

HI-TECH PROJECTS

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MOST DEMANDABLE PROJECTS

PEAS PROCESSING (IQF TECHNOLOGY) [3395]

The pea is most commonly the small spherical seed or the seed-pod of the pod fruit *Pisum sativum*. Each pod contains several peas, which can be green or yellow. Pea pods are botanically fruit, since they contain seeds and developed from the ovary of a (pea) flower. The name is also used to describe other edible seeds from the Fabaceae such as the pigeon pea (*Cajanus cajan*), the cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), and the seeds from several species of *Lathyrus*. A pea is a most commonly green, occasionally golden yellow, or infrequently purple pod-shaped vegetable, widely grown as a cool season vegetable crop. The seeds may be planted as soon as the soil temperature reaches 10°C (50°F), with the plants growing best at temperatures of 13 to 18°C (55 to 64°F). They do not thrive in the summer heat of warmer temperate and lowland tropical climates, but do grow well in cooler, high altitude, tropical areas. Many cultivars reach maturity about 60 days after planting. Peas have both low-growing and vining cultivars. The vining cultivars grow thin tendrils from leaves that coil around any available support and can climb to be 1–2m high. A traditional approach to supporting climbing peas is to thrust branches pruned from trees or other woody plants upright into the soil, providing a lattice for the peas to climb. Branches used in this fashion are sometimes called pea brush. Metal fences, twine, or netting supported by a frame are used for the same purpose. In dense plantings, peas give each other some measure of mutual support. Pea plants can self-pollinate.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	48 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1200 sq.mt)	Rs. 85 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4 Cr
Working Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 1.06 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.8 Cr
Rate of Return	33%
Break Even Point	56%

LED BULB AND TUBE ASSEMBLY/MANUFACTURING PLANT [3396]

A light emitting diode (LED) is a device which converts electrical energy to light energy. LEDs are preferred light sources for short distance (local area) optical fiber network because they: are inexpensive, robust and have long life (the long life of an LED is primarily due to its being a cold device, i.e. its operating temperature being much lower than that of, say, an incandescent lamp), can be modulated (i.e. switched on and off) at high speeds (this property of an LED is also due to its being a cold device as it does not have to overcome thermal inertia), couple enough

output power over a small area to couple to fibers (though the output spectrum is wider than other sources such as laser diodes). A light-emitting diode (LED) is a two-lead semiconductor light source. It is a p–n junction diode, which emits light when activated.[4] When a suitable voltage is applied to the leads, electrons are able to recombine with electron holes within the device, releasing energy in the form of photons. This effect is called electroluminescence, and the color of the light (corresponding to the energy of the photon) is determined by the energy band gap of the semiconductor. Photo of miniature surface mount LEDs in most common sizes. They can be much smaller than a traditional 5 mm lamp type LED which is shown on the upper left corner. Very small (1.6x1.6x0.35 mm) red, green, and blue surface mount miniature LED package with gold wire bonding details. These are mostly single-die LEDs used as indicators, and they come in various sizes from 2 mm to 8 mm, through-hole and surface mount packages. They usually do not use a separate heat sink.[116] Typical current ratings ranges from around 1 mA to above 20 mA. The small size sets a natural upper boundary on power consumption due to heat caused by the high current density and need for a heat sink. Package shapes include round, with a domed or flat top, rectangular with a flat top (as used in bar-graph displays), and triangular or square with a flat top. The encapsulation may also be clear tinted to improve contrast and viewing angle. Researchers at the University of Washington have invented the thinnest LED. It is made of two-dimensional (2-D) flexible materials. It is 3 atoms thick, which is 10 to 20 times thinner than three-dimensional (3-D) LEDs and is also 10,000 times smaller than the thickness of a human hair. These 2-D LEDs are going to make it possible to create smaller, more energy-efficient lighting, optical communication and nano lasers.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	48000 Nos/Day
Land & Building (2 Acres)	Rs. 6.50 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 60 Lacs
Working Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 6.73 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 13.90 Cr
Rate of Return	48%
Break Even Point	33%

LEAD SMELTING PLANT [3397]

Lead is a highly corrosion resistant, dense, ductile, and malleable blue-grey metal, which has been used for at least 5000 years. In some countries, however, environmental or health consequences have eliminated or reduced its use in cable sheathing, petrol additives. Solder, shot and pigments. Lead has the highest rate of recycling of all the metals. Due to its

corrosion resistance, lead scrap is available for recycling, decades or even centuries after it is manufactured. New environmental regulations in several countries has greatly reduced the dissipative uses for lead, including paint, pigments, leaded gasoline, stabilizers, solder, and ammunition. Currently, just about half of the total world lead production of 4.7 million tons comes from the recycling of lead scrap. In recent years, the amount of recycled lead has been increasing and this rate of lead production is expected to increase in the future. Most of the lead produced comes from secondary sources. Lead scrap includes lead acetate batteries, cable coverings, pipes, sheets and lead coated, orterne bearing, metals. Solder, product waste and dross may also be recovered for its small lead content. Most secondary lead is used in batteries. To recover lead from a battery, the battery is broken and the components are classified. The lead containing components are processed in blast furnaces for hard lead or rotary reverberatory furnaces for fine particles. The blast furnace is similar in structure to a cupola furnace used in iron foundries. The furnace is charged with slag, scrap iron, limestone, coke, oxides, dross, and reverberatory slag. The coke is used to melt and reduce the lead. Limestone reacts with impurities and floats to the top. This process also keeps the lead from oxidizing. The molten lead flows from the blast furnace into holding pots. Lead may be mixed with alloys, including antimony, tin, arsenic, copper and nickel. It is then cast into ingots.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	60 MT/Day
Land & Building (5000sq.mt)	Rs. 3.30 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.96 Cr
Working Capital for 2 Month	Rs. 54.84 cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 60.19 Cr
Rate of Return	42%
Break Even Point	31%

LEAD INGOT [3398]

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COST ESTIMATION

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Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.96 Cr
Working Capital for 2 Month	Rs.54.84 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 60.19 Cr
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Break Even Point	31%

PET RESIN FROM ETHYLENE GLYCOL AND TEREPHTHALIC ACID [3399]

PET is the acronym for a very versatile and sophisticated plastic called Polyethylene Terephthalate. For sound economic and safety reasons, it's the plastic used to make the most common container in the soft drink market today: the plastic bottle. Successfully used in the packaging for carbonated soft drinks, bottled water, milk, juice, sports and energy drinks, jars, punnets, tubs and trays for food items, bottles for household, personal care and pharmaceutical products, and sheet and film for packaging, PET is the type of plastic labeled with the # 1 on or near the bottom of bottles and containers. PET is sometimes referred to as polyester and is made from mono-ethylene glycol (MEG) and purified terephthalic acid (PTA), which is derived from crude oil and natural gas. These two crude oil derivatives are reacted under a controlled set of conditions to form a polymer. Then, in a honey-like form, this polymer is extruded through a die-plate, cast into spaghetti-like strands, and cut into

pellets. These pellets are crystallised and polymerised for a second time to increase their strength and to remove volatiles. The resultant FDA compliant pellets are packaged and sent to the plastics converters to make containers. Poly (ethylene terephthalate), or PET, is a thermoplastic polyester resin. Such resins may be classified as low-viscosity or high-viscosity resins. Low-viscosity PET typically has an intrinsic viscosity of less than 0.75, while high-viscosity PET typically has an intrinsic viscosity of 0.9 or higher. Low-viscosity resins, which are sometimes referred to as "staple" PET (when used in textile applications), are used in a wide variety of products, such as apparel fiber, bottles, and photographic film. High-viscosity resins, sometimes referred to as "industrial" or "heavy denier" PET, are used in tire cord, seat belts, and the like. PET is used extensively in the manufacture of synthetic fibers (i. e., polyester fibers), which compose the largest segment of the synthetic fiber industry. Since it is a pure and regulated material meeting FDA food contact requirements, PET is also widely used in food packaging, such as beverage bottles and frozen food trays that can be heated in a microwave or conventional oven. PET bottles are used for a variety of foods and beverages, including alcohol, salad dressing, mouthwash, syrups, peanut butter, and pickled food. Containers made of PET are being used for toiletries, cosmetics and household and pharmaceutical products (e. g., toothpaste pumps). Other applications of PET include molding resins, X-ray and other photographic films, magnetic tape, electrical insulation, printing sheets, and food packaging film etc. Polyethylene terephthalate (sometimes written poly(ethylene terephthalate)), commonly abbreviated PET, PETE, or the obsolete PETP or PET-P, is the most common thermoplastic polymer resin of the polyester family and is used in fibers for clothing, containers for liquids and foods, thermoforming for manufacturing, and in combination with glass fiber for engineering resins.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	33.33 MT/Day
Land (16000 sq.mt)	Rs. 12.22 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 23.00 Cr
W.Capital for 3 Month	Rs. 23.28 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 60.25 Cr
Rate of Return	18%
Break Even Point	60%

RECYCLING OF PET [3400]

Nowadays, PET bottles are the global number one in beverage packaging. More than 400 billion plastic bottles come on the market every year and PET is becoming increasingly valuable as a

recyclable raw material used in the production of beverage bottles. Thus, it is important that all of the production steps applied for the manufacture of your PET bottles are made sustainable for the future. The gentle treatment of resources and economical use of materials are a must when it comes to sustainable production. Valuable raw materials such as PET must be processed as efficiently as possible while still tapping into every way of saving costs. The PET manufacturing and production process allows for the application of a sustainable approach which can optimally combine environmental awareness and cost effectiveness: the bottle-to-bottle recycling concept. Bottle-to-bottle recycling plant efficiently recycles used PET bottles - and the recycle is then reused in the food and beverage industry as recycled PET (rPET). The complete process comprises the cleaning of the used PET bottles and the treatment of the recycle so that the end product - which could come in the form of flakes, pellets or preforms - can meet the highest quality requirements after the recycling process. European and American certificates (e.g. FDA), and a number of different corporate approvals, all confirm the high quality of the recycle for direct use in containers which come into direct contact with foodstuffs.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	20 MT/Day
Land & Building (3000 sq.mt)	Rs.1.84 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.00 Cr
Working Capital for 2 Month	Rs. 3.07 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.05 Cr
Rate of Return	40%
Break Even Point	42%

NEEM OIL, CAKE & VERMICOMPOST (INTEGRATED UNIT) [3401]

Neem oil is a vegetable oil pressed from the fruits and seeds of the neem (Azadirachta indica), an evergreen tree which is endemic to the Indian subcontinent and has been introduced to many other areas in the tropics. It is the most important of the commercially available products of neem for organic farming and medicines. Neem oil varies in color; it can be golden yellow, yellowish brown, reddish brown, dark brown, greenish brown, or bright red. It has a rather strong odor that is said to combine the odours of peanut and garlic. It is composed mainly of triglycerides and contains many triterpenoid compounds, which are responsible for the bitter taste. It is hydrophobic in nature; in order to emulsify it in water for application purposes, it is formulated with surfactants. Azadirachtin is the most well known and studied triterpenoid in neem

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oil. The azadirachtin content of neem oil varies from 300ppm to over 2500ppm depending on the extraction technology and quality of the neem seeds crushed. Nimbin is another triterpenoid which has been credited with some of neem oil's properties as an antiseptic, antifungal, antipyretic and antihistamine.[1] Neem oil also contains several sterols, including (campesterol, beta-sitosterol, stigmasterol).

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5 MT/Day
Land & Building (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 96 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 46 Lacs
W. Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 32.80 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.82 Cr
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	49%

CEILING FANS [3402]

A ceiling fan is a device suspended from the ceiling of a room, with hub-mounted rotating blades that circulate the air, thereby producing a cooling or destratification effect. Most ceiling fans have an electrical switch that allows one to reverse the direction of rotation of the blades. The electric motor is the electric machine within the ceiling fan that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy. The ceiling fan capacitor torques up the electric motor, allowing it to start and run. An electrical current reaches the motor and then enters coils of wire that are wrapped around a metal base. As this current passes through the wire, a magnetic field is caused that expends force in a clockwise motion that actually changes the electric energy into mechanical energy. This action causes the motor coils to spin. As the coils are spinning, the fan captures this spinning motion, transferring it to the fan blades. Fans do not actually cool air (if anything, electric fans warm it slightly due to the warming of their motors), but the breeze created by a ceiling fan speeds the evaporation of sweat on human skin, which makes the body feel cool. Thus, fans may become ineffective at cooling the body if the surrounding air is near body temperature and contains high humidity. Ceiling fans are very commonly used for circulation of air in a room to bring the cooling purpose easier. Due to circulation of air in a room, the cooling rate increases and we feel cool and less suffocation. When the air is circulated, air comes from other place and due to this the room becomes cool.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1000 Nos./Day
Land & Building	Own
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 35.60 Lacs
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 4.83 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.42 Cr

Rate of Return	59%
Break Even Point	35%

PAN MASALA (RAJNIGANDHA TYPE) WITH FORMULATIONS [3403]

Pan masala tobacco is the refined tobacco with catechu, chuna, flavouring agents and perfumery compounds etc. It refreshes the mouth and gives the feeling of cold in throat when taken in small amount. Pan Masala tobacco is chewed either with pan or directly without any other thing. Zarda of various grades, specified by different numbers, constitutes different proportions of zarda in tobacco. The higher the grade number of zarda panmasala, the higher it will contain zarda content. Zarda if taken in high dose is injurious to health and gives the feeling of laziness and unconsciousness. Kimam is the sweetened masala, usually taken by peoples who are not in regular routine of chewing tobacco. It is generally a mouth freshener and believed to increase appetite by improving digestion system. The custom of chewing breath fresheners after meals has a very long history, particularly in India. Pan Masala is a balanced mixture of areca nuts (also known as supari), catechu, cardamom, lime, flavouring agents and some natural perfuming materials. It is widely used to remove the bad odour of the mouth by providing a fresh breath and comes in attractive user-friendly packets and containers. Despite its growing demand in rural areas, pan masala is gaining prominence in urban areas of India. Factors like its immense popularity, constantly increasing disposable incomes, convenient packaging, aggressive advertising campaigns by manufacturers and the large-scale switching of consumers from tobacco products to pan masala are currently encouraging the growth of pan masala market. According to IMARC group, the Pan Masala market has reached values worth around INR 31,000 Crores in 2015 growing at a CAGR of 17% during 2008-2015.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1 Ton./Day
Land & Building (1500 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.11 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50 Lacs
Working Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 1.05 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.75 Cr
Rate of Return	31%
Break Even Point	52%

ROTOGRAVURE PRINTED AND LAMINATED POUCHES AND ROLLS (8 COLOUR) [3404]

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. Production of flexible packaging products continues by combining the different layers of material(s) required for each particular packaging order; the combination of materials depends on the product's requirements, such as impermeability, desired shelf life and cost considerations. Flexible packaging products are made from any combination of the following: plastics (such as polypropylene, polyethylene and/or polyester), aluminum foil, paper, wax and adhesives. The most common packaging types are single-layer and multi-layer, coextruded barrier films, doypack containers and metallized films. Many of the packaging component materials are purchased in film rolls. Due to the high volume of polyethylene used in flexible packaging, this raw material is purchased in pellet form (resin) and extruded at the Company's facilities into rolls of the appropriate diameter, thickness, width and color for each particular order. After the printing process, additional laminates and any other necessary layers are attached using adhesives between layers. Finally, the rolls are cut, folded (if necessary)

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and packaged. Flexible packaging is the second largest segment in US packaging, accounting for 18% of the industry. It makes sense; this type of product wrap is ubiquitous. Every time you open a bag of chips, squeeze a tube of toothpaste, or get your afternoon caffeine fix from a teabag, you can thank the nearly 79,000 American workers in flexible packaging manufacturing. The complexity of printing on a flexible substrate is daunting. The sheer variety of materials such as polybags, extruded polyethylene films, overwraps, and rollstock complicate the already challenging process. Schedulers must account for ink changeouts, equipment set-ups, and different cure times. Add to this the normal floor constraints of job deadlines, labor skill-sets needed, and post-processing activities required, and it becomes apparent how much a facility in this industry can improve processes with a robust scheduling tool.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4 Ton/Day
Land & Building (1000sq.mt)	Rs. 1.18 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.25 Cr
Working Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 2.12 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.63 Cr
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	49%

TRANSPARENT SOAP BASE (MELT & POUR) AND NOODLE SOAP [3405]

Soap is a daily product which have a lot of purposes. More diversity of personal needs and customer preferences, soap products are now very varied, such as opaque soap, liquid soap and transparent soap. Opaque soap is kind of regular soap which is solid and not transparent, liquid soap is soap formed in liquid, while the transparent soap is kind of soap which usually use for face and for showers that can produce a softer foam to the skin and lustrous appearance when compared with other soap. Transparent soap is relatively more expensive compared to other soaps which also usually consumed by the upper middle class. Soaps which have good quality are affected by the raw material used. The main raw material for making soap is fat or oils obtained from plant and animal. Oil used in this research was coconut oil. Coconut oil is easily saponified. The most predominant fatty acid in coconut oil is lauric acid. Lauric acid is indispensable for making soap caused by saturated fatty acid contained on lauric acid which is capable of providing excellent foaming properties for soap products. Lauric acid as a raw material will produce soaps with high solubility and good foam characteristics. Soap is composed of fatty acids, oils and waxes, which the compound containing unsaturated bonds which are

easy to be oxidized and easy to generate bad aroma. To maintain the quality of the soap from the oxidation reaction need antioxidant agents to prevent it. Antioxidant is compounds that can inhibit or prevent oxidation on the substrate which is easily oxidized and has been widely used by the community. Based on the source of antioxidant grouped into two naturally derived antioxidant (natural antioxidant) and synthetic (synthetic antioxidant).

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	4 Ton./Day
Land & Building	Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 26 Lacs
W. Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 62.89 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 92.89 Lacs
Rate of Return	46%
Break Even Point	52%

LUBRICATING OIL (20W40 GRADE SN TYPE) MANUFACTURING WITH FORMULA [3406]

Economic, political, and regulatory forces are reshaping the dynamics of lubricants supply and demand throughout the world, and opportunities to grow this business continue to emerge. India, in particular, has emerged as a key growth market, as well as a source of competitively priced lubricants. Strong growth in the Indian automotive, power and engineering sectors is creating new market opportunities for lubricants manufacturers. In the automotive sector, consumers are migrating to better quality vehicles and increase in demand for four stroke motorbikes, tie ups with original equipment manufacturers using higher grade lubricants; this is benefiting multi-grade lubricant products with strong brand recognition and wide distribution. Whilst there are no restrictions on foreign lubricant manufacturers from establishing 100%-owned operations in India, many have chosen to partner with National companies. (Merger & Acquisition). The automotive lubricant market is estimated to have grown volumes by over 3% on the back of a strong economic performance. Increased motorcycle and car stock, growth in agricultural driven lubes consumption and a booming construction sector have been the primary factors to this. The old generation truck market and the 2-stroke motorcycle lubes market, is projected to continue declining sharply in the short-term. The trends highlighted above are expected to continue. Thus, lube consumption is projected to grow strongly in cars and 4-stroke bikes. With the rapid growth in vehicle and infrastructure sector, the shape of the customer groups would be undergoing significant change in the future. Fleets, construction companies and large workshop groups

would be forming an increasing percentage of the market. Another trend, which is rapidly catching up, is the emergence of organized retail chains. While the impact on lubricant sales at this juncture is minimal, these outlets could present opportunities for marketing in rural areas who are customers in the future. It is also expected that the rural growth of 4-stroke motorcycles will continue to outstrip urban demand in the foreseeable future. Penetration in rural and semi urban areas is extremely low and could provide opportunities for marketers. New entrants will have to deal with uncertainty of demand, different and involving customer needs, a relatively poor supplier base, a market crowded with competition and niche market specially in rural areas. Lubricants are used to reduce friction between moving parts, thus resulting in lower wear and tear. In many machines, lubricants also play a role in cooling, rust prevention and help to avoid deposition of solids between closely fitting parts. Liquid lubricants are most commonly used. A lubricant is a blend of base oils and performance enhancing additive as required by engine, gearbox and other applications areas.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1.00 KL/Day
Land & Building (800 sq.mt)	Rs. 95 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 30 Lacs
W. Capital for 2 Month	Rs. 57.37 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.86 Cr
Rate of Return	29%
Break Even Point	53%

FOOD PROCESSING UNIT [3407]

The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth, increasing its contribution to world food trade every year. In India, the food sector has emerged as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly within the food processing industry. Accounting for about 32 per cent of the country's total food market, The Government of India has been instrumental in the growth and development of the food processing industry. The government through the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is making all efforts to encourage investments in the business. It has approved proposals for joint ventures (JV), foreign collaborations, industrial licenses, and 100 per cent export oriented units.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2 Ton/Day
Land & Building (10 Acres)	Rs. 3 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.02 Cr
Working Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 32 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 4.45 Cr
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	62%

Top Industries to Start

HOLIDAY RESORTS (3 STAR CATEGORY) [3408]

Holiday resorts business is very flourishing business these days not in India only but it has brilliant prospects in foreign countries like America, Canada, Singapore, Nepal etc. Now-a-days, in India, this business is very fruitful as people want full comfort and entertainment during their vacations. Today there are quite a good number of over 300 approved Holiday resorts and hotels comprising nearly 19,000 guest rooms. But the increase in rooms and other supplementary forms of accommodation such as motels, youth hostels, camp, tented huts in resorts and has not kept pace with the demands. The capacity of Holiday resorts accommodation of international standard is already paying has without tourism potential. The Government has already drawn, a 10 year perspective plan to attract 3.5 million tourists by the end of next decades as against 0.8 million ratio between tourists arrival and number the capacity of Holiday resorts accommodation of international standard is already paying have without tourism potential. Now the Government owned Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) is gradually moving in this direction. The India Tourism Development Corporation is making all the efforts to facilitate tourism to all corners of our country. In a holiday resort, there must be luxurious facilities added up to attract more and more tourists in which Table Tennis, Restaurant, Bar, Star Category Hotel, Swimming Pool, Banquet Hall, Shopping Arcade, Gym etc. are common.

COST ESTIMATION

Land (10000 sq.mt)	Rs. 11.27 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.50 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 52.28 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 13.75 Cr
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	56%

TOMATO KETCHUP, TOMATO PUREE AND TOMATO JUICE [3409]

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 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. On the other hand, the demand in India for processed tomato products has been growing at an annual rate of about 30% over the past 3 years. Further, the range of processed tomato foods is also expanding with the introduction and demand for several ready to eat meals, curries and snack products finding favor with the Indian consumer. As a result, new tomato processing facilities are being established by both existing and new entrants into the industry. Recognizing the tomato and paste supply chain constraints, several are taking steps to either establish local paste production themselves or partner with paste production intermediaries to enhance and sustain local supplies. The critical challenge for these processors is the availability of sufficient volumes of fresh tomatoes meeting processing quality standards on a consistent basis and at a price point which makes processing viable. The German Government's "Green Innovation Centre in the Agri-Food Sector" (GIAE) which focuses on improving the India tomato value chain with a focus on two states, Maharashtra and Karnataka provides a platform to examine, test and scale up value chain improvements to particularly address supply chain constraints which could benefit both farmers and processors. Tomato is one of the most important food crops in India. It grows in almost every state of the country. Some of the major producing states are Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Tomato is a rich source of vitamins A, C, potassium, minerals, and fibers.

COST ESTIMATION

Land (2000 sq.mt)	Rs. 2.89 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.40 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 97.82 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.44 Cr
Rate of Return	20%
Break Even Point	61%

IV SOLUTION BOTTLE FILLING PLANT [3410]

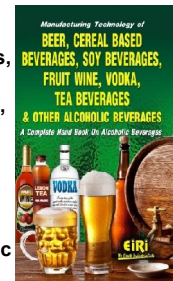
Intra venous fluids, in general are used as I.V drips for patients in nursing homes and hospitals suffering from acute dehydration or considerable debilitating conditions. These I.V fluids replenish the body fluids. Though a number of I.V fluids are there, generally three types of I.V fluids are used in hospitals as I.V drips. They are as follows:- 1. Dextrose injection fluid, 2. Dextrose and sodium chloride injection fluid. Crystalloid: Balanced salt/electrolyte solution; for msa true solution and is capable of passing through semi permeable membranes. May be isotonic, hypertonic or hypotonic. Normal Saline (0.9% NaCl), Lactated Ringer's, Hypertonic saline (3, 5, & 7.5%), Ringer's solution. However, hypertonic solutions are considered plasma expanders as they act to increase the circulatory volume via movement of intracellular and interstitial water into the intravascular space. Colloid: High-molecular-weight solutions, draw fluid into intravascular compartment via on coltic pressure (pressure exerted by plasma proteins not capable of passing through membranes on capillary walls). Plasma expanders, as they are composed of macromolecules, and are retained in the intravascular space. Free H2O solutions: provide water that is not bound by macromolecules or organelles, free to passthrough. D5W (5% dextrose in water), D10W, D20W, D50W, and Dextrose/crystalloid mixes. Blood products: whole blood, packed RBCs, FFP, Cryoprecipitate, platelets, albumin. Essentially all colloids.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	60000 Bottles/Day
Land (6000 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.69 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 12.00 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 2.06 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 18.12 Cr
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	61%

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AYURVEDIC SHARBAT [3411]

Ayurvedic Sharbat is one of the important innovation in the field of Ayurvedic Science. This Sharbat has several important medicinal properties which causes benefit to human body. It is considered generally as a summer drink to protect the body from dehydration. Besides the oral re-hydration properties it posses the herbal ayurvedic affects on human body free from several unwanted side diseases, which are created by synthetic drinks. Due to the herbal nature of its ingredients, it produces decreased heart rate and increased cardiac output by its cardiatic activity. Thus the probable volume output is increased even more. Besides Bradycardia, increase cardiac output, the blood supply to ventricles is also increased, all those actions were more more marked with sugar free extract from medicinal plants. An antispasmodic effect could be detected which was more expressed with sugar free extract from flowers and smelling substance. This speaks in favour of using the total preparation. Ayurvedic Sharbat corrects the electrolyte balance in dehydration and can be used in the maintenance of acid base balance in oral re-hydration therapy in diarrhea and in thirst.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1000 BTL/Day
Land & Building (400 sq.mt)	Rs. 43 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 5.49 Lacs
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 45.31 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 97.21 Lacs
Rate of Return	41%
Break Even Point	54%

STEEL ROLLING MILL (M.S. ROD) [3412]

Steel reinforcement bar is also known as rebar, reinforcing bar, reinforcing steel and reinforcement steel. It is a versatile constructional material which is widely used in the construction industry for making of the reinforced concrete. Reinforcement concrete (RC) is a composite material made up of concrete and some form of reinforcement – most commonly steel rods, bars, wires or mesh of steel rods and steel wires. The steel reinforcement bars usually consists of such shape and size that they may easily be bent and placed in the concrete so as to form a monolithic structure. The properties of thermal expansion for both steel and concrete are approximately the same. This along with excellent bendability property makes steel the best material as reinforcement in concrete structures. Another reason steel works effectively as reinforcement is that it bonds well with concrete. When passive reinforcement (steel bars) is employed, the structure is known as reinforced

concrete structure. In pre-stressed concrete structure, the reinforcement (steel wire) is stressed prior to subjecting the structure to loading, which may be viewed as active reinforcement. Passive steel reinforcing bars, also known as rebars, should necessarily be strong in tension and, at the same time, be ductile enough to be shaped or bent. Steel rebar is most commonly used as a tensioning device to reinforce concrete to help hold the concrete in a compressed state. Concrete is a material that is very strong in compression, but virtually without strength in tension. To compensate for this imbalance in a concrete slab behavior, reinforcement bar is cast into it to carry the tensile loads. The surface of the reinforcement bar may be patterned to form a better bond with the concrete. Reinforced concrete gets its strength from the two materials, steel and concrete, working together. To get them working together, it is critical that the steel be adequately bonded to the concrete. Achieving this bond is called developing the bar, and many aspects of reinforcement design are geared toward achieving development. Steel rebars are the time proven match for reinforcing concrete structures. RC structures are designed on the principle that steel and concrete act together to withstand induced forces. The aim of the reinforced concrete designer is to combine the reinforcement with the concrete in such a manner that sufficient of the relatively expensive reinforcement is incorporated to resist tensile and shear forces, whilst utilizing the comparatively inexpensive concrete to resist the compressive forces. To achieve this aim, the designer needs to determine, not only the amount of reinforcement to be used, but how it is to be distributed and where it is to be positioned. These decisions of the designer are critical to the successful performance of reinforced concrete and it is imperative that, during construction, reinforcement be positioned exactly as specified by the designer. Originally concrete structures were made without reinforcement. The use of rebars has started in construction since at least the 18th century. Earlier cast iron was the materials for the rebars. This was because cast iron rebars were of high quality, and there was no corrosion on them for the life of the structure. Later the technique was refined by embedding the steel bars in the reinforced concrete structures.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 MT/Day
Land (12,000 sq.mt)	Rs. 10.32 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 19.13 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 13.96 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 45.65 Cr
Rate of Return	39%
Break Even Point	53%

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PAN MASALA (RAJNIGANDHA TYPE) WITH FORMULATIONS

[3413]

Pan masala tobacco is the refined tobacco with catechu, chuna, flavouring agents and perfumery compounds etc. It refreshes the mouth and gives the feeling of cold in throat when taken in small amount. Pan Masala tobacco is chewed either with pan or directly without any other thing. Zarda of various grades, specified by different numbers, constitutes different proportions of zarda in tobacco. The higher the grade number of zarda panmasala, the higher it will contain zarda content. Zarda if taken in high dose is injurious to health and gives the feeling of laziness and unconsciousness. Kimam is the sweetened masala, usually taken by peoples who are not in regular routine of chewing tobacco. It is generally a mouth freshener and believed to increase appetite by improving digestion system. The custom of chewing breath fresheners after meals has a very long history, particularly in India. Pan Masala is a balanced mixture of areca nuts (also known as supari), catechu, cardamom, lime, flavouring agents and some natural perfuming materials. It is widely used to remove the bad odour of the mouth by providing a fresh breath and comes in attractive user-friendly packets and containers. Despite its growing demand in rural areas, pan masala is gaining prominence in urban areas of India. Factors like its immense popularity, constantly increasing disposable incomes, convenient packaging, aggressive advertising campaigns by manufacturers and the large-scale switching of consumers from tobacco products to pan masala are currently encouraging the growth of pan masala market. According to IMARC group, the Pan Masala market has reached values worth around INR 31,000 Crores in 2015 growing at a CAGR of 17% during 2008-2015. Among the various types of pan masala available in the Indian market, pan masala containing tobacco represents the dominating type accounting for more than 50% of the entire market. Pan Masala containing tobacco is followed by plain pan masala and flavoured pan masala. The Indian exports of pan masala are dominated by UAE accounting for around one-third of the total export values. UAE is followed by USA, Singapore, Afghanistan, South Africa, Saudi Arabia and Malaysia. The report has also analysed some of the key players operating in the market. Rajnigandha represents the largest manufacturer of pan masala followed by RMD, Pan Vilas and Pan Parag.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 100000 Pouches/Day

Land & Building (6000 Sq.ft) Rs. 1.34 Cr
 Plant & Machinery Rs. 75 Lacs
 W. Capital for 2 Months Rs. 4.51 Cr
 Total Capital Investment Rs. 6.72 Cr
 Rate of Return 26%
 Break Even Point 48%

CRUMB RUBBER

MANUFACTURING UNIT [3414]

Crumb rubber is the name given to any material derived by reducing scrap tires or other rubber into uniform granules with the inherent reinforcing materials such as steel and fiber removed along with any other type of inert contaminants such as dust, glass, or rock. Crumb rubber is manufactured from two primary feedstocks: tire buffings, a byproduct of tire retreading and scrap tire rubber. Scrap tire rubber comes from three types of tires: passenger car tires, which represent about 84 percent of units or approximately 65 percent of the total weight of U.S. scrap tires; truck tires, which constitute 15 percent of units, or 20 percent of the total weight of U.S. scrap tires; and off-the-road tires, which account for 1 percent of units, or 15 percent of the total weight of U.S. scrap tires. End product yields for each of these tire types are affected by the tire's construction, strength and weight. On average, 10 to 12 pounds of crumb rubber can be derived from one passenger tire.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 3000 Kg/Day
 Land & Building (Rented) Rented
 Plant & Machinery Rs. 31 Lacs
 W. Capital for 1 Month Rs. 13.31 Lacs
 Total Capital Investment Rs. 50.31 Lacs
 Rate of Return 49%
 Break Even Point 64%

ERW PIPES AND TUBES PLANT [3415]

Electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe is manufactured by cold-forming a sheet of steel into a cylindrical shape. Current is then passed between the two edges of the steel to heat the steel to a point at which the edges are forced together to form a bond without the use of welding filler material. Initially this manufacturing process used low frequency A.C. current to heat the edges. This low frequency process was used from the 1920's until 1970. In 1970, the low frequency process was superseded by a high frequency ERW process which produced a higher quality weld. Over time, the welds of low frequency ERW pipe was found to be susceptible to selective seam corrosion, hook cracks, and inadequate bonding of the seams, so low frequency ERW is no longer used to manufacture pipe. The high frequency process is still being used to manufacture pipe for use in new pipeline construction. ERW steel pipes & tubes

find widespread usage across industries and fields. In addition to various engineering industries, they are used for water, oil and gas distribution, line pipes, fencing, scaffolding, etc. They are also used for agricultural purposes, drinking water supply, thermal power, for hand pumps for deep boring wells and also as protection for cables (telecom), among others. Depending on the requirement of the end user industry, ERW steel pipes & tubes are available in various wall thicknesses, diameters, and qualities. The different types include line precision pipes, tubular poles, electric poles, lightweight galvanized pipes for sprinkler irrigation, among others. The industry has sufficient capacity to manufacture the different types of pipes & tubes. High performance ERW steel pipes & tubes possess high strength, toughness and are corrosion resistant. In the manufacturing process of ERW steel pipes & tubes, the edges to be welded are mechanically pressed together and electric resistance or electric induction is used to generate the heat required for welding. With the adoption of better welding technology, ERW pipes & tubes are now widely used in the oil & gas sector. A number of ERW steel pipes & tubes production units are in the SSI sector. Higher demand from the oil & gas industry, infrastructure and automobile industries has led to a healthy increase in production of ERW steel pipes.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity 320 MT/Day
 Land (36,960 sq.mt) Rs. 30.04 Cr
 Plant & Machinery Rs. 70.84 Cr
 W. Capital for 2 Months Rs. 51.58 Cr
 Total Capital Investment Rs. 195.32 Cr
 Rate of Return 36%
 Break Even Point 44%

FRUIT JUICE OF MANGO, ORANGE, SWEET LIME, LIME, PINEAPPLE PLANT IN PET BOTTLES [3416]

There are two main types of fruit juice. On the one hand there is a so-called "direct or notfrom concentrate (NFC) juice" and on the other hand the one produced from the "juice concentrate". Both have 100% non-diluted fruit content. The term "direct or NFC juice" or "made from fruit concentrate" on the label explains how the juice was produced. The juice is either contained in cloudy or clear bottles after juicing or stored for later filling in sterile tanks. This is the usual on-farm method. In order to get a fruit juice concentrate, the freshly squeezed juice will be dehydrated under vacuum conditions, until the juice is reduced to about one-sixth of its volume. After reconstitution with clean drinking water there will be a

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fruit juice with 100 percent fruit content again. The use of concentrate must be noted on the product label. The processing of concentrate has no relevance in on-farm fruit juice production. For an industrial juice producer it has several advantages, which are crucial due to the low consumer prices of redilluted juice. The manufacturers can achieve higher storage capacities, and they can spread the filling evenly over a longer period and thus compensate for years with poor fruit harvest through storage reserves. 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	9600 Ltr/Day
Land (25000 sq.ft.)	Rs. 1.19 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.75 Cr
W. Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 3.56 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.80 Cr
Rate of Return	29%
Break Even Point	52%

COAL WASHING UNIT [3417]

Coal washing is a process that is undertaken in a coal washery or coal preparation plant (CPP) where coal is refined or cleaned of impurities. Coal washing involves using water, mechanical techniques and relies on gravity and the difference of density between coal and its impurities which are usually more densely packed due to the fact that they are inorganic. Benefits of Using Washed Coal: • Increased generation efficiency, mainly due to the reduction in energy loss as inert material passes through the combustion process. • Increased plant availability. • Reduced investment costs. • Reduced operation and maintenance (O&M) costs due to less wear and reduced costs for fuel and ash handling. • Energy conservation in the transportation sector and lower transportation costs. • Less impurities and improved coal quality. • Reduced load on the air pollution control system; and Reduction in the amount of solid waste that has to be disposed off

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	12000 MT./Day
Land (160000 sq.mt)	Rs. 54.30 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 20.52 Cr
Working Capital for 2 Months	Rs. 3.31 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 80.45 Cr
Rate of Return	26%
Break Even Point	55%

POTATO POWDER MANUFACTURING [3418]

The potato is a starchy, tuberous crop from the perennial *Solanum tuberosum* of the Solanaceae family (also known as the nightshades). The word potato may refer to the plant itself as well as the edible tuber. In the region of the Andes, there are some other closely related cultivated potato species. Potatoes were first introduced outside the Andes region four centuries ago, and have become an integral part of much of the world's cuisine. It is the world's fourth-largest food crop, following rice, wheat, and maize. Long-term storage of potatoes requires specialized care in cold warehouses. Wild potato species occur throughout the Americas, from the United States to Uruguay. The potato was originally believed to have been domesticated independently in multiple locations, but later genetic testing of the wide variety of cultivars and wild species proved a single origin for potatoes in the area of present-day southern Peru (from a species in the *Solanum brevicaule* complex), where they were domesticated 7,000–10,000 years ago. Following centuries of selective breeding, there are now over a thousand different types of potatoes. Of these subspecies, a variety that at one point grew in the Chiloé Archipelago (the potato's south-central Chilean sub-center of origin) left its

germplasm on over 99% of the cultivated potatoes worldwide.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1000 Kg/Day
Land & Building (500 sq.mt)	Rs. 26 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 45 Lacs
Working Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 15 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 95 Lacs
Rate of Return	36%
Break Even Point	63%

MOUTH FRESHER BUSINESS [3419]

Pan masala is a mouth freshener with catechu, chuna, flavouring agents and perfumery compounds etc. It refreshes the mouth and gives the feeling of cold in throat when taken in small amount. Pan Masala tobacco is chewed either with pan or directly without any other thing. Zarda of various grades, specified by different numbers, constitutes different proportions of zarda in tobacco. The higher the grade number of zarda panmasala, the higher it will contain zarda content. Zarda if taken in high dose is injurious to health and gives the feeling of laziness and unconsciousness. Kimam is the sweetened masala, usually taken by peoples who are not in regular routine of chewing tobacco. It is generally a mouth freshener and believed to increase appetite by improving digestion system. The custom of chewing breath fresheners after meals has a very long history, particularly in India. Pan Masala is a balanced mixture of areca nuts (also known as supari), catechu, cardamom, lime, flavouring agents and some natural perfuming materials. It is widely used to remove the bad odour of the mouth by providing a fresh breath and comes in attractive user-friendly packets and containers. Despite its growing demand in rural areas, pan masala is gaining prominence in urban areas of India. Factors like its immense popularity, constantly increasing disposable incomes, convenient packaging, aggressive advertising campaigns by manufacturers and the large-scale switching of consumers from tobacco products to pan masala are currently encouraging the growth of pan masala market.

According to IMARC group, the Pan Masala market has reached values worth around INR 31,000 Crores in 2015 growing at a CAGR of 17% during 2008-2015.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (600 sq.mt)	Rs. 79 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 90 Lacs
Working Capital for 1 Month	Rs. 1.44 Cr
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.25 Cr
Rate of Return	45%
Break Even Point	47%

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<p>Grape wine Insurance claim processing centre (eou) Kitchen products made of stainless steel viz.(kitchen rack folding and fix,tokri for keeping vegetables patre,rooti for vegetables (wire, round pipe, square pipe) shelf,towel stand,cylinder trolley,kitchen stand wire, pipe,sheet) Leather tanning & garments (eou) Liquid detergents for wool Maize & its by products Malachite green Mango juice Mango processing & canning (mango pulp) Mushroom cultivation & processing N.c. thinners used in automobiles Namkeens (kurkure type snack food) Non woven carry/ shopping bags Packaged drinking water (packed in 330 ml cup, 500 ml pet bottle, 1500 ml pet bottle and 20 ltr. jar) Pan masala (meetha, sada, zarda) Pan masala, tobacco, zarda & kimam Pharmaceutical unit (eou) with formulations, injectables etc. Piggery/meat/chicken processing Piston ring automobile Porcelain and ceramic tiles Potato & onion flakes Potato & onion powder Potato chips Pressure cookers (hard anodized) and utensils (capacity 10,000 pressure cookers and 20,000 utensils per month) Processing of fruits & vegetables Readymade garments (pants/trousers) Readymade garments with computer aided designs (cad)- hi tech automatic and imported machinery Rubber hoses for automobile Spices/masala with packaging Tooth paste (gel type) Wooden cane furniture with export potential</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Activated Carbon viz Activated Carbon from Rice Husk, Straw, Cashewnut Shell,Coir Pitch,Wood Charcoal, Powdered Activated Carbon, Activated Fuller Earth, Pelleted Activated Carbon (EAC), Impregnated carbon, Polymers coated, Granula</p> <p>Activated bleaching earth Activated bleaching earth (activated fuller earth) Activated carbon & sodium silicate from paddy/rice husk Activated carbon from cashewnut shell Activated carbon from coconut shell Activated carbon from rice husk Activated carbon from saw dust, rice husk and coconut shell Activated carbon from wood Activated carbon from wood charcoal Activated carbon granulated (coconut shell) Activated carbon plant Activated carbon powder & granules from coconut shell Activated charcoal Activated fuller earth Carbon black (petroleum based) Carbon black from fertilizer waste Carbon black from natural gas Carbon black from tyres Carbon less paper Carbon paper Carbon/metal film resistors Cashew nut processing Cashew nut processing plant (cap: 3 ton/day) Cashew nut shell liquid and kernels CULTIVATION OF RICE & WHEAT COMMERCIAL & MECHANISED DEVELOPMENT Extraction of precipitated silica from rice husk ash Friction dust (liquid & powder) from cnsl Katha from cashew husk Powder coating chamber type Powder coating manufacturing Powder coating paint Powder paint for powder coating Precipitated silica from rice husk ash (cap:200 ton/day) Raw cashew nut kernel processing (steam boiler roasting) modern machinery output capacity: 320 kgs and</p>	<p>input capacity:1280 kgs per day (without the option of cnsl extraction) Rice sheller Sanding sealer, lacquer, pu wood coating & varnish manufacturing with formulae</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agro based industries</p> <p>Activated carbon powder & granules from coconut shell Amla fruit products with preservation tomato sauce, pickles, jams & jellies Asafoetida (compound) Ayurvedic/herbal pharmacy Baby cereal food and milk powder Bakers yeast Bakery gel (translucent semi solid paste) Bakery unit (pastries, bread, buns, cake, toffee etc.) Baking powder Banana wafers Banana, apple & other fruit chips Banana, mango powder & other freeze dried products Barley malt Barley malt for beer etc. Basmati rice export Basmati rice trading Beer plant Biscuit industry Bottling plant country liquor from rectified spirit Brandy Bread & biscuit plant Bread plant Button mushroom Canning of mango pulp & mango slices Caramel (acid proof/spirit proof) Cardamom oil Casein from deoiled soya flour Cashew feni Cashew nut decortication Cashew nut shell liquid & kernel processing Cashewnut (dried & fried) Castor oil & its derivatives oleoresin, turkey red oil, dco, hco, sebacic acid, 12-hydroxy stearic acid Castor oil derivative oleoresins Cattle & poultry feed Cattle feed from tapioca Chana Dall and Besan Plant Chewing & bubble gum Chewing tobacco (khaine kuber type) Chewing, ginger & amlaki Chicken soups Chicken/mutton processing</p>	<p>Chilli powder Chocolate Chocolate (milk) Citric acid from grape pulp Coal briquettes from agro waste Coconut & its products Coconut fibre Coconut oil from copra Coconut processing complex (coco oil, coco flour, coco cream, coco water, decimated coconut etc.) Coconut squash & jam Coconut water (coco jal) packed Coffee roasting of green coffee beans Cold storage (controlled atmosphere or ca) for potato, capacity: 100,000 bags (50 kg per bag), storing capacity: 5000 mt Confectionery Corn oil (maize oil) Cotton ginning & processing Cotton seed oil Cow and buffalo farm to produce raw milk with gobar gas plant and bottling of urine Curry powder Custard powder Dairy farming & milk processing Dairy products milk packaging in pouch (ghee, butter etc) Dal mill Dehulled sesame seed Dehydrated garlic & ginger-100% eou Dehydrated onions & onion powder Dehydrated vegetables (100% eou) Dehydration of canning of fruits & vegetables Dehydration of fruits & vegetables by vacuum drying method Dehydration of jackfruit Dehydration of raw mango Desiccated coconut powder from coconuts Dextrose powder (anhydrous from starch) Dextrose powder from potatoes Dicalcium phosphate from rock phosphate Drip irrigation system Edible vegetable oil Egg powder (dried) 100% eou Extraction of soyabean oil from oil seeds & cattle feed (expander extrusion cooking process) Feed mill for poultry Finest & Smart Project Report On Cold Storage Fish processing unit Floriculture (cut flower rose) with green house</p>
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<p>Food colour Food processing industry Freeze drying coffee manufacturing unit processing and packaging Freezing of fresh vegetables Frozen food by iqf technology Fruit juice (mango, guava, banana, grape, orange, apple) & pulp, jams, jellies, squashes, chutney, sauces, ketchup, coconut water etc. Fruit juice concentrate Fruit juice, jam, jellies & allied products Fruit pulp & tomato paste (mango pulp, tomato paste & others) Furfural from rice hull/husk Garlic flakes & powder (dehydrated) Gelatin 100%eou (edible, pharmaceuticals & photographic grades) Ginger processing plant Grain based alcohol-distillery (alcohol from grain) Green house for crops production (10 green houses) Green peas processing and canning Honey coated cashew nuts, peanuts and other nuts Hybrid seeds Import of Almonds from US and Packaging Unit Instant coffee Iodized salt Katha & cutch Khandsari sugar & imfl Maize processing for glucose Maize starch, liquid glucose, dextrose (maize and its allied products) Malt & malt extract Malto dextrin from barley Mango juice Mango powder Mango pulp Margarine/fat Menthol & dementholised oil Micro irrigation product manufacturing plant Milk plant with pouch packing Milk powder & ghee Mill board from rice & wheat straws Mini flour mill (atta, maida, suji & wheat bran) Mini flour mill (maize, sorghum, millet) Modern chilly powder Modified starch Mushroom cultivation & processing Mushroom cultivation & processing unit dehydration & pickling of oyster & paddy</p>	<p>straw mushrooms Mushroom growing & processing with air conditioning Neem cultivation & processing Neem oil from seeds Neem plantations commercialisation & neem based Oleoresin from spices Onion Powder (Export Oriented Unit) Organic manure Packaged drinking water (packed in 330 ml cup, 500 ml pet bottle, 1500 ml pet bottle and 20 ltr. jar) Packaged drinking water in bottles & jars Papaya & tomato cultivation Papaya cultivation & papain Pesticide and insecticide Piggery farm Potato chips/wafers Processing & utilisation of coconut Processing of sheep hair to produce wool Protein and protein based products Protein hydrolysate from soyabean/groundnut Purification of casein Rice flakes, corn flakes & wheat flakes (integrated unit) Rice sorting and grading plant Roasting and salting with spices and packing of almonds, peanuts and mixed nuts in 25g, 50g, 250g and 500g sachets (capacity 30 tons per month) Sorbitol from maize starch Sugarcane juice in tetrapack (aseptic packaging) Tea industry Tea processing and packaging Tomato paste (tomato puree) Tomato processing unit Trout fish farming,canning & preservation with aqua feed manufacturing (integrated complex) Vegetable seeds cleaning Vermicilli Vinegar & malt vinegar for industrial & domestic use Vitamin water Walnut coating White oats</p>	<p>Acentic acid & naphthalene Acetanilide Acetic acid (glacial) Acetic acid from ethanol Acetic acid from molasses Acetic anhydride Acetone Acetyl chloride Acetylene black Acetylene gas and oxygen (integrated unit) Acid black dye Acid fume inhibitor Acid slurry Activated alumina Activated alumina balls/spheres Activated bleaching earth Activated calcium carbonate Activated carbon from coconut shell Activated carbon from rice husk Activated carbon from saw dust, rice husk and coconut shell Activated carbon from wood Activated carbon granulated Activated carbon powder & granules from coconut shell Activated charcoal Active zinc oxide Aerosol insecticides spray (baygon, hit, mortein type) Agricultural chemicals (plant growth promoter and plant growth regulator) (agricultural chemicals) Alcohol and vodka from potato Alcohol from broken rice Alcohol from molasses Alcohol from rice grain Alcohol from rice straw Alcohol, beer, starch, liquid glucose, dextrose, sorbitol, vitamin-c Alkyd resin Alkylated phenol, likenonyl phenol, dodecyl phenol Alpha amino acetic acid Alprazolam Alum (ferric) Alum (non ferric) Alum for water treatment Aluminium chloride Aluminium chloride from aluminium ore Aluminium fluoride Aluminium ingot by bauxite Aluminium nitrate Aluminium oxide (activated alumina balls) Aluminium phosphate Aluminium phosphide Aluminium silicate Aluminium sulphate Aluminium sulphate (non ferric)</p>	<p>Aluminium sulphate (non ferrous) (17%-18% alumina content) in granules (2 mm to 4 mm) and flakes Amines Amino acid Amino acid by protein hydrolysis Amino acid use for poultry feed Amino resin Ammonia gas Ammonia gas bottling Ammonia liquor Ammonium acetate Ammonium biocarbonate Ammonium chloride (pure and technical) Ammonium chloride block (lump) Ammonium nitrate Ammonium sulphate Ammonium thio sulphate solution Amyl acetate Amyl alcohol Amylase Anesthesia (all types) used in hospitals Anhydrous ferric chloride Anhydrous sodium dithionite production Anhydrous sodium dithionite production (sodium formate process) Aniline Anthracene Antranilic acid from phthalic anhydride Anthraquinone Anti corrosion chemicals (s.t.p.p. and nano2) Anti corrosion chemicals (s.t.p.p. and nano2) Anti foaming agent (silicone based) for distillery, sugar industry, paper plant etc. Anti rust chemical solution Anti scale compound for adding in sugar boilers Antimony oxide from lead scrap Antimony trioxide Argon gas Ariel type detergent powder Ary rainbow colour on gold (gold pendant) ary rainbow heart gold pendant) Aspirin Atenolol Auramine"o" Azo dyes stuff Azo-di-carbonamide Azodicarbonamide B.o.n. acid Baking soda Bar soap (all varieties) using soap noodles</p>
	Chemical & Allied industries		
	<p>1,4-butanediol 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 6-amino penicillanic acid</p>		

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Barium carbonate	Black sulphur	Carbon black (petroleum based)	Citric acid
Barium carbonate	Bleaching liquor (calcium hypochlorite liquor)	Carbon black from fertilizer waste	Citric acid from lemon
Barium compounds	Bleaching powder	Carbon black from natural gas	Citric acid from molasses
Barium nitrate	Bleaching powder (stable)	Carbon dioxide	Cleaning of cooling system and boiler
Barium peroxide	Boiler descaling compound	Carbon dioxide bottling plant	Cnsl based resin in liquid and powder form
Barium sulphate	Bone meal (calcined)	Carbon mono oxide	Coal tar distillation
Barium-thio-sulphate benzene	enrichment with calcium & phosphorous	Carbon tetra chloride from calcium carbide	Coal washing unit
Barley malt	Borax	Carboxy methyl cellulose	Cobalt carbonate from cobalt ore
Baryte powder	Boric acid	Carboxy methyl cellulose (cmc)	Cobalt chloride
Battery grade (99.5% Pure) sulphuric acid plant	Boric acid	Carboxy methyl starch	Cobalt octoate
Battery plates	Bottling plant (whisky, brandy, rum, vodka, gin) from rectified spirit/ena	Casein and by products	Colchicine and thiocolchicine
Beer industry and alcoholic beverages	Brandy	Casein from milk	Cold supply chain
Beer plant	Bromine gas plant	Cationic softener (stearic acid based)	Compost for mushroom
Bees wax refining & bleaching	Buffing mops and compositions (metal polishing bar & liquid)	Cationic softner (stearic acid based)	Construction chemicals
Belt paste	Butanol	Caustic soda	Copper oxchloride
Beneficiation of chromite ore processing charge chrome	Butyl acetate	Caustic soda (liquid) by electrolytic process	Copper oxychloride
Bentonite and bentonite processing	Cable jelly compound	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide (naoh))	Copper phthalocyanine blue and green
Bentonite powder	Calcination of bauxite to produce high grade alumina	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	Copper sulphate
Benzalkonium chloride	Calcined lime (dead burnt dolomite)	Caustic soda from electrolysis	Correction fluid
Benzene	Calcining of magnesite & dead burnt magnesite	Caustic soda from soda ash	Cupric chloride
Benzidine	Calcium aluminate	Caustic soda from sodium chloride	Cupric sulphate
Benzoic acid	Calcium carbide	Caustic soda from trona	Cutting oil
Benzoyl peroxide	Calcium carbonate	Caustic soda lye	Cyanoacrylate adhesive
Benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate, benzyl alcohol	Calcium carbonate (activated & precipitated)	Caustic soda, chlorine and hydrogen gas by electrolysis brine solution	Cyanuric chloride
Benzyl alcohol from benzyl chloride using water	Calcium carbonate	Caustic soda/sodium hydroxide (naoh)	Defoaming agent for paper industry
Benzyl konium chloride (bkc)	Calcium chloride	Cellulose acetate moulding powder	Denickeling (electrolytic process)
Benzylalkonium chloride (bkc)	Calcium chloride using lime stone and hydrochloric acid	Cellulose powder & micro crystalline cellulose powder	Deodorized kerosene
Beta ionone	Calcium chloride using lime stone and hydrochloric acid	Cement colour	Detergent (anionic)
Beta ionone	Calcium fluoride	Cement from fly ash & lime	Detergent cake & powder
Beta naphthol	Calcium gluconate	Cement paint and distemper	Detergent concentrate (idet 10)
Beta-naphthol	Calcium magnesium sulphate mixing plant	Cement tiles (glazed)	Detergent powder
Bi-chromate of sodium, potassium & ammonium	Calcium nitrate	Cephalexin from 7-adca	Dextrin from starch
Bi-functional black manufacturer reactive dye (dye from cotton yarn dyeing)	Calcium oxide (burnt line)	Chelated zinc (zn edta 12%)	Dextrose monohydrate & dextrose anhydrous powder from tapioca starch
Bio coal briquettes from agricultural cellulose waste	Calcium silicate	Chemicals for colour photography	Dextrose monohydrate & dextrose anhydrous powder from tapioca starch
Bio fertilisers	Calcium silicate	Chemicals from prawn head	Dextrose saline (i.v. fluid) in plastic bottles
Bio gas filling in cylinder	Calcium silicate board	Chemicals made of dolomite	Di basic lead stearate
Bio gas plant	Calcium silicate bricks	Chitin & chitosan from prawn shell waste	Di calcium (feed grade)
Bio gas plant	Calcium stearate	Chloral hydrate	Di calcium phosphate (animal feed grade from hydrochloric acid route)
Bio oil for power generation from coffee husk	Calcium stearate by fusion process	Chloramphenicol	Di calcium phosphate (animal feed grade) from hydrochloric acid route
Bio-fuel (jatropa cultivation and extraction)	Calcium stearate by fusion process	Chlorinated paraffin wax (cpw)	Di calcium phosphate from rock phosphate & haifa process
Biodiesel from algae	Camphor powder (synthetic)	Chlorinated paraffin wax (cpw)	Di ethyl oxalate
Biopesticides (mineral oil based) for killing white flies	Candle making	Chromic acid	Di ethyl phthalate (dep)
Biotech laboratory equipments	Capric chloride	Chromic acid (oxide) & blue oxide	Di methyl orthophthalate
Bituminous road emulsion		Chromic acid (with pollution control)	Di-calcium phosphate from rock phosphate haifa process
Bituminous felts for water & damp proofing			
Black japan (bituminous based corrosion resistant)			
Black phenyl			

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Di-ethyl ether	Ethyl vanillin	extract	oxidation process)
Di-methyl phthalate	Eva (ethylene vinyl acetate) compound	Friction dust (liquid & powder) from cnsl	Hydroxy ethyl cellulose
Diammonium phosphate (dap)	Extra temperature lubricating grease	Fruit flavours	Ice packs (solutions type, white gel type, violet semi solid polymer type)
Dibasic lead stearate	Extraction of acid oil from soap stock	Fumaric acid	Imfi (whisky) & country liquor
Dicalcium phosphate	Extraction of essential oils by super critical fluid (carbon dioxide) method from flowers, herbs & spices	Furfural from rice hull/husk	Improving drop point paraffin wax from 45-50 deg. c to 75-80 deg. c
Dicalcium phosphate (animal feed grade from hydro chloric acid route)	Extraction of vanadium pentoxide	Fused aluminium oxide	Industrial alcohol
Dicalcium phosphate from rock phosphate	Fabric stain remover	Fused silica	Industrial alcohol from molasses
Dichloro isocyanurate	Fatty acid	Garlic acid	Industrial gases
Dichloro isocyanurate	Ferric & non ferric alum	Gasket shellac compound	Ink plastisol (phthalate free)
Diclofenac gel	Ferric alum	Gear oil	Insoluble saccharine (using solid ingredients)
Diclofenac sodium slow release (sr) tables 100mg	Ferric alum	Gibberellic acid	Insta whitening system (ujala type)
Diethyl phthalate	Ferric and non ferric alum	Ginger and garlic paste	Integrated complex of ester and allied products (d.o.p; d.b.p, ethyl acetate, wire enamel & cable jelly)
Diethyl phthalate (Cap:5 tpd)	Ferric chloride from ferric oxide and hydrochloric acid (hcl)	Ginger processing	International standard laboratory
Dinitro-chloro benzene	Ferric sulphate (powder)	Glass putty	Investment casting
Diocetyl adipate	Ferro chrome	Gluconic acid	Iron oxide for making ferrite
Diocetylphthalate (dop)	Ferro chrome ligno sulphonate	Glycerine	Iron sulphide
Diphenyl glycerine	Ferro manganese	Glycerol monostearate	Iso-borneol
Distilled water	Ferro silicon (from mineral ingredients)	Gobar gas	Isoborneol
Distillery	Ferro silicone	Gobbar gas	Isocyanates (tdi/mdi)
Dodecyl benzene sulphonate	Ferro vanadium from vanadium sludge	Gold electroplating	Isopropyl alcohol from acetone feed stock (cap:50,000 tpa)
Dop and other plasticizer	Ferrous silicate	Gold jewellery	J. acid
Double firing (heating)	Ferrous sulphate	Gold potassium cyanide (g.p.c.)	Jatropha (biodiesel) cultivation and extraction
Dustless chalk	Ferrous sulphide	Gold potassium cyanide (g.p.c.) by alkali method	Jewellery casting investment powder
Dye & dye intermediates	Fertilizer from animal blood & leather waste	Gossypol (poly phenol) from cotton seed oil	Jute batching oil
Dye and dye intermediate	Fibre reinforced plastic (high pressure moulding with smc, bmc & dmc)	Grape wine	Kaolin for road making (project report)
Dye intermediates	Fire extinguisher dry powder	Greylead oxide	Kesh kala tel (hair dye lotion) (vasmol 33, godrej, black nite type)
Dye levelling agent	Fire extinguisher dry powder (sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate and mono ammonium phosphate based)	Guar gum powder	L-lysine monohydrochloride
Edta & its salts	Flocculants	Gum (sodium silicate based)	Lacquer (electrophoretic) for jewellery acrylic based
Electroless nickel plating on plastics	Fluorescent tube light powder	Gum (sodium silicate based)	Lacquer electrophoretic for gold jewellery polyurethane based
Electropolishing on gold jewellery	Foamed pvc compounding and its products	Gypsum plaster board	Lactic acid
Electropolishing on various metals	Formaldehyde	H acid	Lactic acid from white sugar by fermentation process
Emulsifier for cutting oil	Formalin from methanol	H- acid	Ldpe granules from virgin (ldpe resin)
Endosulfan	Formulation for ddi, bhc, melathion	Hair fixer (hair gel type)	Lead extraction from scrap battery
Engine coolant	Fractional distillation of d.m.o. (dementholized oil)	Henna hair dye	Lead oxide (a) lead monoxide
Ephedrine hydrochloride	Fractional distillation of essential oil & medicinal plant	Henna paste making	
Epoxy resin based compound		Heptaldehyde	
Epoxy resins and metal filling		Heptaldehyde & undecylenic acid (c7 & c11) & its derivatives	
Ethanol from molasses (biofuel)		Herbal beer	
Ethyl acetate		High carbon ferro chrome	
Ethyl acetate		Hosiery cloth in the dyeing process	
Ethyl alcohol (potable liquor)		Hot dip galvanizing	
Ethyl alcohol from corn		Humic acid	
Ethyl alcohol from crude alcohol (by fractional distillation or redistilled method)		Humic acid	
Ethyl alcohol from molasses		Hydrated calcium silicate brick	
Ethyl ether		Hydrated lime	
Ethyl hexanol		Hydrated lime	
		Hydrated lime from sea shell	
		Hydrazine	
		Hydro fluoric acid	
		Hydrochloric acid	
		Hydrogen peroxide (by auto	

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* Start Your Own Export Business (How To Export)	450/- 45	* Paint Pigment Varnish & Lacquer Manufacturing	450/- 45	* Modern Technology of Extrusion & Extruded Prod.	800/- 80
* Start Your Own Small Business and Industry	350/- 35	* Paint Varnish Solvents & Coating Technology	800/- 80	* Technology of Synthetic Resins & Emulsion Polymers	975/-100
* Candle Making Processes & Formulations Hand-Book	750/- 75	* Paint, Pigment, Solvent, Coating, Emulsion, Paint Additives & Formulations	950/- 95	* Technology of Plastic Additives with Processes & Packaging	900/- 90
* Stationery, Paper Converting & Packaging Industries	400/- 40	* Technology of Coatings, Resins, Pigments & Inks Industries	975/-100	* Complete Technology Book On Identification Of Plastics And Plastic Products Materials	975/-100
* Modern Inks Formulaes & Manufacturing Industries	325/- 35	* Mfg. Tech. & Formulations H.B. on Thinners, Putty, Wall & Indu. Finishes & Synthetic Resins	900/- 90	* Identification Of Plastics & Other Plastic Process Industries	950/- 95
* Profitable Businesses to Start for Entrepreneurs	400/- 40	* Technology of Synthetic Resins & Emulsion Polymers	975/-100	* Complete Technology Book Of Plastic Processing And Recycling Of Plastics With Project Profiles	1250/-125
* Modern Small & Cottage Scale Industries	650/- 65	* Technology of Paints and Coating with Formulations	1750/-175	* Complete Hand Book Of Blow Moulding Plastics Technology With Project Profiles	975/- 98/-
* Profitable Small Cottage Tiny & Home Industries (2nd Edn.)	900/-90	* Powder Coating Technology	750/- 75	* Modern Technology Of Injection Moulding, Blow Moulding, Plastic Extrusion, Pet & Other	975/-100
BIO FUEL, BIO GAS & BIOPROCESSING		PLASTIC/POLYMER PROCESSING, COMPOUNDING, INJECTION MOULDING, ROTATIONAL MOULDING, PLASTIC FILM, FIBRE GLASS, PLASTIC WASTE RECYCLING, MOULDS, PET & RESINS, ADDITIVES INDUSTRIES		BEE-KEEPING & HONEY PROCESSING	
* Technology of Bio-Fuel (Ethanol & Biodiesel)	975/-100	* Paint Technology Hand Book with Formulations (Acrylic Emulsion, Powder Coating, Leveling Agents, PU Ink Binders, Dispersing Agents, Formaldehyde, Polyester Resin, Acrylic Binders and PU Coatings)	1100/- 110	* Tech Book On Beekeeping And Honey Products With Project Profiles	975/- 98
* Mod.Tech.of Bioprocessing	1475/-150	* Complete Hand Book on Paints, Varnish, Resins, Copolymers and Coatings with Manufacturing Process, Formulations/Tech	900/-90/-	* Complete Technology Book on Honey Processing and Formulations (Harvesting, Extraction, Adulteration, Chemistry, Crystallization, Fermentation, Dried Honey, Uses, Applications and Properties)	1100/- 110
* ModTech.of BioGas Production	1975/-	* Manufacture Of Nitrocellulose Lacquers, Pu Lacquer, Vacuum Metallizing Lacquers And Other Lacquers With Formulations And Project Profiles	750/- 75/-	* Modern Bee Keeping & Honey Processing	375/- 40
SWEETS, NAMKEEN & SNACK				STARCH MANUFACTURING	
* Tech of Sweets (Mithai)	1050/-110			* Technology of Starch Manufacturing (Applications, Properties and Composition) with Project Profiles	
* Technology of Sweets (Mithai), Namkeen and Snacks Food with Formulae	1750/- 175			1100/- 110	
* Mfr. of Snacks Food, Namkeen, Pappad & Potato Products	900/- 90				

SPICE, SEASONING, CONDIMENTS & COLD STORAGE	MINERAL AND MINERALS	ORGANIC FARMING & FOOD/NEEM
* Technology of Spices and Seasoning of Spices with Formulae 975/- 98	* Hand Book of Minerals and Minerals Based Industries 975/- 100	* Hand Book of Organic Farming and Organic Foods with Vermi-Composting & Neem Product 1100/-
* Technology Of Spices (Masala) And Condiments With Project Profiles (Cultivation, Uses, Extn, Composition etc) 1100/-110	RUBBER CHEMICALS, COMPOUNDS	FISH FARMING & FISHERY PRODUCTS
* Spices & Packaging with Formula 900/- 90	* Rubber Chemicals & Processing Industries 400/- 40	* Hand Book of Fish Farming and Fishery Products 650/- 65
* Start Your Own Cold Storage Unit 900/- 90	* Modern Rubber Chemicals, Compounds & Rubber Goods Technology 1500/- 150	TEXTILE AUXILIARY & CHEMICALS
NON WOVEN TECHNOLOGY	* Technology of Rubber & Rubber Goods Industries 900/- 90	* Textile Auxiliaries & Chemicals with Processes/Formula 1050/- 105
* Complete Tech. of Nonwovens Fabrics, CarryBags, Composite, Geotextiles, Medical Textiles, Fibres, Felts, Apparels, Spunlace and Absorbent Nonwoven1175/- 120	AYURVEDIC/HERBAL MEDICINES	* Tech of Textile Chemicals with Formulations 1450/- 145
PHARMACEUTICALS & DRUGS	* Ayurvedic & Herbal Medicines with Formulae 750/- 75	* Modern Technology of Textile Auxiliary and chemicals with formulations 1100/- 110
* Tablets, capsules, Injectables, Dry Strups, Oral & External Preparations, Eye, Ear1575/- 155	* Hand Book of Ayurvedic Medicines with Formulations 900/-90	* Textile Processing Chemicals, Enzymes, Dye Fixing Agents and Other Finishes with Project Profiles 1275/- 125
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	STAINLESS STEEL, NON FERROUS METALS, BILLETS & ROLLING MILL	DISINFECTANTS, CLEANERS, PHENYL, DEODORANTS, DISHWASHING DETERGENTS ETC.
* Hand Book of Leather & Leather ProductsTechnology 850/-85	* Modern Technology of Non Ferrous Metals and Metal Extraction 1100/-110	* Manufacture of Disinfectants, Cleaners, Phenyl, Repellents, Deodorants, Dishwashing Detergents with Formulae 900/- 90
BIOTECHNOLOGY	* Processing Technology of Steels and Stainless Steels 1900/-190	COFFEE & COFFEE PROCESSING
* Hand Book of Biotechnology900/-90	* Modern Technology of Rolling Mill, Billets, Steel Wire, Galvanized Sheet, Forging & Castings 2500/-250	* Coffee & Coffee Processing 525/- 53
CERAMICS & CERAMIC PROCESS	* Mfg Tech of Non-Ferrous Metal Products 1750/- 175	ONION CULTIVATION/PROCESSING
* H.B.of Ceramics & Ceramics Processing Technology 1975/- 200	FOOD ADDITIVES/CHEMICALS AND SWEETENERS & FOOD EMULSIFIERS	* OnionCultivation, Dehydration, Flakes, Powder, Processing & Packaging Technology 975/- 98
* Modern Tech Of Ceramic Products With Composition 1100/- 110	* Modern Technology of Food Additives, Sweeteners and Food Emulsifiers 1575/- 156	BUILDING MATERIAL & CHEMICALS
TREE FARMING	* Technology of Food Chemicals, Pigments and Food Aroma Compounds 1100/- 110	* Technology of Building Materials & Chemicals with Processes950/- 95
* Hand Book of Tree Farming 800/- 80	DISPOSABLE MEDICAL PRODUCTS	TEXTILE, GARMENTS, DYEING...
MUSHROOM PROCESSING	* Technology of Disposable Medical Products 1750/-175	* Mod. Tech. of Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Finishing of Textiles 750/- 75
* Hand Book of Mushroom Cultivation, Processing & Packaging 975/- 98	SOYA MILK, TOFU & SOY PRODUCTS	* Technology of Textiles (Spinning & Weaving, Dyeing, Scouring, Drying, Printing and Bleaching) 900/- 90
BIOFERTILIZERS & VERMICULTURE	* Technology of Soya Milk, Tofu, Hydrolyzate, Allied Soyabean Products with project Profile 975/- 100	* Garments Manufacturing Tech. 900/- 90
* Biofertilizers & Vermiculture 900/-100	* Technology of SOYBEAN Products with Formulae 1100/- 100	BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, BISCUITS, COOKIES, BREAKFAST, PASTA & CEREALS
BIODEGRADABLE PLASTICS AND POLYMERS	PRODUCTS FROM WASTE	* Technology of Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers & Cookies with Formulations 975/- 98
* Modern Technology of Biodegradable Plastics and Polymers With Processes (Bio-Plastic, Starch Plastics, Cellulose Polymers & other) 975/- 100	* Technology of Products from Wastes (Industrial, Agriculture, Medical, Municipality, Organic & Biological) By Panda 900/- 90	* Hand Book of Confectionery with Formulations 900/- 90
* Production of Biodegradable Plastics & Bioplastics Tech 1500/-150	* Products from Waste Technology Hand Book 1100/- 110	* Breakfast, Dietary Food, Pasta & Cereal Products Tech 1150/-120
FROZEN FOOD/FREEZE DRYING	WINE PRODUCTION	* Modern Bakery Products 900/- 90
* Frozen Food Processing & Freeze Drying Technology 1000/- 100	* Technology of Wine Production and Packaging 1750/- 175	* Modern Bakery Technology & Fermented Cereal Products with Formulae 1250/-125
* Frozen Food Products 900/- 90	CASTING TECHNOLOGY	* Confectionery, Chocolates, Toffee, Candy, Chewing & Bubble Gums, Lollipop & Jelly Products 1750/-175
BEER, VODKA, BEVERAGE, WHISKY	* Casting Technology H.Book750/- 75	* H.Book of Bakery Industries 950/-95
* Beer, Cereal Based Beverages, Soy Beverages, Fruit Wine, Vodka, Tea Beverages & Beverages 1100/- 110	PULP & PAPER TECHNOLOGY	TECHNOLOGY OF FIBRES
* Mfg Tech Hand Book Of Gin, Rum, Whisky, Distillery Spirits, Brandy, Fruit Spirits, Flavours, Maturation & Blending With Other Alcoholic Beverage 1250/- 125	* H.B.of Pulp & Paper, Paper Board & Paper Based Tech. 1150/- 120	* Fibres With Manufacturing Processes & Properties With Project Profiles 975/- 100
	FLOUR MILL (ATTA MAIDA, SUJI)	
	* Start Your Own Wheat Flour Mill (Atta, Maida, Suji, Bran & Besan) 900/- 90	