HI-TECH PROJECTS

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JUST PREPARED NEW PROJECTS FOR YOU

AUTO KNITTING UNIT WITH AUTO STRIPPER [CODE 3244]

Knitting is a method in which thread or yarn loops, called stitches are interlocked to form fabric. Different types of yarns (fibre type, texture, and twist), needle sizes, and stitch types may be used to achieve knitted fabrics/garments with diverse properties (colour, texture, weight, heat retention, water resistance, and/or integrity). In warp knitting, loop and fabric formation takes place in vertical direction while in weft knitting (the most common type of knitting), yarn runs in horizontal direction - produced on both flat and circular knitting machines. Circular knitting (also called "knitting in the round") is used to knit the fabric in a continuous circle (tube); Flat knitting, on the other hand, is used, in its most basic form, to make flat, rectangular pieces of cloth. The apparel Knitting Industry may be divided into four branches knitted outerwear, knitted yard good knitted hosiery and knitted underwear knitted yard goods mills produce a wide variety of fabrics in either flat or circular farm that can be cut and sewn into apparel and other items. Those mills that produces outerwear, hosiery, or underwear may knit the item directly or may knit section of a garment that are sewn or cut and sewn together. Those mills complete the garment from knitting right through to constructions in the same mill. Knitted Fabric is made from one continuous yarn or from a number of continuous yarns. Any fiber may be used and a variety of thick and thin yarns and textured and fancy yarns can be put together. Spun and filament yarns are both used. The advantages of Knit fabrics are that they are on the whole easier to sew than woven; They are comfortable to wear because they give with body less precise fitting in needed because of this elasticity and most knits are easier to care for than woven's.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	30000 Kg/Day
Land & Building	Rs. 2.50 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 30.25 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 20.73 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 53.73 Cr
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	49%

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LPG CYLINDER VALVES MANUFACTURING PLANT [CODE NO 3243]

Valves are a type of mechanical device that are implemented to regulate flow, pressure, or both, within a system. They an integral aspect of any piping system that requires a fair amount of control. The primary functions of a conventional valve comprise flow control in the form of rate of flow and the direction of flow. Valves are thus used to prevent back flow, and relieving pressure. The various valve types, designs, and models can be functional in specific industrial, commercial, and residential applications. LPG valves may need to be designed especially for maintaining high pressure within the cylinder and to let out the gas at a rate specified and within regulatory permission. These valves are also designed to withstand the possible damage they may take during transportation. An additional cap is often screwed over the valve in order to further reduce the likelihood of gas leakage when the cylinder is not in use. The gas cylinder valve is the primary safety mechanism on a gas cylinder and shall not be tampered with. It is a device used to contain the contents of the cylinder that is under pressure. Cylinder valves are fitted with pressure relief valves of different types (depending on the cylinder) to protect against catastrophic failure of the cylinder valve. Cylinder valves open in an anticlockwise direction and close in a clockwise direction. Valves shall never be opened without a regulator attached. Always open cylinder valves slowly. There two basic types of LP Gas cylinder valves for vapour service, namely, self-closing, clip-on valves and hand wheel operated valves. They can come with or without pressure relief valves depending on local regulations. These are typically used for domestic cylinders where low cost and fit for service valves are required. Common types in the market are compact, bayonet, or snap on (snap tight) valves. They can be fitted with excess flow limiters and/or anti-dirt tubes (also called eduction tubes). Because these valves are open-topped, plastic dust caps are recommended to be fitted during storage and transportation to prevent entry of foreign matter. i) The valve shall be of the self-closing type, closed by gas pressure in the cylinder assisted by a small stainless steel spring. ii) The valve shall be completely gas-tight and shall have no regulating function that can restrict high filling rates. iii) The 13kg and 50kg cylinder valves shall be with a safety relief valve. The 3kg and 6kg cylinder shall be fitted with camping valves. iv) If it is with a safety relief valve, then the safety relief valve shall be of pop-action type and shall have a set pressure of 2.55 MPa. v) The safety relief valve shall open to allow blow-off should the cylinder pressure under extreme conditions reach 2.94MPa. vi) The capacity of the safety relief valve when fully open shall be 5.0 cubic metres of air per minute. vii) The spindle shall be able to move freely. These valves are used both with domestic and commercial cylinders and are designed for different applications i.e. liquid fill, liquid service and vapour service. The outlet connection of hand wheel operated valves can come in different forms e.g. CGA 510 (or F.Pol), CGA 555 (or M.Pol), ACME, NPT, etc. When both vapour and liquid connections are on the same valve, they must be designed differently for clear distinction. Liquid service valves are fitted with a tube and an excess flow limiter. Hand wheel operated valves can accidentally be opened and it is recommended to fit a gas tight plug after filling while the cylinder is in transport or storage.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5333 Nos/Day
Land (2500 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.84 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.12 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.54 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.84 Cr
Rate of Return	35%
Break Even Point	50%

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BISCUIT MANUFACTURING [CODE NO. 3242]

Around the world Biscuits is the principal food and provides more nutrients than any other single food source. The value of grain in the world used for human consumption is over 2, 3 times of the value of the world iron and steel production. Although only 14% of the grain in the world is handled through international channels, cereal grains make up more than half of all the goods in overseas trade. The same Biscuit is made up from the word 'BIS' Which means twice and 'Cut' means Balled suggesting that product should be twice balled. The Biscuit were originally developed to meet the requirement of longer life of the barley products and for this, purpose, the dough were made up and twice balled to make them moisture free to improve their keeping qualities. The Biscuit manufacturing was started a century ago mainly to meet the requirement of European Travelers. The industry was located near the sea port but today we have a large number of factories situated in various parts of the country. Producing best quality biscuits equivalent to international standards. India at present processes mainly following varieties of Biscuits: 1. Plain Biscuit 2. Slightly Sweet Biscuits 3. Sweet Biscuits, 4. Short Biscuits and a small extent fermented biscuit. The plain type include cheese milk and water biscuits. These contain little if any sweeting agents and a small proportion of fat. Slightly, Sweet Biscuits such as thin arrowroot, marie and petil peurre contains 20-25 percent of sugar and 16-18 percent of fat. The sweet type contains a much higher proportion of sugar, these are cream Sandwich, the sugar coated and the Ginger Nut Biscuit. Short biscuits

contain a high percentage of fat and sugar. Biscuits are one of the important bakery items and can be used whole day irrespective of time. It is very common for morning breakfast and also used as snacks.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20 TON/Day
Land & Building (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.67 Cr
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 5.83 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 10.95 Cr
Rate of Return	51%
Break Even Point	38%

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FLOUR MILL [CODE NO.3241]

Flour mill serve the purpose of processing wheat to convert it into flour. Wheat grains are the seeds of the wheat plant which is able to grow is kinds of soil and under widely differing climatic conditions. The principle wheat's of commerce belong to the botanical groups Triticum vulgane, Triticum drum and triticum compactum. A grain of wheat is avoid in shape and it bears at one end a number of short fine Grains. The grains of wheat consists of three main parts the enveloping skins, the embryo and the endosperm. The relative proportions of these parts vary with the plumpness of the grain but the average composition of wheat is 83% endosperm, 2.5% embryo and 14.5% enveloping skins.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	25 MT/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.67 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 71.53 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.95 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.45 Cr
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	50%

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OXYGEN LANCING TUBE (PIPE) [CODE NO. 3240]

Oxygen is used in the manufacture of metals like steel, copper and zinc. Chlorine is used in the manufacture of Aluminum. These gases react with the undesirable impurities and form their respective oxide or chlorides. These oxides or chlorides then float to the surface of the molten metal and are removed. To transfer these gases to the molten metal, a pipe is needed. This pipe is the lancing pipe and the process of injecting gases into molten metal is known as lancing. Traditionally an ordinary pipe has been used. The material of construction is low carbon steel (Mild Steel), electrically resistance welded (ERW) in the shape of a pipe. Since the molten is steel or copper or zinc, and the pipe is of mild steel, the pipe melts into molten metal, at the end which is dipped into it. Besides because of high temperature of the molten metal, the pipe also gets oxidized and melts faster into the molten metal. Hence the pipe gets consumed and has to be replaced. Generally large furnaces are non Tilting in Type and use bottom pouring method to take out the Molten Metal through the Tap Hole. When the Tap hole needs to be opened the same is done with the help of a High Frequency Induction Welded Low Carbon Mild Steel Tube which can sustain 750 PSI Pressure without leaking of Suitable Size 8mm NB,15mm NB or even 25mm NB in certain Cases. Oxygen at high pressure is injected through these tubes into the Tap Hole and the molten metal starts flowing. Depending on the type of Ferro alloy or Steel Plant or Copper or Zinc Smelter the Consumption of the Pipe is determined. These lancing pipes are basically used to open the Tap holes of Bottom Pouring Furnaces.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	15 Ton/Day
Land (1500 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.22 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.12 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.29 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.96 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	50%

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FLEXIBLE PACKAGING (ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING) [CODE NO.3239]

Flexible packaging products include candy wrappers, bags for cookies, snack foods, fresh and frozen products, diapers and personal hygiene products, envelopes for powdered soups and juices, flexible bags for ketchup and mayonnaise and for cleaning products such as laundry detergents, labels for beverage bottles, peel-off lids and labels for yogurt containers and wrappers for ice cream products. All of the Company's products are manufactured in accordance with international requirements and customized to meet individual customer specifications. Production of flexible packaging products begins in pre-press. The main pre-press process involves the digital design for packaging graphics, including color separation, text and layout. There are two forms of printing: rotogravure and flexography. The rotogravure printing process involves diamond-etching a cylinder for each product's color layer. It is appropriate for high-quantity orders. Flexographic printing process requires a polymer plate (one for each color) with the design to be printed, that is wrapped around a metallic cylinder. Traditionally, machinery and equipment requirements for rotogravure printing have been greater than for flexographic printing, and as a result, flexographic printing has been more commonly used. While flexographic printing quality has traditionally been inferior to the rotogravure method in terms of printing clarity and quality, these differences have been diminishing over time as the quality and equipment investments in the flexographic printing method have increased.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4 Ton/Day
Land (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.18 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 2.12 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.43 Cr
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	49%

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LONG CUFF LATEX GLOVES AND NITRILE GLOVES [CODE NO. 3238]

Surgical gloves and examination gloves are called Medical gloves. These gloves are medical safety accessories that ensure sanitary hospital conditions by limiting patients' exposure to infectious matter. They also serve to protect health professionals from disease through contact with body fluids. Medical gloves are traditionally made of latex and powdered with cornstarch. Since cornstarch can impede healing if it gets into tissues (as during surgery), non-powdered gloves are being increasingly used during surgery and other sensitive procedures. Special manufacturing processes are used to compensate for the lack of powder. There are two main types of gloves: examination and surgical. Surgical gloves have more precise sizing (numbered sizing generally from 2.5 to size 9) and may be made to higher specifications. Due to the increasing rate of latex allergy among health professionals as well as in the general population, there has been an increasing move to gloves made of non-latex materials such as vinyl or nitrile rubber. However, these gloves have not yet replaced latex gloves in surgical procedures, as gloves made of alternate materials generally do no t fully match the fine control or greater sensitivity to touch available with latex surgical gloves. High-grade non-latex gloves (such as nitrile gloves) also cost two or more times the price of their latex counterparts, a fact that has often prevents switching to these alternate materials in cost-sensitive environments, such as many hospitals. Powder -free medical gloves are also used in medical clean room environments, where the need for cleanliness is often similar to that in a sensitive medical environment. Similar but specially tested gloves are used in electronics cleanrooms.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	15000 PAIRS/Day
Land & Building (500 sq.mt)	Rs. 62 Lac
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 53.91 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.21 Cr
Rate of Return	53%
Break Even Point	42%

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Start Your Own Industry

POTATO CHIPS AND CRISPS [CODE NO. 3237]

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.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4.80 MT/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.81 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.22 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 4.6 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 9.83 Cr.
Rate of Return	60%
Break Even Point	45%

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MILK COW FARM {10,000 COW} [CODE NO.3236]

Holstein Friesians (often shortened as Friesians in Europe and Holsteins in North America) are a breed of cattle known today as the world's highest-production dairy animals. Originating in Europe, Friesians were bred in what is now the Netherlands and more specifically in the two northern provinces of North Holland and Friesland, and northern Germany, more specifically what is now Schleswig-Holstein Germany. The animals were the regional cattle of the Frisians and the Saxons. The Dutch breeders bred and oversaw the development of the breed with the goal of obtaining animals that could best use grass, the area's most abundant resource. Over the centuries, the result was a high-producing, black-and-white dairy cow. It is black and white due to artificial selection by the breeders. With the growth of the New World markets began to develop for milk in North America and South America, and dairy breeders turned to the Netherlands for their livestock. After about 8,800 Friesians (black pied Germans) had been imported, disease problems in Europe led to the cessation of exports to markets abroad.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (25 Acres)	Rs. 13.11 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.35 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs 18.89 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 133 Cr.
Rate of Return	62%
Break Even Point	20%

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GREEN HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND ASSEMBLING [CODE NO. 3235]

Green house are frequently used to control or modify the exciting enviornmental factor which effects the plant growth. If the enviornmental parameter are controlled, crops can be produced for specific market dates and the quality maintained by eliminating many of the variation and hazards associated with weather Temperature can be regulated with varying degree of precision damage from wind and rain are avoided. Secondly the injury from plant diseases and insect is reduced but not completely eliminated. Growing media, moisture content and fertility levels can be adjusted to meet plant requirement. The precision with which the environment is regulated is determined by the ability of the grower to manage the green houses equipment and control.

COST ESTIMATION (US$ DOLLAR)

Land (8 Acres)	US$ 19.40 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	US$ 3.65 Lacs
W.C. for 3 Months	US$ 1.17 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	US$ 25.54 Lac
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	60%

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FRUIT JUICE OF DIFFERENT CATEGORY [CODE NO. 3234]

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 Activ. Other players include Parle, Fresh Gold, and Godrej. Some of the other brands of fruit juices and drinks include Frooti, Appy, Mazza, Minute Maid, Slice, Fresh Gold, and Del Monte. Considering the attractiveness of the segment, diversified consumer food companies such as ITC are working towards making a foray into packaged juices.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4000 Ltr/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.66 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.51 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.81 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.13 Cr
Rate of Return	39%
Break Even Point	43%

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POLYETHYLENE BOTTLE MANUFACTURING UPTO 2 LTRS. [CODE NO. 3233]

Well over 80 million tones of poly(ethene), often known as polyethylene and polythene, is manufactured each year making it the world's most important plastic. This accounts for over 60% of the ethene manufactured each year. Poly(ethene) is produced in three main forms: low density (LDPE) (< 0.930 g cm-3) and linear low density (LLDPE) (ca 0.915-0.940 g cm-3) and high density (HDPE) (ca0.940-0.965 g cm-3). The LDPE or LLDPE form is preferred for film packaging and for electrical insulation. HDPE is blow-moulded to make containers for household chemicals such as

washing-up liquids and drums for industrial packaging. It is also extruded as piping.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4800 BOTTLES/Day
Land (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.23 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 75 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 31.66 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.36 Cr
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	67%

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CERAMIC TILES FACTORY [CODE NO.3232]

Tiles have been used as surfacing for walls and floors for thousands of years because of their beauty and durability. They have been produced in most of the countries of the world because of the abundance of the raw materials and the simplicity of the manufacturing technology. These two factors, together with the employment, generating capacity of this labour – intensive industry have attracted the interest of developing countries. The term 'ceramic' is normally applied to products made of clay. Clay is a general name for all earths that form a paste when mixed with appropriate amounts of water and that harden when heated. Most clays are composed of silica and alumina while kaolins are their purest forms. Wall and floor tiles are formed by pressing higher grades of clay after blending them with flint, feldspar and talc. Ceramic tiles are classified under two headings. (i) Unglazed ceramic sets, flag and paving, hearth wall tiles. (ii) Glazed ceramic sets, flay and paving, hearth wall tiles. Unglazed stets, flag and paving, hearth and wall tiles:- This heading covers ceramic stets, flags and tiles commonly for paving or for facing walls hearth etc., provided that they unglazed. Flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles are thinner in relation to their surface dimensions than are building bricks. Whereas bricks play an essential part in construction work, forming the very framework of the building, flags and tiles are more especially intended for setting in cement on the surface of existing wall, etc. They also differ from roofing tiles in that they are usually flat and do not need to be pierced or provided with the nibs or otherwise shaped for interlocking and that they are designed to be placed side by side without overlapping. Flags are larger than tiles and are usually rectangular; tiles may be of other geometric shapes (hexagonal, Octagonal, etc.). Tiles are mainly used for facing walls, mantelpieces, hearth, floors and paths, flags are more especially used for paving or flooring or as hearth slabs. In general unglazed tile may be defined as a hard, dense tile of uniform composition throughout, deriving colour and texture from the materials of which the body is made. Glazed stets, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles:- This heading covers tiles, flags and stets that have been glazed, frequently after some form of decoration. For the purpose of this heading, the term "glazing" includes salt glazing (i.e. spraying the goods with salt during the firing to produce a vitreous glaze), as well as methods using the enamels, glazes, etc. Glazed tiles may be defined as a tile with a fused impervious facial finish composed of ceramic materials, fused to the body of the tile which may be non-vitreous, semi-vitreous, vitreous or impervious. Ceramics industry in India is about 100 year old and has by now formed a sizable industrial base. In fact the industry has been growing at the rate of 10 to 15/- per annum. Ceramic arts and crafts are age-old professions in India. With the impact of modern science and technology, these traditional arts have grown into an important industrial occupation for a large number of our people. Over the years, the ceramic and allied industries of our country have witnessed great changes, both in the quality and quantity of products manufactured, and today these industries play a vital role in the country's industrial and socio-economic-progress.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1500 BOXES/Day
Land (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.07 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.85 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.07 Cr
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	62%

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LED LIGHTS (HOME AND STREET LIGHTS) ASSEMBLY/ MANUFACTURING PLANT [CODE NO. 3231]

Light emitting diode (LED) is a semiconducting device that emits light when electrical current is applied to the device. LEDs are said to be the future light source because of their low energy usage and efficiency. The advantages of LEDs are that they are very robust, have a very long lifetime or up to 50,000 hours, they are easily dimmable and fail by dimming over time, rather than burn off like incandescent light bulbs. LEDs cause less glare irritation because of the smaller beam angle of the luminaire. LEDs are very common as indicator lights in electrical equipment and recently in higher power applications such as flashlights and artificial lighting. The colour of the light depends on the composition and condition of the semiconducting material used. It can be infrared, visible or ultraviolet. Blue, green and red LEDs can be used to produce most perceptible colours, including white. Today, after many years of development, the LEDs on the market are now emitting white light in different colour temperatures as well as an advanced RGB control to produce coloured light to capture different moods for various aspects. Because of the huge potential of LED technology and the constant improvements in the quality (e.g. colour rendering), it can be predicted that the use of LEDs will become more common in both homes and offices with the advantage of energy savings due to their efficiency and long lifetime. Another advantage of using LED is it does not contain Hg, which is not an eco-friendly chemical and has adverse effect on human body.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1623 Nos/Day
Land (600 sq.mt)	Rs. 43.50 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.93 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.95 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.54 Cr
Rate of Return	107%
Break Even Point	24%

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SOLAR LEAD ACID BATTERY [CODE NO.3229]

The lead acid-battery is the most commonly used in solar power system applications. Lead Acid Storage Batteries is an electro-chemical system that converts electrical energy into direct current electricity. It is also known as storage batteries and has wide applications in Automobiles, UPS/Inverters, Traction/ Electrical Sub-Station, Telecommunication, Solar Photovoltaic system etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1025 NOS/Day
Land (9000 sq.mt)	Rs. 7.28 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.45 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 15.37 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 26.63 Cr.
Rate of Return	25%
Break Even Point	56%

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RUBBER HOSE PIPE [CODE NO.3228]

Actually Hose is a super pier and is used where rigid pipe cannot go in practice. The Hoses are very popular, because these are the most convenient and flexible means for transportation of fluides, hoses and steam even at high pressure. All their property of Inertness to most of materials which are conveyed keeping the physical and chemical property same. The variety of hoses made is very large, since hose is specially made for such applications. A practical list of type include air, acid, beverage, chemical creamery, water spray paint, gas Hose pipe. Hoses, in fact are used for the transportation of fluid where pressure is present at high rate. Generally at low pressure rubber tubing is used. Gouses have wide range of applications. As stated earlier, special type of hose is suitable for each application some of these are listed below:- 1. Air Hoses, 2.

Acid Hoses, 3. Beverages Houses, 4. Blowing hoses, 5. Chemical Hoses, 6. Cement Hoses, 7. Creamery Hoses, 8. Dairy Hoses, 9. Fire Hoses, 10. Gas Hoses, 11. Hydraulic Hoses, 12. L.P.G. Hoses, 13. Oil Hoses, 14. Paint Spray Hoses, 15. Sand Blast Hoses, 16. Suction Hose, 17. Water hoses, Apart from these, there are also so many types of Hoses, which cannot be giving here. Another simple type of hose is produced on Barding or weaving cards or threads into tube or sewing strips of cotton duck into a tubular form. When the plain rubber tube and the plain fabric tube are combined and reinforced by metal we have making of an endless assessment of modern rubber Hose. In the typical industrial Hose, the inside tube is a simple extruded part which is covered by one or several reinforcing layers of woven fabric or by cards braided then to cover a rubber compound designed to resist wear and rough handling, is placed over the reinforcing plies. The tube reinforcing layers and cover are vulcanized into a single structure. Hose makers produce the products for specific types of service by varying the nature of number of reinforcing plies and also by adding further element - such as wire coiled around the inside or outside of the Hose or braided or woven into reinforcing layers.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 PIECES/Day
Land (1000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.01 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 22.55 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 22.12 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.50 Cr
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	62%

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SOLAR WATER HEATER MANUFACTURING PLANT [CODE NO. 3227]

A Solar Water Heater is a device that uses solar energy to heat water for domestic, commercial, and industrial needs. Heating of water is the most common application of solar energy in the world. A typical solar water heating system can save up to 1500 units of electricity every year, for every 100 litres per day of solar water heating capacity. Basic Working Principle. The Sun's rays fall on the collector panel (a component of solar water heating system). A black absorbing surface (absorber) inside the collector absorbs solar radiation and transfers the heat energy to water flowing through it. Heated water is collected in a tank which is insulated to prevent heat loss. Circulation of water from the tank through the collectors and back to the tank continues either automatically due to thermo siphon effect or through a circulation pump.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	3 Nos/Day
Land (2500 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.07 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 45.70 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.40 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.19 Cr
Rate of Return	39%
Break Even Point	53%

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PV PANELS MANUFACTURING PLANT [CODE NO. 3226]

Solar Panels are in general Silicon made Rectangular Shaped Glass Covered Products which Produce Electricity when exposed to the Sun. These Panels produce Direct Current (DC) Electricity which has to be converted by a Solar Inverter to Alternating Current (AC) Electricity to be used by Consumers Solar PV panel refers to a panel designed to absorb the sun's rays as a source of energy for generating electricity. A photovoltaic (in short PV) module is a packaged, connect assembly of typically 6×10 solar cells. Solar Photovoltaic panels constitute the solar array of a photovoltaic system that generates and supplies solar electricity in commercial and residential applications. Each module is rated by its DC output power under standard test conditions, and typically ranges from 100 to 365 watts A single solar module can produce only a limited amount of power; most installations contain multiple modules. A photovoltaic system typically includes a panel or an array of solar modules, a solar inverter, and sometimes a battery and/or solar tracker and interconnection wiring. The price of solar power, together with batteries for storage, has continued to fall so that in many countries it is cheaper than ordinary fossil fuel electricity from the grid (there is "grid parity")., Solar panel refers to a panel designed to absorb the sun's rays as a source of energy for generating electricity or heating. A photovoltaic (PV) module is a packaged, connect assembly of typically 6×10 solar cells. Solar Photovoltaic panels constitute the solar array of a photovoltaic system that generates and supplies solar electricity in commercial and residential applications. Each module is rated by its DC output power under standard test conditions, and typically ranges from 100 to 365 watts. A photovoltaic cell is a specialized semiconductor diode electronic device that converts light energy into electrical energy. Solar Cell converts light energy into the electrical energy. A solar cell is basically a p-n junction diode. It utilizes photovoltaic effect to convert light energy into electrical energy. Although this is basically a junction diode, but constructionally it is little bit different form conventional p-n junction diode. A very thin layer of p-type semiconductor is grown on a relatively thicker n-type semiconductor. We provide few finer electrodes on the top of the p-type semiconductor layer. These electrodes do not obstruct light to reach the thin p-type layer. Just below the p-type layer there is a p-n junction. We also provide a current collecting electrode at the bottom of the n-type layer. We encapsulate the entire assembly by thin glass to protect the solar cell from any mechanical shock.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	84 KW/Day
Land (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.22 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.63 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 9.70 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 15.94 Cr
Rate of Return	90%
Break Even Point	26%

****

AAC BLOCK MANUFACTURING PLANT [CODE NO 3225]

Autoclaved aerated concrete is a versatile lightweight construction material and usually used as blocks. Compared with normal (ie: "dense" concrete) aircrete has a low density and excellent insulation properties. The low density is achieved by the formation of air voids to produce a cellular structure. These voids are typically 1mm-5mm across and give the material its characteristic appearance. Blocks typically have strengths ranging from 3-9 Nmm-2 (when tested in accordance with BS EN 771-1:2000). Densities range from about 460 to 750 kg m-3; for comparison, medium density concrete blocks have a typical density range of 1350-1500 kg m-3 and dense concrete blocks a range of 2300-2500 kg m-3. Autoclaved aerated concrete blocks are excellent thermal insulators and are typically used to form the inner leaf of a cavity wall. They are also used in the outer leaf, when they are usually rendered, and in foundations. It is possible to construct virtually an entire house from autoclaved aerated concrete, including walls, floors - using reinforced aircrete beams, ceilings and the roof. Autoclaved aerated concrete is easily cut to any required shape. Aircrete also has good acoustic properties and it is durable, with good resistance to sulfate attack and to damage by fire and frost. Aerated Concrete Blocks exhibit their superiority over the conventional concrete blocks by virtue of their light weight. This is attributed to the fact that these blocks are porous with small air holes (Not for air pass). Another specificity of Aerated concrete blocks is their strength being more than the conventional concrete block.

Best Industries to Start and Grow

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	50 Cubic mtr/Day
Land (4000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.88 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 55.54 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.74 Cr.
Rate of Return	21%
Break Even Point	66%

****

COFFEE ROASTING OF GREEN COFFEE BEANS [CODE NO.3224]

Coffee is a beverage made by grinding roasted coffee beans and allowing hot water to flow through them. Dark, flavorful, and aromatic, the resulting liquid is usually served hot, when its full flavor can best be appreciated. Coffee is served internationally—with over one third of the world's population consuming it in some form, it ranks as the most popular processed beverage—and each country has developed its own preferences about how to prepare and present it. For example, coffee drinkers in Indonesia drink hot coffee from glasses, while Middle Easterners and some Africans serve their coffee in dainty brass cups. The Italians are known for their espresso, a thick brew served in tiny cups and made by dripping hot water over twice the normal quantity of ground coffee, and the French have contributed café au lait, a combination of coffee and milk or cream which they consume from bowls at breakfast. A driving force behind coffee's global popularity is its caffeine content: a six-ounce (2.72 kilograms) cup of coffee contains 100 milligrams of caffeine, more than comparable amounts of tea (50 milligrams), cola (25 milligrams), or cocoa (15 milligrams). Caffeine, an alkaloid that occurs naturally in coffee, is a mild stimulant that produces a variety of physical effects. Because caffeine stimulates the cortex of the brain, people who ingest it experience enhanced concentration. Athletes are sometimes advised to drink coffee prior to competing, as caffeine renders skeletal muscles less susceptible to exhaustion and improves coordination. However, these benefits accrue only to those who consume small doses of the drug. Excessive amounts of caffeine produce a host of undesirable consequences, acting as a diuretic, stimulating gastric secretions, upsetting the stomach, contracting blood vessels in the brain (people who suffer from headaches are advised to cut their caffeine intake), and causing overacute sensation, irregular heartbeat, and trembling. On a more serious level, many researchers have sought to link caffeine to heart disease, benign breast cysts, pancreatic cancer, and birth defects. While such studies have proven inconclusive, health official nonetheless recommend that people limit their coffee intake to fewer than four cups daily or drink decaffeinated varieties. Coffee originated on the plateaus of central Ethiopia. By A.D. 1000, Ethiopian Arabs were collecting the fruit of the tree, which grew wild, and preparing a beverage from its beans. During the fifteenth century traders transplanted wild coffee trees from Africa to southern Arabia. The eastern Arabs, the first to cultivate coffee, soon adopted the Ethiopian Arabs' practice of making a hot beverage from its ground, roasted beans. The Arabs' fondness for the drink spread rapidly along trade routes, and Venetians had been introduced to coffee by 1600. In Europe as in Arabia, church and state officials frequently proscribed the new drink, identifying it with the often-liberal discussions conducted by coffee house habitués, but the institutions nonetheless proliferated, nowhere more so than in seventeenth-century London. The first coffee house opened there in 1652, and a large number of such establishments opened soon after on both the European continent (café derives from the French term for coffee) and in North America, where they appeared in such Eastern cities as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia in the last decade of the seventeenth century. In the United States, coffee achieved the same, almost instantaneous popularity that it had won in Europe. However, the brew favored by early American coffee drinkers tasted significantly different from that enjoyed by today's connoisseurs, as nineteenth-century cookbooks make clear. One 1844 cookbook instructed people to use a much higher coffee/water ratio than we favor today (one tablespoon per sixteen ounces); boil the brew for almost a half an hour (today people are instructed never to boil coffee); and add fish skin, isinglass (a gelatin made from the air bladders of fish), or egg shells to reduce the acidity brought out by boiling the beans so long (today we would discard overly acidic coffee). Coffee yielded from this recipe would strike modern coffee lovers as intolerably strong and acidic; moreover, it would have little aroma.

COST ESTIMATION

PlantCapacity	2000 KGS/Day
Land (800 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.20 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 85 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.92 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.06 Cr
Break Even Point	53%

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MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR CHAPATI, THEPLA AND OTHER SNACKS (CHAKRI, PURI AND KHAKHRA) [CODE NO. 3223]

Dry Snacks or Namkeen products are in demand from over many years in India

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Start Your Own Industry

and are being exporting to many countries. Dal Moth, Chanachur & Bhujia are the important names enhancing the flavour & taste as processed foods. These are food products having no historical background & becomes in market and in social & cultural synonym as the society became more advanced. Chakli a spiral shaped crisp deep fried snacks is one of the traditional Indian snacks item enjoyed during festival like Dewali. The snacks is known with different names and is prepared with wheat flour. It is known as Chakri in Gujarat, Chakli in Maharashtra and Northern India. To make crisp yet melt in mouth. Chakli, whole wheat flour is first steam cooked and then mixed with se same seeds, green chilli - ginger paste, spices and curd into dough. Raw chaklis are made from its dough by using a chakli maker and then they are deep fried until light brown. Thepla are an inherent part of gujarati meals and are used for regular meals travelling and picnics eaten with pickles & curds. Theplas can be enjoyed hot or otherwise sometimes whole Jeera or til can be added to enhance the flavor of theplas. Initially in long-long ago, people did not heard the name of Dal moth, chur or Bhujia like food products. But now days it is well known not in India but worldwide. These are mainly consumed during breakfast period & are very much during social & cultural periods. These are used as tasty & flavored food as well as in medicinal way, however, a little it may be, according to ayurveda) because of their carminative stimulative digestive properties. India produces almost all these types of salty processed food products of grains all these types of salty processed food products of grains like Grams, Pulses etc. The main raw materials for these products are Gram pulses & spices. The various food additives & colours may be used to provide sophistications in the products. the raw material are frequency available in India. These salty food products get a broad market in foreign countries. These products are very much popular not only in India but also overseas countries. Hence, there are a lot of scope and market of these products & therefore, it will provide a very much profitable business.

COST ESTIMATION

Land (450 sq.mt)	Rs. 57.70 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 49.50 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 49.61 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.59 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	52%

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BAMBOO PLYWOOD MANUFACTURE [CODE NO. 3222]

Bamboo flooring and bamboo board are the newest and most revolutionary products in woodworking industry. Bamboo sticks are made from the bamboo pole, then hydraulically laminated under high heat and pressure; the resulting boards are then sanded, moulded and finished similar to wood flooring finished product is protected against fungus and insects. Bamboo flooring and bamboo board is found to be superior to most hardwoods in terms of hardness, stability and fire resistance. Bamboo board has the additional advantage of being made from an abundant, renewable natural resderce bamboo. Unlike trees, which take decades to replace, bamboo groves fully rejuvenate within several years. The specialized machinery used for making bamboo flooring, paneling and boards from the raw bamboo to the finished product, includes bamboo cutting, splitting, drying, sizing, gluing, pressing, planning moulding, sandingand UV curing. Bamboo flooring is used for living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, offices, restaurants, hotels, apartments etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 Cubic Mt/Day
Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 1.03 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs.95.35 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.31 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	52%

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MONO SODIUM GLUTAMATE THROUGH STARCH AS RAW MATERIAL [CODE NO. 3221]

Monosodium glutamate (MSG, also known as sodium glutamate) is the sodium salt of glutamic acid, one of the most abundant naturally occurring non-essential amino acids. Monosodium glutamate is found naturally in tomatoes, cheese and other foods. MSG is used in the food industry as a flavor enhancer with an umami taste that intensifies the meaty, savory flavor of food, as naturally occurring glutamate does in foods such as stews and meat soups.[2][3] It was first prepared in 1908 by Japanese biochemist Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to isolate and duplicate the savory taste of kombu, an edible seaweed used as a base for many Japanese soups. MSG as a flavor enhancer balances, blends, and rounds the perception of other tastes. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has given MSG its generally recognized as safe (GRAS) designation. A popular belief is that large doses of MSG can cause headaches and other feelings of discomfort, known as “Chinese restaurant syndrome,” but double-blind tests fail to find evidence of such a reaction. The European Union classifies it as a food additive permitted in certain foods and subject to quantitative limits. MSG has the HS code 29224220 and the E number E621. Pure MSG is reported not to have a pleasant taste until it is combined with a savory aroma. The basic sensory function of MSG is attributed to its ability to enhance savory taste-active compounds when added in the proper concentration. The optimum concentration varies by food; in clear soup, the pleasure score rapidly falls with the addition of more than one gram of MSG per 100 mL. The sodium content (in mass percent) of MSG, 12%, is about one-third of that in sodium chloride (39%), due to the greater mass of the glutamate counterion. Although other salts of glutamate have been used in low-salt soups, they are less palatable than MSG.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20,000 MT/Annum
Land (10,000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.40 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 6.50 Cr
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 14.15 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs.25.39 Cr
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	57%

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ACTIVATED ALUMINA BALLS [CODE NO.3220]

Activated alumina balls are highly capable of adsorbing moisture and water vapors from the applications where air purification is must to obtain the clean product. These balls are produced by heating the aluminum oxide to the high temperature. These balls are odorless, non-toxic, insoluble in water and tasteless that makes this desiccant an ideal choice for several applications used in petrochemical and acid industry. They are helpful in drying of cracked gas, ethylene, propylene, hydrogen and others. They have the ability to adsorb polluted materials as well such as hydrogen sulphide, sulphur oxide, hydrogen fluoride. They are available in different types of sizes which can be used based on the requirements of the particular application and the moisture capacity. Activated alumina balls are perfect desiccant for variety of applications where high moisture adsorption is required. They act as a powerful air drying desiccants which are commonly used for air drying, separation and purification of number of industrial applications. The industries include chemical, petrochemical, air and gas, fertilizer etc. These balls have the tendency of never to shrink, swell or become soften when they adsorbed the water. They are work efficiently in preserving the products from damaging effects of humidity, mold or constructional flaws of leakage etc.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	30 MT/Day
Land (5000 sq.mt)	Rs. 4.99 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.39 Cr
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 5.45 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs.18.70 Cr
Rate of Return	32%
Break Even Point	69%

Mango like Mango Powder, Mango Juice, Mango Pickles, Mango Pappad, Mango Processing and Canning, Mango Fruit Drink, Mango Kernel Seed, Dehydration of Mango, Mango Pulp, Pectin from Mango peel

Dehydration of raw mango
Fruit drinks (rasna type)
Fruit juice (mango, guava, banana, grape, orange, apple) & pulp, jams, jellies, squashes, chutney, sauces, ketchup, coconut water etc.
Fruit juice, pickles processing & canning
Fruit pulp & tomato paste (mango pulp, tomato paste & others)
Mango juice
Mango juice bottling plant
Mango pappad (aam pappad)
Mango powder
Mango powder ripe
Mango processing & canning (mango pulp)
Mango processing (mango pulp, juice & slicies)
Mango pulp
Mango pulp
Mango pulp (mango pulp processing & canning)
Mango pulp extraction unit
Mango pulp processing & canning
Mango pulp processing & canning
Mango pulps & slices

Poultry and poultry farming, Chicken, Hatchery, Meat, Cattle, Pork, Eggs, Fish, Broiler, Piggery, chicks and allied

Broiler chicken
Cattle & poultry feed
Cattle and poultry feed
Cattle breeding
Cattle breeding & dairy farm to produce milk
Cattle feed
Cattle feed cap:20 ton per day
Cattle feed from tapioca
Cattle feed pellets plant for cow & buffaloe for boosting milk and growth
Cattle feed pellets plant for cow & buffaloe for boosting milk and growth
Chicken farming (hatchery)
Chicken meat processing and export
Chicken meat processing and export
Chicken processing plant
Chicken processing unit semi automatic cap:5000 chicken per hr.and poultry farm 2,60,000 chicken per cycle
Chicken processing with slaughter house
Chicken processing with slaughter house
Chicken sausages and hamburger
Chicken soups
Chicken/mutton processing
Chicken/sheep meat processing
Egg powder (dried) 100% eou
Egg tray
Egg tray from pulp
Fish canning & pouching
Fish canning in tin & pouches
Fish dehydration (drying of fish)
Fish farming
Fish farming (prawn & other marine products)
Fish meal
Fish net
Fish oil soap
Fish processing
Fish processing (beast freezing processes)
Fish processing unit
Hatchery unit
Measuring cup for dogs foods
Meat processing (buffallow)
Meat processing (chicken mutton)
Piggery farm
Piggery meat process
Piggery/meat/chicken processing
Pork processing
Pork processing and farming
Pork processing and farming (modern pork processing and farming with backward linkage (eou)
Poultry & broiler farming
Poultry & fish farming (integrated unit)
Poultry and hatchery farming
Poultry and hatchery farming
Poultry farming
Poultry farming
Poultry feed
Poultry feed
Poultry layer and broiler farming
Poultry layer and broiler farming
Poultry processing plant

Wheat like Bakery Unit, Automatic Biscuit Making Plant, Automatic Bread Making Plant, Whole Wheat Porridge (daliya), Wheat Husk Paper, Roller Flour Mill, Wheat Bran, Suzi, Atta, Maida, Besan

Atta,maida,suji and wheat bran
Bakery and biscuits equipments fabrication
Bakery gel (translucent semi solid paste)
Bakery industry
Bakery unit (pastries, bread, buns and cake, etc)
Bakery unit (pastries, bread, buns,cake, toffee etc.)
Bakery, namkeen and confectioneries
Besan plant
Biscuit industry
Bread
Bread & biscuit plant
Bread & biscuits
Bread and biscuit plant (bakery industry)
Bread boards
Bread plant
Bread rusks
Flour mill (att,maida, suji, brans) Cap: 120 MT/Day
Mini flour mill (atta,maida, suji)
Roller flour mill
Roller flour mill
Roller flour mill (300 tpd)
Seed processing unit (wheat & rice)
Wheat flour mill (Cap: 100 tpd) (atta,maida,suji, and bran)
White bread making plant (15,000 loaves per day)
Whole wheat porridge (dalia)

Cereal Processing Projects

Atta,maida,suji and wheat bran
Besan plant
Cereal food (roasted dalia)
Chana Dall and Besan Plant
Corn flakes
Corn/maize oil
Dall mill/pulse mill
Flour mill
Flour mill & mustard oil
Maize & its by products
Maize flour & by product manufacturing plant
Maize oil
Maize processing for glucose
Maize starch, liquid glucose, dextrose (maize and its allied products)
Maize starch, liquid glucose, dextrose
Rice bran oil (rbo)
Rice polishing & packaging in pouch
Rice rubber roller shells & Rice mill parts
Rice sorting and grading plant
Soya nuggets
Soya oil and cattle feed from soyabean
Soyabean bariyan (automatic plant)
Soyabean products
Starch & allied products from broken rice
Starch & allied products from maize

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☛**PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE :** Inventory Controls & Tests, Comparative Study of Process for Manufacturing the Product, Formulations, Process Flow Sheet Diagram, Process Detail in Stages from Raw Materials to Finished Products

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* BANANA FIBRE EXTRACTION AND HAND MADE PAPER
* BANANA & ITS BY PRODUCTS
* COLOUR AND ADDITIVES MASTERBATCHES
* METALLIC STEARATE
* SURGICAL METHYLATED SPIRIT
* KHADSARI SUGAR (500 TCD)
* COTTON (RUI) FROM WASTE COTTON CLOTH
* LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
* COATED YARN
* TOUGHENED GLASS
* CAUSTIC SODA (SODIUM HYDROXIDE) (NaoH) ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS
* PLASTIC WASTE RECYCLING UNIT & PYROLYSIS PLANT FROM PLASTIC AND RUBBER WASTE (INTEGRATED UNIT)
* CHITIN & CHITOSAN FROM PRAWN SHELL WASTE
* PASTA PRODUCTION PLANT (SHORT PASTA)
* SODIUM HYDRO SULFITE THROUGH FORMALDEHYDE ROUTE CAP-20 TPD
* SODA ASH PLANT FROM SOLVAY PROCESS
* ONION, AND GARLIC POWDER WITH GRAPE DEHYDRATION (RAISINS)
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* DISPLAY COOLER
* ERW STEEL PIPES & TUBES
* STEEL INGOTS
* TMT STEEL BARS (SARIYA)
* AUTOMOBILE TRACTORS
* ACTIVATED ALUMINA BALLS
* ALUMINIUM FOIL
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* IRON ORE PELLETIZATION
* ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL
* SOLAR PV POWER PLANT
* MACHINE SHOP (FOR OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING INDUSTRY, AEROSCAPE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY)
* STEEL BRIGHT BARS
* CEILING FAN
* COPPER STRIP COILS FROM SCRAPS
* PRODUCTION OF PV PANELS (SOLAR PV PANELS)
* ROTARY AIR LOCKS, SCREW CONVEYOR, MOTORIZED/ PNEUMATIC DAMPER, FLAP VALVES, AIR SLIDES REQUIRED IN CEMENT PLANTS AND THERMAL POWER PLANT
* ALUMINIUM EXTRUSION
* ALUMINIUM COIL COATING FOR ACP AND ROOFING IND.
* PAVING BLOCK
* WIRE NAILS
* TMT STEEL BARS
* FASTENERS/NUT & BOLTS (INDUSTRIAL &AUTOMOBILE)
* 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.
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* 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
"EIRI Market Survey Cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Reports"

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
* APPLE CHIPS
* CORRUGATED POLYCARBONATE SHEET
* COLD STORAGE
* FLAT PVC LAMINATED
* SAFTY GLASS/TOUGHENED GLASS
* PLASTIC GRANULES FROM WASTE
* DRY WALL PUTTY (WHITE CEMENT BASED)
* CHARCOAL BRIQUETTE
* MICA PEARL PIGMENTS
* SOYA NUGGETS
* 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
* CHARITABLE SOCIETY
* 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
* OLIVE OIL PLANT
* TANNIC ACID
* 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
* LED BULBS, TUBES ETC.
* CERAMIC GLAZED WALL AND FLOOR TILES
* ZINC SULPHATE MONO
* ETHANOL (BIO FUEL) FROM RICE STRAW
* GYPSUM MOULDING AND GYPSUM BOARD
* GINGER GARLIC PASTE
* 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
* BUS BODY BUILDING
* 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
* TMT BARS PLANT
* CULTIVATION OF CAPSICUM IN GREEN HOUSE
* SULPHUR 90% WDG
* EGG POWDER
* WOOD PLASTIC
* COMPOSITE BOARD LINE
* SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE AND SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULPHATE
* HONEY PRODUCTS
* BABY CEREAL FOOD & MILK POWDERS (BABY FOOD)
* GUR (JAGGERY)
* PERFUME MANUFACTURE
* 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

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
* NYLONE 66 CURING TAPE USED IN RUBBER HOSE PIPE WRAPPING
* ANTIFOAMING/DEFOAMING AGENT LIKE ANTAROL T-709
* SOY AND GLUTEN BASED MOCK MEAT
* KRAFT PAPER USING WASTE PAPER AND OLD CORRUGATED CARTONS
* GLASS BOTTLE FOR BEER AND BEER MUG (TUMBLER)
* DISPOSABLE SYRINGES AND NEEDLE PLANT (Single Use Syringes, Single Use Needles & As Syringes)
* DIRECT FILLED BALL PEN (USE AND THROW)
* BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE
* SPINNING COTTON (COTTON SPINNING PLANT)
* CALCIUM CHLORIDE USING LIME STONE AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID
* RUBBER POWDER FROM WASTE TYRES
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