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JUST PREPARED NEW PROJECTS FOR YOU

UPVC (SWR) PIPES, CPVC PIPES & PIPE FITTINGS [CODE NO. 3333]

PVC (unplasticized polyvinylchloride) pipes and fittings exhibit excellent resistance to aggressive environments both naturallyoccurring and as a result of industrial activity. They are resistant to almost all types of corrosion, either chemical or electrochemical in nature. Since PVC is a non-conductor, galvanic and electro chemical effects do not occur in PVC pipes. PVC Pipe and Fittings have got tremendous demand in India as well as in abroad. To manufacture this, all the machinery and raw materials are available indigenously. SWR pipes also known as PVC SWR Pipes are available with one end as plain and other ends as self-socketed with an integral groove to hold the rubber gasket. When joined with a rubber ring, the joint formed is a water tight. This rubber ring joint takes care of thermal expansion/contraction in the pipes. • These Pipes are Lead Contaminant Free leading to superior quality, • These Pipes is a fully backward integrated manufacturer with complete control of raw material used to generate unbeatable quality.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (2000Sq.Mt)	Rs.2.49Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.90 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.57 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 9.5 Cr.
Rate of Return	21%
Break Even Point	56%

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ELECTROFORGED GRATING MANUFACTURING PLANT [CODE NO. 3265]

Grating is open grid assembly of metal bars, in which the bearing bars, running in one direction, are spaced by rigid attachment to cross bars running perpendicular to them or by bent connecting bars extending between them. Grating is a structural element that has a high load-bearing capacity with a low dead weight and a high level of transparency. The positive-fitting connection of the bearing bars and cross bars with the surround make the grating not only a very stable, but also visually attractive product. The applications are very diverse, as grating is used everywhere in industry and architecture. As an extremely robust, safe yet light platform flooring, the grating is indispensable in all areas of heavy industry. Grating is installed in refineries, power stations, steel mills, mines and on oil platforms. Grating is being used increasingly more in the logistics industry as platform flooring and shelves. Architects and building owners appreciate the grating as a product which is both aesthetically pleasing and functional, be it used as a decorative facade cladding, a suspended ceiling or sun shield. Steel grating is a kind of open steel member with its bearing bars & cross bars jointing at their intersections either by welding or by locking. Electroforged Steel Gratings are made using the electroforging process. In this process, the sqaure twisted rods (Cross Members) are fused into the main load bearing members at using a special welding machine at very high current and tonnage. The Cross Members are properly set-in the Load Members such that it projects out of the grating top member by only a little more than 1 mm. This improves the slip resistance during walking. Electroforged Grating Panels are generally manufactured to 6000 mm lengths. Grating is composed of following member. Load carrying bars made from steel strip or slit sheet or from rolled or extruded aluminum and extending in the direction of the grating span. Bearing bar types Steel grating is made up of bearing bar and cross bar as certain distance by welding or pressure locked. Bearing bar have the types: flat type (also called plain type), serrated type, I bar type (I plain type and I serrated type). According to the bearing bar materials, there are carbon steel bars, mild carbon steel bars, stainless steel bars and so on. Flat type bearing bars are made from steel strip or slit sheet or from rolled steel. These are produced using high quality steel materials which exhibit good hardness, ductility and tensile strength. Our bearing bars provide extremely good level support for floor joists. They have excellent finishing and based on clients' need we provide them with untreated, galvanized or painted bearing bars. Surface of Load Bearing Bar is Plain. Commonly used size - 25 x 3 mm, Commonly used pitch - 23 mm. Applications: flat type bearing bar gratings are the most widely used gratings, available for flooring sidewalk, all kinds of ditch cover, stair tread, etc. Serrated type - bearing bars delivers excellent performance in application areas, which are slippery, oily, moisture filled. They form a sort of anti-slip grating with their non-slip notches offering them a very good grip. They are made using mild carbon steel or stainless steel materials. We offer variety of serrated products in this category such as, normal serrated, serrated interrupted, serrated trapezoid, serrated carrier bar and serrated carrier bar with cross bar.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	9 MT/Day
Land & Building	Nil
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.37 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.29 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.94 Cr.
Rate of Return	71%
Break Even Point	50%

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AQUACULTURE PRAWN FARMING [CODE NO. 3264]

India is endowed with a long coastline and hence offers scope for large exploitation of marine wealth. The marine Prawn production of India is about 40 per cent of the total of slightly about 40 per cent of the total of slightly over 4 million metric tons, coming from all over 4 million metric tons, coming from all the countries bordering the Indian Ocean. The Fisheries sector plays an important role in Indian economy contributing about role in Indian economy contributing about 1% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). India is also an important country that produces Prawn through aquaculture in the world. India is home to more than 10 percent of the global Prawn diversity. Presently, the country ranks second in the world in total Prawn production with an annual Prawn production of about 9.06 million metric tons. In the seventies fishermen started concentrating on catching prawns more commonly known as 'shrimps' due to high profitable return on the same on account of their export value. Brackish water prawn farming started in a big way during 91-94 especially in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Many small units continued to do farming and adopting extensive prawn farming systems. The shrimp farming has now been regulated with the establishment of Aquaculture Authority of India as per directions of Supreme Court for issuing licenses and overall supervision. It is commonly said that after Green and White Revolution in India, it is time for Blue Revolution to exploit the huge potential in fisheries sector. Shrimps are called the "Pinkish Gold" of the sea because of its universal appeal, unique taste, high unit value and increasing demand in the world market. Prawn culturing is a commercial business unit. Culturing fresh water prawn is mainly because Freshwater prawn farming is not nearly as technically demanding or capital intensive as farming of sea prawns so it is a more accessible system for small-scale operators. In addition, freshwater prawn production tends to be more environmentally sustainable because prawns are territorial in nature and are stocked at lower densities. They can be farmed in warm climates wherever there is a suitable site with a good supply of fresh water. Aquaculture in India is a very important economic activity and booming sector with a wide range of emerging potential. An unparalleled average annual growth rate of over 4.5 percent over the years which has placed the country in the forefront of global Prawn production, only after China. India ranks second in the world in total Prawn production with an annual Prawn production of about 9.06 million metric

tons. RAS is basically Recirculation Aquaculture Systems and it captures a new and unique way of rearing fish instead of using the old-style or outdoors method of rearing fish in open fish ponds. This system therefore helps in rearing fish at high densities, in indoor tanks with a well monitored environment. RAS commonly filter and clean the water for reusing back in the fish culture tanks. New water is however added to the tanks to recover the water that might have been lost through either splashed water, evaporation, and water that is used to flush out waste materials. Contrary to RAS, fish ponds and raceway systems pass the entire water through the pond or the tank and then is discarded and hence a lot of water is wasted in the process. For healthy and grown fish throughout the growing period clean water at an appropriate temperature, the right quantity of food per day and sufficient dissolved oxygen content are the fundamental requirements for optimum growth.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	8080 Kg/Tank
Land (20350 sq.mt)	Rs. 11.12 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 23.50 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 38.56 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.04 Cr.
Rate of Return	14%
Break Even Point	69%

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QUARTZ AND FELDSPAR MANUFACTURING [CODE NO. 3263]

Quartz is a mineral, which is a member of silica groups. It is present in silica rich-igneous rocks and it is the basic materials of sandstone and is found in metamorphic rock lime gneisses, schists, charnockites and khondalites If pure, quartz is a colorless, transparent, and very hard crystalline material of glass-like look. The well-known rock crystals - six-sided prisms with a six-sided pyramid at their ends - are simply well formed crystals of quartz. Quartz appears in a number of colored varieties, like amethyst (violet), citrine (yellow), or smoky quartz (gray, brown to black). It also occurs in dense forms with no visible crystals, like the multi-colored agate and the gray flint. The term 'quartz' is often referred to as a synonym for silica. Silica (SiO_2) is one of the ubiquitous materials in the earth's crust. Quartz, quartz crystals, quartzite, silica sand, sand (others) and moulding sand are all coined together in one generic name 'silica minerals'. This is because all these commodities are essentially crystalline silicon dioxide (SiO_2) with variations mostly related to their crystalline structure and presence of minor or trace impurities. Silica occurs in several forms giving rise to different varieties. The important varieties of crystalline quartz are vein quartz (massive crystalline quartz); milky quartz (white, translucent to opaque); ferruginous quartz (containing brown limonite and red haematite and almost opaque); aventurine quartz (containing glistening flakes of mica or haematite); cat's eye (opalescent greenish quartz with fibrous structure); rock crystal (clear, colourless, well-crystallised transparent quartz); amethyst (clear-purple or violet-blue), transparent quartz; rose quartz; smoky quartz; etc. Occurrences of massive crystalline quartz in veins or pegmatites have been recorded in almost all the states. These varieties include sand consisting largely of unconsolidated quartzose grains (0.06 mm to 2 mm diameter), gravel consisting largely of unconsolidated coarse quartzose grains or pebbles (2 mm to 8 mm in diameter), sandstone and quartzite. The occurrences are reported from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, etc. The silica sand from Naini area in Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh is of a very high quality. This group includes chalcedony, agate, jasper, onyx, flint and chert. These varieties appear noncrystalline (amorphous) in hand specimens, but under microscope show double refraction which reveals their concealed crystalline nature. These varieties are reported from Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab. The most important occurrences of agate are in Ratnapur, Rajpipla area and further west between Tapi and Narmada rivers in Bharuch district, Gujarat, where it is found as pebbles in varying sizes associated with clay washed down by the river flow. Other occurrences of economic importance are reported from Amravati, Aurangabad, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Nashik and Pune districts in Maharashtra; beds of Krishna & Godavari rivers in Andhra Pradesh etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1200 MT/Day
Land (10,000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.82 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.30 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 6.47 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.92 Cr
Rate of Return	42%
Break Even Point	49%

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ASSEMBLY OF PCB (PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD) [CODE NO. 3262]

A PCB is a printed circuit board is used in electronics to build electronic devices. A PCB serves two purposes in the construction of an electronic device; it is a place to mount the components and it provides the means of electrical connection between the components. 1. Single-sided PCB, The single-sided PCBs are mostly used in entertainment electronics where manufacturing costs have to be kept at a minimum. However, in industrial electronics also, cost factors cannot be neglected and single-sided boards should be used wherever a particular circuit can be accommodated on such boards. To jump over conductor tracks, components have to be utilized (Fig A). If this is not feasible, jumper wires are used. The number of jumper wires on a board, however, is restricted by economic reasons. If their number is more than a few, the use of a double-sided PCB should be considered. Advantages of single-sided PCBs include: • Low cost, especially for volume production; • Low rate of issues during PCB manufacturing process, accordingly, leading to high speed of fabrication; • Suitable for simple circuits. Double-sided PCBs can be made with or without plated-through holes. The production of board with plated-through holes is fairly expensive. Therefore, plated-through hole boards are only chosen where the circuit complexity and density does not leave any other choice. Even on such boards, the total number of plated-through holes, in particular of via-holes (holes utilized only for through-contact and not for component mounting), should be kept to the minimum for reasons of economy and reliability. The cost factor for double-sided PCBs without plated-through holes is considerably lower because plating can be avoided. Through-contacts are made by soldering the component leads on both the board sides where required. Jumper wires may still be added. However, hand soldering must be applied for soldering of the component side joints. In the layout design of such boards, solder joints on the component sides have to be kept minimum in number because the replacing of such components is extremely difficult. A typical strategy is therefore to realize the conductors as much as possible on the non-component side and to put only the remaining once on the component side. Such boards are therefore compromise between serviceability and electrical design optimum on the one hand and the cost factor on the other. Therefore, advantages of double-layer PCBs can be summarized into the following aspects: • More flexibility for designers; • An increase of circuit density; • Relatively low cost; • Reduction of board size.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	267 Nos/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.32 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 91 Lac
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.67 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.20 Cr.
Rate of Return	37%
Break Even Point	42%

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Aluminium Industry and Aluminium Extrusion, Wire Drawing, Aluminum Ingot, Aluminum Products, Cans, Sheet, Extruded Products, Profiles, Doors, Powder, Foil, Cone, Slug, Tubes, Bars, Conductor, Alloys, Coils, Extruded Rods, Sheets

Aac & acsr aluminium conductors
Aac & acsr aluminium conductors
Aluminium alloy plant
Aluminium foil
Aluminium & aluminium alloys from aluminium scrap to make utensils (induction furnace melted)
Aluminium & pvc curtain walls/windows/doors/partitions/external cladding (acp) & s.s.hand rails
Aluminium alloy
Aluminium alloy conductor
Aluminium alloy ingots
Aluminium alloy wheel rims
Aluminium alloy wheels
Aluminium and aluminium alloy from scrap
Aluminium beverage cans
Aluminium bottle manufacturing (cold extrusion of aluminium)
Aluminium bottles (cold extrusion)
Aluminium brass, copper scraps sheets trading
Aluminium cable
Aluminium cable
Aluminium cans for beer packaging
Aluminium cans for capacitors
Aluminium caps for injection vials
Aluminium chloride
Aluminium chloride from aluminium ore
Aluminium coil coating for acp and roofing industry
Aluminium coil coating for acp and roofing industry
Aluminium cold rolling mill for sheets & circles
Aluminium composite panel
Aluminium composite panels (ACP)
Aluminium composite panels (acp)
Aluminium composite panels (acp) without coil coating
Aluminium conductors
Aluminium door, windows & fittings
Aluminium door, windows & fittings
Aluminium door, windows, railings and fitting (with anodizing and powder coating)
Aluminium doors & windows (aluminium fabrication)
Aluminium doors and windows
Aluminium doors, windows, railing and fittings (with anodizing & powder coating)
Aluminium electrolytic capacitors
Aluminium end caps for electric fluorescent bulbs/tubes
Aluminium extrusion
Aluminium extrusion from scrap
Aluminium extrusion plant
Aluminium extrusion plant capacity:10 ton/day
Aluminium fabrication (door, windows, slider etc.) glass plant and anodizing
Aluminium fabrication (door, windows, slider etc.), glass plant and anodizing
Aluminium fluoride
Aluminium foil
Aluminium foil (ultra thin soft grade)
Aluminium foil container
Aluminium foil container (afc) of different sizes
Aluminium foil cutting & roll making
Aluminium foils
Aluminium furniture & hardware
Aluminium gravity casting
Aluminium hot & cold rolling mill
Aluminium hot & cold rolling mill
Aluminium hydroxide gel
Aluminium ingot by bauxite
Aluminium ingots from aluminium scrap
Aluminium ingots from bauxite
Aluminium ingots from bauxite ore using aluminium melting furnace & rolling mill
Aluminium ingots from scrap
Aluminium ingots of various grades from aluminium scraps
Aluminium label printing
Aluminium label printing
Aluminium oxide (activated alumina balls)
Aluminium power cable
Aluminium printing plate for offset machine
Aluminium rolling mill
Aluminium rolling mill for manufacturing aluminium circles required for pressure cookers, non stick cookware & circles
Aluminium sheet rolling mill
Aluminium shots and knoched bars
Aluminium silicate
Aluminium silicate (precipitated) chemical process (not natural)
Aluminium sulphate (non ferric)
Aluminium sulphate (non ferrous) (17%-18% alumina content) in granules (2 mm to 4 mm) and flakes
Aluminium trihydrate from bauxite in atmospheric digesters, at-110 deg celcius cap-50 tpd
Aluminium utensils
Aluminium utensils & school boxes
Aluminium utensils and circles
Aluminium window and door fabrication unit capacity 35,000 sq.mtr window per year
Aluminium wire drawing
Aluminium wire drawing and super enameling for winding
Aluminium wire drawing and super enamelling
Aluminium/copper cable lugs
Bus body fabrication
Door hinges (mild steel and stainless steel)
Door hinges (miled steel & stainless steel)
Door lock/pad lock
Ferro silicon by smelting process
G.i.wire and binding wire
Mig wire
Mig wire
Sheet manufacturing
Sheet metal components
Sheet metal parts/components
Sheet metal products (ferrous/non ferrous)
Upvc windows from upvc profiles
Wire drawing and galvanizing (by cold proess) with nuts & bolts
Wire drawing and galvanizing by cold process
Wire drawing lubricant
Wire drawing powder
Wire enamels
Wire mesh (netting) & wire drawing
Wire mesh and gauge
Wire mesh from steel wire rolls
Wire nails
Wire nails & wire drawing
Wire rope slings

BORIC ACID POWDER [CODE NO.3260]

Boric Acid is white odorless and nearly tasteless powdered substance which is not flammable combustible or explosive and it present no unusual hazard if involved in a fire. Boric Acid is used as an antiseptic for minor burns on cuts as eye drops to treat yeast and fungal infection such as candidacies, as an insecticide for control of cockroaches, termites, fire ants, fleas for manufacturing glass and fiber glass, halogen light bulbs, laboratory glass ware and circuit boards in nuclear power plants to slow down the rate at which fission is occurring. Boric acid, also called hydrogen borate, boracic acid, orthoboric acid and acidum boricum, is a weak, monobasic Lewis acid of boron often used as an antiseptic, insecticide, flame retardant, neutron absorber, or precursor to other chemical compounds. It has the chemical formula H3BO3 (sometimes written B(OH)3), and exists in the form of colorless crystals or a white powder that dissolves in water. When occurring as a mineral, it is called sassolite. Boric acid, or sassolite, is found mainly in its free state in some volcanic districts, for example, in the Italian region of Tuscany, the Lipari Islands and the US state of Nevada. In these volcanic settings it issues, mixed with steam, from fissures in the ground. It is also found as a constituent of many naturally occurring minerals – borax, boracite, ulexite (boronatrocalcite) and colemanite. Boric

acid and its salts are found in seawater. It is also found in plants, including almost all fruits. Boric acid was first prepared by Wilhelm Homberg (1652–1715) from borax, by the action of mineral acids, and was given the name sal sedativum Hombergi ("sedative salt of Homberg"). However borates, including boric acid, have been used since the time of the ancient Greeks for cleaning, preserving food, and other activities.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 MT/Day
Land (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.05 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.10 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.07 Cr.
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	55%

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NYLON MULTIFILLAMENT FISHING NETS AND TWINES FACTORY [CODE NO.3259]

Fishing net is a fabric made joining twine at an interval of about half an inch or so to form a set of mashes for catching the fish. These have been from plied cotton yarn so far in our country & many other countries, but slowly it is being replaced by the fish nets manufactured by using chemically treated extra strong nylon yarns. For marine fishing only nylon fish net is preferred. Fish nets are manufactured by HDPE Yarn twisted nylon or cotton yarns. These are woven on special looms. Fish nets are made of two types e.g. Knotted type or knotless type. Normally transparent nylon is used for the manufacture but the coloured nylon yarns may be employed for the purpose which makes it a bit economical. Generally fish nets are marketed in the size of nets 12 feets X 12 feets with inches of (0.5 "), (0.75 ") where as the first one is most popular & widely acceptable quality. Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of the country. It has been recognized as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food besides being a foreign exchange earner. Most importantly, it is the source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. Marine Fisheries contributes to food security and provides direct employment to over 1.5 million fisher people besides others indirectly dependent on the sector. The total marine fisher folk population of 3.57 mn is in 3,305 marine fishing villages spread across the coastal States and Union Territories (including islands). Of these, 0.90 million are active fisher people, and another 0.76 million fisher people are involved in other fisheries-related activities. The country's fresh water resources consist of 195210 kilometers of rivers and canals, 2.9million hectares of minor and major reservoirs, 2.4 million hectares of ponds and lakes and about 0.8 million hectares of flood plain lakes and derelict water bodies. At present it contributes almost 13% of the total fish production in the country. Significant contributions also come from freshwater and brackish- water aquaculture.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2.40 MT/Day
Land (1200 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.44 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.98 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.62 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.21 Cr.
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	49%

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CONVERSION OF BORIC ACID GRANULAR/CRYSTALLINE MATERIAL TO BORIC ACID POWDER [CODE NO. 3258]

Boric Acid is white odorless and nearly tasteless powdered substance which is not flammable combustible or explosive and it present no unusual hazard if involved in a fire. Boric Acid is used as an antiseptic for minor burns on cuts as eye drops to treat yeast and fungal infection such as candidacies, as an insecticide for control of cockroaches, termites, fire ants, fleas for manufacturing glass and fiber glass, halogen light bulbs, laboratory glass ware and circuit boards in nuclear power plants to slow down the rate at which fission is occurring. Boric acid, also called hydrogen borate, boracic acid, orthoboric acid and acidum boricum, is a weak, monobasic Lewis acid of boron often used as an antiseptic, insecticide, flame retardant, neutron absorber, or precursor to other chemical compounds. It has the chemical formula H3BO3 (sometimes written B(OH)3), and exists in the form of colorless crystals or a white powder that dissolves in water. When occurring as a mineral, it is called sassolite. Boric acid, or sassolite, is found mainly in its free state in some volcanic districts, for example, in the Italian region of Tuscany, the Lipari Islands and the US state of Nevada. In these volcanic settings it issues, mixed with steam, from fissures in the ground. It is also found as a constituent of many naturally occurring minerals – borax, boracite, ulexite (boronatrocalcite) and colemanite. Boric acid and its salts are found in seawater. It is also found in plants, including almost all fruits. Boric acid was first prepared by Wilhelm Homberg (1652–1715) from borax, by the action of mineral acids, and was given the name sal sedativum Hombergi ("sedative salt of Homberg"). However borates, including boric acid, have been used since the time of the ancient Greeks for cleaning, preserving food, and other activities.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 MT/Day
Land (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.05 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.10 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.7 Cr.
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	55%

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CATTLE FEED [CODE NO. 3257]

India possesses an enormous cattle (180 million) and buffalo (61 million) population but the annual milk production has reached only about 30 million tons. The low milk production is primarily dur to the poor potential of the animal and the lack of adequate nutrition. For the fullest exploitation of their genetic potentialities, better feeding must go hand in hand with better breeding. The principal feed resources for animal consumption in the country are crop residues like straws of wheat, rice and other cereals and stoves which are very poor in feed value. Even these ate in short supply. These are supplemented to some extent by relatively better quality fodders like cultivated leguminous and non liguminous fodder grasses and concentrates. The latter are formulated largely from agro-industrial by-product and forest wastes and small quantities of low-grade cereals with the present stock of feed and fodder resources available in the country, it is well impossible to meet the nutrient requirements of even the present day low-producing cattle and buffaloes such a situation is bound to aggravate difficulties in the feeding of better producing livestock such as cross bred lows in exploiting their full genetic potentiality for early growth, better reproduction and higher milk production. Livestock in the country, therefore, suffer widely from insufficient supply of nutrients. The unconventional agro-industrial by products and forest wastes may find a greater use as livestock feeds in coming years. The nutritive value of tropical feeds and fodder is lower than those grown in temperate region. This situation does not allow cows to consume maximum amount feeds, nor to get feeds of minimum allowable digestibility. It is not possible to anticipate any remarkable improvement in the feed situation in the near future and also in the supply of high digestible ingredients like waste grains. The digestibility of feed for meeting nutrient requirements of the cattle must bear relation to its intake capacity. In order that a cow with high milk yielding potential, which this country is looking forward to have in large numbers, produce milk to their inherited capacity, it will be

necessary to provide adequate and balanced nutrition that should include high quality fodder and concentrates, mostly originating from agro industrial by products and wastes. The poor quality fodders like straws and stovers when chopped and fortified with urea, molasses and mineral mixture, improve in nutritive value and papatability. Such practice should be followed to maximize the utilization of valuable fodder resources. It is also necessary to preserve good quality forage as hay or silgae to provide for feed during the lean periods. With the availability of food quality fodder and some feed concentrate to supplement the ration in meeting the various nutrient requirements, the milk production will certainly go higher even with the existing cattle and buffalo population.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20 Ton/Day
Land (13064 sq.ft)	Rs. 1.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 22 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.11 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.42 Cr.
Rate of Return	27%
Break Even Point	54%

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HDPE PIPE MANUFACTURING UNIT (75MM EXTRUDER) SIZE: 1 INCH TO 5 INCH OD [CODE NO. 3256]

High-density polyethylene (HDPE) is a polyethylene thermoplastic made from petroleum. It is known for its large strength-to-density ratio. The density of HDPE can range from 0.93 to 0.97g/cm3 or 970Kg/m3. The difference in strength exceeds the difference in density, giving HDPE a higher specific strength. It is also harder and more opaque and can withstand much higher temperatures (120°C for short periods, 110°C continuously). High-density polyethylene, unlike polypropylene, cannot withstand normally required autoclaving conditions. The lack of branching is ensured by an appropriate choice of catalyst (e.g., Ziegler-Natta catalysts) and reaction conditions. HDPE pipes are important plastic products which have wide range of applications. These have more tensile strength in comparison to other plastic pipes. These are being used for Sprinkler Irrigation System, potable water supply and sewerage purpose. Their low cost, easily installation and better durability make them ideal for the purpose. They also offer very good resistance to most of the chemicals and have excellent electrical insulation properties. These pipes are also used for circulation of acids in various chemical industries due to their acid resistant quality. The demand of HDPE Pipes are likely to increase due to their wide use in various sectors in India. Apart from its regular uses, such as for irrigation system, water supply, sewerage, it is being used by Department of Telecommunication for conduit for optical fiber cables. Looking to its increased demand, it appears to be good scope for setting up new small scale industries. Hence the product has good market potential.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	16 MT/Day
Land (15000 sq.mt)	Rs. 8.10 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 6.49 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 6.44 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 21.79 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	49%

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POTATO CHIPS [CODE NO. 3255]

When American-style potato chips were introduced in Great Britain in the 1920s, to avoid confusion with the established term “chip potatoes” they were called potato crisps or simply crisps. Over time, though, these clearly drawn distinctions became blurred. For instance, British-style batter-fried fillets and fried potatoes have become popular in the United States and Canada, and even on the western side of the Atlantic they’re called “fish and chips.” Similarly, when thin French fries—along with hamburgers and other American fast foods—went global, the word “fries” became the standard term in many English-speaking countries (at least in fast-food outlets). Likewise, as American snack foods were marketed overseas, the term potato chips was adopted throughout the world, even in the United Kingdom—although most people there do still call them “crisps.” The creators of novel potato-based snacks have introduced some new coinages to the world of chips and crisps. In 1967, General Mills introduced Chipos, said to be tastier, crisper, lighter, and less oily because they were fried much faster than traditional potato chips. Two years later Procter & Gamble introduced Pringles, made from dehydrated and reconstituted potatoes. Pringles are uniform in size and shape, so they can be stacked and packaged in a tube. Chipos didn’t make the cut as a commercial product. Pringles were a tremendous success and are sold all over the world, but apparently the time has not arrived for them to be enshrined in an Oxford dictionary. Potato is widely consumed as food all over the world. Cooked potatoes, in various forms are offered in restaurants and refreshment stalls and variety of processed potato products are available in the market. Surplus and cull potatoes are used as feed for livestock and also as raw material for the manufacture of starch, ethyl alcohol and a few other industrial products. Potatoes are consumed not only as a fresh vegetable, but also in a variety of processed forms. Dehydrated potato products have been known for long and are especially valued because they afford convenience for use; they have good storage stabilityand are relatively any to transport. In recent years, there has been, a great spurt in the consumption of processed products, such as potato chips, dehydrated mashed potatoes, and frozen potato products. Potato chips are basically used for snacks purposes. They are produced by rapid dehydration of potato slices by direct contact with hot fact. Its crispness and special palatability make it the favorite of people of all age group. Different varieties of potatoes are usually used for chips. In India, almost all part of the country produces it but the main share of the total production comes from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal & Orissa.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2 MT/Day
Land (1500 sq.mt)	Rs. 98 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 2.11 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.32 Cr.
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	69%

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TOMATO PASTE, KETCHUP, TOMATO PUREE AND TOMATO POWDER [CODE NO. 3254]

Tomatoes are amongst the most widely grown crop in India. The largest production centers are in southern and central India-Principally the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Tomatoes are produced and processed during the two main seasons across much of India-August to October (Kharif) and December to April (rabi). Where conditions suit, tomatoes are also grown during the off-season (May to July) including under protected cultivation though given the low volumes of production, prices are often the highest during this period. India is the world’s second largest tomato producer but processes less than 1% of its production. This impacts farmers by way of high postharvest losses and low returns during periods of market glut. Indian tomato based product manufacturers import significant quantities of tomato pulp and paste at high prices which also entails an import duty of 30%. Existing Indian paste and pulp makers are unable to operate their units at optimum capacities due to a lack of fresh tomato at the required volumes at the right price. Further, the types of tomatoes currently grown in India are generally less suitable for processing due to their low quality parameters for paste and pulp production. The overall

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result of these constraints is a loss of value to all stakeholders involved with tomato production and processing and its wider impact on local and regional economic development.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (1200 sq.mt)	Rs. 73 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.20 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.36 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.45 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	65%

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TOILET PAPER AND NAPKIN [CODE NO.3253]

Tissue paper or simply tissue is a lightweight paper or, light crêpe paper. Tissue can be made from recycled paper pulp. Key properties are absorbency, basis weight, thickness, bulk (specific volume), brightness, stretch, appearance and comfort. Tissue paper is produced on a paper machine that has a single large steam heated drying cylinder (yankee dryer) fitted with a hot air hood. The raw material is paper pulp. The yankee cylinder is sprayed with adhesives to make the paper stick. Creping is done by the yankee's doctor blade that is scraping the dry paper off the cylinder surface. The crinkle (crêping) is controlled by the strength of the adhesive, geometry of the doctor blade, speed difference between the yankee and final section of the paper machine and paper pulp characteristics.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1.50 TON/Day
Land (800 sq.mt)	Rs. 39 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 33 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.58 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.35 Cr
Rate of Return	28%
Break Even Point	67%

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CANDY MANUFACTURING [CODE NO.3252]

Candy making is the preparation of candies and sugar confections. Candy is made by dissolving sugar in water or milk to form a syrup, which is boiled until it reaches the desired concentration or starts to caramelize. The type of candy depends on the ingredients and how long the mixture is boiled. Candy comes in a wide variety of textures, from soft and chewy to hard and brittle. A chocolatier is a person who prepares confectionery from chocolate, and is distinct from a chocolate maker, who creates chocolate from cacao beans and other ingredients. Cotton candy is a form of spun sugar often prepared using a cotton candy machine. Making candy can be hazardous due to the use of boiled sugar and melted chocolate. Boiling sugar often exceeds 150°C (302°F) hotter than most cooked foods and the sugar tends to stick to the skin, causing burns and blisters upon skin contact. Worker safety programs focus on reducing contact between workers and hot food or hot equipment, and reducing splashing, because even small splashes can cause burns. Some ingredients can also irritate the eyes and lungs, if, for example, powdered ingredients are accidentally inhaled, so worker protection involves reducing exposure to potentially irritating ingredients. Hard candy, also referred to as boiled sweet, is a candy prepared from one or more syrups boiled to a temperature of 160°C (320°F). After a syrup boiled to this temperature cools, it is called hard candy, since it becomes stiff and brittle as it approaches room temperature. Hard candy recipes variously call for syrups of sucrose, glucose, or fructose. To add color, food coloring is sometimes used.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	8 Ton/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.24 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs 3.84 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.45 Cr
Rate of Return	42%
Break Even Point	38%

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NAMKEEN INDUSTRY [CODE NO.3251]

Indian Economy and Food Industry India is one of the few countries that continues to see brisk growth in spite of the ongoing economic slow-down at a global level. A 7.6% growth in Fiscal 2017 has been forecast by the RBI. It is expected that with the revival of industrial activity, introduction of policies favourable to industries, "Make in India" promotions, and low energy costs the actual growth may be higher than predicted. The large population and the increasing number of youth in the country are fuelling the demand for various products, which is infusing liquidity in the market. With a large population, the food market in India is seeing large investments. The current Indian foods market is estimated at ?2,700 billion and is expected to n grow at a CAGR of 11%. The food industry has received FDI of about USD 6.7 billion in the last 15 years with a further potential to receive over USD 33 billion in the next ten years. Additionally, the food processing industry in India contributes about 14% to the GDP, while accounting for 6% of all industrial investments. The per capita food consumption in India is three to four times lesser than that of developed economies. The low per capita consumption and the shortage of food in certain pockets offer tremendous opportunities for food companies. This has been recognized by many companies, including the global ones, which are increasingly investing in

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India. India is the second most populous country in the world and the population is expected to grow at the rate of 1.1% over the next five years. The share of young people in the total population was 64% in 2015, which is of key importance as they will be driving the demand for various products, including foods in general, and packed foods. This share is expected to continue and highlights a large potential for growth in India. Unlike its predecessors, the current generation spends money more easily, especially on food, apparel, and traveling, as a result of more disposable income. With higher employment opportunities in cities, young people prefer to migrate to urban areas; and with limited time and resources to cook, the young working population depends on processed foods. This is clearly reflected by the increasing sales of processed food products in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities. Processed foods offer convenience, are quick to consume and offer variety while being wholesome at the same time. It is estimated that by 2020, 35% of India's population will be living in urban areas against the current 32%.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	8 Ton/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.24 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs 3.84 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.45 Cr
Rate of Return	42%
Break Even Point	38%

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KITCHEN MASALAS (SPICES) [CODE NO. 3250]

Spices which are basically plant products, have a definite role to play in enhancing the taste flavour, relish or piquancy of any food, most of the spices are pagrant, aromatic and pangent. They comprise seeds, bartes, rhizome, leaves fruits and other parts of plants, which belong to varigated species and genera since time immorial, India in renamed to be the have of spices. Most important spices like black pepper (king of spices) cardamom (queen of spices) cardamom (queen of spices), ginger, chilies and turmeric, which are produced in India import it great reputation, and these constitute. The major group of spices. In the list of spices, clave, nutmeg, cinnamon and cassia are known as tree spices, However , spices like fennel, fenugreek, garlic, onion, coriander, cumin, vanilla, saffron; etc. There are a number of spices used along with food, namely; 1. Common Salt, 2. Coriander, 3. Chill, 4. Haldi, 5. Ajwain & Maithee, 7.Onion and so on; These spices are not used are at a time. For preparation of any dish may be Indian or European, may be vegetarian or non-vegetarian we use more than are shice for its preparation. The combination of all the spices but together for the use of one particular dish as known as 'masala' of the spices, the bulk of the dry matter consists of carbohydrater, proteins, tannius, resins, volatile oil, fixed oil, for pigments, mineral, elements, etc. These constituents differ grately in their composition and content in different spices. They have varied physical and chemical properties. Due to this reason, the processing method of different spice, differ widely and required individual expertise in variety operation like curing, drying, cleaning, grading and packing. Harvesting of each spice is done at a particular store of maturity in a particular manner suitable for it avoiding any sort of damage before processing. It is transported to the processing centre as quickly as possible and stored properly before it is taken to up for processing.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	3 TONS/Day
Land (1600 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.88 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 90 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 2.47 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.32 Cr
Rate of Return	32%
Break Even Point	47%

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AIR/OIL/FUEL FILTER [CODE NO. 3249]

Filtration is a removing unwanted particles by "Screening" Particles in a fluid flowing past a porous sereen either lodge against the screen across the pores because they are larger than the pores, or lodge against the sereen material and are held there by the force of the street which means that particles smaller than the pore size can be trapped particles are also though to be held in place. Once trapped, by a form of an electrostatic nature, giving them an affinity for the material of the screen and holding them once the flow has stopped. Some types of filters are impregnated with a flocculating chemist which agglomerates the finer particles and makes them easier to trap but the basic principle is still one of screening. Filters are sometimes divided into "surface" and depth filteRs. In fact all filters except the metallic strainers are depth filters. Increasing the pore size of the medium but at the same time increasing the depth results in fewer particles being trapped by lodging in the poros , but a larger number being trapped against the fibers of the filteRs. The degree of filtration is generally loss, but the resistance to flow is the also with a depth filter, and the effective life is greater. It is possible to produce a depth filter of coarse material in grate depth having the same degree of filtration as a very fine surface filter, but the resistance to flow is usually prohibitive Normal practice is to compromise either with a fine short-life depth filter, such as a porous paper, or with a slightly more coarse but longer-life depth filter, such as a felt. Both have their proper uses. A device that is used to remove something unwanted from a liquid or gas that passes through it is called filter.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4000 Nos/Day
Land (3000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.88 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.71 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 3.05 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 11 Cr
Rate of Return	32%
Break Even Point	51%

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MINERAL WATER PLANT [CODE NO.3248]

All living things need water. The Earth is full of water. Water is the most essential element, next to air, to our survival. Water makes up more than two thirds of the weight of the human body, and without it, we would die in a few days. Water is important to complete daily life and to maintain our body health. Thirty years ago „packaged drinking water? barely existed. Nowadays the product forms an essential business by its stable and still growing market – locally and globally. Packaged drinking water can be described as any product, including natural spring or well water, taken from municipal or private utility systems or other water, distilled water or any of the foregoing to which chemicals may be added and which are put into sealed bottles, packages or other containers, to be sold for domestic consumption or culinary use. In 2013 the global packaged drinking water market is forecast to have a value of $94.2 billion, an increase of 41% since 2007. This increasing trend reveals that the product meets the demand of countless consumers. Water is our lifeline that cleans and feeds us. In ancient cultures, water represented the very essence of life. The Romans were the first to pipe water into their growing cities, especially with their aqueducts. They also realized that sewage water could cause damage to people and needed to be removed from the living environment. Water has played a role not only in the history of countries, but also in religion, mythology, and art. Water in many religions is symbolised as a soul cleanser and known as holy water. For example, water at St.Lourdes, France is thought by many religions to be sacred with healing powers. It brought life to their people, but in drought, produced chaos. Water has always been perceived as a gift from the gods, as it rained from the heavens. Mineral Water originally meant water from various natural springs which are thought to be having medicinal and curative value.

These spring waters, although contain dissolved chemicals of medicinal properties, also contain harmful micro-organisms. Besides this the underground and surface water is also not potable due to hardness as well as due to presence of toxic substances and Bacteria. This re-quires suitable treatment and purification to make it safe and potable drinking water with long shelf life. The water is packed in suitable food grade packing generally in PVC or PET Bottles of differ-ent capacities. Water in its pure from is oxide of hydrogen or hydride of Oxygen. It is transparent and colourless liquid with a melting point of 0°C and a boiling point of 100°C. Its refractive index is 1 and specific gravity 1.0. Pure water is tasteless, however the pres-ence of minerals and dissolved salts and gases im-part taste in the water. Depending upon the quality of Raw water, suitable treatment is given to the water to make it as per the standards and packed in food grade plastic Bottles with label Indicating de-tails of composition, date of bottling, expiry date, quantity etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	11538 Ltr/Day
Land (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.24 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 43 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs 41 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.24 Cr
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	64%

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OPEN END SPINNING UNIT [CODE NO.3247]

Open end spinning is an excellent short-term blending process. The presence of short fibers in the material fed does not seriously affect the efficiency of Open end spinning and it may be that process will have a bright future in the spinning of waste. Whenever the final judgment on open end spinning may be, it is a process that is here to say. Few innovations in the field of textiles have created such interest as open-end spinning. Despite the tremendous efforts that have been made over the years to further the development of ring spinning, it now seems to be generally accepted that, owing to mechanical, technological and above all economic limitations, the potential of that well established process has been virtually exhausted and that further advancement will only be achieved through an entirely new approach; it may be that Open-end spinning will be the answer. Spinning may be defined as the process of converting fibres and/or filaments(s) into yarn. In the production of manmade fibres, the extrusion of the fibre forming liquid through the spinners followed by hardening of this liquid jet in to solid filaments is called as the process of spinning. The meaning of the spinning in this case may be completely different from that used for natural fibres. Generally, we can define spinning as a process that produces a yarn as its final product. The spinning of manmade fibres can be carried out by three different processes.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	3.06 MT/Day
Land (4040 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.64 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.70 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.20 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 10.22 Cr
Rate of Return	24%
Break Even Point	59%

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RTS JUICE PLANT [CODE NO.3246]

Juice is a beverage made from the extraction or pressing out of the natural liquid contained in fruit and vegetables. It can also refer to liquids that are flavored with these or other biological food sources such as meat and seafood (e.g., clam juice). Juice is commonly consumed as a beverage or used as an ingredient or flavoring in foods or other beverages, such as smoothies. Juice emerged as a popular beverage choice after the development of pasteurization methods allowed for its preservation without using fermentation (the approach used with wine production). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimated the total world production of citrus fruit juices to be 12,840,318 tons in 2012. The largest fruit juice consumers are New Zealand (nearly a cup, or 8 ounces, each day) and Colombia (more than three quarters of a cup each day). Fruit juice consumption on average increased with country income level. To the American food industry, fruit juice is more profitable than only fruit. Packaged juice market has charted a high growth trajectory, thanks to its easy availability, anytime-anywhere consumption, and convenience. Within the beverages market, the fruit-based beverages category is one of the fastest growing categories, and has grown at a CAGR of over 30 percent over the past decade. As of March 2013, the Indian packaged juices market was valued at Rs 1,100 crore (~USD 200 million) and projected to grow at a CAGR of ~15 percent over the next three years. The packaged fruit juices market can be divided into three sub-categories: fruit drinks, juices, and nectar drinks. Fruit drinks, which have a maximum of 30 percent fruit content, are the highest-selling category, with a 60 percent share of the market. Frooti, Jumpin, Maaza, etc. are the most popular products in this category. Fruit juices, on the other hand, are 100 percent composed of fruit content, and claim a 30 percent market share at present. In contrast, nectar drinks have between 25 and 90 percent fruit content, but account for only about 10 percent of the market. The rising number of health-conscious consumers is giving a boost to fruit juices; it has been observed that consumers are shifting from fruit-based drinks to fruit juices as they consider the latter a healthier breakfast/snack option. Dabur is the market leader in the Indian packaged juices market with its brands Real and Real Active.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	14000 LTRS/Day
Land (3024 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.86 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.41 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs 2.60 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.99 Cr
Rate of Return	45%
Break Even Point	39%

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DENIM GARMENTS (DENIM CLOTH WILL BE PURCHASED FROM MARKET AND CONVERTED TO GARMENTS WITH 50 MACHINES) [CODE NO. 3245]

The word 'DENIM' is almost synonymously used for high fashion garments. 'DENIM' has become so popular throughout the world today that the moment this magic word is heard, it conjures up in one's mind visions of a blue garment with unique and elegant appearance. This classic fabric has been in use aross the world for a long time. However, the appearance of this fabric is continuously being modified to appeal to the varied fashion trends of different generations. In many respects fashion trends have dictated how the fabrics and garments should look and accoordingly the processing techniques have been changed. Today, the consumer literally has numerous choices of unwashed and pre-washed garments suit individual tastes. Denim fabric can be defined as a warp faced twill fabric made from yarn dyed warp and undyed weft yarn. The count of the yarn used varies between 6 and 12. In general, indigo-vat dye is used for colouring the warp yarn. More than 5000 years before the development of synthetic dyes, before the development of synthetic dyes, natural indigo dye was being used.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	350 Pieces/Day
Land (4000 sq.yard)	Rs. 2.70 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 53.05 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 92.70 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.25 Cr
Rate of Return	34%
Break Even Point	54%

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* STEEL INGOTS
* TMT STEEL BARS (SARIYA)
* AUTOMOBILE TRACTORS
* ACTIVATED ALUMINA BALLS
* ALUMINIUM FOIL
* STONEWARE PIPE (S.W.PIPE)/ CLAY PIPE
* IRON ORE PELLETIZATION
* ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL
* SOLAR PV POWER PLANT
* MACHINE SHOP (FOR OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING INDUSTRY, AEROSCAPE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY)
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* CEILING FAN
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* HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS
* DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLE PLANT
* FABRICATION UNIT (PRESSURE VESSEL, REACTOR VESSEL & AGITATORS, HEAT EXCHANGERS) & SEAMLESS PIPES AND TUBES
* COPPER POWDER FROM COPPER SCRAP
* STONE CRUSHER
* PRODUCTION OF ALL TYPES OF FANS SUCH AS AXIAL FANS,CENTRIFUGAL FANS (SMOKE EXTRACT FANS & FRESH AIR SUPPLY FANS), BATHROOM FANSETC.
* STONE MINING
* MAHINDRA CAR DEALERSHIP WITH AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION/GARAGE
* AUTO FILTERS (AIR FILTERS, OIL FILTERS & FUEL FILTERS)
* AAC & ACSR ALUMINIUM CONDUCTORS
* MANGANESE ORE JIGGING
* STEEL TRANSMISSION LINE TOWERS AND ROLLING MILL TO PRODUCE STEEL SECTIONS
* FERRO SILICON (FROM MINERAL INGREDIENTS)
STAINLESS STEEL TUBES
* M.S.FASTENERS AND S.S. FASTENERS
* PREFABRICATED STEEL FRAMED BUILDING MANUFACTURING PLANT
* LEAD ACID BATTERY
* GALVANISED WIRE
* POWER TRANSFORMER (50 KVA TO 2000 KVA)
* M.S. PIPE
* GALVANISED IRON SHEETS
* M.S.BILLETS
* STEEL GRATING (GALVANISING ELECTRO FORGED STEEL GRATING)
* ALLOY WHEELS PLANT
* ESTABLISHMENT OF MANUFACTURING OF REFRIGERATING APPLIANCE
* WELDED WIRE MESH
* ALUMINIUM COLD ROLLING MILL FOR SHEETS & CIRCLES
* ALUMINIUM ROLLING MILL FOR MANUFACTURING ALUMINIUM CIRCLES REQUIRED FOR PRESSURE COOKERS, NON STICK COOKWARES & CIRCLES
* LPG CYLINDER
* ALUMINIUM COMPOSITE PANNELS
* DEEP FREEZER ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR EXPANSION OF INGOTS/ BILLETS PLANT
* FERRO SILICON BY SMELTING PROCESS
* ALUMINIUM CONDUCTOR
* PRESTRESSED CONCRETE POLES
* FASTENERS (NUT & BOLT) USED IN OIL AND GAS
* ALUMINIUM ALLOY PLANT
* STAINLESS STEEL SINKS
* ALUMINIUM ALLOY PLANT
* P.V.C BATTERYSEPARATOR
* AUTOMOTIVE TYRE AND TUBE VALVES (VALVES MANUFACTURING)
* PRESSURE COOKWARE ALUMINIUM, STAINLESS STEEL & HARD ANODIZED
* ELECTRIC WATER HEATER
* SOLAR WATER HEATER DOMESTIC & INDUSTRIAL
* CORRUGATED COLOURED ROOFING GALVANISED IRON SHEET
* PRESSURE DIE CASTING
* G.I.WIRE AND BARBED WIRE
* G.I.WIRE & M.S. BINDING WIRE
* HOT DIP GALVANIZING PLANT FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PIPES
* COLD ROLLING MILL
* DOOR HINGES (MILD STEEL AND STAINLESS STEEL)
* PRESSURIZED AEROSOLS (LIKE BODY SPRAYS, PERFUMES, SHAVING FOAM AND SHAVING LOTIONS ETC.)
* ANHYDROUS SODIUM DITHIONITE PRODUCTION (SODIUM FORMATE PROCESS)
* SODA ASH PLANT (FROM SOLUTION BRINE)
* SISAL FIBRE REINFORCED
* CEMENT ROOFING SHEET
* HIGH ALUMINA REFRACTORY BRICK PLANT
* CATHETERS MANUFACTURING
* SURGICAL RUBBER DISPOSABLE GOODS
* POULTRY AND HATHERY FARMING
* MILK PROCESSING PLANT
* ROASTED, SALTED ALMONDS, PEANUTS FOR PACKING IN 25g, 50g,250g & 500g SACHET-S
* BEER FROM POTATOES
* GUAR GUM POWDER
* AUTOMATIC WHITE BREAD MAKING PLANT
* AUTOMATIC BISCUIT MAKING PLANT
* FROZEN FOOD BY IOF TECHNOLOGY
* WALNUT PROCESSING PLANT
* WHIPPING CREAM FRUITS & VEGETABLES POWDER UNIT (EXPORTS ORIENTED UNIT)
* NATURAL MEDICINE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE WITH 150 BEDS HOSPITAL
* PACKAGED DRINKING WATER (PACKED IN 330 ml CUP, 500ML BOTTLE, 1500 ML BOTTLE AND 20 LTR. JAR)
* COLD STORAGE (CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE OR CA) FOR POTATO CAP: 1,00,000 BAGS (50 Kg/Bag), STORING CAP: 5000 Mt, SOLVENT EXTRACTION & REFINING (SOYABEAN) (Cap-250mt/day & 50mt/Day oil Refining)
* BOTTLING PLANT (WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, VODKS, GIN) FROM RECTIFIED SPIRIT/ENA LUBE OIL BLENDING AND GREASES PLANT
* COLD STORAGE FOR POTATO 1,00,000 BAGS (50 KG/BAG)
* MAIZE FLOUR & BY PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PLANT
* CUT FLOWER (GLADIOLI, MARIGOLD, STATICE, CHRYSANTHEMUM ROSE WITH GREEN HOUSE)
* CATTLE FARMING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
* COLD STORAGE FORPOTATO AND OTHER HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS Cap:- 5000 Mt or 100000 Bags (50 Kg/Bag)
* DEXTROSE PLANT
* SBR RUBBER SHEETS AND SHOE MANUFACTURING
* CASHEW NUT PROCESSING
* PLYWOOD AND PLYBOARD PARTICLE BOARD AND LAMINATED PARTICLE BOARD
* VENEER MAKING, PLYWOOD & PLYBOARD MAKING
* WALNUT & PINUS(CHILGOZA) OIL, SHELL POWDER PROCESSING PLANT
* COUNTRY LIQUOR BOTTLING PLANT (1,00,000 BOTTLES/ DAY)

* PLASTIC GRANULES FROM PLASTIC WASTE
* ROPE AND SUTLI MAKING PLANT
* BOTTLING PLANT (COUNTRY LIQUOR) 10,000 LTRS./DAY)
* I.V. FLUID (FFS OR BFS TECHNOLOGY)
* TOXIN PAN MASALA, TOBACCO LESS GUTKHA AND ZARDA
* RUBBER & FLAT TRANSMISSION BELT CONVEYOR BELT
* UPVC DOORS & WINDOWS FABRICATING PLANT (Fixing and Installation of Door and Windows of uPVC profiles)
* RUBBER & FLAT TRANSMISSION BELT CONVEYOR BELT
* MUSTARD OIL PROCESSING PLANT (EXPELLER PROCESS)
* MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH 750 BEDS HOSPITAL FACILITY
* MICRO IRRIGATION PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PLANT
* HOT DIP GALVANIZING MUSTARD OIL PROCESSING PLANT (EXPELLER PROCESS) CEMENT TILES, CANAL LINE SLAB, KERV STONE, PAYER RCC PIPE, MANOHOLE COVER,ENTERLOCKING ETC. MANUFACTURING PLANT
* MEDICAL COLLEGE (100 STUDENT INTAKE CAP. MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH 500 BED HOSPITAL)
* ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY
* DIGITAL INKS
* GALVANIZING PROCESS PLANT FOR ELECTRICAL POLES
* MAIZE PROCESSING PLANT
* STARCHES / MODIFIED STARCHES/ LIQUID GLUCOSE / DEXTROSE MONOHYDRATE /GLUCOSE SYRUPS / CORN SYRUP SOLIDS / HIGH MALTOSE CORN SYRUPS / MALTO DEXTRINE POWDER / CORN GLUTEN MEAL (60%) MAIZE OIL / SORBITOL.
* BABY CARE PRODUCTS
* FAT LIQUOR (CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX)
* BOTTLING OF WHISKY
* UPVC DOORS & WINDOWS PROFILES
* EPDM RUBBER PROFILES
* FAT LIQUOR (CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX)
* FAST FOOD RESTAURANT WITH CENTRALLISED KITCHEN
* READY MADE GARMENT (T-SHIRT/POLO GOLFER/ WOVEN SHIRTING & SUITING FOR UNIFORMS/SWEATERS) MANUFACTURING
* BIO-DIESEL EXTRACTION FROM JATROPHA, SOYABEAN, SUNFLOWER, RICE BRAN, ALGE & CULTIVATION OF JATROPHA
* FAST FOOD RESTAURANT CHAIN WITH CENTRALLISED KITCHEN
* GUAR SPLIT POWDER AND OTHER BY PRODUCTS
* SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT (COTTON SEED)
* RASGULLA MANUFACTURING AND CANNING
* CULTIVATION OF RICE & WHEAT COMMERCIAL & MECHANISED DEVELOPMNT
* MAIZE & BY PRODUCTS PROCESSING -STARCH MODIFIED STARCHES/LIQUID GLUCOSE/DEXTROSE MONOHYDRATE/GLUCOSE SYRUPS/CORN SYRUP SOLIDS/HIGH MALTOSE CORN SYRPS/ MAITO DEXTRINE POWDER/CORN GLUTEN MEAL (60%) MAIZE OIL/SORBITOL
* TEAK FARMING
* ARTIFICIAL MARBLE (SYNTHETIC)
* POTATO STARCH CARDANOL FROM C.N.S.L. (CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQVID
* INTEGRATED SCRAP YARD
* POTATO STARCH
* MANGO PULP (5 TON/HOUR 200 KG ASEPTIC PACKAGING)
* BOTTLING PLANT (WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, VODKA, GIN) FROM RECTIFIED SPIRIT/ENA
* COW DAIRY FARMING (AYRSHIRE/HOLSTEIN) AND MILK PROCESSING MILK/DAY CAP-50,000 LTR/DAY
* WHEAT FLOUR MILL
* CHAKKI FLOUR MILL
* I.V. FLUID (FFSTECHNOLOGY)
* LIQUID GLUCOSE FROM POTATOES
* SORBITOL FROM MAIZE STARCH
* WALNUT PROCESSINGPLANT
* SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND OIL REFINERY CUM PACKING OF RICE BRAN OIL
* COTTON SEED OIL SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT
* MARINE TRAINING INSTITUTE & PLACEMENT SERVICE PROVIDING AGENCY
* I.V.FLUID (FFS TECHNOLOGY)
* CERAMIC FIBERS, CERAMIC FIBRE BLANKET, CERAMIC FIBRE BOARD AND CERAMIC FIBRE ROPE
* COLD SUPPLY CHAIN
* LAMI TUBE MANUFACTURING
* EYE DROP 3 PIECES (PLASTIC VIALS)
* PET BOTTLES (CAMBER/ CLEAR IN COLOUR) CAP: 15ML,60ML 100ML,135ML, 200ML & 500ML
* BENZYL ALKONIUM CHLORIDE (BKC)
* NATURAL SUGAR WAX
* MARGARINE BUTTERFROM VEGETABLE OIL
* GREEN HOUSE FOR CROP PRODUCTION
* ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING
* E-WASTE
* BIO-DIESEL FROM ALGAE
* VANADIUM PENT OXIDE GRAPHITE MINING AND BENEFICIATION PLANT
* VITAMIN WATER
* PET PREFORM CUM PET BOTTLES
* ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING AND PRODUCING WHOLE MILK POWDER (WMP)
* HDPE BOTTLES
* CAUSTIC SODA FROM SODIUM CHLORIDE
* COAL TAR PITCH
* MOSQUITO REPELLANT
* WRIST BAND
* CASTOR OIL AND ITS DERIVATIVES OLEO RESIN, TURKEY RED OIL, DCO, HCO, SEBACIC ACID, 12-HYDROXY STEARIC ACID
* PAPAIN FROM PAPAYA
* PROCESSED CHEESE
* MONOCHLOROBENZENE
* EUGENOL FROM CINNAMON OIL
* SULPHUR 80% WDG
* CERAMIC FIBERS, CERAMIC FIBRE BLANKET, CERAMIC FIBRE BOARD AND CERAMIC FIBRE ROPE
* SCREEN PRINTING
* DI CALCIUM PHOSPHATE FROM ROCK PHOSPHATE & HAIFA PROCESS
* PVC FLEXIBLE PIPE
* FLEX BANNER USED IN DIGITAL PRINTING
* PIGMENTS BINDERS FOR TEXTILE PRINTING
* POULTRY & HATCHERY FARM
* ALOEVERA JUICE AND GEL
* LIME PUTTY
* AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOP/ GARAGE
* EGG TRAY FROM PULP
* CARDANOL FROM C.N.S.L.
* OXYGEN GAS
* POLYALUMINIUM CHLORIDE
* NAMKEEN INDUSTRY (BHUJIA, CHANACHUR ETC.)
* POLYOL USED FOR POLYURETHANES
* POLYSTYRENE POLY PROPYLENE OXIDE
* DIETHYL PHTHALATE
* UREA FORMALDEHYDE AND MELAMINE
* FORMALDEHYDE MOULDING POWDER
* INSTANT COFFEE
* ANNATTO SEED COLOUR EXTRACTION
* FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DRYING BY (FREEZE DRYING METHOD)
* BIO GAS PRODUCTION AND BOTTLING PLANT
* JAM, JELLIES, FRUIT JUICE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS MATERNITY NURSING HOME
* CANNING & PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES
* CURCUMIN & TURMERIC OIL FROM TURMERIC DETERGENT WASHING POWDER (ARIEL TYPE)
* GRANITE SLAB AND TILES
* TEA PACKAGING
* PAN MASALA & GUTKHA
* PRESTRESSED CONCRETE ELECTRIC POLES
* LEATHER SHOES
* ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING (FOR FLEXIBLE PACKAGING)
* AUTOCLAVED AERATED CONCRETE BLOCKS
* OXYGEN AND NITROGEN GAS PLANT
* MANGANESE ORE BENEFICATION
* MINERAL WOOL
* CALCIUM SILICATE
* TOUGHENED GLASS
* HUMIC ACID
* OFFSET PRINTING UNIT (5 COLOUR)
* CASTOR OIL AND ITS DERIVATIVES OLEORESIN
* TISSUE PAPER PULPING FROM SAW DUST
* KNITTED GLOVES
* RADIATOR COOLANT
* LATEX FOAM RUBBER (SPONG RUBBER)
* GARLIC OIL AND POWDER
* ACTIVATED CARBON & SODIUM SILICATE FROM PADDY/ RICE HUSK
* TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL
* RAMMING MASS
* WOOD PEELING & VENEER MAKING
* PETROLEUM JELLY
* DAIRY FARM (COW & BUFFALO) TO PRODUCE

Highly Profitable Projects for New Entrepreneurs
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MILK & PACKAGING IN POUCHES
* CUTTING OIL LIQUID GOLD (IN PASTE FORM)
* P.V.C. LEATHER CLOTH (REXINE)
* COAL TAR DISTILLATION
* ALUMINIUM LABEL PRINTING
* FOLDING CARTNS/MONO CARTONS
* SURGICAL DISPOSABLE GLOVES (DIPPED RUBBER GOODS)
* AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL (PLANT GROWTH PROMOTER AND PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR)
* MENTHOL BOLD CRYSTALS FROM MENTHOL FLAKES
* ORGANIC FARMING
* CORRUGATED POLYCARBONATE SHEET
* COLD STORAGE
* FLAT PVC LAMINATED
* SAFTY GLASS/TOUGHENED GLASS
* PLASTIC GRANULES FROM WASTE
* DRY WALL PUTTY (WHITE CEMENT BASED)
* CHARCOAL BRIQUETTE
* OXALIC ACID FROM MOLASSES
* POTATO GRANULES
* SANITARY NAPKINS & BABY DIAPERS
* CORRUGATED BOXES
* PLASTER OF PARIS
* RUBBER ROLLER FOR PRINTING MACHINE
* LACTIC ACID
* EMERY PAPER (SAND PAPER)
* RUBBER RECLAIM SHEET FROM USED BUTYL TYRE AND TUBE
* MANGO PULP
* PARTICLE BOARD FROM BAGASSE AND RICE HUSK
* TOILET PAPER & NAPKINS
* TENDER COCONUT WATER
* CALCIUM CARBONATE
* LIME CALCINATION PLANT
* INJECTION MOULDED PLASTIC COMPONENTS
* HYDRATED LIME
* BLACK PEPPER
* MULTIAXIAL GLASS FABRIC
* LIQUID TOILET CLEANER (HARPIC TYPE)
* LIME & PRECIPITATED
* CALCIUM CARBONATE
* LIQUID GLUCOSE FROM BROKEN RICE
* MEDICAL DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SYRINGES
* METAL POLISHING BAR
* SANITARY NAPKINS & BABY DIAPERS
* PERFUMES/ATTAR
* GEMS AND JEWELLERY
* MULTIAXIAL GLASS FABRIC
* ACTIVE ZINC OXIDE
* COPPER PHTHALOCYANINE
* TURMERIC OIL EXTRACTION FROM DRY TURMERIC
* CNSL BASED RESIN IN LIQUID & POWDER FORM
* BOPP FILM
* BETA IONONE
* BIO-FERTILIZER
* ZINC & COPPER SULPHATE
* PAPER BASED PHENOLIC SHEET (FOR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE)
* THINNERS (WHITE SPIRIT BASED)
* SINGLE SUPER PHOSPHATE & SULPHURIC ACID
* MONO CALCIUM PHOSPHATE & DI-CALCIUM PHOSPHATE
* FLEXIBLE P.U. FOAM
* ASPIRIN
* SORBITOL FROM MAIZE STARCH
* SPICE OIL & OLEORESIN
* ANTI-FOAMING AGENT (SILICONE BASED) FOR DISTILLERY, SUGAR, PAPER PLANT ETC.
* LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANER
* BRICKS FROM STONE DUST
* CARBOXY METHYL STARCH
* TITANIUM DIOXIDE
* UNDECYENIC ACID
* PSA BASED NITROGEN GENERATOR
* SYNTHETIC IRON OXIDE
* PVC INSULATION TAPE
* TAMARIND KERNEL POWDER
* ORGANIC CHEMICAL & SOLVENTS
* PLASTICIZERS
* ICE PACK (SOLUTIONS TYPE, VIOLET-SEMI SOLID POLYMER TYPE)
* GUM FROM TAMARIND
* PEARL SUGAR CANDY (MISHRI)
* GOAT & SHEEP FARMING
* GYPSUM PLASTIC BOARD (AUTOMATIC PLANT)
* NON-WOVEN INDUSTRY (CARRY BAGS, SURGICAL GOWN, FACE MASK, ROUND CAPS, SHOE COVER, GLOVE)
* COTTON SPINNING, SIZING, YARN, DYEING & WEAVING
* CALCIUM CHLORIDE
* AMINES & ALLIED PRODUCT
* SPINNING COTTON
* SILICONE FROM RICE HUSK
* ADHESIVE (FEVICOL TYPE)
* CAUSTIC SODA FROM ELECTROLYSIS
* CAMPHOR TABLETS
* CERAMIC GLAZED WALL AND FLOOR TILES
* ZINC SULPHATE MONO
* ETHANOL (BIO FUEL) FROM RICE STRAW
* GYPSUM MOULDING AND GYPSUM BOARD
* SMOKELESS COAL
* ACID (SILICA) AND BASIC RAMMING MASS
* UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESINS
* DAIRY (BUFFALO) FARMING
* SILICONE FROM RICE HUSK
* N-ACETYL THIOZOLIDINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID (NATCA)
* PE BASED CARBON BLACK COMPOUND
* ONION DEHYDRATION
* PVC PIPES & FITTING
* GLASS REINFORCED
* GYPSUM MOULDINGS ABSORBENT COTTON & SURGICAL BANDAGES
* CALCIUM STEARATE BY FUSION PROCESS
* MANGO POWDER & OTHER FREEZE DRIED PRODUCTS
* MENTHOL OIL FROM LEAVES AND MENTHOL
* CRYSTALS (PEPPERMINT) MANUFACTURE OF CELLULOSE ACETATE
* ANTIFOAMING / DEFOAMING AGENT
* ALOEVERA CULTIVATION & PROCESSING
* SYNTHETIC MAGNESIUM SILICATES
* EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE
* ACTIVATED BLEACHNG EARTH
* TECHNICAL TEXTILES
* FORMALIN FROM METHANOL
* CATIONIC SOFTNER (STEARIC ACID BASED)
* PRECIPITATED SILICA
* PU BASED FOOT WEARS
* FORMALDEHYDE RESIN (UREA, PHENOL, MELAMINE)
* HDPE MONO FILAMEN NET
* POTATO & ONION FLAKES
* DUSTLESS CHALK (SCHOOL CHALK)
* TOMATO POWDER
* BIODEGRADABLE / COMPOSTABLE PLASTICS
* ACRYLIC CO POLYMER EMULSION
* ESTER GUM (FOOD GRADE)
* PROTEIN BASED FOAMING AGENT
* LECITHIN (SOYA BASED)
* SOYA OIL AND CATTLE FEED FROM SOYA BEAN
* COMPARISON BETWEEN FLY ASH AND CELLULAR LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE (CLC) BRICKS
* CELL CAST ACRYLIC SHEET
* ACRYLIC BATH TUB AND SHOWER TRAY
* THERMOCOLE BASED DISPOSABLE PLATES
* SODIUM SILICATE FROM RICE HUSK
* ETHYL METHACRYLATE
* SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULPHATE
* LATEX GLOVES, CONDOMS & CATHETER
* CALCIUM NITRATE
* GRAIN BASED ALCOHOL DISTILLERY
* BULK DRUGS
* MARBLE QUARRYING
* CULTIVATION OF CAPSICUM IN GREEN HOUSE
* SULPHUR 90% WDG
* EGG POWDER
* WOOD PLASTIC
* COMPOSITE BOARD LINE
* SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE AND SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULPHATE
* FISH PROCESSING
* BABY CEREAL FOOD & MILK POWDERS (BABY FOOD)
* GUR (JAGGERY)
* DAIRY PRODUCTS
* CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX (CPW)
* HAND WASHING DETERGENT POWDER USING THE DRY MIX PROCESS INCLUDING FORMULA OF DIFFERENT TYPES QUALITIES (LOW/ MEDIUM/HIGH COST)
* HANDWASHING DETERGENT POWDER USING THE DRY MIX PROCESS INCLUDING

Market Survey Cum Detailed Techno Economic Faeasibility Report on all Projects are available contact:

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FORMULA OF DIFFERENT TYPES QUALITIES (LOW/ MEDIUM/HIGH COST)
* DIGITAL PHOTOPAPER/ INKJET PHOTOPAPER
* KAOLIN FOR ROAD MAKING
* PEPPERMINT CULTIVATION & PROCESSING
* PEPPERMINT CULTIVATION & PROCESSING
* HDPE PIPE
* ACTIVATED CARBON FROM RICE HUSK
* HT & LT INSULATOR, HT AIR BRAKE SWITCH D.O. FUSE, LIGHTENING ARRESTOR
* PET BOTTLES IN CAP: 500ML, 1 LTR, 2 LTRS, 5 LTRS, USED FOR PACKAGED DRINKING WATER, EDIBLE OILS
* ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (COUNTRY LIQUOR & IMFL)
* QUARTZ BASED INDUSTRIES (QUARTZ POWDER SILICA SAND SILICA RAMMING MASS FUSED SILICA)
* BEEDI (BIDI) BY MACHINE
* RICE SHELLER
* FRUIT RIPENING CHAMBER
* MINERAL WATER AND PET BOTTLING PLANT
* DIAGNOSTIC LAB AND
* ONLINE TRADING BUSINESS
* CEREAL MILLING
* MINI OIL PLANT SUITABLE FOR GROUNDNUT OIL AND COTTON SEED OIL
* CHANACHUR, BHUJIA, GANTHIA (AUTOMATIC PLANT)
* KHADYA SURAKSHA (FOOD SECURITY)
* PLASTIC WATER STORAGE TANKS
* ZINC SULPHATE, MONOHYDRATE & HEPTA HYDRATE
* CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING UNIT
* CATTLE FEED PELLETS PLANT FOR COW & BUFFALOE FOR BOOSTING MILK AND GROWTH
TYRE RECYCLING UNIT
* PAPAIN EXTRACTION INDUSTRY
* CAKE SHOP
* BUSINESS PROCESS OUTSOURCE (B.P.O.)
* EMPTY HARD GELATINE CAPSULES
* BIOFERTILIZER
* PLASTIC MOULDING UNIT (CHAIR, TABLES & VEGETABLE TRAYS)
* GOLD POTASSIUM CYANIDE (G.P.C.)
* HDPE, PVC & CPVC PIPES AND FITTINGS
* NO CARB PASTE (ANTICARBURIZING PASTE-WATER SOLUBLE) FOR HEAT TREATMENT
* CONVERSION WASTE PLASTIC WITH TYRE INTO ACTIVATED CARBON AND INDUSTRIAL FUEL
* PYROLYSIS PLANT FROM PLASTIC & RUBBER
* COMPARISON BETWEEN FLY ASH AND CELLULAR LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE (CLC) BRICKS
* AGAR AGAR
* NAIL POLISH
* PLASTIC GRANULES FROM WASTE
* AGARBATTI SYNTHETIC PERFUMERY COMPOUNDS & AGARBATTI COMPOUNDS LIKE (CHAMPA, MOGRA, SANDAL WOOD & LOBAN)
* PET PREFORM AND PET JARS (20 LTRS CAPACITY)
* KRAFT PAPER FROM 100% WASTE PAPER
* PRIVATE UNIVERSITY
* LIQUID GLUCOSE AND MALTODEXTRIN FROM BROKEN RICE
* DRY WALL PUTTY (WHITE CEMENT BASED)
* CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS OT PASTE
* FUSED SILICA FROM SILICA SAND
* BANANA CHIPS, BANANA PULP & BANANA POWDER (BANANA PRODUCTS)
* CONFECTIONERY UNIT (TOFFEE, CANDY /LOLLIPOP CHEWING GUM, BUBBLE GUM CHOCOLATE)
* FORMALDEHYDE RESIN (UREA, PHENOL, MELAMINE & THEIR MODIFIED RESINS)
* EPDM RUBBER PROFILES (WEATHER STRIPS, INDUSTRIAL MONOSTRIPS ETC)
* GRANITE CUTTING AND POLISHING UNIT (100% EOU)
* SURGICAL COTTON, ROLLER BANDAGE, CREPE BANDAGE & PLASTER CART (READY MADE) E.G. GYPSONA 3M CART
* ENTERTAINMENT CLUB, HOLIDAY RESORT, 4 STAR HOTEL, AMUSEMENT PARK CUM WATER PARK, MUSHROOM & ITS PRODUCTS, FISH FARMING, LAKE FOR BOATING, DEER PARK ETC.
* HDPE, PVC, LLDPE PIPES/ TUBES AND FITTING
* EPOXIDIZED SOYABEAN OIL (SECONDARY PLASTICIZER) USED IN PVC COMPOUND
* POULTRY PROCESSING PLANT
* B.O.P.P. SELF ADHESIVE TAPES
* I.V.SET
* MANGANESE OXIDE AND MANGANESE SULPHATE
* ODOURLESS NYLON GRANULES FROM FIBER OF WASTE TYRE WITHOUT CHANGING PROPERTIES OF NYLON
* PARTICLE BOARD FROM RICE HUSK OR WOOD WASTE OR SUGAR CANE BAGASSE OR MIXED OF ALL ABOVE POULTRY LAYER AND BROILER FARMING
* TOMATO, GUAVA AND MANGO PULP
* GREEN HOUSE
* HYDROXY PROPYL GUAR (HPG) AND CARBOXY METHYL HYDROXY PROPYL GUAR
* BATHSOAP MANUFACTURE
* PLASTIC MOULDED CHAIRS FROZEN POTATO PATTY
* CALCIUM ALUMINATE
* ACTIVATED CARBON FROM COCONUT SHELL
* RIGID PVC FILM MANUFACTURE FOR PHARMACEUTICALS BLISTER PACKAGING
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