



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of MSME

Brief Industrial Profile Of West Garo Hills District



सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम
MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Carried out by

MSME-Development Institute

(Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India,) **Bamunimaidam,**
Guwahati-781021

Assam

Telefax: 2550052

E-mail: dcddi-guwahati@dcmsme.gov.in

Web- www.msmedi-guwahati.gov.in

Brief Industrial Profile of West Garo Hills District.

1. General Characteristics of the District :

West Garo Hills is one of the largest district of Meghalaya located in the western part of the State. The Garo Hills district was divided into two districts, viz. the West Garo Hills district and the East Garo Hills district in October 1976. The erstwhile West Garo Hills district was further divided into two administrative districts of West and South Garo Hills on June 1992. The district headquarters of West Garo Hills is Tura, which is the second largest town in the State after Shillong.

The population is pre-dominantly inhabited by the Garos, a tribe with a matrilineal society belonging to the Bodo family of the Tibeto-Burman race tribes. Other indigenous inhabitants are the Hajongs, Rabhas, Koches, Rajbansis, Meches, Kacharis and Dalus. The district is also inhabited by Bengalis, Assamese, Nepalese, Marwaries, Biharis and people from other parts of India

The whole of Garo Hills region forms a sort of undulating plateau with plenty of flat lands and valleys with altitudes varying from 100-1400 m above sea level, Nokrek being the highest point, i.e., 1418m. The district has a rich and unique flora and it is supposed to be the original home of the *Citrus*.

The climate of the district is largely controlled by South-West monsoon and seasonal winds. The West Garo Hills district being relatively lower in altitude to the rest of Meghalaya, experiences a fairly high temperature for most part of the year. The average rainfall is 330 cms. of which more than two-thirds occur during the monsoon, winter being practically dry. The district have mostly dense tropical mixed forest, and a small patch of temperate forest in the higher parts of the Tura range.

Location & Geographical Area

West Garo Hills is an administrative district in Garo Hills of the state of Meghalaya in India. Tura town is the administrative headquarters of the district. The district occupies an area of 3714 km².

West Garo Hills district is located at the westernmost part of Meghalaya. The district is bounded by East Garo Hills on the east, by South Garo Hills on the south-east, Goalpara district of Assam state on the north and north-west and Bangladesh on the south.

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Topography

The West Garo Hills district is mostly hilly with plains fringing the northern, western and the south-western borders. There are three important mountain ranges in the districts of Garo Hills.

Tura Range: This is one of the most important mountain ranges in the West Garo Hills. The Tura range is about 50 kms. long and extends in the east-west direction from Tura to Siju in the South Garo Hills district. The mountain peaks that are located in this range are Tura Peak, Nokrek Peak, Meminram Peak, Nengminjok Peak, Chitmong Peak

The highest peak of this range is the Nokrek (1412 m.) lying 13 kms. south-east of Tura. To the west of the Tura range low hill ranges run from north to south, and to the north of the Tura range hill ranges run parallel to it, gradually increasing in height till they meet in the south.

Now the entire Tura range comes under the management of Nokrek National Park. These high ranges are strictly protected as Catchment areas right from the time of British Administration in Garo Hills. There is no human habitation in the heart of these ranges which has now become an ideal home to various flora and fauna.

Arbella Range: Arbella Peak is 999 metres high. It lies on the northern side of Asananggre village on the Tura Guwahati road. Most of the peaks in this mountain range fall in the East Garo Hills district.

Ranggira Range: This mountain range lies on the western fringe of the district and ends in Hallidayganj village. The height of this peak is 673 metres.

River Systems: The Tura range form watersheds in the West Garo Hills district, from which the rivers flows towards Bangladesh plains in the south and the Brahmaputra valley in the north and the west.

The important rivers of the north group are the Kalu, Ringgi and the Didak. The important rivers of the southern group are the Bhogai, Dareng etc. The Tura range is also the source of the Simsang (Someswari), one of the major rivers of Meghalaya, whose valley is of the most important feature in the South Garo Hills.

Someswari: This is the largest and the second longest river in the whole district. The river is locally known as Simsang. It starts from Nokrek mountains and runs towards the east, passing through Rongrenggre, Williamnagar the headquarters of East Garo Hills district, Nongalbibra, Siju, Rewak and lastly Baghmara the headquarters of South Garo Hills district. The upper course of this river is not navigable due to the high number of cataracts and numerous huge stones. However the lower course has many deep pools and falls. They are Mirik, Matma, Kan'chru Suk, Jamiseng, Warisik, Bobra, Goka etc. Jinjiram: It starts from Derek village and its main tributary starts from Upot Lake. It runs towards the east connecting with Gagua river, then runs through the border of Goalpara towards Phulbari and reaches Hallidayganj where it enters the Goalpara district. It is the longest river in the Garo Hills districts.

Kalu: Locally this river is called Ganol. Its sources start from Tura peak and runs towards the west through Damalgre, Garobadha and Rangapani before it enters Goalpara district. Its chief tributaries are Dilni and Rongram rivers.

Didak: It starts from Anogre village and runs through Garo Hills district before it enters into Goalpara district.

Bogai: Locally known as Bugi. Its source starts from the southern side of Nokrek mountains and runs through Dalu village and enters into Mymensingh district in Bangladesh.

Rongai: Starts from Arabela peak and runs through Ringgegre village and then falls into Jinjiram river. Locally known as Ringge river.

Dareng or Nitai: The source is on the southern side of Nokrek mountain. It runs southwards through Silkigre and enters into Bangladesh. It has many famous deep pools like Warima, Rong'ang, Bamon etc. where Bamon is the deepest.

Availability of Minerals.

Most of the economic mineral resources of Garo Hills are associated with the Eocene Tertiary, Sedimentary formation. These minerals are Coal, Limestone, Lithomargic clay, Fireclay, Phosphorite, Gypsum and Glass sand.

Coal: The total estimated reserves of coal in Garo Hills Districts is of the order of 35900 million tones spread over three coalfields viz., West Daranggre, Siju and Pendengru-Balpakram coalfields. Of these, only the West Daranggre coalfield has been opened and worked to a small extent.

Limestone: The total estimated reserves of limestone in Garo Hills is of the order of 510 million tones. Of this, more than 460 million tones is in a single deposit at Siju Arteka in South Garo Hills. So far, the limestone deposits of Garo Hills have not been worked for commercial purpose except a small quantity in the Siju area along the Nongalbibra-Baghmara road, which has been quarried for road metals.

Lithomargic Clay and Fireclay: These clays are associated with the coal deposits of the West Daranggre coalfields. The estimated reserve of the lithomargic clay and fireclay is of the order of 80 million tones, out of which fireclay reserve is 70 million tones. Tests conducted on these clays show that they can be utilized for production of high-class refractory bricks and insulators.

Phosphorite, Gypsum and Glass-sand deposits found so far are not of economic importance.

There are also other minerals, which are associated with the Archaean-gneissic complex of the Shillong group of rocks. These are Kaolin or China clay, Quartzite, Feldspar, Banded hematite-quartzite, Sillimanite, Granites and Dolerites. A deposit of good quantity Kaolin or China Clay of economic importance has been located in the Darugre area in the district. A block of this deposit, which has been investigated, has an estimated

reserve of 1.20 million tones of good clay. The adjoining areas which are yet to be explored also contain sizeable quantity of this clay.

Production and Value Of Minerals Since 1998-1999 To 2007-2008 For Meghalaya State.

Year	Coal		Limestone	
	Production ('000 MT)	Value (Rs Crore)	Production ('000 MT)	Value (Rs Crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1998-1999	4238	N.A.	389	6.83
1999-2000	4060	N.A.	493.7	N.A.
2000-2001	4064.9	N.A.	499.6	N.A.
2001-2002	5149.3	N.A.	585.6	N.A.
2002-2003	4405.9	N.A.	641	N.A.
2003-2004	5439.3	N.A.	721.8	N.A.
2004-2005	5345.2	N.A.	655	N.A.
2005-2006	5629.3	N.A.	1044.2	N.A.
2006-2007	5786.5	N.A.	2132.7	N.A.
2007-2008	6541.1	N.A.	2153	N.A.

Source : Directorate Of Mineral Resources, Meghalaya

FOREST :

The district is rich in forest resources. The important timbers available in the district are sal, teak, gamari, khokon, champa etc. The other major forest produces are bamboo, cane, firewood, broomstick, thatching grass etc. The area under forests is 165508 ha. The types of forest prevalent in the district are Reserved Forests under the Forest Department, Village Reserved Forests which are managed by the Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, National Park, Biosphere Reserves and Private/Community Forests under 'Nokma' system. Development schemes of different forest produces/trees namely sal, teak, critical area plantation and other miscellaneous plantations are being implemented every year by the Forest Department through the budgetary allocations. The Meghalaya Forest Development Corporation, a state owned Corporation is set up by the State Govt. to avail of institutional credit linked afforestation schemes.

The dept. is maintaining five nurseries having capacity of 90000 to 100000 nos of seedlings/saplings in the district.

Administrative set up:

Deputy Commissioner is the head of the District administration. The Deputy Commissioner is the executive head as well as judicial head of the district. The DC is aided by a number of officers like Additional Deputy Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officers of Civil Sub-Divisions and Extra Assistant Commissioners to assist him in different type of activities.

As executive head the DC plays an important role in coordinating with all developmental heads of the district for all round developmental activities under various programmes such as M.P. scheme (MPLAD), MLA's scheme, Border areas development funds, Employment assurance schemes and so on. The District Planning Officer is assigned to see, formulate and release of fund for development scheme. There also exists the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and DC is the chairman of the said agency. The Project Director is the functional head of the agency. All schemes of rural development are implemented by Block Development Officers and the necessary funds are routed through this agency.

Law And Order: Maintenance of Law and Order is another important task of District Administration to give proper security and safeguard to lives and properties of citizen. In this regard DC acts as District Magistrate for maintenance of Law and Order. The District Magistrate is assisted by Additional District Magistrate , S.D.O. and other executive magistrate and keep close link with police Department for necessity. The Superintendent of Police is the head of police Administration.

Revenue:- In revenue Deputy Commissioner is assisted by A.D.C. I/c. of revenue and other Revenue Enforcement Staffs. There is also constitutionally recognized Garo Hills Autonomous District Council. All types of revenue collection like settlement of Hats (Bazar), Ghats, Ferry, Profession Tax are directly collected by District council. Matters like acquisition of Govt. land, Allotment of land to Central Department, Payment of compensation .etc. are not the jurisdiction of District Council.

Local Self Government:- The Constitution of India has at its heart, strong democratic institutions at the grass-root level since its inception. As such democratic decentralization became one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy. This democratic decentralization was sought to be achieved through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. However, it was understood that the erstwhile state of Assam had distinct customs and traditions and the need to protect and preserve state of these traditions was strongly felt. Accordingly, the makers of the Constitution deemed it fit to give these areas their own separate grass-root level political and administrative structure. This was achieved by enacting the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and the tribal areas under Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram fell under the purview of the Sixth Schedule. The underlying idea was that the Schedule would provide the tribal people with their own simple and inexpensive government so they so that they can manage their affairs in their own way. At present, the state Meghalaya has three ADCs viz., Khasi Hills Autonomous

District Council, Garo Hills Autonomous District Council and Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council.

The Sixth Schedule carries detailed provisions for the constitution of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in certain hill areas, including those that now constituted the state of Meghalaya. The Sixth Schedule bestow upon them the right to frame laws on subject like land, forests, primary school education, planning process, markets, trade, developmental activities. etc.

District Council:- The traditional Chiefs and Headmen are now under the control and supervision of the District Council under provisions of para 3(1)(g) of the Sixth Schedule.

Constitution of District Council:- The District Councils are constituted by the members representing different District Council Constituencies, elected on the basis of universal adult franchise like members of the Legislative Assembly. The leader of the largest group/party returned to the council is appointed by the Governor as Chief Executive Member. On the advice of such C.E.M. a number of members are appointed by the Governor as Executive Members. The C.E.M. and E.Ms constitute the Executive Committee of the Autonomous District Councils and exercise powers.

Power of District Councils:- Under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, the District Councils enjoy legislative, executive and judicial powers mainly over the following items:

#Land other than reserve forests.

#Forests other than reserve forests.

#Use of any land or water course for agricultural purposes.

#Regulation in the practice of jhum or other forms of shifting cultivation.

#Establishment of village or town administration including village or town police, public health and sanitation.

#Appointment and succession of Chiefs and their powers.

#Establishment of village or town Committees or councils and their powers.

#Regulation of laws or inheritance of property.

#Marriage.

The District Council is both an administrative and a legislative body but without any plenary legislative power.

2. District At a Glance:

S.No.	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical Features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude	90° 30' and 89° 40' E		
	ii) Longitude	26° and 25° 20' N.		
	iii)	Geographical Area	367700 Hectares	
(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions		3 nos	
	ii) Blocks		8nos	
	iii) Sub-Tehsil		-	
	iv) Patwar Circle		-	
	v) Panchayat Samitis		-	
	vi) Nagar nigam		-	
	vii) Nagar Palika		-	
	viii) Gram Panchayats		-	
	xi) Revenue villages		-	
	x) Assembly Area		-	
2.	POPULATION			
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male	2001	263	
	ii) Female	2001	255	
(B)	Rural Population	2001	459	
3.	AGRICULTURE			
A.	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2009-10	367700 Hectare	
	ii) Forest cover	2009-10	165508 Hectare	
	iii) Non Agriculture land	2009-10	157993 Hectare	
	v) Cultivable Barren land	2009-10	15270 Hectare	
4.	FOREST			
	(I) Forest	2009-10	165508 Hectare	
5.	LIVESTOCK & POULTRY			
A.	Cattle			
	i) Cows	2009-10	220562nos	
	ii) Buffaloes	2009-10	8223 nos	
B	OTHER LIVESTOCK			
	i) Goats	2009-10	120311 nos	
	ii) Pigs	2009-10	811430 nos	
	iii) Dogs & Bitches	2009-10	NA	
	iv) Railways : No Railways			
	Length of rail line	2009-10	Kms	
	v) Roads			
	(a) National Highway	2009-10	126.41 kms	
	(b) State Highway	2009-10	217.2kms	

	©Main District Highway	2009-10	240.24 kms	
	(d)Other district & High way	2009-10	243.628 kms	
	(e) Rural road/Agriculture Marketing Board.	2009-10	kms	
	(f) Kachcha Road	2009-10	56.466 kms	
	(VI) COMMUNICATION			
	(A) Telephone connection	2009-10	8255 Nos	
	(b) Post Offices	2009-10	86 Nos	
	© Telephone center	2009-10	Nos.	N.A.
	(d) Density of Telephone	2009-10	Nos/1000 person	N.A.
	(e) Density of Telephone	2009-10	No.per KM	N.A.
	(f) PCO rural	2009-10	No.	N.A.
	(g) PCO STD	2009-10	216 No	
	(h) Mobile	2009-10	50185 nos	
	(VII) Public Health			
	(a) Allopathic Hospital	2009-10	No. 3 nos	
	(b) Beds in Allopathic hospitals		No.: NA	
	(c) Ayurvedic Hospitals		No. NA	
	(d) Beds in Ayurvedic hospitals		No. NA	
	(e) Unani hospitals			
	(f) Community health centers		No. 6 nos	
	(g) Primary health centers		No. 18 nos	
	(h) Dispensaries		No. 18 nos	
	(i) Sub health Centers		No. NA	
	(j) Private hospitals		No. 2 nos.	
	(VIII) Banking commercial			
	(a) Commercial Bank	2012-13	29 Nos (Branches)	N.A.
	(b) Rural Bank	2012-13	1 Nos (Branches)	N.A.
	© Co-operative bank products	2012-13	9 Nos (Branches)	N.A.
	(d) PLDB Branches	2012-13	Nos	N.A.

(IX) Education				
	(a) Primary school	2006-07	1486 Nos	
	(b) Middle schools	2006-07	388 Nos	
	© Secondary & Senior secondary schools	2006-07	177 + 30 Nos	
	(d) Colleges	2006-07	15 Nos	
	(e) University	2006-07	1 Nos.	

.2.1. EXISTING STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN THE DISTRICT

S.No.	Name of Ind.Area	Land Acquired (In hectare)	Land developed (In hectare)	Prevalling Rate per Sqm (In Rs.)	No of Plots	No of allotted Plots	No of Vacant plots	No. of Units in Production.
1	Industrial Estate	7	-	-	-	-	1	1

3. INDUSTRIAL SCENERIO OF WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT

3.1. Industry at a Glance

Sl.No.	Head	Unit	Particulars
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	565	
2.	Total Industrial Unit	N.A.	
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	Nil	
4.	Estimated Avg. No. of Daily worker employed in small scale Industries.	N.A.	
5.	Employment in large and medium industries	N.A.	
6.	No. of Industrial Area	One	
7.	Turnover of Small Scale Ind.	N.A.	
8.	Turnover of medium & Large Scale Industries	Nil	

3.2 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED

	YEAR	NUMBER OF REGISTERED UNITS	EMPLOYMENT	INVESTMENT (lakhs Rs)
Up to	1984-85	9	50	2.7
	1985-86	24	85	2.6
	1986-87	27	93	27.23
	1987-88	15	75	3.51
	1988-89	20	88	20.98
	1989-90	10	53	10.55
	1990-91	26	113	36.9
	1991-92	24	117	34.07
	1992-93	15	122	21.44
	1993-94	11	76	15.98
	1994-95	16	74	29.09
	1995-96	11	61	6.63
	1996-97	16	147	24.06
	1997-98	29	143	13.65
	1998-99	32	252	58.17
	1999-2000	27	245	89.85
	2000-01	22	95	14.93
	2001-02	9	86	18.76
	2002-03	22	107	18.37
	2003-04	23	177	49.17
	2004-05	8	87	34.18
	2005-06	30	178	54.45
	2006-07	24	130	30.7
	2007-08	24	116	40.49
	2008-09	27	103	68.12
	2009-10	45	117	61.59
	2010-11	28	132	145
	Total	565	3032	932.91

3.3 DETAILS OF EXISTING MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ARTISAN UNITS IN THE DISTRICT.

NIC Code No.	Type of Industry	Number of units	Investment (Lakhs Rs.)	Employment
20	Agro based	59	199.14	326
22	Soda water			
23	Cotton Textile	2	4.76	30
24	Woolen, Silk & artificial thread based clothes			
25	Jute & jute based			
26	Ready-made Garments & Embroidery.	17	5.96	81
27	Wood/wooden based furniture	4	0.26	9
28	Paper & paper products	1	9.89	7
29	Leather based			
31	Chemical/Chemical based			
30	Rubber, plastic & petro based	2	1.62	8
32	Mineral based			
33	Metal based (Steel Fab.)	9	48.25	52
35	Engineering units			
36	Electrical machinery and transport equipment			
97	Repairing & Servicing	29	90.38	93
01	Others			
	Katchori making			

3.4. LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES/PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

List of the units

1. No unit..

3.5. MAJOR EXPORTABLE ITEMS: No industrial exportable item.

3.6 GROWTH TREND: Not applicable.

3.7. VENDORISATION/ANCILLARISATION OF THE INDUSTRY. Not applicable.

3.8. MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISES : .

3.8.1. List of the units in district & Near by Area No medium enterprise.

3.8.2. Major exportable item : No item.

3.9.1 POTENTIALS AREAS FOR SERVICE INDUSTRY: Remote hill area. No such scope.

3.10 POTENTIAL FOR NEW MSMEs : Food Processing.

4. EXISTING CLUSTERS OF MICRO & SMALL ENTERPRISE.

4.1. Detail of Major Clusters

4.1.1. Manufacturing sector:

4.1.2 Service sector

4.2. DETAILS FOR IDENTIFIED CLUSTER

4.2.1.Name of the cluster: Handloom Cluster, Address: Zikabari,West Garo Hills,Meghalaya

1.	Principal Products Manufactured in the Cluster	Local Garo Dress,Gamcha
2.	Name of the SPV	Ramakrishna Seva Samity,Zikabari
3.	No. of the functional units in the clusters	25 Nos
4.	Turnover of the clusters	Not Available
5.	Value of exports from the clusters	nil
6.	Employment in Cluster	300 nos
7.	Average investment in plant & Machinery	-
8.	Major issues/ requirement	-
9.	Presence of capable institutions	Nabard
10	Thrust Areas	-
11.	Problems & constraints	-

Present status of the cluster :The Cluster was intervened by NABARD and the work for development of the cluster is over. One CFC with 5 nos of looms is already operational.

5. General issues raised by industry association during the course of meeting:

No industry association.

6. STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs

Following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

S.No.	Type of assistance⁴	Name and address of agencies.
1.	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration Certificate (EM-II)	General Manager, DCIC,Dakopgre,Tura.:794101,Meghalaya
2.	Identification of project Profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports.	O/o Dy. Director ,Branch MSME-DI. ,Dakopgre, Tura. Meghalaya .:794101,
3.	Land and Industrial shed	(1)General Manager,DCIC, Dakopgre, Tura. (2)General Manager,Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation,Kismat Upland Road, Shillong :
4.	Financial Assistance	The Lead Bank Manager, WestGaroHills, State Bank Of India,(Evening Br.) Tura Bazar ,ura
5.	For raw materials under Govt. Supply	NSIC,DIC Complex,Short Round Road, Industrial Estate, Shillong.,Tel: 0364-2590506.
6.	Plant and machinery under hire purchase basis.	NSIC, DIC Complex,Short Round Road,Industrial Estate Shillong.Tel. 0364-2590506.
7.	Power/Electricity	The Director, MeECL,Lumjingshai,Shillong-793001.
8.	Technical Know-how	(1)O/o Dy. Director ,Branch MSME-DI.Dakopgre, Tura. Meghalaya :794101, (2) General Manager,DCIC, Dakopgre, Tura.
9.	Quality & Standard	B.I.S. R.G.Barua Road, 5 th By Lane ,Guwahati.Tel: 0361-2456508 / 2454679
10.	Marketing/Export Assistance	(1) O/o Dy. Director ,Branch MSME-DI. Dakopgre, Tura. .:794101,Meghalaya (2)GeneralManager,DCIC,Dakopgre,Tura.:794101,Meghalaya (3) NSIC, DIC Complex,Short Round Road,Industrial Estate Shillong.Tel. 0364-2590506
11.	Other promotional Agencies.	(1) Tura Polytechnic, Cherangre,P.O. Chandmary, Tura (2) Regional Vocational Training Institute,(Under Ministry Of Labour), Dakopgre, Tura. .:794101,Meghalaya