

STATE PROFILE OF MEGHALAYA

(UNDER ANNUAL ACTION PLAN – 2000 – 2001)

MINISTRY OF SSI & ARI

GOVT. OF INDIA

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FOREWORD

The State Industrial Profile of Meghalaya has been prepared by this Institute under Core Programme for the year 2000-2001 assigned by the Additional Secretary and Development Commissioner, SSI, New Delhi.

The main objective for preparation of the State Profile is to depict a clear picture about the economy of the state of Meghalaya and at the same time to identify the prospective small scale and agro rural industries based on the availability of raw materials, man power, existing infrastructural facilities etc. and also on the basis of the demand pattern for various industrial and consumer goods items. Accordingly, a number of economically viable and technically feasible small scale and tiny industries have been suggested in the report for implementation in the state. It is expected that suggested industries in the small scale and tiny sectors if implemented in the right earnest will boost up the industrial economy of the state and it will creat additional employment opportunities for the educated unemployed youths of the state.

I take the opportunity to express my gratitude for various Govt. Deptt./ Autonomous Bodies, NGOs, Banks and Financial Institutions for extending their co-operation for timely completion of the state profile.

I also place on records my appreciation to the officers the EI division particularly to Ms. N. Gogoi, Assistant Director(Stat) for taking initiative in updating various figures pertaining to different sectors of economy of the state & SENET Division of SISI, Guwahati for their help in preparation of the report.

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Dated : March 2001

EXECUTIVE SUMMERY OF THE STATE PROFILE OF MEGHALAYA, 2000-2001

The development of industry is being quite slow but steady in the state. However, the growth in the number of small scale industries is more in proportion of that of medium and large enterprises. This is equally true in case of number of persons employed in the respective sectors too. However, since early nineties a large number of small scale units have fallen sick due to lack of financial assistance from Banks and Financial Institutions and also partly due to dearth of market for locally produced SSI products in the face of stiff competition from the brand products coming from outside the Region followed by shortage of power and basic raw materials. However, the growth of industries has not taken place to the desired extent despite availability of enough scope to expand in this field..

Considering the Agriculture, it is the single largest source of livelihood of the majority of the rural masses and is also the mainstay of the economy of the state. Besides the major food crops of rice and maize, Meghalaya is renowned for its fruit products and vegetables like oranges, pineapple, banana, jackfruits and temperate fruits like plum, pears etc.

The state is quite rich in mineral resources like coal, limestone, uranium and is the only state with surplus power generation. There is also enough scope to develop the tourism industry in the state with its favorable climate and natural geographical position.

In case of per capita income and the state's income in general, Meghalaya continues to lag behind from the national level. In fact, in recent few years the gap between them has been going on widening.

Meghalaya is well linked by road network with the rest of the country. But it is not connected by railway. The only airport located at Umroi in the state.

The slow growth of industries in the state is due to a number of factors like low capital formation, shortage of skilled hands, lack of required background technical experience, inadequate transport and communication system and geographical disadvantages of the state etc. Moreover the prevailing law and order situation of the state and the unwillingness of outside industrialists to invest in the North-East Region are being responsible for the slow industrialisation of the state.

However there are enough potential in the state for its industrial growth. Not only the agro based industries the state also possesses rich deposits of limestone, coal and granite. Most of these natural resources are extracted and sent outside the state only in raw form. There are little value addition activities in the state.

MEGHALAYA AT A GLANCE

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>REFERENCE PERIOD</u>	<u>PARTICULARS</u>
A. AREA		
a) Geographical area (sq.kms.)	1991	22429
B. ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS		
a) District (Numbers)	1991	7
b) Sub-Divisions	1999	8
c) Villages	1998*	5780
d) Police Stations	1998-99	34
e) Police Outpost	1998-99	24
f) Towns	1999	12
g) Community Development Block	1999	32

C. POPULATION (1991 CENSUS)	
a) Total (numbers)	1,774,778
i) Male	907,687
ii) Female	867,091
b) Sex Ratio	
i) Total	955
ii) Urban	910
iii) Rural	966
c) Percentage of Literacy	
i) Rural	41.05
ii) Urban	81.74
iii) Total	49.10
d) Density of population(Per Sq.Km)	3883

D. AGRICULTURE				
a)	Net area sown	(1998-99)	Hect.	218385769
b)	Area sown more than once	"	"	44445
c)	Total cropped area	"	"	262830
d)	Area under important crops in hectares)			
		<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1998-99</u>	<u>1999-2000</u>
i)	Autumn Rice	31741	31750	31791
ii)	Winter Rice	70029	70649	70697(p)
iii)	Spring Rice	2275	3003	
iv)	Wheat	4217	4287	
v)	Pulses	3178	3262	
vi)	Total Food Grain	132218	132993	
vii)	Total oil seeds	8216	8268	
viii)	Total Cereals	129040	129731	
ix)	Jute	4227	4241	4235
e)	<u>Live stock and veterinary</u>			
i)	Total Poultry(ooo, number)	1992	1826	
ii)	Cattle	"	637	
iii)	Buffaloes	"	34	
iv)	Sheep	"	23	
v)	Goat	"	196	
vi)	Horses and ponies	"	2	
vii)	Pig	"	294	
viii)	Total Livestock	"	1186	

E. FOREST ('000 Hectares)1998-99		
a)	Area under Reserved Forest .	71.27
b)	Area under Protected Forest	1.24
c)	Area under National Park	26.74
d)	Unclassed	851.30
e)	Total	949.55

F.POWER			
a)	Installed capacity	1998-99	188.76 M.W.
b)	Generation	"	555.79 MKWH.
c)	Total sale in the state	"	342.201
d)	Total sale outside state	"	175.777
e)	Grand Total(Outside + Inside)	"	517.978

G. INDUSTRY AND MINERALS			
A. Employment in Registered Small Scale Industries			
		1997-98	1998-99
i)	Motor Repairing, Painting, Servicing Etc.	1292	1270
ii)	Wooden Furniture	1523	1714
iii)	Leather Based industry	156	162
iv)	Bakery	1280	1317
v)	Flour & rice Mills, Atta & Chakki	1047	1077
vi)	Tailoring	1700	1853
vii)	Printing Press	398	439
viii)	Cement Based Industry	856	856
ix	Knitting & Embroidery	431	447
X	Steel Based Industries	929	997
xi)	Tyre Retreating Works	327	362
xii)	Saw Mills	1175	1175
xiii)	Stone Crushers & Sandstone Chips	528	623
xiv)	Cane & Bamboo Works	669	708
xv)	Weaving	812	950
xvi)	Lime Making	1190	1207
xvi)	Black Smithy	260	294
xvii)	Others	26	3134
	Total	259	18585
B. Number of Registered Factories(1998)		69	
C. Employees in Registered Factories(1998)		3079	
D. Number of Registered SSI (1998-99)		3072	
E. Employment in Registered SSI(1998-99)		18585	
H. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT(in Nos.)			
A.	Employment in organized Sectors		
i)	Public Sector	1997-98	71356
ii)	Private Sector	"	7884
B.	No of Employment Exchange	1998	10
C.	Registration	1999	7401
D.	Vacancies Notified	1998	294
E.	Placement	1998	191
F.	No of Live Register	1998	33460

i)	Road length(PWD) in Km.	1996-97	6491
	a) Surfaced	"	3355
	b) Un –Surfaced	"	3136
	c) National Highway	"	386
	d) State Highway	"	910
	e) Major District Roads	"	1174
	f) Other District Roads	"	4021

I)	Sericulture vilages(No)	1812
	ii) Family engaged in Sericulture	14000
	Number of Sericulture Firms(1998-99)	
	a) Eri -Seed Grainage	4
	b) Silk-Reeling Units	
	Mulberry	4
	Muga	4

K. HEALTH				
I)	Hospital	1998-99	10	Nos
ii)	Dispensary	"	38	"
iv)	Primary Health Centers	1998-99	88	"
v)	Community Health Centres	"	12	"
vi)	Sub Centers	"	413	"
vii)	Leprosy Colonies	"	2	"
viii)	Leprosy Control Unit	"	2	"
ix)	Survey & Education	"	25	"
	Treatment Centres			

L. EDUCATION		
Number of Educational Institutions	1994-95	1996-97
i)	Primary & Junior Basic	4177
ii)	Middle & Senior Basic	850
iii)	High & Higher Secondary	429
iv)	Basic & Non Basic Training School	10
v)	Teachers Training College	1
vi)	Polytechnic	1
vii)	College for Arts, Science & Commerce	27
viii)	University	1
ix)	All Institutions	5496

M TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

	(Total motor vehicles on road).	1998-99 in Nos.
i)	Buses	2091
ii)	Public Carrier(Trucks)	820
iii)	Private Carrier(Trucks)	10533
iv)	Two Wheelers	16117
v)	Three Wheelers	962
vi)	Cars	9534
vii)	Jeeps	7647
viii)	Tractors	419
ix)	Trailers	2087
x)	Taxis	3320
xi)	Others	430
xii)	Total	53960

N. BANKING

		As On 31 st March 2000(Nos)
i)	State Bank of India and its Associates	85
ii)	Nationalised Banks	42
iii)	Regional Rural Banks	51
iv)	Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	1
v)	Total	8179

CHAPTER - I

OBJECTIVE, SCOPE & METHODOLOGY OF THE PROFILE AND THE STATE OF MEGHALAYA

1.1 OBJECTIVE :

The main objective of the profile is to identify industries having wider scope for development in the state particularly in the Small Scale Sector based on the available Resources, Manpower and the demand patterns obtaining in the state for various industrial and consumers goods which are at present brought from outside the state to satisfy the local demand for such products. Another major objective of the state Profile is to have a close look on the existing Small Scale Industries of the State in order to examine their problems for suggesting remedial measures for future expansion. At the same time the profile is also trying to discuss the issues relating to the industrialisation of the state such as financial support to the industries, the industrial policy of the state etc.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE PROFILE :

The profile is covering mainly the whole industrial situation of the state namely the small scale industries, large and medium scale industries and also the mineral resources available in the state. There is also a brief discussion about the other economic activities of the state and a detailed study of the availability of the institutional support, which is very much necessary for the industrial development of the state.

The Profile of Meghalaya is also contained to identify the prospective Cottage & Small Scale Industries industries by analysing available human and material resources, infrastructural facilities like transport and communication, Power, Water, Industrial Sheds, Industrial Area and growth centers, finance and the existing level of development in the industrial front etc. Attempt has also been made in the profile to highlight the problems confirmed by the Small Scale Sector in the state and analyse them in the light of the information collected to guide the entrepreneurs in overcoming the obstacles. Attempt has also been made to throw light in the lines of new investment opportunities based on the analysis of the assures, infrastructural facilities, demand pattern and ancillary requirements of the state.

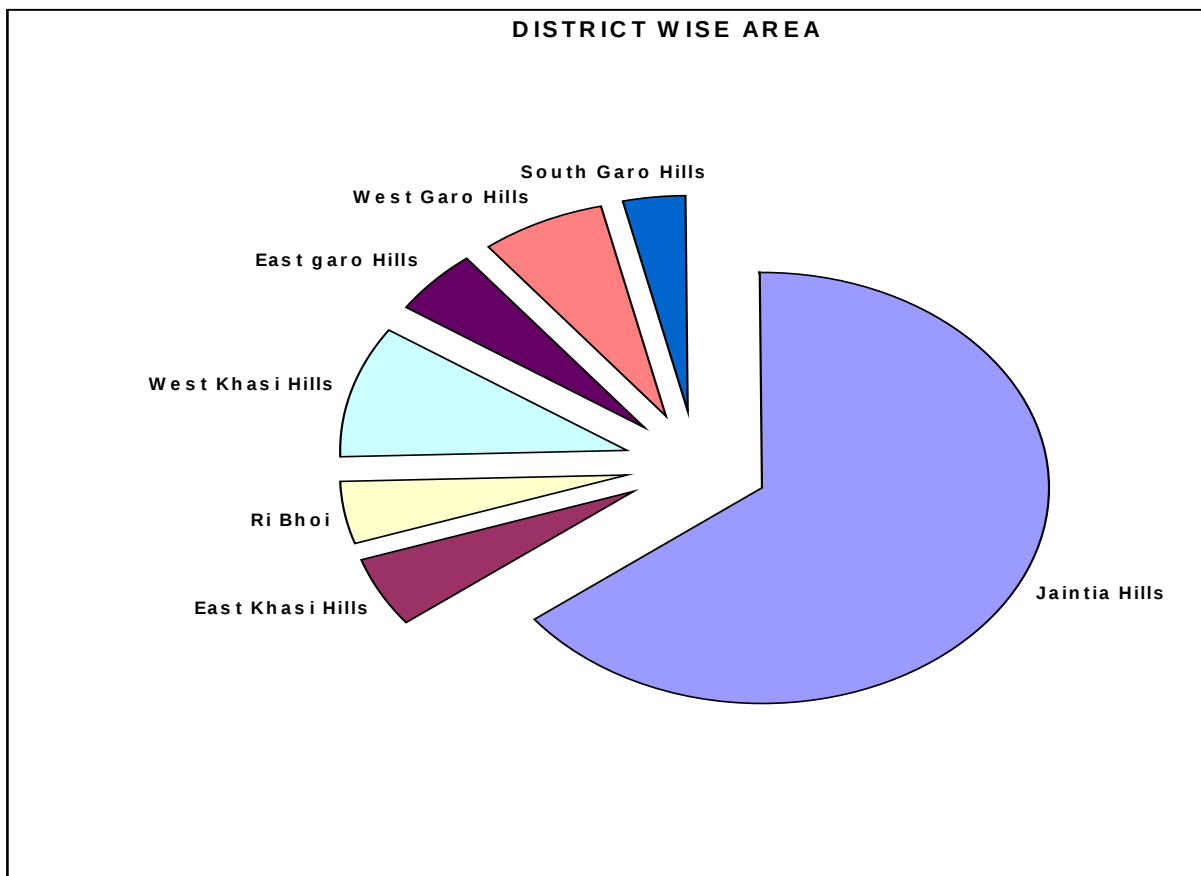
1.3 METHODOLOGY :

The methodology adopted for this state profile for collection of basic statistics about the state is the method of Secondary Data Collection. The basic reference being the Statistical Handbook of Meghalaya, 2000 published by the Government of Meghalaya, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Shillong. Necessary formats were prepared as per norms adopted by SIDO. However various Govt. Departments, undertakings, Banks and financial institutions and other promotional agencies located on the state were also consulted for furnishing the required information for the study. This is closely followed by the field visit in the different district Head quarters by the officers of the Institute for collection of information from various sources as indicated above. The officers of the Institute at the time of their field visit investigation met several Govt. Officials, members of Associations of Small Scale Industries, leading business men and traders and other knowledgeable persons and public leaders in order to ascertain their views about the problems and prospects for the development of Small Scale and Tiny sector Industries based on the available resources, manpower, existing infrastructure facilities, demand pattern and ancillary requirements of the State of Meghalaya as well as the whole of the N.E. Region. The officer of the Institute also visited important places

and growth centers etc. of the districts/Sub-divisions etc. in the state to ascertain the suitability of the suggested lines. Side by side, the field officers made on spot study of a few selected existing SSI units located in different districts/places of the state to know their problems for suggesting remedial measures and also to ascertain their scope for future expansion.

1.4 AREA

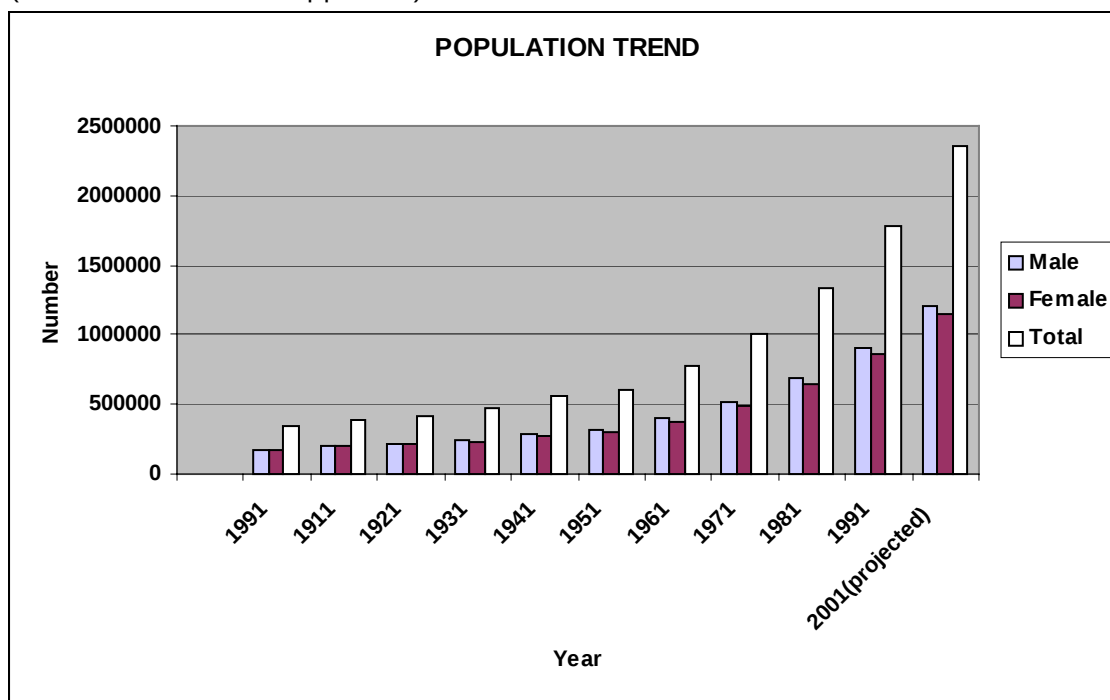
The land area of Meghalaya is 22429 Sq. Km., which works out to 0.70% of the total



area of the country. (Ref. Table no.1.1 of Appendix)

1.5 POPULATION :

According to 1991 figures, the total population of Meghalaya as on sunrise of 1st March 1991 stands at 1774778 including 907687 males and 867091 females. Over the past several decades Meghalaya has been experiencing phenomenal growth rate in population .(Ref:Table no.1.2 of Appendix)



1.6 DENSITY OF POPULATION :

The density of population persons per sq.km. is 79 as per population figure of 1991 census. The corresponding density of population for 1981 was 60. In case of Urban population the density is 3883 whereas that of Rural is only 65 as per 1991 census.(Ref: Table no 1.4 of Appendix)

1.7 LITERACY RATE :

As per 1991 census figures the effective literacy rate for the state is estimated at 49.10 percent, the rate for urban population is 81.74 percent while for rural it stands at 41.05 percent. The literacy rate for the whole country is 52.21 percent for total population (Ref: Table no.1.5 of Appendix)

1.8 CLIMATE :

The geographical location of Meghalaya is between 25 degree & 5 " east and 26 degree & 5" north latitude and 98 degree & 47 " and 97 degree & 10 " east longitudes. Due to geographical location the state should enjoy the temperate climate . But the state is land locked hilly area for which rainfall and winter are the main features of the climate. Mawsynram Cheranpunjee Pyhurla belt in East Khasi Hills on the southern platform overlooking the plains of Bangladesh have the highest average record of rainfall in the world.

CHAPTER - II**IMPORTANT ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

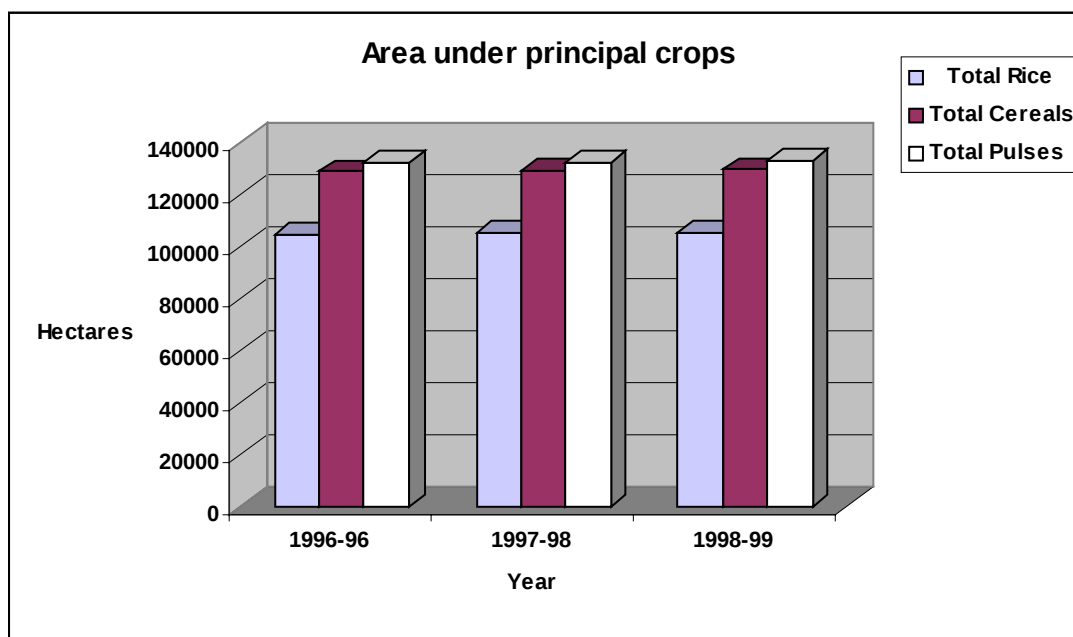
The economy of Meghalaya is basically agrarian as it is a rural based economy. Agriculture is playing a predominant role of the state economy. The tribes are still following jhum or slash & burn method for cultivation, which is uneconomic and wasteful. A major part of agriculture production is produced by these methods and also it generates a good number of employment's. But at present, the State Government is trying to stop it. Although it is very difficult to stop the traditional method of cultivation, gradually the tribes are adopting the modern method for cultivation for which agriculture production is increasing slowly.

Moreover the Small scale Sector plays an important role in the State's economy. Minerals like Coal, Limestone & Sillimanite are going out from this State which bring a sizeable revenue for the State. Most of the mines except Sillimanite mines are under private sector & the workers of these mines contribute to the state as tax which effect the state economies. Forest is also effective in the state's rural life. A good number of wood based industries have been set up depending on the forest resources. Besides these, logs, timber, veneer etc. are going to the other states from Meghalaya.

A. AGRICULTURE :

Agriculture is the main economic activities in Meghalaya. About 81% of its population live in the village whose major economic activity is agriculture. The total reported area of the state is 2,240,900 hectares in 1998-99, of which the total cropped area is 262,830 hectares only. It is quite satisfactory to note that over the years the total cropped area, area sown more than once as well as net area sown are increasing constantly though in not a very high rate.(Ref : table no.2.1)

Jhum is the traditional cultivation of the local tribes. In Garo Hills it is reported that permanent cultivation is practiced only in the plain area which is very minor portion of the total cropped area. These cropped lands are scattered throughout the state. Of these 105402 hectares were used for rice and 20753 hectares for potato in 1998-99 which are the two most important crop of Meghalaya.(Ref: Table no.21,2.2 &2.3 of Appendix)



B. FORESTRY :

Due to hilly surface and wet climate, the state of Meghalaya is well known for her extensive forest area with varieties of flora and fauna. As per information available from the Chief Conservator of Forest the total area under forests in Meghalaya is 949.55 thousand hectares in 1998-99, out of which the area under Reserved Forests is 71.27 thousand hectares. Thus the Reserved Forests area constituted about 7.50 P.C. of the total forest area of Meghalaya.

In other words the total forest area is about 8514 sq. kms. of which 722.36 sq. kms. are directly under the control of the State Department. The remaining areas are controlled by the respective District Councils of Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills as per provision of the 6th schedule of the constitution of India.

The products of the state mainly comprise of Industrial wood, fuel wood, bamboo, stone, thatch, cane, sand etc. According to information available from the state Forest Department, the out-turn of Industrial wood and fuel wood, the two main forest products of the state were 49.55 thousand cubic metre and 33.84 thousand stock cubic meter respectively during the year 1995-96 as against 47.06 thousand cubic meter and 22.96 thousand stock cubic meter respectively during the previous year i.e. 1994-95.

A good amount of revenue is earned by the state Govt. from its various forest products. The amount of revenue earned from forest products during the year 1996-97 was Rs. 1528 lakhs as against Rs. 1776 lakhs during 1995-96. But due to ban on movement of forest product by the Govt. of India the revenue earned by the department decreased to Rs. 780 lakhs(Provisional estimate) for the year 1997-98.

The importance of forestry lies not only with its productivity but also with its capacity to prevent the soil erosion and maintenance of ecological balance. State Govt. have therefore continued to impose ban on indiscriminate felling of trees in the state. This apart, the depletion of forest resources in the state in recent years have led to the implementation of various forestry development, improvement programmes, such as, afforestation and social forestry, wild life management, improvement of infrastructural facilities etc. The achievement made in respect of different forestry development programmes in the state during the year from 1994-95 to 1997-98 may be observed from the following table.(Ref :Table no 2.5 of Appendix)

C. MINING :

The State of Meghalaya is a store house of economic minerals. The major minerals, which are presently mining, are limestone, clay and still sillimanite. These minerals are utilised in several minerals based industries in the state as well as in the country coal & Limestone are also exported to Bangladesh, earning a good amount of foreign exchange. A part from these, rich Uranium which is badly required for the Atomic Plants in the country, is found at Domiasiat, West Khasi, Hills. The Mining of the uranium will be commenced shortly. Ms. Bharat Refractory Ltd. is exploiting the Sillimanite mines. The ownership of other mines minerals are depended on the owners. But it is reported that extraction does not prove suitable and economical. In case of mining of limestone and clay, the traditional methods are applied by the owners of the mines.(Ref: Table no 2.7 of Appendix).

D. FISHERIES :

The ecological conditions of Meghalaya, are suitable for aquaculture with sub-tropical humidity and coolness of the climate. Considering the fish seel distribution district wise East Khasi Hills district has got 546.5 thousands having the maximum of Meghalaya's total 1275.8 thousand.

The production of Inland Fish both captures and culture fisheries increasing from 4.0 thousands tones during 1993-94 to 4.5 thousands during 1998-99. In cash of total water area for composes fish farming there is tremendous increase from 3.3 hect. during 1993-94 to 205.2 hect. during 1998-99. .(Ref:Table no 2.8& 2.9of Appendix)

E. SERICULTURE :

Sericulture & Weaving are the two traditional rural based cottage industries practiced by the people since time immemorial. They figured pre-dominantly in the socio-economic life of the rural folks belonging to the weaker section of the society. There are at present around 12,000 handlooms in the state as compared to 7000 numbers two decades ago. The present production of Muga cocoon stands at 320.97 lakhs nos. as against 5 lakhs nos. in 1977, Around 14,000 families are engaged in sericulture and 10,000 families in handloom fabrics stands at 141.82 lakhs square meters as against 3.47 lakhs square meters produced in 1977. (Ref: Table no 2.10 & 2.11 of Appendix)

F. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

The total livestock population of Meghalaya is increasing from 1017 thousand during 1982 to 1186 thousand during 1992. The total Poultry population during the same time is also including from 1419 thousand to 1826 thousand during 1992. The cattle constitutes the most important livestock contributing 637 thousand during 1992. .(Ref: Table no 2.12 of Appendix)

G. TOURISM :

With the lifting of Restricted Area Permit, the State is presently gearing up itself to complete and provide several infrastructure facilities to cater to the increasing traffic from foreign and domestic tourists works like upgradation, expansion, furnishing, construction etc. of various schemes has also been taken up by the Tourism Department during this current years budget 1995-96 such as the construction of five Cottages/Tourist Complex at Umiam Development of Waterspouts at Umiam construction of Tourist Bungalow at Tura, Construction of Restaurant cum Rest House at Cherrapunjee, Construction of Tourist lodge at Gowai construction of wayside amenities at Kheihriat, construction of wayside amenities at Anogiri, construction of wayside amenities at Mawsynram, construction of Rest House at Baghmara, construction of Yatriniwas at Shillong, construction of Tourist Bungalow at Ranikot, construction of Tourist Bungalow at Nongstoin, construction of Tourist Bungalow at Williamnagar, improvement of Pinewood Hotel, construction. .(Ref: Table no 2.13 & 2.14 of Appendix).

CHAPTER - III

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Along with the other states in Northeastern Region, Meghalaya is declared as an industrially backward state. The industrialization in Meghalaya is lapping behind as compared to the other part of the country. Considering the factors responsible for the industrial backwardness of the state, it is observed that small-scale industries are much more suitable in the present scenario. Than resource based industries. It is also noted that in recent years more and more SSI's are being set up in comparison to the previous years. Among these SSI's, Atta Chakki, Wooden Furniture, Tailoring Knitting & Embroidery, General Engineering, Servicing etc. are higher in numbers.

As per information received from Directorate of Industries, there are 3508 numbers of SSI units registered up to 31st. March'2000. (Ref.: Table no.3: 1 of Appendix) which was 2279 up to 31st. March'1995. Considering district wise, we find the maximum number of units in East Khasi Hills district which in 1489 up to 31st. March'2000. The minimum number of registered SSI units are found in south Garo Hills district.

Again if we consider the cumulative No of SIDO registered, we also find the same trend of increase as in registered SSI units, with East Khasi Hills having the maximum number. These are all total 2711 cumulative No of SIDO registered up 31st March'2000 as against 1836 registered up to 31st March'1995 (Ref.: Table no. 3:2 of Appendix)

We find a large number of non-working units in Meghalaya, as per the findings of second All India Census of registered Small Scale Industries. However, during the 1st. census, there were around 29% Non-working Units in Meghalaya which was reduced to 21% during the 2nd. Census. Number of employment was also increasing from 1188 during 1st. census to 3780 during the 2nd. All India Census of the state.

We find a steady increase in the employment generation of the small-scale industries registered with the Directorate of Industries. Comparing the number of persons employed in 1993-94, which is 8.30 with that of 1998-99, which is 1326 - is more than 50% increase during the six years.(Ref.: Table no.3:3 of Appendix). Considering district wise, we find the maximum no. of employment in East Khasi Hills district (9577) followed by west Khasi Hills district (27733) (Ref.: Table no. 3:4 of Appendix)

FIRST & SECOND ALL INDIA CENSUS OF REGISTERED SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL (SIDO) UNITS (MEGHALAYA STATE) - COMPARISON OF MAIN FINDINGS

<u>Item</u>	<u>1st. All India Census of SSI units (1972)</u>		<u>2nd. All India Census of SSI units (1987-88)</u>	
A. Total units as per Frame List	252 (as on 30.11.73)		748 (as on 31.03.1998.	
Working Unit	179 (71.03%)		588 (78.60%)	
B. No. of Units for which data was tabulated	164 (92%)		587 (99%)	
C. Distribution of Units: (I) Backward Area :- (II) Non Backward Area :-	164 (100%) 0		587 (100%) 0	
Total ::	164 (100 %)		587 (100 %)	
D. Investment in Fixed Asset (in Rs. Lakh) Plant & machinery (Original Value)	Total	Per Unit	Total	Per Uni
	74	0.451	888	1.513
	37	0.225	478	0.814
E. Employment (NOS)	1188	7	3780	6
F. Net Value Added (in lakh)	45	0.274	730	1.24
G. Production (Rs. In lakhs)	1971 ----- --- 65	1972 1985- 86 ----- --- 120 1675	1986-87 ----- --- 2038	1987-88 ----- -- 2700

Source: Directorate of Industries, Meghalaya

Out of the Small-Scale units, Tailoring is performing quite well having 399 units with 1853 no. of persons employed during 1998-99. The other units having good performance are Wooden Furniture, Bakery, Flour & Rice Mills, Atta & Chukka Mills and Motor repairing, Painting Servicing etc. Poor performance is found with regards to mineral base units even though scope for these units are quite vital (Ref.: Table no. 3:5 of Appendix)

CHAPTER - IV

MEDIUM & LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Meghalaya is endowed with vast natural resources and considerable industrial potentiality and offers extensive opportunities for setting up of various resource based as well as demand based industries. However, Meghalaya is declared as an industrially backward state. The industrialization of Meghalaya is lagging due to lack of adequate infrastructure like Railways, Waterways, Skilled Workers, Roads, Raw-materials etc. At the beginning, only resource-based industries were set up. Now a days the attitude of the entrepreneurs are changing to shift to other type of industries like Fabrication, Computer data processing, Servicing, Leather goods manufacturing etc.

The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC) looks after development large-scale industries in the state. Considering the lack of infrastructural facilities, MIDC has been able to set up only a few units in the joint sector as well as its few subsidies.

There are almost 228 joint stock companies at work as on 31st. March 1994 (Ref.: Table no.4.1 of Appendix)

Major Projects in the Pipeline During the 8th Plan.**a) Siju Cement Plant :**

The 1500 TPD Cement Project at Siju Pathargithimis proposed to be set up as the joint sector enterprises. A decision on the plant is still under consideration. Since now a proposal to have it in the private sector has also been considered as a joint sector to promoter but they did not go ahead and the alternative suggestion was mooted. As soon as this is finalised the project can be started.

b) Jaintia Cement Project :

The State Government has taken a decision to implement the Jaintia Cement Project. The following task is required to be taken immediately.

- a) Acquisition of land.
- b) Selection of joint sector co-promoter.
- c) Conducting the geological investigation.
- d) Developing the sites and other related.

The project with the proposed capacity of 1000MT/per day would cost around Rs. 100 crores. On the basis of debt equity ratio of 2:1 and that the Project would be implemented in the joint sector the equity capital required to be held by MIDC would be to the tune of Rs. 16 crores and since the Government is keen to implement the project speedily funds are required to be placed with the MIDC from the financial year 1992-93 onwards. The project is expected to be completed by 1996-97.

c) Paper Grade Lime Project :

The 200 TDP paper Grade Lime Plant at Lumshnong in Jaintia Hills is proposed to be set up in the joint sector. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 1990 lakhs however with the decentralisation of rupee and escalation of steel prices and decentralisation of rupee and escalation of steel prices and other items, the estimated project cost has been revised to Rs. 2000 lakhs. The North Eastern Council (NEC) has agreed to provide fund to the MIDC for investment in equity of this project. The project would also avail of terms loans for financial institutions in the country. The State Government has agreed to provide funds for creations of the basic infrastructural requirements. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 81 lakhs has been provided in the 8th Plan.

d) Clay Washery Project :

M/S. North Eastern Industrial Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (NEITCO), was entrusted with the task of preparing detailed project report on the following items.

- a) Ceramic Crocker and table wares.
- b) Ceramic wall tiles/glazed tiles.
- c) Ceramic L.T. Insulator.

The draft sifted by NEOTCO has been received by the Director of Industries, Meghalaya & Managing Director, MIDC. The project would be implemented at a total cost of Rs. 907 lakhs. Implementation of the Project was expected from the financial year 1992-93 and would be completed in the joint sector, equity capital required to be invested by MIDC in this project is sought to be provided in 8th plan

CHAPTER - V

AVAILABILITY OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The state of Meghalaya is rich in mineral resources. However, different mountainous terrain and inaccessibility have stood in the way of their exploration and meaningful exploitation and hardly any mineral deposit was in a state ready to be considered for utilization in mineral based industries.

The main mineral deposits of Meghalaya and the places of their availability are as follows. (Ref.: Mineral resources availability of Appendix)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>District</u>
Lime Stone	Cherrapunjee, Laitrymgen	East Khasi Hills
	Komorrah, Shella.	-----
	Boraora	West Khasi Hills
	Lumshnong, Shinga, Nongkhlieh, Lakadong, Syndai, Nongtalng	Jaintia Hills
	Darrang - Ema - Aning, Sizu – Artheka	West Garo Hills
Coal	Laitryngen, Cherrapunjee, Laitdu m, Mawbehlarkar, Masomry, Lumdidom, Langim, East- Darranggiri, Pymursla & Langkyrdem, mawlong- Shella_ Ishamall	Khasi Hills
Kaolim	Mawkriah, Smut, Laityngkoi, Thadlaskein, Shangpung,	-----
	Mulich, Mynsingai	Jaintia Hills
Clay	Darumgiri	Khasi Hills
	Cherrapunjee, Kui	East Garo Hills
	Madan, Menadek, Sohrarim, Umsien	Khasi Hills
	Lurnai, Tongreng	Jaintia Hills
Silliminite	Tura, rongram, Rongrenggiri, Songsak, Khobal, Nangwalbibra, Neggkhra & Dobu, Jengianggiri	Garo Hills
	Nongestoin	
	Mawpomblang	
	Aradonga	West Garo Hills
Iron	Nishangram, Athiabari	West Khasi Hills
	Tyrsad	West Garo Hills
Gold	Umpyrtha, Tyrsad	Garo Hills
	Sang Yalley	Khasi Hills
Copper & Lead Zinc	Umpteen	Khasi Hills
	Tura	Jaintia Hills
Glass - Sand	Halium, Mairang-Nongkhlaw	East Khasi Hills
	Tura, Bonsomgiri-Rombhagiri	West Garo Hills
Quartz - Feldspar		West Khasi Hills
		Garo Hills

CHAPTER - VI

INFRASTRUCTURES**A. Power:**

As far as the availability of infrastructural facility for industrial development is concerned, the state of Meghalaya is lagging behind in all aspect except power. The state is capable of producing surplus power. In the state, electricity main powers available for industrial use. The other powers are coal, wood, charcoal etc.

INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION & CONSUMPTION OF POWER

In respect of electricity almost entire quantity of electricity generated in Meghalaya is from hydel sources. However, there is one Thermal Project and one Diesel Project too.

The installed capacity of power is the state has increased from 133.66 M.W. during 1986-87 to 188.76 M.W. during 1998-99. (Ref.: Table no.6: 3 of Appendix)

The generation of electricity is increasing from 338.63 MKWH during 1990-91 to 555.79 MKWH during 1998-99. The same is the case of consumption. The state consumption is increasing from 273.15 MKWH during 1995-96 to 342.201 MKWH during 1998-99. However, the generation of electricity i.e. 555.79 MKWH during 1998-99 was more than that of total consumption i.e. 517.978 MKWH during the same year. (Ref.: Table no. 6:1 & 6:2 of Appendix)

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGE

Though there is a slight increase in the no. of villages of electrified from 2271 during 1990-91 to 2510 during 1998-99, it is actually decreasing according to the percentage of villages which was 46.3 during 1990-91, going down to 45.8 during 1998-99 as well as the percentage of rural population covered, which is also going down from 66.68 during 1990-91 to 54.40 during 1998-99.(Ref.:Table no.6:4 of Appendix)

B. ROADS:(Roads Mileage)

The internal Road Communication system in the state is not much developed yet, though according to the road length statistic maintained by PWD, Meghalaya. The total road length, including both surfaced and un-surfaced is increasing from 3090 K.M. in 1973-74 to 6491 K.M. in 1996-97. (Ref.: Table no.6: 5 of Appendix.)

These are many villages in the rural area of the state, which are not accessible by road. Even the three Garo Hills district head quarters namely Tura, Williamnagar and Baghmara still have their surface links with the state capital Shillong through Guwahati (Assam) only. The physical features of this hilly state naturally stand on the way in having an efficient road communication system here.

Out of total 6491 K.M. road, the state accounts fur only 386 K.M. of road on national highway during the year1996-97, which was more during 1990-91, which was 462 K.M. out of the total 5687 K.M. (Re.: Table no. 6:6 of Appendix)

C. MOTOR VEHICLES

As per the numbers of Motor Vehicles, we see a clear-cut increase of 5.29% with in just one year, from 1997-98 to 1998-99, the maximum increase being contributed by three wheelers which is almost 57.19%, followed by taxis which around 12.73% (Ref.: Table no. 6:7 of Appendix). Here we are considering Registered Vehicles only. The total revenues coming from Motor Vehicles is being quite far from satisfactory, which is including increase in surcharge and the general inflation of the country, decreasing from Rs.295.28 lakhs during 1996-97 to Rs.289.56 lakhs during 1998-99. (Ref.: table no. 6:8 of Appendix)

D. RAILWAY & AIR

The state is in the Railway map of the country. There was however proposals for a railway head quarter at Byrnihat through 28 K.M. long Railway line from Guwahati.

So far as air transport communication is concerned, the state has an airstrip at Umroi (near Borapani). Vayudut services are available here at present for the public. Another airstrip at Tura is also operated through Helicopter services.

E. POST OFFICE & TELECOMMUNICATION

In Meghalaya there are 1 General Post Office, 1 Head Post Office and 62 Sub-Post offices as on 1998-99. The numbers of post offices of all kinds are remaining more or less same over the last 4/5 years. (Ref.: Table no.6: 9 of Appendix)

Considering telephone, during recent past, the Telecom department has taken up the modernization of the Telecom network of the state. As a result that or otherwise there arises a rapid increase in the no. of Telephone Exchanges, Public Call Offices as well as Telephone Communications, specially during last 10 years. During 1990-91, the no. of telephone exchanges was 5, public call offices were 75 and telephone connection were 6769, which have become 54, 383 and 29,944 respectively during 1998-99. (Ref.: Table no.6: 10 of Appendix.)

F. BANKING FACILITIES

As on 31st, March'2000, there are 179 scheduled commercial bank in the state, out of which 85 banks are either branches of State Bank of India or its associates. In fact in all the districts, State Bank of India is the head bank. Under its supervision, the other banks are undertaking all development activities. There exist 51 Regional Rural Banks also in the state. (Ref.: Table no.6: 11 of Appendix)

Total credit in Rs. credited by the scheduled Commercial Banks during the year 1999 in 191.32 crore, which are a slight increase from the previous years, figure (Ref.: Table no. 6:12 of appendix)

Considering district wise figure, maximum number of banks 75 in no. there in East Khasi Hills district, which accounts for creation of Rs. 124.45 crore as credit (Ref.: Table no. 6:13 of Appendix)

CHAPTER – VII

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Each and every activities requires certain amount of institutional support either directly or indirectly to achieve the target level. As far as the state of Meghalaya is concerned, for industrialization, one can find number of promotion agencies both at the state as well as Central, Government levels to render services on various aspects, some of which are directly controlled by the Govt. and some, in the form of undertakings. However, to make a brief highlight on these various promotional agencies, we would discuss them under the following headings viz.

Central Government Agencies
SIDO Officers
State Government & other organizations
Technical Institutions.

(I) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS:**a) National Small Industries Corporation(NSIC)**

NSIC has a regional office at Guwahati, which looks after the Small Scale Sectors of Meghalaya as well as the other Northeast State. The corporation provides supports to Small Scale Sector in the following areas:

Supply of both indigenous and imported machines on easy hire purchase terms. Special concessional terms have been introduced for units in backward areas and also for units promoted by entrepreneurs from weaker sections of the society

- 1) Marketing of Products of Small Industries based on consortia approach.
- 2) Exports of Small Industries Products and developing export worthiness of approach.
- 3) Enlisting competent units and facilitating their participation in Government stores purchase programs.
- 4) Developing prototypes of machines, equipment and tools, which are then passed on commercial production.
- 5) Training activities in several industrial areas.
- 6) Development and upgradation of technologies for projects based on wastes.
- 7) Supply and distribution of indigenous and imported raw materials.

b) National Institute of Small Industries Extension Training (NISIET)

This is again located in Assam. Its main function is imparting training in industrial management aspects.

c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission

This office is situated in Shillong. It provides grants, subsidies and loan through the Meghalaya Khadi & Village Industries Board (MKVIB), for the development of Khadi & Village Industries sector.

d) North-Eastern Council (NEC)

It initiates regional plans and other developmental programs for the development of the industrial sector of the northeastern region.

e) **North-eastern Industrial and Technical Consultancy (NEITCO)**

It provides Technical Consultancy, prepares projects reports and conducts various training programs for the development of the industrial sector of the northeastern region.

f) **Northeastern Handicraft and Handloom Development Corporation.**

The corporation extends marketing assistance to the handicrafts and handlooms units of the northeastern region.

g) **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)**

It extends refinance facilities through Commercial Banks, Meghalayan Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Khasi, Jaintia Rural Banks etc. for providing industrial loans to the entrepreneurs of the state. Besides, it also provides direct finance to some selected cases like Ex-serviceman, women entrepreneurs' etc.

h) **Regional Testing Center (RTC) Eastern Region**

This regional office is located in Kolkata (west Bengal), is responsible to look after the Eastern Zone of the country including the northeastern region. RTC provides services to the industries in various disciplines in the area of Quality & Reliability. Its main activities are:

- I) Performance Testing,
- II) Type Testing,
- III) Calibration Service,
- IV) Product/Process development assistance & failure analysis &
- V) Acceptance service.

(II) SIDO OFFICERS.

Small Industries Development Organization, the nodal agencies for promotion and development of Small Scale Sector in India is operating in Meghalaya through its two Branch offices of Small Industries Service Institute one at Shillong and the other at Tura.

The functions undertaken by these offices for the promotion of Small Scale sector can be discuss in brief under the following groups:

- a) Economic & Statistical Services,
- b) Technical services,
- c) Training &
- d) Marketing.

a) **Economic & Statistical Services**

- a) Consultancy regarding scope of new industries
- b) Conducting surveys like Industrial Potential Survey, Market survey etc.
- c) Collections of data regarding various resources like existing units, their productivity etc.

b) Technical Services

- a) Consultancy for preparation of feasibility and other reports
- b) Technical guidance for operation and manufacturing
- c) Advice of efficient use of raw materials & substitute
- d) Assistance for designing the new products and improving the existing one.
- e) Conducting of capacity Assessment.

c) Training

Industrial Management Training (IMT) division of the organization conducts various training programs like:

- a) Entrepreneurship Development Program (DP)
- b) Motivation Development Program (MDP)

Various Management Courses like:

- a) Production management
- b) Capital management
- c) Factory management etc.
- d) Practical training's in various workshops in various discipline.

d) Marketing Assistance

In this context the organization is operating Sub-Contacting Exchange (SCE) in various SISI: -

- a) By securing supply orders through sec's pus & various govt.
- b) Organizing Buyers-sellers Meet
- c) Open house discussion
- d) Seminars &
- e) Exhibitions

(III) STATE GOVERNMENTS AND OTHERS ORGANIZATIONS

As per the existing procedures, the Constituent State Governments of the country are to work out their own strategies under guidelines prescribed by the Central Government for the development of their respective Small Scale Industries Sector. Brief introductions of some of the State Government promotional agencies are given here.

a) Directorate of Industries:

The Directorate of Industries, Meghalaya is the agency at the state level to work out the development programs in Meghalaya for the development of SSI sector. For implementing the development programs at the field level, it has district level establishment namely District Industries & Commerce Center (DICC), Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (MIDC) etc. One of the major activities of DICC is the registration of SSI units.

b) District Industries Center (DIC), Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Nongstoin and Williamnagar

There are the field level district offices of the Directorate of Industries, Meghalaya. DIC render all sorts of assistance's/guidance's to the existing units and entrepreneurs to set up the SSI with in the concerned districts.

c) Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Limited (MIDC)

MIDC has been the only the corporate body to look assist the Industrial sector including the SSI sector in the state of Meghalaya. Accordingly, MIDC has to assist here to all categories of entrepreneurs in proving financial assistance, technical assistance and other industrial infrastructures etc. Thus MIDC supplier machinery provide technical guidance including transport subsidies etc. It also helps the industrial sector through its scheme of equity share participation.

d) Meghalaya Electronic Development Corporation

MEDC was incorporated in March 1986 for promotion and development of Electronic Industry in the state.

e) Meghalaya Khadi & Village Industries Board (MKVIB)

MKVIB has been set up to give a greater trust for the development of the village industries sector. It has taken up a number of schemes for the promotion of these industries, amongst which mention can be made of Gram Shilpa, Honey Processing Scheme, Cotton Khadi Center, Khadi Bhandar at Nongpoh & Jowai and Silk centre.

f) Meghalaya Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation(MHHDC)

MHHDC had been set up to assist the handicraft sector. It is implementing various schemes of the All India Handicrafts Board. These schemes include advanced training in marketing of Can & Bamboo products etc.

g) Meghalaya State Social Welfare Advisory Board

The socio-economic wing of board provides grants and loans to the welfare association of the state SSI units.

h) Assam Financial Corporation

In the absence of states own financial corporation, Assam Financial Corporation is looking after the works of states financial corporation through its branch office at lower Lachumaiere & Shillong. AFC provides only terms loans to the viable projects.

(IV) TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

Through Shillong is considered to be one of the best educational center in the whole of Northeastern Region, the state of Meghalaya and a whole is practically having very limited facilities for technical education. However, State Commercial & technical Education. Meghalaya has been constituted by an Act for advising the state govt. in respect of development of technical education in the state. A brief discussion of technical education available in the state is given below: -

(a) Shillong Polytechnic:

The Shillong Polytechnic is the only technical institution in the state at Diploma level which provide facilities for civil Mechanical & Engineering courses. The capacity of the institute is as follows:

1.	Civil Engineering	60 nos.
2.	Electrical Engineering	30 nos.
3.	Mechanical Engineering	30 nos.

Total : 120 nos.

Stapes have taken to introduce new and specialized courses at Diploma level in this polytechnic and for conducting the examinations in engineering by the state council of technical Education, Meghalaya.

(b) Industrial Training Institute

At present there are five ITI's in the state including a separate ITI for women in Shillong. These are ITI Shillong, (which 10 trades), ITI Tura (which 7 trades), ITI for women in Shillong, ITI at Nongpoh & ITI at Jowai. The new trades expected to be introduced are Hair & Skin care in ITI Shillong for women, Mechanical (Radio & TV) in ITI Tura and Electrician in ITI Jowai.

(c) Others

The local Don Bosco institution of Shillong also impart training on different technical trades on the line of ITI's thereby catering to the needs of the local entrepreneurs to a considerable extent.

Besides the Department of Industries, Government of Meghalaya also runs some departmental training courses through DIC's training facilities on Carpentry, Shoe manufacturing, Knitting, Tailoring etc.

CHAPTER VIII

VIABLE SMALL AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN MEGHALAYA

As far as the Meghalaya state is concerned, it is endowed with a dense and bush green forests sprawling all over the area. The entire state enjoys a pleasant and pollution free climate which is congenial for industrial development. However, while taking stock of the existing industrial environment it is observed that the state continues to be one among the industrially backward states of India. In spite of its tremendous growth potential for industrial based on its resources. To overcome the above mentioned problem some of the promotional agencies like small industrial service institute, the state Department of Industries and others have taken up a number of Techno-Economic surveys of the District and the state and have identified a few items of industrial products that may have potential for local manufacture in the small scale sector, based on the availability of resources, infrastructure facilitate availability of raw materials and existing demand for various products.

The following categories of industries are found & have good scope for development in the state of Meghalaya.

1. Agro Based Industries.
2. Forest Based Industries.
3. Mineral Based Industries.
4. Chemical Based Industries.
5. Basic Metals Based Industries.
6. Live stock Based Industries.
7. Food products Industries.
8. Paper products and printing.
9. Electrical and electronics products.
10. Hosiery Industries.
11. Handicraft Industries.
12. Miscellaneous Industries.
13. Repair and servicing Industries.
14. Small Scale Service establishment.

AGRO – BASED

Absorbent/surgical cotton and bandages.
 Activated carbon from rice husks.
 Agro service centers.
 Atta Chakki Mills.
 Aeronauts processing and scented supari making.
 Banana powder making.
 Corn flakes making.
 Dehydration and canning of fruits and vegetables products.
 Distillation and processing of essential oils products, viz. :
 i) Citronella Oil.
 ii) Lemon crass oil.

Soft drink in poly bags.
 Supari processing.
 Tea processing and blending.
 Tubes of line for tobacco, consumers.

HOSIERY

Carpet weaving.
Haver sacks making.
Hosiery items making viz.: I) Cotton underwars. li) Socks.
Knitting tailoring embroidery works.
Readymade garments making.
Surgical cotton making.
Woolen knitting : I) Shawls. li) Vests.
Tarpaulin making.

HANDICRAFTS

Cane & bamboo products.
Flowers vases making.
Floor covering and mattings.
Hand knitted carpets.
Hand made Druggist.
Paintings and Drawings.
Stone and wood carving.

MISCELLENIOUS

Auto silencers making.
Automobile radiators, making.
Automobile (trucks and bus) body building.
Acrylic yards knitted wears.
Ball pen refill and Ink making.
Roam rubber products making.
Gunny bags making.
Hawai chappals making.
Mechanical toys making.
Hypodermic surgical disposalsble needles making.
Umbrella.
Chokes and small transformers.
Clip for electric wiring.
Cold storage.
Dry sells and storage battery making.
Digital electronic watches.
Distilled water for storage batteries.
Electric water (Immersion) heaters.
Electrical lamps and its champhents.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Aerated/mineral water in poly bags.
Backery-semi-mechanised Machanised.
Baby oil expellers making.
Bear manufacturing.
Biscuits making.
Caffeine frame tea wastes.
Canning of pine apples with tits-bits and pulps.
Cream from milm.
Chilli sauces.
Chilly grinning and packing in process.
Corn flakes.
Confectionery.
Fruits and vegetables preservation and canning dehydration.

Cold finger making.
Ground and processed spices.
Hand pounced rice (both polished and unpolished).
Ice cream cones.
Honey processing and bottling.
Hiuces, squashes, sarbats, pickles, preserve and chutneys.
Masala pouncing units.
Mustard oil in poly bags.
Mini flour mills.
Flour noodles making.
Popcorn making and packing in polyphone bags.
Potatoes wafers/chips.
Poultry farming.
Rice bran oil extraction.
Roller flour mills.
Sago from tapiocas.
Sago wafers making.
Soybeans oil.
Fruits processing preservation and canning.
Ginger Dehydration.
Integrated unit for the production of Fruits, Juies, Squases ketch Ups,Barly water,Jams & jelly.

INTECTION MOULDED THERM PLASTIC PRODUCTS.

- i) Handles.
- ii) Soap cases.
- iii) Buckets.
- iv) Cups and plates.
- v) Lunch Box.
- vi) Water Jugs.
- vii) Saucers.
- viii) Tumblers.
- ix) Cans of various shapes and seizers.
- x) Wash bowls.
- xi) Salads basket.
- xii) Dust bins and pans.
- xiii) Hair brushers.
- xiv) Umbrella frames.
- xv) Mugs.
- xvi) Salt containers.
- xvii) Pencil Boxes.
- xviii) Plastic name board making.
- xix) Plastic buttons.

Ink. And Adhesives.
Naphthalene balls and powder.
Non-pressure asbestos pipes and readymade nallas and either building.
Paints and varnishes.
Polishes : i) Car. ii) Flour and furniture (Mansion polish)
Phenyl.
Safety matches.
Water soluble.
Wax paper for packing.
Washing and Laundry soap.

BASIC METAL

Agricultural Implements ;
 i) Hand Operated Tools and equipments.
 ii) Animal Drawn.
 iii) Powder, operated.

Barbed wires and fencing materials.

Blacksmithy, Tinsmithy and sheet metal works.

Building fittings (M.S.) :
 I) Doors, windiws and ventilators,
 ii) Gates and Grills.

Criclips making.

Fuel tanks.

G.I. metals works viz :
 i) G.I. Pipes.
 ii) Water tanks.
 iii) Buckets.

Hospitals equipment's, trolleys etc.

Iron & steel fabrication works.

Maize Sheller's, wheat and paddy/rice threshones.

Magnetic display board.

Nuts and bolts (except high tencil and other special types)

Nails and screws.

Papers pins and Gems climis.

Re-rolling mills (steel)

Syteel : I) Almirahs and Chairs / Tables.
 ii) Trunks and buckets.
 iii). Dustbins and drums.

Furniture.

Tabular poles.

Structural fabrication works.

Stainless steel and Aluminum utensils.

Steel wool.

Sodium silicate.

Tea cutting knives.

Tin containers(square type)

Trailers, for I) Jeeps ii) Tractors.

Truck body building (Steel)

Washers (Metal)

Wheel barrows.

LIVE STOCK BASED

Ammunition brots.
 Bone mills (cept captive consumption for 100% export)
 Cattle farming and meat processing.
 Caesein from milk.
 Dairy farming and powder milk making.
 Glue from : i) Anikam fleshings.
 ii) Tannery wastes.

 Leather articles i) Footwears.
 ii) Bags.
 iii) Suitcases.

 Garments
 Shoe upers making.

 Big bristles processing and brushes making.
 Poultry farming.
 Tannery raw hides processing.

PAPER PRODUCTS AND PRINTING

Card board from wastes papers.
 Composing works of printing presses.
 Card board boxes : I) Plain boxes. ii) Corrugated card board boxes.
 Exercise book, registers and envelops.
 Grey board from waste papers.
 Hand made paper making
 i) File Boards and covers,
 ii) Envelopes.
 iii) Greetings cards.
 iv) Paper bags.
 v) Paper cups-plates.
 vi) Filter paper.
 vii) Eggs trays.
 viii) Shoe boxes.

 ix) Printing presses (Including lit printing).
 x) Photo albums.

ELECTRICALS AND ELECTRONICS.

Amplifiers.
 Automobile battery.
 Battery charging and repairing.
 Black (Insulating) Tapes.
 Blacklite mould electric assessors.
 Cabinets making i) Wooden. ii) Plastic. iii) Metal

REPAIRING AND SERVICES

Automobile repair and servicing.
Automobile radiators repairing and servicing.
Electroplating and Anodizing of Automobile parts.
General Engineering workshops.
Heat treatment of spring leaves.
Tyres repairing, vulcanizing and retreating.

- i) Hot rolled process.
- ii) Cold rolled process.

SMALL SCALE SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT

Cold storage.
Computer service and data processing centers.
Dry cleaning and dyeing laundry.
Clobber gas plants.
Hotel industry.
Type writing institute.

CHAPTER IX

**NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY FOR N.E. REGION PROVIDED
BY GOVT. OF INDIA.**

Sl.No	Name of product/project	Project cost(Rs. In lakhs)
1	Agarbati	0.50 to 2.0
2	Bicycle parts, paddles & handles	5.0 to 7.0
3	Bitumen paints	3.0 to above
4	Candle making	0.7 and above
5	Citronella oil extraction	10.0 to 16.0
6	Fibre-Glass product	2.0 to 10.0
7	Bone Meal	1.5 and above
8	Dolomite powder	5.0 to 7.0
9	Chalk pencil	2.0 to 8.0
10	Glass Bangles	1.0 to 3.0
11	Lime burning	4.0 to 8.0
12	Lubricants from used oil	2.0 to 5.0
13	Napthelene balls	4.0 to 8.0
14	Red-oxide primer	2.0 to 5.0
15	Phenyle	1.0 and above
16	Rice burn oil	6.0 to 12.0
17	Soap making	1.5 and above
18	Soap making(Khadi)	1.0 and above
19	Sodium silicate	5.0 to 7.0
20	Soft-stone-powder	5.0 to 7.0
21	Surgival gauge/Bandage	5.0 to 10.0
22	Tablet and capsuling	5.9 to 10.0
23	Terpentine and Rosine	3.0 to 5.0

II ENGINEERING :

Sl.No	Name of product/project	Project Cost(in lakhs)
1	Agricultural implements	4.0 to 12.0
2	Agro-service-centre	1.5 and above
3	Aluminium Utensils	7.0 and above
4	Aluminium hanger	1.0 to 2.0
5	Aluminium casting	2.0 to 6.0
6	Barbed wire	3.0 and above
7	Battery assembling	2.0 to 5.0
8	Bolts & nuts	2.0 to 4.0
9	Boat making	5.0 to 10.0
10	Brass jackied strainer	2.5 to 5.0
11	BicycleRepairingand assembling	2.0 to 4.0
12	Bus truck body building	2.0 to 10.0
13	Cast Iron Foundry	2.5 and above
14	Electric door bell	2.0 and above
15	Electrical door bell	1.5 and above
16	Gates & Grills	1.0 and above

17	G.I. Bucket	1.0 and above
18	Hollow concrete brick	2.0 to 5.0
19	Aluminium furniture	2.0 to 4.0
20	Invertor Assembling	2.0 to 5.0
21	Rickshaw and Thella body building	2.0 to 4.0
22	Steel Trunk factory	1.5 to
23	Steel furniture	4.0 to 12.00
24	Steel fabrication	2.0 and above
25	Stone crushing	5.0 to 7.0
26	Tube well, barrel and handle	2.0 and above
27	Tyre retreading and vulcanising	2.0 to 5.0
28	Tape recorder assembling	2.0 and above
29	Vehicle welding	0.75 and above
30	Wire nail	2.0 and above
III FOOD PRODUCTS :		
1	Banana chips	1.5 to 3.0
2	Biscuit	2.0 to 5.0
3	Confectionery	2.5 and above
4	Dalmug making	50 and above
5	Fish processing & preservation	2.0 and above
6	Fruit processing and preservation	1.0 and above
7	Glanger-Garlic processing	4.0 to 8.0
8	Gur making	2.0 and above
9	High energy food	2.0 and above
10	Honey	2.0 and above
11	Ice candy	2.0 and above
12	Instant food mixture	1.5 and above
13	Jam & Jelly	1.0 and above
14	Mashroom cultivation processing	2.0 to 10.00
15	Mustard oil	3.5 to 5.0
16	Noodles	1.5 to 3.0
17	Papad making	1.0 and above
18	Prinkle preservation & Chutney	50 to 2.0
19	Pine-apple product	5.0 and above
20	Pop-Corn	2.0 to 50
21	Potato processing	2.0 and above
22	Rice Mill	2.0 and above
23	Sented supary	2.0 to 5.0
24	Seera(Beaten Rice)	1.5 to 5.0
25	Spice Grinding	1.0 to 3.0
26	Soft drinks	5.0 to 10.00
27	Squash & Ketch up	2.0 and above
28	Tomato processing	2.0 and above
29	Vineger	2.0 to 4.0

IV MISCELLANEOUS AND OTHERS :		
1	Absorbant Cotton	2.0 to 20.0
2	Agricultural Implements (Wooden)	2.0 and above
3	Ayurvedic Medicine	2.0 to 5.0
4	Biri making	2.0 to 4.0
5	Bleaching powder packing	2.0 and above
6	Black Board & Carrom	2.0 to 4.0
7	Broom making	2.0 to 5.0
8	Brick field	5.0 to 10.0
9	Cattle/poultry feed	2.0 and above
10	Cane and bamboo	75 to 2.0
11	Cloth printing	2.0 to 10.0
12	Cleaning powder	2.0 to 5.0
13	Coal briquette	5.0 and above
14	Coal storage	6.0 and above
15	Coir rope	2.0 to 4.0
16	Cocoon-production	2.0 to 4.0
17	Electrical panel board	2.0 to 5.0
18	Fishing net	0.5 to 2.0
19	Flexible wire	4.0 and above
20	Glass cutting and frame work	2.0 to 4.0
21	Industrial glove	2.0 to 5.0
22	Japi making	2.0 to 3.0
23	Jute sutle	2.0 to 4.0
24	Latrine slap	4.0 to 8.0
25	Leaf plates	2.0 to 5.0
26	Leather Goods	2.0 to 10.0
27	Loom Accessories	2.01 to 5.0
28	Mirism	2.0 and above
29	Mosaic Floor Tiles	3.0 to 5.0
30	Muga reeling	2.0 and above
31	Pape cane	3.0 to 5.0
32	Pine apple fibre	2.0 to 5.0
33	Scooter seat cover	2.0 to 4.0
34	Sand paper	3.0 to 5.0
35	Semi-machanised carpentry	2.0 to 8.0
36	Sisal Rope	2.0 to 4.0
37	Sports Goods	2.0 to 10.0
38	Torga making	2.0 and above
39	Vehicle Hood (Rickshaw Hoods)	1.0 and above
40	Water filter candle	2.0 and above
41	Weaving	2.0 and above
42	Wooden Bobbin	2.0 and above
43	Wooden electrical accessories	1.0 to 4.0

PLASTIC :		
1.	Chappal & Chandle	2.0 and above
2.	Plastic bottom	2.0 and above
3.	Plastic moulded	2.0 and above
4.	Plastic comb	2.5 to 6.0
5.	Plastic toys	2.0 to 8.0
6.	Polythene waste plastic product	2.0 to 5.0

V PRINTING & STATIONERY :		
1.	Black Board duster etc.	2.0 to
2.	Black board	2.0 and above
3.	Brass utensil	2.0 to 5.0
4.	Decorative paper	4.0 and above
5.	Desk top printing	5.0 and above
6.	Exercise book & Register	4.0 and above
7.	File cover, file board letter etc.	2.0 and above
8.	Hand made paper	2.5 to 5.0
9.	Office gum paste	2.0 to 5.0
10.	Paper bag	2.0 and above
11.	Paper envelope	1.5 and above
12.	Paper cup plate	2.0 to 4.0
13.	Paper cup plate pin	1.8 to 5.0
14.	Paper board cartoon	4.0 to 10.0
15.	Paper slate	2.0 and above
16.	Paper cup	2.0 and above
17.	Staple pin	6.0 to 10.0

VI. SERVICING :		
1.	Automobile repairing workshop	1.5 and above
2.	Battery charging	.75 and above
3.	Beauty parlour	2.0 to 4.0
4.	Diesel fuel pump & Repairing	1.5 to 4.0
5.	Dry cleaning	2.0 and above
6.	Electrical goods repairing	2.0 and above
7.	Fast-food center	2.0 to 4.0
8.	Iodised salt packing	1.5 to 4.0
9.	Lamination	2.0 to 4.0
10.	Refrigeration, repairing & assembling	1.5 to 4.0
11.	Photostat	2.0 to 4.0
12.	Repairing centre for power pump	0.75 and above
13.	Restaurant	2.0 to 3.0
14.	Tea- Garden machinery repairing fabrication	1.5 to 15.0
15.	T.V Repairing and assembling	1.0 to 3.0
16.	Umbrella repairing and assembling	1.0 to 3.0
17.	Vehicle Service	1.0 and above

TEXTILE :		
1.	Canvas school bag	8.0 to 20.0
2.	Cotton bamian under garment	1.0 to 10.0
3.	Cotton hand gloves	4.0 and above
4.	Cotton genning	2.0 to 3.0
5.	Jute carpet	2.0 to 5.0
6.	Jute bag	2.0 to 4.0
7.	Mosquito net	2.0 to 4.0
8.	Nylon socks	2.0 to 5.0
9.	Readymade garment	1.0 to 10.0
10.	Screen printing	2.0 and above
11.	Woollen pullover	2.0 and above

COMPUTER & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- 1) Computer Assembling
- 2) Computer café.
- 3) Computer stationery.
- 4) Data processing.
- 5) Computer servicing.
- 6) Computer software.

Vendor for Tea Industries.		
1.	Beam scale	7.58
2.	conduil pipes (Metallic)	20.96
3.	Disc Harrons	35.85
4.	Dust Bin	1.65
5.	Fuel Briquettes	5.58
6.	Ghamlas	4.11
7.	G.I. Buckets	5.19
8.	Gvease Nipples	7.79
9.	Hand Shovels	7.58
10.	Hand tools	22.84
11.	Hoe	6.83
12.	Jute Bags	8.77
13.	Kudali	3.25
14.	Knives & Shearing Blades	22.5
15.	Pilfer proof cap.	35.12
16.	Umbrella Assembly	4.38
17.	Welded wire Netting	7.85

The above list of industries is not exhaustive. There may be many more items that can be manufactured based on the resources.

CHAPTER - XIII

CONCLUSION

The State Industrial Profile of Meghalaya has been prepared at the instance of the DC(SSI), New Delhi under the Core Programme 1999-2000 to assess the Industrial Potential and to provide basic information about the State to the entrepreneurs, industrialists and policy makers for taking investment decisions in the small scale sector.

From the succeeding chapter it reveals that the State is endowed with vast minerals, Forest, agricultural and horticultural resources followed by vast manpower which can be successfully converted to boost up the industrial development activities in the state. Unfortunately, the available resources of the state have not been properly utilized resulting perineia industrial backwardness of the state. True, the state has insufficient infrastructural facilities and skilled hands followed by insufficient power generation lack of industrial support which require immediate remedial measures to sustain a viable industrial base in the state.

As indicate above, there is dearth of entrepreneurial talents which requires to be promoted through proper Entrepreneurship development programme, mush awareness campaign and trade oriented industrial training institute to remove the back-log in this regard. Besides, the small scale sector is also facing acute financial crisis due to the apathy of the banks and financial institutions causing pre-mature death of most of the small scale sector units in the state. Needless to mention that almost 50% of the existing SSI units are either sick or closed in the state due to under finance and unduly delayed payment of industrial loan/subsidies by the banks, financial institutions and government departments which requires immediate attention by the authority removing their un-solicited obstacles in the wear of repaid Industrialisation of the State.

As mentioned in the report the marketing of SSI products in one of the major obstacles due to stiff competition from among the brand products coming from outside the state. Similarly, the prevailing law and order situation and the Insurgency Problems in the N.E.Region is also major contributory factor due to poor Industrial development activities in the state since the investors from outside the region are reluctant to invest in the Industrial sector for want of in-adequate security measures.