999- 00,dt.1.3.2000	15000	10000	25000	nil	nil	nil	(-)1938	nil	-
38	Williamnagar Leather Craft Coop Society Ltd	W.regd.1999-2000, dt.nil	2400	70000	72400	3000	-	-	(+)1,000	-	
	TOTAL		17400	80000	97400	3000			2938		
SOUTH GARO HILLS DISTRICT											
39	Dondime Momin's Tailoring Coop Society Ltd	No.B-3 of 2007-08, dt.31.1.08	750	nil	750	-	-	2045	-	-	(+)212
	TOTAL		750		750			2045			212



EPIP BYRNIHAT





UMIAM INDUSTRIAL AREA



SERICULTURE AND WEAVING