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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES & PROJECT OPPORTUNITIES

- * PRE FEASIBILITY REPORT CONTENTS
- * DETAILED TECHNO ECONOMIC MARKET REPORT
- * MARKET SURVEY REPORT

WE HAVE OVER 31,000+ READY REPORT

READY REPORT COVERD FOLLOWING CONTENTS

CONTENTS

1. PRODUCTS INTRODUCTION
2. USES & QUALITY SPECIFICATION
3. PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE
4. PROCESS FLOW SHEET
5. LAND BUILDING
6. PLANT & MACHINERY
7. RAW MATERIAL
8. MANPOWER REQUIREMENT
9. UTILITY & OVERHEADS
10. WORKING CAPITAL
11. TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL
12. COST OF PRODUCTION
13. SALES & PROFITABILITY ESTIMATE
14. B E P
15. MACHINRY AND RAW MATERIAL

READY REPORT REPORTS COST RS 1500/-

READY DETAILED TECH ECONOMICS

FEASIBILITY REPORT

- ❖ *PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
- ❖ *USES & APPLICATION
 - INDIAN & BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
 - MARKET SURVEY
- ❖ *INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE
- ❖ *IMPORT & EXPORT OF THE PRODUCT
- ❖ .DEMAND & SUPPLY GAP IF ANY
- ❖ *ESTIMATION OF FUTURE DEMAND & SUPPLY
- ❖ *USER INDUSTRY/USER DETAILS
- ❖ *PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE
- ❖ *DISCUSSION OF AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY & SOURCE
- ❖ *PROCESS DETAILS FROM RAW MATERIAL TO FINISHED
- ❖ *PLANT MACHINERY DESCRIPTION

- ❖ *LAND BUILDING
- ❖ *TOTAL LAND AREA REQUIRED FOR AVAILABLE
- ❖ CAPACITY
- ❖ *COVERED AREA REQUIREMENT FOR VARIOUS
- ❖ OPERATION
 - PLANT MACHINERY
- ❖ *DETAILED SPECIFICATION & COST OF PLANT
- ❖ MACHINERY
- ❖ *OTHER SOURCE OF PLANT MACHINERY
- ❖ *RAW MATERIAL
- ❖ *SPECIFICATION OF RAW MATERIAL TO BE USED
- ❖ TESTING REQUIREMENT
 - QUANTITY REQUIRED WITH PRICES
 - SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL

- MAN POWER REQUIREMENT
- ❖ *SKILLED UNSKILLED WORKER, MAINTENANCE STAFF
- ❖ *FUEL WATER REQUIREMENT & EXPENDITURE
- ❖ *UTILITY AND PLANT OVERHEADS
 - UTILITY AND PLANT OVERHEADS
 - POWER CONNECTION REQUIRED & EXPENDITURE ON
- ❖ ELECTRICITY AT DIFFERENT CAPACITY UTILIZATION
 - FUEL & WATER REQUIREMENT & EXPENDITURE
- ❖ *WORKING CAPITAL ESTIMATION
- ❖ *RAW MATERIAL STOCKING PERIOD
- ❖ *GOODS IN PROCESS
- ❖ *FINISHED PRODUCT STOCKING PERIOD
- ❖ *RECEIVED OUTSTANDING
- ❖ *CREDIT PROVIDED
- ❖ *WORKING CAPITAL LIMITS MARGIN MONEY
- ❖ *TOTAL PROJECT COST
- ❖ *WORKING CAPITAL MARGIN, TOTAL PROJECT COST
- ❖ *PROJECTED PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
 - BASIS & PRESUMPTION
 - SALES COST OF PRODUCTION PROFITABILITY
- ❖ *PROJECTED FUNDS FLOW ANALYSIS FOR EIGHT YEAR
 - PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET FOR 5 YEARS
 - B E P AND RATIO ANALYSIS TO ESTABLISH VIABILITY

**PROJECT REPORT COST RS 3500/-
THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED.**

MARKET SURVEY REPORT CONTENTS

- * INTRODUCTION
- * INDUSTRY STATUS
- * PERFORMANCE OF INDUSTRY
- * USERS INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE
- * INSTALLED CAPACITY
- * PRESENT PRODUCTION
- * IMPORT-EXPORTS DATE
- * LIST OF COMPANY
- * LIST OF EXISTING MANUFACTURE
- * ESTIMATED DEMAND IN FUTURE
- * DEMAND SUPPLY GAP PROBABLY SOURCES OF
- * BUYERS INDIAN & ABROAD

PROJECT REPORT COST IS RS 10500/-
(TEN THOUSAND ONLY)

PRINTING & PACKAGING

- * AIR BUBBLES PACKING MATERIAL
- * ALUMINUM BEVERAGE CAN
- * ALUMINUM FOILS
- * BLISTER PACKING
- * COMPUTER STATIONERY
- * CORRUGATED SHEET
- * MULTILAYER FILM
- * CROWN CAPS & PP CAPS
- * FLEXOGRAPHIC PRINTING
- * HDPE/PP WOVEN BAGS
- * JUTE BAGS
- * LAMINATION FLEXIBLE POUCHES
- * MULTI COLOR PUBLISHING UNITS
- * OFFSET PRINTING PRESS
- * PAPER CARRY BAGS
- * PAPER CONES & TUBES
- * PET BOTTLE
- * PILFER PROOF CAPS
- * PLASTIC BOX STRAPPING
- * TISSUE PAPER
- * SCREEN PRINTING ON PAPER
- * TETRA PACK
- * PAPER DISPOSABLE CUP PLATE
- * THERMOCOLE MOLDING
- * THERMOCOLE GLASS CUPS ETC
- * DISPOSABLE PLASTIC CUP & PLATES
- * TEA PACKING
- * TEA BAGS
- * PRINTING INKS
- * ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING
- * ROTOGRAVURE AND FLEXOGRAPHIC
- * PETTY PACKING
- * RICE POLISHING AND PACKING IN POUCHES
- * REPACKAGING OF MEDICINES
- * PACKING OF EDIBLE OIL AND GEE
- * AIR BUBBLE PACKING
- * COSMETIC AND PLASTIC PACKING
- * *POLYTHENE BAGS AUTOMATIC PRINTING*
- * *GRAVURE PRINTING CYLINDER*
- * GRAVER PRINTING PRESS
- * SILK SCREEN PRINTING ON
ON SAREE
- * TIN PRINTING
- * HAND BLOCK PRINTING
- * TEXTILE DYING & PTG
- * PLASTIC FOR SCREEN
- * PLASTIC FILM SHEET
- * PLASTIC JERRY CANS
- * BLOW MOLDING CONTAINERS
- * PLASTIC JERRY CANS
- * COATING AND PRINTING OF
LAMINATED PAPER POUCH
- * HAND MADE PAPER
- * BOPP SELF ADHESIVE TAPES
- * SELF ADHESIVE LABELS
- * HEAT TRANSFER LABEL
- * STICKER AND LABELING PLANT
- * MILK PACKING PLANT

GUMS & ADHESIVE

- * *ADHESIVE FOR PLYWOOD INDUSTRY*
- * *ADHESIVE FOR LEATHER*
- * *ANIMAL GLUE*
- * *BLACK INSULATING TAPE*
- * *DEXTRIN ADHESIVE FOR CORRUGATED BOARD BOXES*
- * *EMULSION AND SOLUTION*
- * *MONOMERS FOR USE AS ADHESIVE*
- * *EASTER GUM*
- * *EXTRACTION FOR GELATIN GLUE FROM LEATHER*
- * *GLUE FROM BONE SINEW*
- * *WHITE POWDER FROM GLUE*
- * *LEATHER TO LEATHER ADHESIVE BASED*
- * *OSSEIN FROM BONES*
- * *PAPER TO PAPER ADHESIVE*
- * *POTATO STARCH*
- * *PRESSURE SENSITIVE SELF ADHESIVE TAPE*
- * *QUICK FIX TYPE ADHESIVE*
- * *SELF STICKING ALBUM*
- * *SYNTHETIC GUM BASED VINYL ACETATE*
- * *SYNTHETIC TALLOW*
- * *THERMOSETTING*
- * *CELLOPHANE TAPE*

ENTERTAINMENT AND LEISURE PROJECTS

- * *AMUSEMENT PARK*
- * *FILM STUDIO*
- * *MINI AIR CONDITION THEATER*
- * *WATER PARK*
- * *TOURIST CLUB*
- * *HOLIDAY RESORTS*
- * *GOLF COURSE*
- * *VEDIEO STUDIO*
- * *FAST FOOD RESTAURANT*
- * *ENTERTAINMENT CENTER*

PRODUCT FROM WASTE (UNIQUE WASTE UTILIZATION)

- *COAL BRIQUETTES FROM AGRO WASTE
- *PAPER WASTE RECYCLING
- *SILVER EXTRACTION FROM WASTE
- *KRAFT PAPER FROM WASTER PAPER
- *POLYESTER YARN FROM WASTE
- *JUTE WASTE PRODUCT
- *BRICKS FORM FLY ASH
- *HARD BOARD FROM BAGGAGE
- *PLASTIC GRANULES FROM WASTE
- *LEATHER BOARD FROM WASTE
- *RUBBER GOODS BY WASTE PRODUCT
- *COTTON FOR WASTE YARN
- *CARPET FROM COTTON WASTE HAND
- *HAND MADE PAPER FROM WASTER PAPER
- *WASTER WATER TREATMENT PLANT
- *RE REFINING OF USED ENGINE OIL
- *FATTY ACID FROM WASTE
- *RUBBER RECLAMATION
- *TYRE RETREATING (COLD PROCESS)
- *RUBBER POWDER FROM USED TYRE
- *RECOVERY OF LEAD FROM DISPOSED
LEAD ACID BATTERY
- *SECONDARY LEAD EXTRACTION FROM SCRAP
- *G I PIPES FROM SCRAPS
- *COPPER RODS FROM COPPER SCRAPS ‘
- *NON FERROUS SCRAP MELTING ROD CASTING
AND WIRE DRAWING
- *ABS GRANULES FROM ABS SCRAP
- *RECLAMATION OF USED BLEACHING EARTH
- *ZINC SULPHATE FROM BRASS ASH
- *ZINC METAL FROM ZINC ASH
- *VODKA FROM WASTE GRAIN
- *RECYCLING OF WASTE CELLULOSE
- *ACETATE INTO CELLULOSE
- *OXALIC ACID FROM VEGETABLE WASTE
- *OSSEIN FROM BONES
- *CAFFEINE FROM TEA WASTE
- *PAPER FROM RICE HUSK & WHEAT HUSK
- *PARTICLE BOARD FROM RICE HUSK
- *MILL BOARD & HARD BOARD FORM RICE HUSK
- *BIO FERTILIZER BY CROWDING & OTHER WASTE

PROFITABLE NEW PROJECTS

- * ABRASIVE PAPER (SAND PAPER)
- * ACETIC ACID FROM MILANESE
- * ACETYLENE GAS AND OXYGEN GAS
- * ACID SLURRY(LAB)
- * ACRYLIC SHEET
- * ACTIVATED CARBON FROM COCONUT SHELL
- * ACTIVATED ALUMINA BALL
- * ACTIVATED BLEACHING EARTH
- * AEROSOL PRODUCT
- * AGGRAVATE
- * ALUMINUM ALLOY
- * ALUMINUM DIE CASTING
- * ALCOHOL
- * ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE GEL
- * ALUMINUM DOOR, WINDOW AND FITTING
- * ALUMINUM ROLLING MILL
- * ALUMINUM WIRE DRAWING
- * AMLA PLANTATION
- * AMMONIA GAS
- * AMUSEMENT PARK
- * ANODIC ALUMINUM LABELS
- * AMMONIA GAS BOTTLING PLANT
- * ARTIFICIAL JEWELRY
- * ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES FITTING
- * AYURVEDIC MEDICINES
- * BALL BEARING
- * BALL POINT PEN REFILLS & INKS
- * BANANA & ITS PRODUCTS
- * BED SHEET COVERS FURNISHING
- * BEER PLANT
- * GOAT & SHEEP FARM
- * BLEACHING & DRYING OF COTTON YARN
- * BRA PANTIES
- * BRAKE LINING
- * BRASS BADGES BY ETCHING
- * BAKERY UNITS
- * BUILDERS HARDWIRES
- * BULK DRUGS
- MAGNETISM AND LIME STONE
- * INJECTION MOLDING PLASTIC
- * CHOKE STARTER
- * CHEWING GUM
- * CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
- * CEMENT FROM FLY ASH
- * CLUTCH PLATE
- * COCONUT SHELL POWDER
- * COLD STORAGE
- * COMPUTER ASSEMBLY
- * COMPUTER SOFTWARE
- * CORRUGATED BOARD BOXES
- * COSMETIC INDUSTRY
- * COTTON ADHESIVE TAPE
- * DAIRY FARM
- * DAIRY FARM & PRODUCT
- * DECORATIVE COCONUT
- * DENIM CLOTH
- * DETERGENT CAKE
- * DISPOSABLE CUP
- * DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SYRINGES
- * EGG TRAYS
- * ETHYL ESTATE
- * FERRO SILICON
- * FISH MEAL
- * FLORICULTURE
- * FOOD PROCESSING
- * F R P PRODUCTS
- * FRUIT JUICES JAM JELLY
- * GASKET
- * GLASS BOTTLE
- * GLASS WOOL
- * GLS BULBS
- * GOAT BREEDING FARMING
- * HAWAII CHAPEL
- * HDPE CONTAINERS
- * HANDLOOM
- * HANDICRAFT*CALCINING
- * INJECTION MOLDING*CALCIUM CARBIDE

RUBBER & PLASTIC BASE PROJECT

- *AUTOMOBILE TUBES & FLAPS
- *AUTO RUBBER PARTS
- *ACRYLIC SHEET
- *ANIMAL DRAWN VEHICLE TYRE
- *ARTIFICIAL FLOWER OF VEHICLE TYRE
- *BAKELITE POWDER
- *BOX STRAPPING
- *BICYCLES TUBES
- *BRAKE RUBBER BLOCK
- *CONVEYOR BELT
- *CAMEL BLACK TREAD RUBBER
- *POLYESTER HANGS
- *EARTH MOVER TYRE RETARDING
- *EBONITE ROD, SHEET & TUBES
- *ELECTRICAL SWITCHES PLUGS, SOCKET, ERASER
- *EXTRUSION FROM PLASTIC WASTE
- *FIBER REINFORCED PLASTIC
- *F.R.P PRODUCT
- *HAWAII CHAPELS
- *HDPE MONOFILAMENTS YARN
- *HOSE PIPE FOR AUTOMOBILES
- *H D P E PIPES & FITTINGS
- *HDPE CONTAINERS
- *HDPE WOVEN SACKS
- *INJECTION MOLDED GOODS
- *LATEX ADHESIVE
- *LDPE HDPE BASKET & CHAIR
- *MICROCELLULAR SHEET FOR FOOTWEAR SOLE
- *MOLDED PLASTIC T V CABINETS
- *MOLDING RUBBER
- *MELAMINE FORMALDEHYDE
- *MINING SHOES
- *NYLON ZIP FASTENERS
- *OIL SEALS
- *PLASTIC BUCKETS
- *PLASTIC BUTTON
- *PLASTIC COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
- *PLASTIC RAIN COASTS
- *PLASTIC BOBBINS
- *PLASTIC SPRING
- *PLASTIC SUTLI
- *PLASTIC TARPAULIN
- *POLYPROPYLENE
HM BAGS
- *POLYTHENE GRANULES
- *POLYESTER RESIN
- *POLYURETHANE CYCLE SEAT
- *POLYESTER RESIN
- *P P BAGS
- * POLY URETHANE FOAM
- * PRINTED POLYETHENE BAGS
- * P V C BOTTLE
- * PVC COMPOUNDS
- *PVC DRINKING STRAW
- *P V C FITTING
- *P V C FLOOR TILES
- *PVC FOOTWEAR
- *PVC GRANULES
- *PVC PROFILE
- *PVC RIGID PIPE
- *RESIN MANUFACTURING
- *PHYEYL FORMALDEHYDE
- *RUBBER BAND
- *RUBBER BELTING
- *RUBBER BUSHES
- *RUBBER PILLOWS
- *RUBBER FABRICS
- *RUBBER HOSES
- *RUBBER PARTS
- *RUBBER ROLLERSFORRICEMILL
- *RUBBER SHEETS
- *P V C PIPES
- *V BELTS
- *LPG GAS PIPE
- *RUBBER CORK SHEET
- *RUBBER BALL
- *TUBES & FLAPS

SOAP, DETERGENT CLEANING PRODUCTS

- *ACID SLURRY BY MANUAL PROCESS
- *ACTIVATED FULLER EARTH
- *BATH SOAP
- *CATIONIC SOFTENERS
- *CHINA CLAY WASHING FOR TEXTILE
- *C.M.C POWDER
- *CLEANING POWDER FOR UTENSILS
- *DETERGENT BAR
- *DETERGENT POWDER
- *DETERGENT POWDER & LIQUID SOAPS
- *EMERY WHITE GREEN SOAPS
- *EMULSION SOAP FOR TEXTILES INDUSTRY
- *LIQUID DETERGENT
- *LIQUID SOAPS
- *METALLIC SOAP
- *NEROL SOAP
- *NIRMA TYPE DETERGENT POWDER
- *HAIR SHAMPOO BASED ON OILS AND SYNTHETIC
- *SHAMPOOS COCONUT
- *SOAP DETERGENT
- *SOAP INDUSTRY
- *SODA ASH FROM SODIUM SILICATE
- *TOILET SOAP
- *WATER SOFTENERS AS SODIUM SILICATE
- *FLOOR POLISH
- *LIQUID TOILET CLEANER
- *TOILET AND HERBAL SOAP

NEW DETAILED TECH ECONOMICS FEASIBILITY

PROJECT REPORT

- *ALLOY STEEL
- *ACID SLURRY & DETERGENT
- *ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES
- *AMATEUR & STATORS
- *ALUMINUM DOOR & WINDOWS
- *AURVEDIC MEDICINE
- *AMUSEMENT PARK
- *AUTOMATIC BAKERY UNIT
- *BEER
- *AUTOMATIC BRICK PLANT
- *COMPUTER SOFTWARE
- *COOLANT
- *CATTLE & POULTRY FEEDS
- *COLD ROLLING MILL
- *CEMENT PLANT
- *CONFECTIONERY
- *CHEWING GUM
- *COLD STORAGE
- *DAIRY FARM & PRODUCTS
- *DEXTROSE SALINE
- *DEHYDRATION ONION GARLIC
- *DISPOSABLE SYRINGES
- *DETERGENT CAKE & POWDER
- *DISPOSABLE PLASTIC CUPS & PLATES
- *E COMMERCE
- *EGG POWDER
- *ELECTROPLATING PLANT
- *EMBROIDERY ON FABRICS
- *ENGINEERING COLLEGES
- *ETHYL ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES
- *EXTRACTION OF ESSENTIAL OILS
- *FEVICOL TYPE ADHESIVES
- *FISH FARMING
- *FAST FOOD PARLOR
- *FLOUR MILL
- *FLORICULTURE
- *FUEL BRIQUETTE
- *GINGER ONION GARLIC POWDER
- *H.D.P.E. PP WOVEN BAGS
- *HERBAL EXTRACTS
- *HERBAL COSMETIC
- *HOSIERY INDUSTRY
- *HOSIERY INDUSTRY
- *HOSPITAL
- *HOTEL (5 STAR & 3 STAR)
- *HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
- *HOT MIX PLANT
- *INJECTION MOLDING
- *IODIZED SALT
- *KATHY & CLUTCH
- *KHANDSARI SUGAR
- *LIQUID TOILET CLEANERS
- *M S INGOTS
- *MEDICAL TRANSCRIPTION
- *MINERAL WATER
- *MEDICAL COLLEGE
- *MUSTED POWDER
- *ONION POWDER
- *ORANGE JUICE
- *PAPER FROM WASTER PAPER
- *PAN MASALA
- *PAINT & VARNISH
- *RICE MILL
- *PVC CABLES
- *SANITARY NAPKIN
- *TABLET CAPSULES SYRUP
- *TEA & COFFEE
- *TEXTILE DRYING
- *THINNER & ALLIED PRODUCTS
- *TOOTHPASTE & POWDER
- *UREA FERTILIZERS PLANT
- *YOGURT
- *ZINC SULFATE
- *ZINC ELECTROPLATING
- *ZEOLITE
- * CALL CENTERS
- * PAPER RECYCLINE PLANT
- * HERBAL PLANTATION
- * SCHOOL,
- * ENGINEERING COLLEGE
- * STAR HOTELS
- * STEEL ROLLING PLANT

DETAILED TECH ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY REPORT COST IS
RS 5500/- (OR US \$ 250/- FOR OVERSEAS CLIENTS) SEND
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NOTE 15,000 PROJECT REPORT IS AVAILABLE IN ALL FIELDS

ORDER FORM

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M/S CONSULTANCY BUREAU
I-333, NARAINA VIHAR NEW
DELHI-110028

Please send me the below stated report to the address written below I have enclosed
A demand draft for Rs ----- as advance/full payment for the said reports(s)

NAME OF THE INDUSTRY FOR REPORT	TYPE OF REPORT	COST OF EACH
1-----	*PROJECT FEASIBILITY	RS 3500/-
2-----	*DETAILED PROJECT	RS 7500/-
3-----	*MARKET SURVEY	RS 10,500/-

MY ACCOUNT NO 0627000100298832 P.N.B MR PARDEEP KAPIL IFCS CODE
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THANKING YOU
Yours truly

(P K KAPIL)

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- 4 Air Brake Helical Coil**
- 5 Air Compressors up to 5 HP for Spray Painting Repair Shops**
- 6 Air Conditioning Ducting**
- 7 Air Conditioning Repair Shops**
- 8 Aluminium Alloy Wheels/Rims**
- 9 Aluminium Alloys from Aluminium Scrap To Make Utensils (Induction Furnace Melted)**
- 10 Aluminium Bottle Manufacturing (Gold Extrusion of Aluminium)**
- 11 Aluminium Cans for Beer Packaging**
- 12 Aluminium Caps for Injection Vails**
- 13 Aluminium Extrusion Plant**
- 14 Aluminium Furniture**
- 15 Aluminium Sheet Rolling Mill**
- 16 Aluminium Utensils**
- 17 Animal Driven Implements**
- 18 Animal Driven Vehicles**
- 19 Anodised Aluminium Utensils**
- 20 Anodizing of Aluminium**
- 21 Antimony Oxide from Lead Scrap**
- 22 Anvil (Steel Blocks Used in Forging shops)**
- 23 ARC Welding Filter Glass**
- 24 Arms & Blades for Wind Shield Wiper (Automobiles)**
- 25 Auto Brakes System**
- 26 Auto Electrical Wire Harness**
- 27 Auto Flaps for Trucks & Buses**

- 28 Auto Leaf Springs**
- 29 Auto Tubes (All Range of Tubes)**
- 30 Automobile Body Building (Trucks)**
- 31 Automobile Gears**
- 32 Automobile Piston Rings**
- 33 Automobile Radiator Cores**
- 34 Automobile Silencers**
- 35 B.B. Axles (Bicycles)**
- 36 B.B. Cups (Bicycles)**
- 37 B.B. Shells (Bicycles)**
- 38 Ball Point Pen Refills**
- 39 Ball, Roller & Taper Bearing**
- 40 Band Saw Blades**
- 41 Barbed Wire**
- 42 Battery Terminal Lifters**
- 43 Bauxite Mining and Aluminium Metal Preparation**
- 44 Beam Scales**
- 45 Bell Metal Domestic Utensils**
- 46 Belt Fastener**
- 47 Bench Grinders (Double Ended) Size 150 MM to 300 MM**
- 48 Bicycle Carrier**
- 49 Bicycle Cotter Pins**
- 50 Bicycle Frames**

- 51 Bicycle Handles**
- 52 Bicycle Spokes**
- 53 Bicycles Hubs - Assembly**
- 54 Bicycles Leather Top Seats (Saddles)**
- 55 Bicycles Locks**
- 56 Bicycles Tube Valve**
- 57 Blacksmith's Hearths**

- 58 Bolts, Studs & Screws - All Types (Bicycles)**
- 59 Bottle Washers (Twisted Wire Brush)**
- 60 Brass Badges by Etching Process**
- 61 Brass Casting (Pollution Control)**
- 62 Brass Utensils**
- 63 Brass Watch Cases & Screws (All Types for Bicycles)**
- 64 Bright Bars**
- 65 Brushes with Natural Bristles and Paint Brushes**
- 66 Buffing and Polishing Industry (Job Work)**
- 67 Builders' Hardware (Aluminium Hinges, Tower Bolts, Handles)**
- 68 Bulb Horns**
- 69 Butt Hinges of Brass Sheet**
- 70 Camber Testing Equipment (Used by Automobile Leaf Spring Manufacturers)**
- 71 Carbide Tipped Tools (Single Point Brazed Carbide Bits)**
- 72 Carbon Brush Holder & Slip Ring**
- 73 Carbon DI-Oxide Shielded Welding Electrodes Wire**
- 74 Carbon DI-Oxide Welding Wire Electrodes (Copper/Copper Alloy Coated M.S. Wire)**
- 75 Carburettors**
- 76 Cast Steel Panes for Melting Furnace**
- 77 Centrifugal Pumps**
- 78 Chaff Cutter Blades**
- 79 Chaff Cutters (To Cut Fodder into Small Pieces)**
- 80 Chain Line Base Measuring Apparatus Ranging Rods**
- 81 Chain Wheel & Crank Forgings - Bicycle**
- 82 Chains Cover (Quarter Chain Cover for Bicycles)**
- 83 Chains Lashing (Used in Railways to Fasten Goods in Open Type Wagon)**
- 84 Chemical Etching of Stainless Steel**
- 85 Chemical Resistant Iron & Steel**
- 86 Chisels, Sickles & Scythes**
- 87 Cigarette Lighters**

- 88 Circlips (Used in Automobiles)**
- 89 Clutch Plates**
- 90 Cocks and Valves**
- 91 Cold Forming Section Mill**
- 92 Cold Rolled Forming of Section and Other Sections**
- 93 Cold Rolling of M.S. Strips**
- 94 Cold Twisted Deformed Ribbed Steel**
- 95 Concrete Mixer**
- 96 Conduit Pipes - Metallic**
- 97 Cones, Hubs Cones - Bicycles**
- 98 Continuously Cast Steel Wire Rods (5 MM DIA)**
- 99 Conveyor Belt**
- 100 Cooking Range**

- 101 Coolant Pumps**
- 102 Copper Foil**
- 103 Copper Products from Scrap**
- 104 Copper Smelting Plant**
- 105 Copper Wire Rods from Copper Scrap**
- 106 Copper/Brass Sheets Circle & Utensils**
- 107 Corrugated Steel Sheets (Galvanized) for Roofings**
- 108 Cotton Delinting Machines up to 5 HP**
- 109 Cross Staff (Accessory for Survey Instrument at Site)**
- 110 Crow Bars (Sabals) - Used for Shifting Heavy Articles Manually**
- 111 Crown Cork (Bottle Stopper for Beer)**
- 112 Cuff-Links, Tie-Pins, Metallic Dress Buttons & Buckles**
- 113 Cup Board & Drawer Locks**
- 114 Cycle Bells**
- 115 Cycle Dynamo**
- 116 Cycle Stands & Other Cycle Accessories**
- 117 Cylinder Linear for Automobiles**

- 118 Cylinder Liners**
- 119 'D' Nuts - Bicycles**
- 120 Dairy Equipment**
- 121 Decoiler and Sheet Shearing Plant**
- 122 Decorticated Coir**
- 123 Diagonal Scale, Protractor, Flat Rules & Triangular Scales**
- 124 Diesel Engine (Slow Speed) up to 15 HP**
- 125 Diesel Engine Pump Tester**
- 126 Disc Harrows (Used for Preparation of Seed Beds in Farming)**
- 127 Dividers (Drawing Instrument)**
- 128 Dog Plates (Accessory for Lathes)**
- 129 Domestic Pressure Cookers**
- 130 Domestic Utensils - Aluminium**
- 131 Domestic Utensils - Copper**
- 132 Domestic Utensils - Iron**
- 133 Door Locks**
- 134 Doors, Windows and Ventilators (Metallic)**
- 135 Drafting Machine**
- 136 Drawing Boards**
- 137 Drawing Instruments - Engineering**
- 138 Drill Bits and Tool Bits**
- 139 Drilling Machine 12 MM (Bench and Pedestal Type)**
- 140 Drum Closures**
- 141 Dumpy Levels and Sextants (Survey Instruments)**
- 142 Duplicating Machines**
- 143 Dust Bin**
- 144 Earth Moving Equipments**
- 145 Embroidered Woollen/Cotton Knitted Shawls**
- 146 Engine Valves**
- 147 Engineering Scale**
- 148 Engineers' Level, Ghat Tracer and Optical Square (Surveying Instruments)**

149 ERW Steel Conduit Pipe

150 Etching of Stainless Steel & Other Material

151 Exhaust Mufflers

152 Expanded Metal (Used for Purposes such as Fencing, Re-inforcing Concrete, Poultry Cages)

153 Eyebolt Nut Cycle (Bicycles)

154 Fabrication of Heat Exchanger

155 Fabrication of Storage Tanks and M.S. Drum

156 Feeler Gauges (Measuring Instruments)

157 Fender Spoons and Hammers (Fender Kit for Removing Dents in Automobiles)

158 Ferrous Alloy NI-Hard IV Castings

159 Ferrous Mn Alloy Casting by Alumina Thermic Process

160 Fibre Brushes (For Cleaning Domestic & Industrial Floorings)

161 File Mechanism (To Hold Loose Sheets in Office Files)

162 Filter for Diesel Locomotive

163 Fire Extinguishers

164 Flaring Tools to Flare Pipe Ends

165 Flexible Metallic Pipes up to 35 MM Dia for Non-Pressure Application

166 Flip-Top Cans

167 Forged Connecting Rod

168 Forging Unit

169 Fork (Agricultural Implement)

170 Foundry Sand

171 Four Jaw Chucks (Spare parts for Lathes)

172 Frame Collars - Cycle (Cycle Frame Cup)

173 French Corners & Set Square (For Drawing Office Use)

174 Front Fork - Cycle

175 Fuel Injection System

176 Fuel Lines - Auto (For Petrol and Diesel Engines)

177 Fuel Tank Caps for Automobiles

- 178 G.I. Bath Tubs (Made of Galvanized Iron Sheet)**
- 179 G.I. Buckets (For Household Use, especially in Rural Areas)**
- 180 Galvanized Iron (G.I.) Wire**
- 181 Gas Appliances (Cooking Ranges)**
- 182 Gas Lighters (Mechanical)**
- 183 Gas Welding Torches and Nozzles**
- 184 Gasket of Assorted Size for Automobiles**
- 185 Gasket Sheet (Asbestos Free) from Pipes**
- 186 Gate Grills & Window Frame**
- 187 Gate Hooks**
- 188 Generating Set (Diesel)**
- 189 Ghamelas (Mortar Pans for Masonry and Road Construction)**
- 190 Grain Dryers (For Farm Products)**
- 191 Grease Guns (For Automobiles and Machines)**
- 192 Grease Nipples (For Automobiles and Machines)**
- 193 Guide Pins Used in Cycles**
- 194 Gun Metal Bushes (Spare Parts for All Machines)**
- 195 Hacksaw Blades**
- 196 Hair Brushes**
- 197 Hair Pins/Hair Clips**
- 198 Hammers (Hand Hammers)**
- 199 Hand Hacksaw Frame**
- 200 Hand Lamps (For General Purposes)**

- 201 Hand Lamps (For Use in Industrial Establishments)**
- 202 Hand Numbering Machine (To Put Numbers on Bills, Account Books, etc.)**
- 203 Hand Pumps (For use in Wells, Tube wells)**
- 204 Hand Shovels (For Material Handling)**
- 205 Hand Stapling Machine**
- 206 Hand Threading Tap Holders (For Engineering Workshops)**
- 207 Hand Tools - Pliers**

- 208 Hand Tools (For Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Hand Forging, Foundry, etc)**
- 209 Hand/Animal Drawn Carriage Fittings, Tonga Parts and Wheel Rings**
- 210 Hand-Drawn Carts of All Types**
- 211 Handles and Locks for Automobiles**
- 212 Hand-Operated Blower (For Blacksmithy, Goldsmithy, Brass & Metals Workshops)**
- 213 Hard Anodised Aluminium**
- 214 Hob Nails (For Heavy Shoes)**
- 215 Hoes (Small Agricultural Implement)**
- 216 Hospital Furniture (Enamelled)**
- 217 Hot Dip Galvanizing**
- 218 Hot Mix Plant**
- 219 Household Knitting machine**
- 220 Hub Axle Nuts (Hexagonal Nuts)**
- 221 Hub Caps (For Automobiles)**
- 222 Hub Oil Clips - Bicycles**
- 223 Hurricane Lantern**
- 224 Hydraulic Jacks up to 30 Ton Capacity**
- 225 Hypodermic Needles (Surgical Instrument)**
- 226 Insecticides Dusters - Manual**
- 227 Insecticides Sprayers - Manual**
- 228 Investment Casting**
- 229 Iron & Steel Wire Gauge**
- 230 Iron and Steel Cots - All Types Made of Mild Steel Conduit Pipes**
- 231 Iron Ore Pellets**
- 232 Kick for Scooters**
- 233 King Pins and Shackle pins (For Automobiles)**
- 234 Kitchen Sink (S.S.)**
- 235 Knives and Shredding Blades of Various Types (Cotton Ginning, Tea Cutting, Leather Work)**
- 236 Kudali (For Digging in Agriculture, Excavation, Gardening)**

- 237 Lamp Brackets for Bicycles**
- 238 Lamp Holders for Electrical Bulbs**
- 239 Lamps for Bicycles**
- 240 Levellers for Land, Cultivators for Tilling**
- 241 Light Structural (Used in Erection work)**
- 242 Liquid Level Controllers (For Small Tanks/ Engine rooms)**
- 243 Lock Nuts and Rings - Bicycles**
- 244 Low Speed Gears (For use in Agricultural Machines/ Threshers Made of Cast Iron/Mild Steel)**
- 245 LPG Regulator (For Domestic Purpose)**
- 246 Luggage Carriers (For Automobiles)**
- 247 Lugs (All Types for Bicycles)**
- 248 M.S. and C.I. Flanges (Made of Mild Steel and Cast Iron for Pipe Line Fitting)**
- 249 M.S. Hinges**
- 250 M.S. Ingot Andhr. Steel Structural**

- 251 M.S. Ingot by Induction Furnace**
- 252 M.S. Pipe Fittings up to 100 MM Dia**
- 253 M.S. Storage Tanks up to 15,000 Litres Storage Capacity**
- 254 Machine Screws (Except Socket Head & Special Types)**
- 255 Machine Shop Vices- Fixtures for Holding(Bench Vices for Manufacturing and Repair Shops)**
- 256 Machine Vices for Machine Tools**
- 257 Magnesium Ingots & Billets Casting)**
- 258 Manufacture of Tin Containers**
- 259 Mark II Hand Pump Manufacturing**
- 260 Maruti Workshop Cum-Service Station**
- 261 Measuring Chains (Surveying Chains)**
- 262 Measuring Tapes - Steel**
- 263 Meat and Food Safes (Made of Metallic Wire Nets)**
- 264 Mechanical Screws Jacks for Lifting Vehicles etc.(Up to 30 Tonnes Capacity)**

- 265 Mechanical Toys**
- 266 Metal Cabinet (Box -like Structures)- All Types**
- 267 Metal Cutting Die Design**
- 268 Metal Cutting Off and Grinding Wheels (Abrasive Cutting Wheels)**
- 269 Metal Fittings for Leather Goods and Garments**
- 270 Metal Hooks & Clips**
- 271 Metallic Buttons**
- 272 Metallic Gasket (Spiral Wound)**
- 273 Metallic Ring Joints**
- 274 Metallic Washers (Used with Nuts and Bolts for Fastening)**
- 275 Mica (Block) Grinding**
- 276 Micro & Absolute Filter**
- 277 Microscope (Student and Medical Use)**
- 278 Microwave Oven**
- 279 Mild Steel Ingots**
- 280 Mini Steel Plant**
- 281 Modern Vehicle Workshop**
- 282 Mono Block Water Lifting Pumps**
- 283 Moped**
- 284 Movers (For Lawns)**
- 285 Mud Guard Made of Steel Sheets- Bicycle**
- 286 Mufflers & Silencers for Three Wheelers**
- 287 Nail Cutters**
- 288 Nichrome Wire**
- 289 Nickel Lined Industrial Screens**
- 290 Non Ferrous Alloy Rolling**
- 291 Non Ferrous Forging**
- 292 Non Ferrous Foundry**
- 293 Non Pressure Incandescent Lamp**
- 294 Number Combination Locks for Luggage's**
- 295 Nuts & Bolts Paper Coated Aluminium and Copper Wire**

- 296 Oil Crusher and Oil Crusher Parts (Oil Expeller)**
- 297 Ornamental Fittings for Automobiles**
- 298 Other Brushes (Fibre, Bristle and Wire Brushes)**
- 299 Other Cutlery Items (Spoons, forks, table knives, bread cutter, etc made of Stainless Steel)**
- 300 Other Drawing, Mathematical and Survey instruments like Compass, Elliptical Trammels, etc.)**

- 301 Pad Locks for Doors, Safes, Almirahs, Trunks, etc.**
- 302 Paint Brushes and Brushes with Natural Bristles**
- 303 Painting Equipment like Spray Guns, etc.**
- 304 Panel Pins and Shoe Tacks (For Repairing Shoes, Chappals, etc.)**
- 305 Paper Pins**
- 306 Pedal Assembly Cycle**
- 307 Pen Holders (Writing purposes)**
- 308 Pen Nibs**
- 309 Pencil Sharpener**
- 310 Pencils**
- 311 Perambulator**
- 312 Persian Wheels (Used for Lifting Water out of Wells, Ponds, Nullahs, etc)**
- 313 Petromax Container**
- 314 Photo Etching of Stainless Steel Plates**
- 315 Photographic Enlargers**
- 316 Pickers - Metallic (Parts of Looms)**
- 317 Pilfer-Proof Caps (Used by Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, Distilleries Industries)**
- 318 Pipe Galvanizing Plant**
- 319 Piston Rings for Automobiles**
- 320 Plane Meters (Mathematical Instrument)**
- 321 Plane Table Equipment (Survey Instrument)**
- 322 Plant Protection Equipments**
- 323 Platinum Laboratory Apparatus**

- 324 Ploughs and Plough Shears**
- 325 Postal Weighing Scales**
- 326 Poultry Equipment**
- 327 Power Hacksaw**
- 328 Pre Sensitized (P S) for Plates of Aluminium Offset Printing**
- 329 Pressure Cooker & Aluminium Utensils**
- 330 Pressure Die Casting**
- 331 Pressure Gauges (For Air Compressors, Gas Cylinders, Processing Plants, Boilers, etc)**
- 332 Pressure Stoves (For Domestic & Hotels Use)**
- 333 Printed Aluminium Collapsible Tubes**
- 334 Printed Container**
- 335 Printing Press (Cylinder Machine)**
- 336 Prismatic Compass (Surveying Equipment)**
- 337 Projector (Including Overhead Projectors)**
- 338 Pullers (Wheel Extractors)**
- 339 Pumps for Chemical Industry (Special)**
- 340 Quartz Power**
- 341 Racks - All Types (Made of Iron and Steel)**
- 342 Rail and Plate Screws (Used to Clamp Rail Lines)**
- 343 Railway Slippers (Mild Steel)**
- 344 Razor Twin Blade**
- 345 Razors (Used by Barbers for Shaving)**
- 346 RCC Spun Pipes**
- 347 Reapers (Harvesting Machines)**
- 348 Rear View Mirror - For automobiles**
- 349 Re-Rolling Mills**
- 350 Re-Rolling of Copper And Brass (Sheet and Rods)**

- 351 Resin Coated Sand**
- 352 Resin Cored Soft Solder Strips**

353 Revolution counters - Mechanical (Used to Count Parts/Items Produced by A Machine)

354 Rice and Dal Mill Machinery

355 Rims - Cycle and Rickshaw

356 Ring Compressor (Garage Tool for Fitting Rings to Piston)

357 Ring Expander, Toe in Gauge, Gear Flushers (For Automobiles)

358 Rivets of All Types (Including Bifurcated for Use in Leather, Bicycles, Packing, etc)

359 Roller Bearing And Forging of Outer and Inner

360 Rolling of Stainless Steel Patta

361 Rolling Shutters

362 Room Coolers (Desert Type Used To Cool Rooms, Offices, Hotels and Restaurants)

363 Round Drums (Up to 60 Ltr. Capacity Used for Packing Chemicals)

364 Rubber Insulated Pliers (Hand Tools)

365 Rubbing Compound for Automobiles

366 S.G. Iron & Alloy Steel Casting

367 Sachet Filling Machine for Pouches (For Filling Liquid/Semi-Liquid products)

368 Safe Cabinet Locks

369 Safety Pins (Used to Fasten Dresswear of Light and Thin Cloth)

370 Sanitary Fixtures for Bathrooms and Toilets (Aluminium)

371 Saw Blades (Used in Band Saw Blades to Saw Timber)

372 School Slates

373 Scientific and Laboratory Equipments

374 Scissors (Surgical, Garments, Leather Industries and Office Uses)

375 Screw Drivers

376 Screw Presses (Manually Operated for Sheet metal Working)

377 Seamless M.S. Tubes & Pipes

378 Seat Cushions (For Chairs and Sofas in Houses and for Seats in Automobiles)

379 Secondary Lead Extraction from Scrap Battery Plates, Pipe & Sheets

380 Seed Bins - Metallic (for Safe Storage of seeds)

- 381 Seed Cleaners and Other Agricultural Machinery up to 5 HP**
- 382 Seed Drills (Used to Place Seeds in Narrow Spaced Rows)**
- 383 Seed Treaters (Used to Treat Seeds against Fungus and Insects)**
- 384 Self, Tapping Steel Screws**
- 385 Sewing Machines - Domestic Hand Operated , Conventional Type**
- 386 Sewing Needles**
- 387 Sheep Shearing Machine (Electrically Operated to Shear Wool)**
- 388 Sheet Metal Product (Ferrous/Non-Ferrous)**
- 389 Shell Huskers (For Dehusking Grains and Pulses)**
- 390 Ship Container**
- 391 Shock Absorber**
- 392 Shoe Eyelets (Used in Shoes, Boots, Stationery, Tarpaulin Upholstery, etc)**
- 393 Shoe Nails (For Animals)**
- 394 Shot and Grits by Automization Process**
- 395 Shovels**
- 396 Shuttle**
- 397 Side, Spot, Tail and Stop Lamps & Ashtrays Assembly (All Automobiles)**
- 398 Signal Ladders (For Railways)**
- 399 Signal Lamp and Hand Lamp (For Railways and Docks)**
- 400 Silencers (Mufflers) Exhaust & Tail Pipes for All Type of Vehicles**

- 401 Silver Utensils**
- 402 Simple Cone Pulley Driven Lathes up to 2000 MM Bed Length**
- 403 Sintered Bearing**
- 404 Sintered Bushes**
- 405 Sintered Metal Products**
- 406 Slide Rules (Mathematical Instrument)**
- 407 Small Springs (Required for Various Mechanical/Electrical Instruments)**
- 408 Small Turning, Boring, Threading Machine (Single or Multi-Purpose Operation)**
- 409 Snap Fasteners (Press buttons Used in Dresses)**

- 410 Soft and Hard Ferrites**
- 411 Spanners (6 MM to 17 MM)**
- 412 Spark Plug Cleaning and Testing Machine (For Automobile Sector)**
- 413 Special Pumps for Chemical Industry**
- 414 Spectacles Hinges**
- 415 Spheridal Graphite Cast Iron**
- 416 Spokes, Nipples and Washers (For Wheel Assembly of 2 and 3-Wheelers)**
- 417 Spray Dryer**
- 418 Spring Calipers (For Measuring Outside and Inside Diameters)**
- 419 Spring Washers**
- 420 Square Tin Containers Capacity 18.5 Ltrs. (For Edible Non-Edible Oils)**
- 421 Stainless Steel Casting by Induction ARC Furnace**
- 422 Stainless Steel Ingots**
- 423 Stainless Steel Sheet Rolling Manufacture of S. S. Utensils**
- 424 Stainless Steel Utensils**
- 425 Staple Pins, Paper Pin, Gem Clips, etc.**
- 426 Steadies (Special Accessory for Lathes)**
- 427 Steel Almirahs**
- 428 Steel Balls (For Assembly of Bicycles)**
- 429 Steel Casting**
- 430 Steel Chairs - All Types**
- 431 Steel Cupboards and Racks**
- 432 Steel Foundry**
- 433 Steel Furnitures and Electrical Appliances**
- 434 Steel Plant**
- 435 Steel Rods and Coils from Scraps**
- 436 Steel Rolling Mill**
- 437 Steel Strips (Cold Rolled) Silicon with Grain Oriented for Electric Use**
- 438 Steel Tables - All Types**
- 439 Steel Tables - Hospitals**
- 440 Steel Trunks - For Household use**

- 441 Steel Vaults, Safes and Cash Boxes**
- 442 Steel Wool**
- 443 Steering Wheels - Automobiles**
- 444 Sterilizers - Stainless Steel and Aluminium (For Sterilizing Medical Tools)**
- 445 Storage Bins - Steel (For Storage of Grains and Other products)**
- 446 Stranded Wire/Galvanized Stay Wires (For Telephone, Telegraph and Electricity Poles)**
- 447 Stud/Screw Extractors/Removers**
- 448 Submerged Pump Manufacturing**
- 449 Sun Shades - For Automobiles**
- 450 Sun Visors - For 3-Wheelers and Cars**

- 451 Super Enamel Aluminium Wire and Super Enamell Copper Wire from Scrap**
- 452 Super Enamelled Copper Wire**
- 453 Tabular Poles of M.S. & High Tensile Steel**
- 454 Tee (For Engineering Drawings on Drawing Boards)**
- 455 Tee Square**
- 456 Three Wheelers**
- 457 Time Pieces (Mechanical Winding with Conventional Alarm)**
- 458 Tin Containers**
- 459 Tin Cutters, Pincers, Wire Cutters and Nail Pullers (Hand Tools)**
- 460 Tin Trays - Made of Steel Sheets for Household/Hotels**
- 461 Tool Room (To Serve about 1000 Small Engineering Units)**
- 462 Tractor Trailor**
- 463 Transmission Power Fitting**
- 464 Tricycle and Perambulator Parts and Accessories**
- 465 Tricycles for Children**
- 466 Trolleys - For Railway Platform Drinking water**
- 467 Trolleys, Stretchers & Other Furniture (For Hospitals)- Iron and Steel**
- 468 Tube Cutters and Flanging Tools (Small Tools for Hydraulic Tubes and Pipes Installation)**

469 Tubular Poles

470 Tubular Poles for Electrical Transmission (By Fabrication Process)

471 Tumbler Locks (For Doors, Windows, Almirahs, Trunks)

472 Tyre Inflators (Hand Operated)

473 Tyre Valve Pull-Out Tools (Valve Dies)- For Removing Tyre Tube Valves

474 Umbrella Ribs and Fittings

475 Umbrellas

476 Vacuum Cleaners

477 Vacuum Flask (Stainless Steel)

478 Valve Lifters and Ring Expander (For Auto Repair Shops)

479 Valve Replacing and Resetting Tools

480 Valves for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning

481 Vehicle Welding & Painting

482 Venetian Blind

483 Wall Clocks

484 Washing Machines (Automatic & Computerised)

485 Watch Dials

486 Watch Straps - Metallic

487 Water Coolers

488 Water Level Controller (Automatic)

489 Water Meter

490 Weighing Machine/Weigh Bridges

491 Welded Wire Mesh (For Cement Concrete Work in Buildings, roads, Bridges, Dams)

492 Wheat and Paddy Threshers up to 5 HP

493 Wheel Barrows (For Carrying Construction Materials for Short Distances)

494 Wheel Chairs for Invalids

495 Wick Stoves

496 Wind Mill

497 Window Channels - For Automobiles

498 Window Frame (Ferrous & Non-Ferrous)

499 Winnowing up to 5 HP (Agricultural Machinery)

500 Wire Adjusting Screws (Stay Rods for Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Poles)

501 Wire Brushes (For Use By Goldsmiths, Welders, Electricals, etc.)

502 Wire Gauges, Wire Netting -Metallic (Thicker Than 100 Mesh Size)

503 Wire Nails (For Domestic and Industrial Use)

504 Wood Screws (For Wooden Furniture, Packaging, Railway Carriages)

505 Wood Working Circular Saws

506 Wrenches (Pipe Wrenches)

507 Wrist Watch

508 X-Ray Equipment

509 Zinc Wire Drawing

510 Zip Fasteners (Metallic)

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CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

(Incl. Plastics, Paper, Rubber, Oils, Cosmetics, Pharmaceuticals) :

511 Absorbent Cotton (Surgical Cotton)

512 Acetic Acid from Ethanol

513 Acetic Anhydride

514 Acetylene Black

515 Acetylene Gas and Oxygen (Integrated Unit)

516 Acid Slurry by Manual Process

517 Acrylic Sheets (Measuring Instruments, Auto Components, Buttons, Transparent Casings)

518 Activated Alumina

519 Activated Bleaching Earth (Activated Fullers Earth)

520 Activated Carbon & Sodium Silicate from Paddy & Rice Husk

521 Activated Carbon from Cashew Nut Shell

522 Activated Carbon from Rice Husk Coconut Shell and Coconut Powder

523 Activated Carbon from Wood

524 Activated Carbon Powder & Granule from Coconut Shell

525 Aerosol Insecticides Spray (Baygon, Hit, Mortien type)

526 Agarbati Synthetic Perfumery Compounds

527 Agarbatti Sticks

528 Alcohol from Potato

529 Alcohol from Rice Husk

530 Alkyd Resin (Synthetic Resin for Manufacturing Paints)

531 Alkylated Phenol like Nonyl Phenol Dodecyl Phenol

532 Alum for Water Treatment

533 Aluminium Hydroxide Gel (Used as Antacid in Ulcers and hyper-acidity)

534 Aluminium Ingot from Bauxite

535 Aluminium Phosphate

536 Aluminium Phosphide

537 Amines and Allied Products

538 Ammonia Gas

539 Ammonia Gas Bottling

540 Ammonia Liquor

541 Ammonia Paper, Ferroprussiate Paper, Reproduction Tracing Paper

542 Ammonium Chloride (Pure & Technical)

543 Aniline

544 Anthranilic Acid from Phthalic Anhydride

545 Anthraquinone

546 Antimony Trioxide

547 Argon Gas

548 Arts Colours - Oil, Water and Wax Based)

549 Auto Rubber Components & Rubber Washers

550 Azo Dyes (Direct and Acid)

551 Azodicarbonamide

552 Baking Soda from Soda Ash

553 Barium Carbonate

554 Barium Compounds (Used in Paints, Pigments, Rubber and Fire Works)

555 Barium Peroxide

556 Barium Thio-Sulphate Benzene

557 Basic Dyes - Used in the Paper and Printing Industries

558 Benzyl Acetate

559 Benzyl Alcohol

560 Benzyl Chloride and Benzyl Benzoate (Used as Drug Intermediates)

561 Beta Naphthol

562 Bi-Chromate of Sodium, Potassium & Ammonium

563 Bitumanised Water Proof Paper (Used for Packing Consumer and Industrial Products)

564 Bituminous Road Emulsion

565 Black Phenyl

566 Black Sulphur

567 Blow Moulded Plastic Containers (For Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals, Solvents, Acids)

568 Bone Crushing Plant

569 Boric Acid

570 Butanol

571 Cadmium Cyanide (Used in Corrosion Protection Industry)

572 Cadmium Salts (Used as Laboratory Reagent in Photography)

573 Caffein from Tea Waste

574 Calcium Aluminate

575 Calcium Carbide

576 Calcium Carbonate (Precipitated) from By Product (Lime Slurry and Carbon Dioxide)

577 Calcium Chloride (Used as desiccant, antifreeze, antidust and conditioning agent)

578 Calcium Gluconate (Used in the Treatment of Calcium Deficiency)

579 Calcium Nitrate

580 Calcium Silicate Bricks

581 Camel Back (Retreaded Rubber) - Used for Retreading and Repairing Tyres)

582 Carbon Black from Fertilizer Waste

583 Carbon Dioxide

584 Carbon Paper (For Typewriters, Computer Printers, Handwriting)

585 Carboxy Methyl Starch

586 Casein and By Products

587 Caustic Soda Chlorine and Hydrogen Gas by Electrolysis of Brine Solution

588 Caustic Soda from Trona

589 Cellulose Acetate Moulding Powder

590 Cellulose Powder and Micro Crystalline Cellulose Powder

591 Cement Colour

592 Cement from Fly Ash & Lime

593 Cement Tiles Glazed Double firing (Heating)

594 Chelated Zinc (ZN EDTA)

595 Chemicals from Prawn Head

596 Chloral Hydrate

597 Chloramphenicol

598 Chlorinated Paraffin Wax (Indispensable Compound for Rubber and Plastic Industries)

599 Chromic Acid

600 Citric Acid from Lemon

601 Citric Acid from Molasses

602 Cleaning of Cooling System and Boiler

603 Cobalt Octoate

604 Composite Containers (For Packing Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Food Products, Etc.)

605 Compost for Mushroom

606 Compression Moulded Plastic Goods (Automobile & Electrical Accessories and Fittings)

607 Contact Lenses (Made from Plastic Material)

608 Copper Extraction from Slag by Electrolytic Methods

609 Copper Oxochloride

610 Copper Salts(Copper Nitrate/Chloride/Carbonate/Oxochloride)- For Paints, Insecticides, etc.

611 Copper Sulfate (Dyes, Insecticides, Electroplating Salts, Soil Dressing)

612 Corrugated Fibre Board (For Packing Industrial and Consumer Goods)

613 Corrugated Fibre Board Containers (For Packing Industrial and Consumer Goods)

614 Coumarin

615 Decorative Papers (Packaging Presentation Articles)

616 De-Nickeling (Electrolytic Process)

617 Dextrose Monohydrate and Dextrose Anhydrous Powder from Tapioca Starch

618 DI Calcium Phosphate

619 DI Ethyl Oxalate

620 DI Methyl Orthophthalate

621 DI Octyl Phthalate (Dop)

622 Dialkyl Phthalates (Used as Plasticisers in Plastics, Rubber and Paints Industries)

623 Dichlorophenol (For Manufacturing Weedicide)

624 Diclofenac Sodium Slow Release (SR) Tablets

625 Dimethyl Formamide

626 Dimethyl Sulfate (Used as Intermediate in Pharmaceuticals, Dyes)

627 Dinitro-Chloro Benzene

628 Diphenyl Glycerine

629 Diphenyl Oxide

630 Distillation of Natural, Essential Oil Bearing Plants (Such as Eucalyptus)

631 Distilled Water

632 Dodecyl Benzene Sulphonate

- 633 Drinking Straw (Wax Coated Disposable Tube)**
- 634 Dry Distempers (Belongs to Paints and Varnishes Category)**
- 635 Duplicating Stencil Paper (For Duplicating Copies)**
- 636 Electroless Nickel Plating on Plastics**
- 637 Endosulfan**
- 638 Ethyl Acetate**
- 639 Ethyl Alcohol (Potable Liquor)**
- 640 Ethyl Hexanol**
- 641 Exercise Books and Registers**
- 642 Extraction of Acid Oil from Soap Stock**
- 643 Fabricated Plastic Products (Furniture, Light Fixtures, Giftware, Auto Components, etc)**
- 644 Fast Colour Bases (For Use in Textile industries)**
- 645 Ferric Alum (Used for Water purification)**
- 646 Ferro Chrome Ligno Sulphonate**
- 647 Ferro Manganese**
- 648 Ferro Silicone**
- 649 Ferro Vanadium from Vanadium Sludge**
- 650 Ferrous Silicate**

- 651 Fibreglass Reinforced Plastic Products (FRP) - Truck Bodies, Luggage, Electrical Appliances**
- 652 File Covers, File Boards and Letter Pads**
- 653 Fire Works**
- 654 Floor Polish**
- 655 Fluorescent Tube Light Powder**
- 656 Formaldehyde**
- 657 Fountain Pen and Ball Point Pen Components**
- 658 Fountain Pen and Ball Point Pens**
- 659 Fractional Distillation of DMO (Dementholized Oil)**
- 660 Fractional Distillation of Essential Oil & Medicinal Plant Extract**

- 661 Furfural from Rice Husk**
- 662 Gasket Shellac Compound**
- 663 Gibberellic Acid**
- 664 Glycerine**
- 665 Glycerine Monostearate**
- 666 Glycerophoric Acid and Glycerophosphate (Used in Medicinal Tonics)**
- 667 Gossypol (Poly Phenol) from Cotton Seed Oil**
- 668 Gummed Paper for Stamps & Other Applications**
- 669 Gummed Paper Tape (Used for Cartons and Packages)**
- 670 H-Acid**
- 671 Hair Oil**
- 672 Halogenated Hydroxyquinolines (For Use in Pharmaceuticals)**
- 673 Hard Rubber Battery Containers**
- 674 Heptaldehyde**
- 675 Hessian Paper and Cloth to Polyethylene Laminations (For Packaging)**
- 676 High Carbon Ferro Chrome**
- 677 High Density Polyethene (HDPE) Polypropylene Woven Sacks**
- 678 High density Polyethylene (HDPE) Polypropylene Monofilament**
- 679 Hoses (Rubber) - For Transportation of Fluids**
- 680 Hot Water Bottles & Ice Bags (Rubber Moulded)**
- 681 Hydrated Calcium Silicate Brick**
- 682 Hydrated Lime from Sea Shell**
- 683 Hydrochloric Acid**
- 684 Hydrogen Peroxide (By Auto-Oxidation Process)**
- 685 Indigo (Natural Blue Dyes)**
- 686 Industrial Adhesives Based on Starch, Gum Dextrin and Silicates**
- 687 Industrial Alcohol**
- 688 Inks - Writing Ink/Fountain Pen Ink**
- 689 Integrated Complex of Easter & Allied Products (DOP, DBP, Ethyl Acetate, Butylacetate Wire Enamel & Cable Jelly)**

- 690 Iron Oxide for Making Ferrites**
- 691 Isopropyl Xanthate (Used in Froth Flotation Process for Separation of Ores)**
- 692 Laboratory Chemicals & Re-Agents (Acids & Solvents)**
- 693 Laboratory Chemicals (Inorganic Salt)**
- 694 Lactic Acid from White Sugar by Fermentation Process**
- 695 Lanolin Anhydrous (Used in Cosmetic and Pharmaceutical Formulations)**
- 696 Latex Foam (Domestic and Industrial Uses)**
- 697 Latex Rubber Balloons**
- 698 Latex Rubber Thread & Heat Resisting Rubber Thread (Used in Elastic Tapes/Fabrics)**
- 699 Lead Extraction from Battery Scrap**
- 700 Lead Oxide (A) Lead Monoxide (B) Lead Tetra Oxide (C) Grey Lead Oxide**

- 701 Lead Stearate**
- 702 Liquid Floor Polish**
- 703 Liquid Oxygen Bottling Plant**
- 704 Liquid Shoe Polish**
- 705 Lithium based Grease**
- 706 Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) Films with Thickness Less than 1 mm (Packing Films)**
- 707 Lube Oil Viscosity Improver for P.P.G/P.E.G.**
- 708 Lubricants Ashless 100% Combustion**
- 709 Magnesium Carbonate and Magnesium Bi-Carbonate**
- 710 Magnesium Hydroxide Powder**
- 711 Magnesium Silicate**
- 712 Magnesium Sulfate (For Use in Pharmaceuticals)**
- 713 Maleic Anhydride**
- 714 Manganese Acetate**
- 715 Manufacturing of Carbon Mono-Oxide Water Gas**
- 716 Matches**
- 717 Menthol Bold Crystal from Flakes**

718 Menthol Crystal

719 Menthol Crystal and Mentha Oil

720 Mercuric Oxide

721 Metal Polish

722 Metal Pretreatment Chemicals

723 Metallic Stearates - Of Calcium, Zinc, Magnesium & Aluminium (Additives in Chemical Ind.)

724 Methane Gas from Sodium Acetate and Soda Lime

725 Methyl Acetyl Ricinolate

726 Methyl Salicylate (Used in Pharmaceutical Preparations)

727 Metol

728 Metol from Hydroquinone & Methyl Amine

729 Micanite

730 Micro Nutrient Mixtures

731 Microcellular Sheets (Rubber) - Used in Footwear

732 Micronised Powder of Calcite Stone Grinding

733 Mineral Water

734 Mini Cement Plant (By Rotary Kiln Process)

735 Mixed Fertilizer

736 Mono Chloro Acetic Acid

737 Monocrotophos Technical

738 Mosquito Coil

739 Naphthalene Balls

740 Naphthols (For Dyes in Textiles)

741 Nickel Formate (To Produce Catalyst for Vanaspati Industry)

742 Nickel Salts, Nickel Electroplating Salts (Sulfate, Chloride and Carbonate)

743 Nickel Sulphate

744 Nicotine from Tobacco Waste

745 Nicotine Sulphate from Tobacco Waste

746 Nicotinic Acid & Niacinamide (For Use in Pharmaceuticals)

747 Nitro Benzene

748 Nitro Cellulose Sanding Sealer/Lacquer

749 Nitro Musk

750 Nitrogen and Oxygen Gas Plant

751 Non-Ionic Surfactant (Wetting Agent)

752 Nylon Zip Fasteners - Used in Ready Made Garments, Novelties, Bags, etc

753 Octanol

754 Office Gum Paste

755 Oil Seals - Rubber Used in Machines and Automobiles

756 Optical Whitening Agent for Cotton

757 Ortho Amino Phenol (Dye Intermediate)

758 Ortho Nitro Phenol

759 Other Dipped Latex Products (Industrial Gloves, Surgical Gloves, Transfusion Tubes, etc.)

760 Other Natural, Essential Oils

761 Oxalic Acid from Molasses

762 Oxalic Acid from Tree Bark

763 Oxalic Acid from Waste Vegetables

764 Oxygen Gas Plant (Air Separation Method)

765 Paints

766 Paints Driers (Naphthenates, Octoates and Linoleates)

767 Paper Bags

768 Paper Board Cartons

769 Paper Cones Used in Textile Industries)

770 Paper Cups and Saucers

771 Paper Envelopes

772 Paper Napkins Including Facial Tissue Napkins

773 Paper Stickers & Transfer Labels

774 Paper Straps (Packing Material)

775 Paper Tubes (Used in Textile Industries)

776 Para-Amino Benzoic Acid

777 Para-Amino Phenol

778 Paraben (Preservatives for Cosmetics, Glue, Paste and Gum Industries)

779 Paracetamol & Paraminophenol

780 Paradichlorobenzene Balls / Cubes (For Moth Repellents)

781 Pectin from Raw Papaya

782 Perfumery Compound

783 Phenol Formal Dehyde Moulding Powder

784 Phenyl

785 Phosphoric Acid from Rock Phosphate

786 Photo Emulsion for Rotary Screen Printing

787 Phthalic Abhydride

788 Phthalocyanine Blue (Pigment used in Paints)

789 Pine Oil (For Use in Soap, polishes, insecticides, deodorants, etc.)

790 Plaster of Paris Bandages

791 Plastic Bottle Caps

792 Plastic Collapsible Tubes

793 Plastic Combs

794 Plastic Flash Light Torch Cases

795 Plastic Raincoats and Other Thermo-welded Products

796 Plastics Buttons

797 Poly Vinyl Acetate

798 Polyester Resins - Unsaturated

799 Polyester Sheets

800 Polyethylene Film & Bags (Coloured & Printed)

801 Polypropylene Film

802 Polypropylene/HDPE Box Strapping

803 Polystyrene Foam Products

804 Polyurethane Foam and its Products

805 Potassium Iodate

806 Potassium Meta - bisulfate (Food Preservative and Anti-Fermentation in Breweries)

807 Potassium Nitrate

808 Potassium Per Oxy DI-Sulphate

809 Potassium Per Sulphate

810 Potassium Permanganate

811 Potassium Silicate & Calcium Silicate (As Binder in Adhesives & used in Soaps & Textiles)

812 Potassium Sulphate (Fertilizer Grade)

813 Potassium/Sodium Iodide (Laboratory Chemicals)

814 Power Alcohol

815 Precipitated Cilica (Used as Filler in Rubber Re-inforcing)

816 PVC Compounds

817 PVC Pipe Fitting

818 PVC Resin from Ethyl Akcohol

819 PVC/Polythene Flexible Hoses

820 Pyridine & Its Derivatives

821 Pyrozolones (Dye Intermediate)

822 Reactive Dyes (Cyanuric Chloride-Based)

823 Reclamation of Nickel Spent Catalyst from Vanaspati Industry

824 Reclamation of Spent Bleaching Earth

825 Rectified Spirit from Molasses & Mahua Flowers

826 Rectified Spirit from Rice Straw

827 Red Oxide Paint/Primer (Anti Corrosive) Based Organic Red Pigments

828 Removal of Antimony from Lead Scrap

829 Resorcinol

830 Rigid PVC Pipes

831 Rosin and Turpentine Oil

832 Rubber Blowing Agent - Hexamine Based (Ingredient for Rubber-Moulded Products)

833 Rubber Eraser

834 Rubber Goods (Moulded) - Play Balls, Bushes, 'O' Rings, Shock Absorbers, Mattresses, etc.

835 Rubber Tubes -To Convey Water, Corrosive Chemicals, Gases

836 Rubberized Canvas Hoses - For Fire Fighting, Conveying Fluids and Chemicals in Farms, etc.

837 Rubberized Cloth - For Water Proofing of Garments for use in Tyres, Conveyor Belts, etc.

838 Saccharin

839 Salicylic Acid

840 Sandal Wood Oil

841 Santonin

842 Sealing Wax

843 Shoe Polish

844 Silica Gel (Blue Self Indicating Process)

845 Silicon Emulsion

846 Silicon from Rice Husk

847 Silicon Resins

848 Silicon Spray

849 Silver Brazing Foil

850 Silver Extraction from Waste Hypo Solution

851 Silver Parts for Ceramic Capacitor

852 Single Super Phosphate and Mixed Fertilizer (NPK)

853 Single Super Phosphate and Sulphuric Acid

854 Soda Ash

855 Sodium Aluminate

856 Sodium Bi-Carbonate (Baking Soda) from Soda Ash

857 Sodium Chromate

858 Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose

859 Sodium Cyclamate

860 Sodium Dichromate

- 861 Sodium Dichromate and Sodium Sulphate as By Products**
- 862 Sodium Hexa Meta Phosphate**
- 863 Sodium Hydrosulfite**
- 864 Sodium Hypo Chloride (Bleaching Liquor)**
- 865 Sodium Iso-Propyl Xanthate**
- 866 Sodium Lauryl Sulphate and Sodium Lauryl Ether Sulphate**
- 867 Sodium Nitrate**
- 868 Sodium Petroleum Sulphonate (Emulsifier)**
- 869 Sodium Sulphate (Anhydrous)**
- 870 Sodium Sulphide (Used in Leather Industry)**
- 871 Sodium Thiocyanate (Used in Processing Colour Films, Dying and Printing Textiles, etc)**
- 872 Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo) - Uses in Photography, Leather Tanning, Cosmetics, Paper**
- 873 Sodium Tri-Poly Phosphate**
- 874 Sodium/Potassium Citrate (For Use in Pharmaceutical Formulations)**
- 875 Softener (Cationic, Anionic & Non Ionic)**
- 876 Solder Flux**
- 877 Spectacles Frames by using Cellulose Nitrate Sheets and Metallic Rods**
- 878 Stannous Chloride**
- 879 Starch Acid Modified Starch**
- 880 Stearates Manufacture (Calcium, Zinc, Aluminium, Magnesium Stearates)**
- 881 Sulfanilic Acid**
- 882 Sulphur from Pyrites and Slag**
- 883 Sulphur Powder (Used in Sugar, Pyrotechniques and Explosives)**
- 884 Sulphuric Acid**
- 885 Sulphuric Acid from DCDA Process**
- 886 Super Phosphate**
- 887 Surgical Gloves**
- 888 Synthetic Adhesive (Rubber Based)**
- 888 (i) Synthetic Musk**

- 889 Synthetic Iron Oxide (Yellow)**
- 890 Tartaric Acid and Salts (Tartrates) - Used in Drugs**
- 891 Teleprinter Rolls and Tapes**
- 892 Toilet Paper Rolls & Sheets**
- 893 Toluene and SBP from Crude Naphtha**
- 894 Tooth Brush**
- 895 Tooth Paste**
- 896 Tooth Powder**
- 897 Trimethyl Ammonium Chloride**
- 898 Triphenyl Phosphite (TPP)**
- 899 Typewriter Ribbon**
- 900 Tyres and Tubes (Cycle)**

- 901 Undecylinic Acid**
- 902 Urea Formaldehyde & Mela-Mine Formaldehyde Powder**
- 903 Vinyl Acetate Monomer**
- 904 Washing Soap/ Laundry Soap**
- 905 Watch Straps - PVC**
- 906 Water Soluble Wood Preservatives**
- 907 Wax Candles**
- 908 Wax Coated Paper (Used as Wrapping Material)**
- 909 Wire Drawing Lubricant**
- 910 Wire Enamel**
- 911 Wood Polish French Polish (Used for Warnishing Wooden Articles/Furnitures)**
- 912 Xanthates**
- 913 Zinc Chloride**
- 914 Zinc Chloride (Used in Industries, Agriculture, Laboratories)**
- 915 Zinc Cyanide (For Electroplating)**
- 916 Zinc Distillation from Metallic Oxides**
- 917 Zinc Metal from Zinc Ash**
- 918 Zinc Nitrate**

919 Zinc Oxide (Used as Pigment in Paints)

920 Zinc Phosphate

921 Zinc Phosphating By Cold Process

922 Zinc Silicate

923 Zinc Stearate

924 Zinc Sulphate (Micro Nutrient for Crops)

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FOOD INDUSTRIES :

925 Aerated Water (Cola, Orange, Lime & Soda)

926 Alcoholic Beverages and Vinegar from Coconut Water

927 Anti Scale Compound for Adding into Sugar Juice Boiling

928 Apple Juice Concentrates & Dehydrated Fruit & Vegetables

929 Artificial Fish Meal for Poultry Feed

930 Automatic Biscuit Plant

931 Baby Cereal Food and Milk Powder

932 Bacteria for Cane Juice

933 Baker's Yeast

934 Bakery Gel

935 Bakery Industry

936 Baking Powder, Jelly Crystals, Custard Powder, Ice Cream Powder

937 Banana Processing

938 Banana Puree

939 Basmati Rice Milling

940 Beer & Wine

941 Betalnut (Supari) Sweet

942 Biscuits

943 Brandy

- 944 Bread (Automatic) Plant**
- 945 Bread and Biscuits (Bakery Plant)**
- 946 Breeding Farm Buttom Mushroom**
- 947 Canning of Fruits & Vegetables**
- 948 Canning of Meat & Allied Products**
- 949 Casein and By-Products**
- 950 Cashew Feni**

- 951 Cashew Nut Kernel Extraction from Cashew Nut Fruit**
- 952 Cashew Nut Shell Liquid and Kernel Processing**
- 953 Cashew Nut Shell Liquid Oil**
- 954 Cateceu (By Chemical Process)**
- 955 Cationic Starch**
- 956 Cattle Feed / Poultry Feed**
- 957 Cattle Feed from Tapioca**
- 958 Cheese, Butter and Yogurt**
- 959 Chewing Gum**
- 960 Chicken/Sheep Meat Processing**
- 961 Chocolate**
- 962 Cigarette and Beedies**
- 963 Citrus Oil & Pectin (From Citrus Waste for Use in Pharmaceuticals, Beverages, Bakery)**
- 964 Cocoa Butter from Cocoa Mass**
- 965 Coconut Processing (Coconut Oil, Desiccated Coconut)**
- 966 Coconut Processing Unit**
- 967 Cold Drinks**
- 968 Cold Storage Capacity 400 Tonnes**
- 969 Collection of Milk & Packing in Polythene Pouch (1/2 kg. 1 kg. 2 kg.)**
- 970 Collection of Milk and Making Milk Powder**
- 971 Condensed Milk (Sweetened)**
- 972 Confectionery Industry (Toffee & Candy Semi-Automatic Plant)**

- 973 Confectionery Items (Vanilla, Orange, Pineapple, Chocolate, Coconut, Cardamom and Other Essence)**
- 974 Corn Flakes**
- 975 Country Liquor from Molasses**
- 976 Cultivation and Processing Caffein from Tea Waste**
- 977 Dairy Farm and Dairy Milk Products (Pasteurised Milk, Butter, Ghee, Paneer)**
- 978 Dairy Farm to Produce Milk & Packing in Pouches (50%) & Can (50%)**
- 979 Dairy Plant**
- 980 Dal Mill Unit**
- 981 Dehydrated Onions and Onion Powder**
- 982 Dehydration of Carrot & Garlic**
- 983 De-Hydration of Fruits and Vegetables**
- 984 Distillery Unit (Ethyl Alcohol from Molasses)**
- 985 Dry Ice by Breaking of Air**
- 986 Drying of Red Chillis, Haldi, Dhania and Green Peas**
- 987 Egg Powder (40,000 Eggs Processing Per Day) Essence for Biscuit**
- 988 Energy Foods (using Groundnuts, Bengal Gram, Etc.)**
- 989 Export of Processed Foods and Marine Products**
- 990 Extruded Protein Rich Foods**
- 991 Fish Canning & Pouching**
- 992 Fish Farming (Prawn and Other Marine Products)**
- 993 Fish Meal**
- 994 Fish Processing**
- 995 Fish/Prawn Pickle**
- 996 Flavoured Milk and Ghee**
- 997 Flour Mill and Mustard Oil**
- 998 Food Colour**
- 999 Food Flavours (Whisky, Vodka, Grape, Butter, Scotch)**
- 1000 Fried & Roasted Groundnut Gram, Peas, etc. in Pouches**
- 1001 Frog Legs Processing**

1002 Frozen Meat Processing

1003 Fruit & Vegetable Drying (Freeze Drying Method)

1004 Fruit Juice Making and Packing in Plastic Container/Pouches

1005 Fruit Juice, Jam, Jellies & Allied Products

1006 Fruit Juices, Nectars and Beverages

1007 Fruit Juices, Pickles Processing & Canning

1008 Fruit Processing (Jam & Jellies)

1009 Ginger & Garlic Processing

1010 Ginger Oil and Ginger Dust

1011 Goat & Sheep Farming

1012 Goat Breeding Farming (For Mutton Purposes)

1013 Gram Dal/Pulse Mill

1014 Grape Dehydration

1015 Ground and Processed Spices

1016 Ground Nut Oil

1017 Guar Gum

1018 Gur (Jaggery)

1019 Hard Boiled Candy (Toffee Golie)

1020 Herbal Cigarette

1021 Honey Processing and Packaging

1022 Ice Cream

1023 Ice Cream Stabilizer

1024 Ice Making Plant

1025 Indian Made Foreign Liquor

1026 Indigo Carmine (Food Grade) from Synthetic and Natural Sources

1027 Instant Food (Idli Mix, Dosa Mix, Sambhar Mix, Vada Mix, Gulab Jamun Mix)

1028 Instant Food (Instant Food + Fast Food) Parlour

1029 Instant Food Mixes

1030 Instant Noodle

1031 Instant Tea

- 1032 Integrated Starch Baking Powder/Yeast Industry**
- 1033 Iodized Salt**
- 1034 Iodized Salt (Ordinary Moisture Less/Free Flowing in Plastic Bags and Containers)**
- 1035 Kattha (Used in Paan) and Cutchu (Vegetable Tanning Material)**
- 1036 Khandsari Sugar & IMFL**
- 1037 Lactic Acid from White Sugar by Fermentation Process**
- 1038 Lactose and By Products Processing from Milk**
- 1039 Liquid Glucose and its By Products**
- 1040 Macroni**
- 1041 Malt Extraction from Barley**
- 1042 Mango Processing (Mango Pulp, Juice & Slices)**
- 1043 Mayur Brand Type Chewing Tobacco**
- 1044 Milk Powder**
- 1045 Milk Preservation & Marketing to Whole Sellers (In Pouch Packing by UHT Technology)**
- 1046 Milk Processing and Packaging of Milk Product**
- 1047 Milk Products (Casein, Lactose, Ghee & Whey Powder)**
- 1048 Milk Toffee (Chocolates)**
- 1049 Mineral Water**
- 1050 Mini Flour Mill**

- 1051 Mini Sugar Plant**
- 1052 Misri (Pearl Sugar Candies)**
- 1053 Modern Rice Mill**
- 1054 Murabba**
- 1055 Mushroom Cultivation & Processing**
- 1056 Mustard/Rape Seed Oil**
- 1057 Mutton Tallow**
- 1058 Non Basmati Rice from Paddy**
- 1059 Oleoresin Extraction from Diptero-Carput Turminatus and Pinuskhasyana**

1060 Oleoresin from Chilli & Ginger

1061 Oleoresin, Essential Oil, Dyes & Powder of Spices

1062 Oleoresins and Spice Oil (Spice Extracts)

1063 Pan Masala, Tobacco, Zarda & Kimam

1064 Paneer from Milk

1065 Papad and Bariyan Plant

1066 Papad Making

1067 Papain from Papaya (Papaya Latex)

1068 Pectin from Apple Pomace

1069 Pectin from Mango Peel

1070 Pickle and Sauces

1071 Pickles Murabba etc. (Veg. & Non Veg. Pickles)

1072 Pickles, Preserves and Chutneys

1073 Piggery Meat Processing

1074 Pineapple Juice Preparation & Packaging

1075 Poha (Rice Flakes)

1076 Potato Powder

1077 Potato Processing

1078 Poultry Feed

1079 Processed Foods & Spices (EOU)

1080 Processed Readymade Food

1081 Processing of Fruits and Vegetables

1082 Rasgullas Making and Canning in Metal Cans

1083 Ready to Eat Snacks Food (Crax, Roll & Ball Type)

1084 Rice and Corn Flakes

1085 Rice Milling

1086 Roasted and Salted Cashew Nuts

1087 Roller Flour Mill

1088 Rooties (Thin Dusted)

1089 Salt Licks for Cattle

1090 Sausages Food Casing

1091 Sesame Oil

1092 Silver Coated Sugar Balls

1093 Soft Drinks

1094 Soft Drinks (Non-Car Bonated) Mango, Lichhi, Pineapple Flavours, Frooti

Type in Tertrapack

1095 Soft Drinks Essences

1096 Softy Ice Cream Cones (Fully Automatic)

1097 Soya Milk & Paneer

1098 Soyabean Products

1099 Squashes and Syrups

1100 Starch & Allied Products from Broken Rice

1101 Starch from Tamarind Seeds

1102 Starch/Sago from Tapioca

1103 Sugar Cane Juice Preservation

1104 Sugar Cubes from Cane Sugar

1105 Sugar Plant

1106 Sweet Aroma Betel Nut

1107 Synthetic Hing

1108 Synthetic Tallow

1109 Tamarind Concentrate

1110 Tamarind Juice Powder

1111 Tamarind Powder

1112 Tea and Coffee Processing and Packaging

1113 Toffees, Golies, Candy (Hard Boiled)

1114 Tomato Products

1115 Tuty Fruity

1116 Vermicelli & Macaroni

1117 Vinegar

1118 Vodka from Potatoes

1119 Wheat Milling

1120 Wine, Brandy, Whisky and Champagne

1121 Yeast from Molasses

1122 Yoghurt

1123 Zarda – Zafrani (Baba Chhap Type)

1124 Zarda, Kimam No. 60, 90, 120, 160, 240, 300 & 400 (Tobacco)

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GLASS AND CERAMIC INDUSTRIES :

1125 Asbestos Pipe and Fittings (For Households)

1126 Ceramic Table-Wares and Allied Items in Stoneware, Earthen Ware, Semi Vitreous Ware

1127 Chalk Crayons

1128 Chemical Porcelain

1129 Coal Briquettes (Used as Fuel in "chullahs" in Households, Small Restaurants/Hotels)

1130 Coke Briquettes (Used as Fuel in "chullahs" in Households)

1131 Decoration of Glass Wares (Through Silk Screen and Hand-painting Process)

1132 Flooring Tiles

1133 Fancy Glass Articles (By Mouth Blown and Hand Shaped Process)

1134 Fire Clay Bricks and Blocks

1135 Floor Tiles - Cement Concrete

1136 Glass Flooring Tiles

1137 Graphite Crucibles (Various Sizes for Melting ferrous/Non-Ferrous Metals and Alloys)

1138 Glass Bangles

1139 Glass Pressed Wares (Soda Lime Silica Glass tumblers, Plates, Bowls, Ashtrays, Vases)

1140 Glass Beads

1141 Glass Hollow Toys

1142 Glass Solid Toys

1143 Glazed Tiles

1144 Glass Tubings (For Scientific Glass Apparatus)

1145 Glass Hollow Wares (Mouth Blown and/or Semi-Automatic Process to Produce Bottles, etc.)

1146 Glass Marbles

1147 Hydrated Lime

1148 Low-Tension Porcelain Insulators (For Electrical Appliances and Products)

1149 Lime - Used as Mortar by Mixing Sand and Surkhee (Burnt Clay) as Aggregate

1150 Mosaic Floor Tiles (Also called 'Terrazzo', Made of Cement Concrete and Coloured Stones)

1151 Micro-Cover Glasses and Slides for Microscope

1152 Plaster Boards (Of Plaster of Paris, Hessian, Sisal Fibres, Jute or Coconut Coir as Reinforce)

1153 Plaster of Paris

1154 Reinforced Cement Concrete Pipes (Up to 100 CM Diameter)

1155 Roofing Tiles (Clay)

1156 Roofing Tiles (Glass)

1157 Simple Glass Mirrors

1158 Salt Glazed Sewer Pipes

1159 Scientific Laboratory Glassware

1160 Stoneware Jars and Bowls

1161 Sodium Silicate (Called 'Water Glass' formed by Melting Sand and Soda)

1162 Silicon Carbide Crucibles

1163 Tailor's Chalk (For Drawing Lines on Cloth, Made of Fine China Clay, Talc and Additives)

1164 Thermometers (Range Up to 150 Degree Centigrade)

MISCELLANEOUS :

1165 Coffee Roaster

1166 Donut Making Plant

1167 BEER with BOTTLING PLANT

1168 Induction Furnace Billets

1169 Wine from Banana

1170 Smart Card (Plastic Card utilised as Credit Card)

1171 Instant Coffee

1172 Aluminium Chloride

1173 Lithopone

1174 Zinc Sulphate

1175 Activated Carbon from Rice Husk and Coconut Shell/Saw Dust

1176 Alum from Bauxite

1177 Scents and Perfumes

1178 Hand Made Paper from Waste Paper

1179 Milk Processing Plant

1180 Drive Train Components

1181 Tyre Retreading Materials

1182 Super Enamelled Aluminium & Copper Wires

1183 Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)

1184 Oxalic Acid from Sugar

1185 Sodium Isopropyl Xanthate

1186 Toilet Paper & Napkin

1187 M.S. Ingots by Induction Furnace

1188 Printing Oil for Ceramic Glazed Tiles

1189 Mild Steel Section Mill

1190 Oleoresins from Marigold Petals

1191 Plastic Granules & Powder

1192 Steel Grating Manufacturing Plant

1193 Switch Board and Control Panel Board

- 1194 Three Star Hotel
- 1195 Synthetic Zeolite
- 1196 Cement from Clinker
- 1197 Transportation, Logistic & Shipping
- 1198 Clove Oil
- 1199 R. F. Coaxial Cables
- 1200 Garbage Waste Collection Container
- 1201 Footwear Industry
- 1202 Stainless Steel Pipes
- 1203 Stainless Steel Wire Drawings
- 1204 Protein from soyabean
- 1205 Five Star Hotel

**TAMARIND BASED PRODUCTS-TARTARIC ACID, FOOD COLOUR,
CRUDE PECTIN, TAMARIND OIL, TAMARIND PROTEIN**

India is the major producer of tamarind in the world. In the tropic zone, tamarind is used in many dishes or traditional drinks, but the commercial cultivation of the crop was initiated only recently. Every part of the tree is useful, specially the fruit. The sweetish acidic pulp of the fruit is the product of commerce. Recently, much attention is given to the various constituents in tamarind, which find use in both medicinal and industrial field. The ripe tamarind fruit can be separated into pulp and kernel, both having diversified uses in medicine and industry Tamarind products possess good export potential. Even though, traditional processing is widespread, its commercial uses or unknown and underdeveloped. The growing demand for tamarind and its products should be encouraged at the farmers level, by developing high yielding short term varieties and effective breeding techniques. There is no doubt that tamarind has got a glorious future ahead, provided sufficient attention.

Plant capacity: 3200 Kgs./Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 112 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 230 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 494 Lakhs

Return: 31.52% Break even: 53.09%

CATTLE FEED FROM MOLASSES

The principal feed resources for animal consumption in the country are crop residues like straw of wheat, rice and other cereals. Cattle feed is a peculiar product consumed mainly by cattle owners of rural area. Animal industrial enterprises in all area. And so the market for cattle feed is very scattered. Market potential for cattle feed is huge, keeping in view the livestock population in Indian farms. Cattle feed is essential ingredients for the further development of milk breeding cattle in our country. There is good scope for this project. Any rural entrepreneur can come in this field.

Plant capacity: 30.0 Tons/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 23 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 175 Lakhs

Return: 67.90% Break even: 42.10%

MUSHROOM CULTIVATION & PROCESSING

The high nutritional value of mushroom makes it is an ideal source of protein, vitamins and minerals. This alone should be reason enough for the government to encourage its widespread cultivation, let alone the benefits occurring from its export. Mushroom can be grown in different climatic conditions. In India conditions, three types of mushroom are grown widely, Button, Oyster and paddy straw Mushroom. Fresh Mushroom has a very short life therefore international trade is primarily in its processed form. The Indian scenario is very encouraging with a fourfold increase in production during the last decade. It offers employment opportunities, particularly to women, in rural areas.

Plant capacity: 2.0 Tons/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 79 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 55 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 210 Lacs

Return: 63.09% Break even: 37.91%

CATTLE FEED FROM TAPIOCA

Market potential for cattle feed is huge keeping in view the livestock population in Indian farms. Animal feed from tapioca is a rich protein feed for the cattles, and has good nutritional value. Tapioca is a low shrubby plant with tuberous roots and is mainly grown in Kerala and Tamil Nadu in India. Tapioca waste or Tippi is a good source of starch (around 56 %) which makes it quite suitable for feeding it to cattle and pigs.

Projected total demand of cattle feed is 19 million. There is also a small export potential to Middle East and East European Countries. However, there is a strict quality control demand by these countries and the product should be free from microbial contamination. There is good potential for new entrepreneurs in this field.

Plant capacity: 5.00 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 5 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 19 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 55 Lakhs

Return: 17.67% Break even: 50.23%

FARMING POULTRY & BROILER

Poultry farming has grown into a full-fledged commercial agro business. The demand for eggs and broiler meat are on the increase with growing population. The concentration and specialization of the poultry industry has led to development of allied industries to supply the products needed to support this industry. Suppliers of housing equipment, hatchery equipment, processing and packaging equipment, health products and feed are all needed to support the poultry industry. The present egg production is about 60,000 million, while broiler production is 600 million. Greater growth for this industry lies ahead and the value of poultry products will multiply. This is a very good investment for entrepreneurs.

Plant capacity: 8,000 Broilers/ Annum 1.5 Lac Eggs/ Annum 1000 Birds / Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 28,700

Working capital: Rs. 87,460 T.C.I: Rs. 8.21 Lakhs

Return: 19.58% Break even: 56.18%

INTEGRATED SERICULTURE

India is second largest producer of silk. Sericulture industry is looking out for the developments of young age silk worm rearing or chawki rearing. Care of silk worms start from the stage of procurement of silk worm eggs from the grainage itself. Silk worm eggs are distributed to the farmers for commercial rearing when active development of embryo is in progress. The important aspect of young silkworm rearing management are a suitable separate rearing house or room, well maintained mulberry garden with assured irrigation facilities.

Plant capacity: Cocon Production 250 Kgs./Day Silk Productions 150 Kgs./Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 33 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 15 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 321 Lakhs

Return: 19.33% Break even: 55.40%

WHITE OAT PROCESSING

White Oat base products & processed White Oats are getting popular in the food habits in the modern age, due to its no cholesterol base food content. It has highest protein in the cereal grains. There are very few companies in India manufacturing Oat base products. Oats have the ability to lower the cholesterol content in the blood serum of humans.

Plant capacity: 1 MT Oat Flakes/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 19.10 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 5.15 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 110.75 Lakhs

Return: N/A Break even: N/A

MANAGEMENT OF RABBITS/ANGORA RABBIT

FARMING

In many rural areas, the materials for building rabbit cages and insulated housings and electricity are often not available. Hence, management of rabbit and farming of the same in proper scientific process is very important. Because, the woolen product from the angora rabbit has tremendous market demand. Though rabbit farming and thereby production of wool is an unorthodox business, but due to the huge market demand of the products from this wool, it is a profitable sector. To set up the firm, the total fabrication process technology and experts are indigenously available in India. Plant and machineries also is fully available in India. Though initial cost for the setup is high, but it can be a successful venture for new comers.

Plant capacity: Plant Capacity : 5000 Rabbit Farming, 100 Kgs Yarn Wool /Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 611 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 104 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 920 Lakhs

Return: 61.86% Break even: 36.56%

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MAIZE CULTIVATION & ITS PRODUCTS

Amongst cereal crops of India, Maize ranks fifth in area and third in production and productivity. During last year 11.2 million tons grain production was realized in an area of 6.2 million hectare more or less constant in the last one decade. Production increased from less than 6.0 million tonnes to more than 11.2 million tonne during this decade. The yield increases ranged from two times in less productive states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat to 3-5 times in high productivity states such as Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In India, Maize cultivated area expanded at an average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent resulting in about 6 million hectare at present. There is good scope for new investment in this field. Any entrepreneur can invest in this project.

Plant capacity: 600 MT/Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 132.0 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 187 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 457 Lakhs

Return: 36.56% Break even: 39.76%

AMLA PLANTATION

Amla is botanically known as Emblica officinalis a genus of Emblica. It is a small genus of trees, native of India, Ceylon, Malaya and China. The amla fruit is green when tender, changing to light yellow or brick red colour when mature. It is sour and astringent, and is occasionally eaten raw. The amla fruit is used successfully in the treatment of human scurvy. It is a rich source of vitamin C. Amla fruit has been held in high esteem in indigenous medicine. It is acrid, cooling, and refrigerant. It wide application in food as curry, pickles in cosmetics preparation as herbal shampoo, Hair oil, herbal hairdye and many items. Its demand potential is very high. A new entrepreneur can find the plantation project profitable.

Plant capacity: 2000 Kgs. / Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 18 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 2 Crores

Return: 23.00% Break even: 42.00%
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Information

One Lac / Lakh / Lakhs is equivalent to one hundred thousand (100,000)

One Crore is equivalent to ten million (10,000,000)

T.C.I is Total Capital Investment

We can modify the project capacity and project cost as per your requirement.

We can also prepare project report on any subject as per your requirement.

Caution: The project's cost, capacity and return are subject to change without any notice. Future projects may have different values of project cost, capacity or return.

VANILLA PLANTATION & PROCESSING

Vanilla (vanilla planifolia Andrews) is a climbing orchid. It is the second most expensive spice after saffron and is valued for its pleasant flavour. The principle sources of vanillin (B-glycosidase) is obtained from its cured beans. The main limitation in the cultivation of vanilla in India is the lack of knowledge of cultural aspects. Vanilla seed processing goes through several stages of processing, during seed fermentation and drying, it will develop good flavour and aroma. Vanilla is largely used in the preparation of ice-creams, chocolates, bakery products, puddings etc. The process technology as well as plant and machineries are fully available in India. As a whole it is a good project for few entrepreneur who are innovative.

Plant capacity: 150 Kgs/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 48 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 21 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 217 Lakhs

Return: 24.58% Break even: 55.86%

CANDLE MAKING PLANT

Candles of different sizes, colour and designs can be manufactured for higher sales. Candles play great importance and are used mainly on festivals like Deepawali and Christmas. Candles in huge amount are sold mainly in festival for illumination purposes. People use candles of different design and shapes as decoration pieces. There are also widely used in villages where people face shortage of electricity. Artistic candles find use in big hotels restaurants, clubs, churches and Bungalows inspite of their high cost. These days candles are being manufactured in different designs, colours, in good quality, so the market of candles has increased due to variety of candles to fulfill consumers demand.

On a small scale basis candle making can give a good profit.

Plant capacity: 500 kgs/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 9 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 24.0 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 42 Lakhs

Return: 58.35% Break even: 37.41%

JATROPHA PLANTATION AND OIL EXTRACTION **(USED AS BIO FUEL)**

Jatropha curcus is a drought-resistant perennial, growing well in marginal/poor soil. It is easy to establish, grows relatively quickly and lives, producing seeds for 50 years. *Jatropha* the wonder plant produces seeds with an oil content of 37%. The oil can be combusted as fuel without being refined. It burns with clear smoke-free flame, tested successfully as fuel for simple diesel engine. The by-products are press cake a good organic fertilizer, oil contains also insecticide. It is found to be growing in many parts of the country, rugged in nature and can survive with minimum inputs and easy to propagate. Medically it is used for diseases like cancer, piles, snakebite, paralysis, dropsy etc. *Jatropha* grows wild in many areas of India and even thrives on infertile soil. A good crop can be obtained with little effort. Depending on soil quality and rainfall, oil can be extracted from the *jatropha* nuts after two to five years. The annual nut yield ranges from 0.5 to 12 tons. The kernels consist of oil to about 60 percent; this can be transformed into biodiesel fuel through esterification. Family: Euphorbiaceae Synonyms: *Curcas purgans* Medic. Vernacular/common names: English- physic nut, purging nut; Hindi - Ratanjyot Jangli erandi; Malayalam ? Katamanak; Tamil ? Kattamanakku; Telugu ? Pepalam; Kannada ? Kadaralu; Gujarathi ? Jupal; Sanskrit ? Kanana randa. Distribution and habitat It is still uncertain where the centre of origin is, but it is believed to be Mexico and Central America. It has been introduced to Africa and Asia and is now cultivated world-wide. This highly drought-resistant species is adapted to arid and semi-arid conditions. The current distribution shows that introduction has been most successful in the drier regions of the tropics with annual rainfall of 300-1000 mm. It occurs mainly at lower altitudes (0-500 m) in areas with average annual temperatures well above 20½C but can grow at higher altitudes and tolerates slight frost. It grows on well-drained soils with good aeration and is well adapted to marginal soils with low nutrient content. Botanical Features It is a small tree or shrub with smooth gray bark, which exudes a whitish colored, watery, latex when cut. Normally, it grows between three and five meters in height, but can attain a height of up to eight or ten meters under favourable conditions. Leaves It has large green to pale-green leaves, alternate to sub-opposite, three-to five-lobed with a spiral phyllotaxis. Flowers The petiole length ranges between 6-23 mm. The inflorescence is formed in the leaf axil. Flowers are formed terminally, individually, with female flowers usually slightly larger and occurs in the hot seasons. In conditions where continuous growth occurs, an unbalance of pistillate or staminate flower production results in a higher number of female flowers. Fruits Fruits are produced in winter when the shrub is leafless, or it may produce several crops during the year if soil moisture is good and temperatures are sufficiently high. Each inflorescence yields a bunch of approximately 10 or more ovoid fruits. A three, bi-valved cocci is formed after the seeds mature and the fleshy exocarp dries. Seeds The seeds become mature when the capsule changes from green to yellow, after two to four months Flowering and fruiting habit The trees are deciduous, shedding the leaves in the dry season. Flowering occurs during the wet season and two flowering peaks are often seen. In permanently hu-mid regions, flowering occurs throughout the year. The seeds mature about three months after flowering. Early growth is fast and with good rainfall conditions nursery plants may bear fruits after the first rainy season, direct sown plants

after the second rainy season. The flowers are pollinated by insects especially honey bees. Ecological Requirements *Jatropha curcas* grows almost anywhere , even on gravelly, sandy and saline soils. It can thrive on the poorest stony soil. It can grow even in the crevices of rocks. The leaves shed during the winter months form mulch around the base of the plant. The organic matter from shed leaves enhance earth-worm activity in the soil around the root-zone of the plants, which improves the fertility of the soil. Regarding climate, *Jatropha curcas* is found in the tropics and subtropics and likes heat, although it does well even in lower temperatures and can withstand a light frost. Its water requirement is extremely low and it can stand long periods of drought by shedding most of its leaves to reduce transpiration loss. *Jatropha* is also suitable for preventing soil erosion and shifting of sand dunes. Biophysical limits Altitude: 0-500 m, Mean annual temperature: 20-28 deg. C, Mean annual rainfall: 300-1000 mm or more. Soil type: Grows on well-drained soils with good aeration and is well adapted to marginal soils with low nutrient content. On heavy soils, root formation is reduced. *Jatropha* is a highly adaptable species, but its strength as a crop comes from its ability to grow on very poor and dry sites. A large genus of herbs, shrubs and trees distributed in the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world, chiefly in Africa and America. About 9 species have been recorded in India; some of them are grown in gardens for their ornamental foliage and flowers. These plants has various uses, one use is as medicinal plant and another use is for extraction of different alkaloids. There is another most important part of the plants i.e. seeds oil. The seed oil can be used as biofuel. The plants are cultivated largely in the South America, France, and Africa. It is cultivated in the rainy season and fruits or seed yielded in the winter season. Leaves and plants are used for the extraction of different alkaloids, which is largely used for the preparation of different medicinal value products. The *Jatropha* seed available has 94% oil content. *Jatropha* oil has different use of which it can be used as biofuel. After extraction of oil seed waste can be used for making organic waste. In India it can be largely produced in the Assam, Orissa and Goa hills. As a whole *Jatropha* cultivation in India may open the new way of medicinal plant cultivation and the new way of starting the sources of bio fuel. Anybody may enter into this field will be successful.

Plant capacity: 24000.00 Kgs/Annum Plant & machinery: Rs 30 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs 8 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs 92 Lakhs

Return: 16.00% Break even: 66.00%

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INTEGRATED SERICULTURE

The young age silkworm rearing or chawki rearing is a vital aspect of sericulture industry for the development of healthy larvae and harvesting of successful cocoon crop. The important aspects of young silkworm rearing managements are a suitable separate rearing house or room, well maintained mulberry garden with assumed irrigation facility and adequate agro inputs besides well trained manpower at workers and manager it level. The vast potential of sericulture in India has to be properly tapped. Foreign competition will not be threat if there is market increases in productivity, both in mulberry and non-mulberry segments.

Plant capacity: Plantation Area 100 Acres, Cocoon production-75000 kgs/Yr, Silk production 45000 Kgs/Yr Plant & machinery: Rs. 33 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs 15 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs 4 Corers

Return: 19.00% Break even: 55.00%

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DAIRY FARMING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS **(PASTEURISED MILK, BUTTER, GHEE, PANEER AND** **BUTTER MILK)**

Every body use milk and milk products. A dairy is a place for handling milk and milk products. Technology refers to the application of scientific knowledge for purposes. Dairy technology has been defined as that branch of dairy science which deals with the processing of milk and the manufacture of milk products on an industrial scale. Milk is used as a food. Used as a complete food of infant. It is used in all homes. It is used in hotels and restaurants as milk food preparation and in the preparation of tea. If we compare India position w.r.t. other milk producing countries, of the world, we find that India has 53.0 million animals in milk, within buffalo milk/annum per buffalo-450kg (average) and total milk production = 2, 13, 60,000 MT/Year. So there is very good scope for new entrepreneurs.

Plant capacity: Farming 200 Cows, 5000 Ltrs/Day, Processed Milk 34000 Lts/Day

Plant & machinery: 594 Lacs

Working capital: 440 Lacs T.C.I: 1866 Lacs

Return: 58.00% Break even: 34.00%

GOAT & SHEEP FARMING

Goats are allied to sheep but are much hardier and more active animals. Their males or billy goats have a tuft of hair (beards) under the chin. The present day goats are said to be discarded from one to more kinds of wild goats of Asia & Europe. People who can not afford to keep cows and buffaloes for milk keep goats. Their maintenance cost are very little. Most Indian prefer goat flesh to other meat, although it is comparatively higher in price. Goats milk is popular with many being highly nourishing. Goat skins are in great demand for leather for gloves & shoes. Goat hair is used for rope making. India has the largest bovine population in the world. The contribution of livestock the economy has been estimated to be Rs. 15,000 Crores of which the share of meat and meat products is 11.5 percent. It has been reckoned that livestock and poultry accounts for 20 percent of the gross national products. There are good scope for Goat and Sheep Farming. Any entrepreneur can come in this line.

Plant capacity: 20000 MT Milk/Annum Plant & machinery: 2 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 37 Lakhs

Return: 55.00% Break even: 38.00%

COFFEE PLANTATION

The genus comprises 50-60 species of shrubs or small trees indigenous to tropical Africa and Asia. Among them 4 or 5 species are important as sources of commercial coffee. In India coffee is grown mostly in the south on the foothills of the Western Ghats and its out crops, from Kadur District in the state of north to Travancore in south. It is cultivated to very small extent in parts of Bihar, Bengal and Assam. It has both domestic and export market. So cultivation of coffee is profitable.

Plant capacity: 1.80 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: 15 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 325 Lakhs

Return: 49.00% Break even: 28.00%

CONTRACT FARMING OF FRUITS (CITRUS FRUITS, ORANGE, TANGARINE PINEAPPLE, PAPAYA, WATERMELON AND MANGO)

Contract farming is most commonly practiced by food processing firms. These firms have an interest in keeping raw material inflows at a stable level, close to plant capacity.

Contract farming is becoming an increasingly important aspect of agribusiness, whether the products are purchased by multinationals, smaller companies, government agencies, farmer co-operatives or individual entrepreneurs. Use of bio-technology in horticulture, sericulture, floriculture and in the production of other agriculture products may prove to be a that in the arm of our endeavor to bring growth in the agriculture. Such an opportunity brightens up in the wake of globalization of Indian agriculture the one hand and through the adoption of contract farming on the other. Contract farming is defined as a system for the production and supply of agricultural/horticultural produce under forward contracts between producers/ suppliers and buyer. Pre agreed price, quality, quantity or acreage (minimum/maximum) and time.

Plant capacity: 75000 Nos. Bottle Fruit Juice/Day Plant & machinery: 144 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 2876 Lakhs

Return: 55.00% Break even: 22.00%

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GREENHOUSE (PLANT MICROPROPAGATION)

Green houses are frequently used to control or modify the exciting environmental factor, which effects the plant growth. A green house is a structure covered with transparent material that utilizes solar radiant energy to grow plants. The majority of green houses have heating, ventilating and cooling equipment for temperature control. Plant micro-propagation is another area where commercialization and large scale exports have been achieved. The Bangalore based Indo-American Hybrid Seeds Ltd. is a trail blazer and export turnover of Rs. 2.5 crores. Others which have entered the field in a big way are A.V. Thomas & Co. Ltd., Tata Tea Ltd., Grain forest Research Institute, Rubber Research Institute, Unicorn Biotech, Bio-tissue Labs Pvt. Ltd. and Micro Plantae Pvt. Ltd. It will be profitable for the new entrants to invest in this project.

Plant capacity: 10000 NOS./day Plant & machinery: Rs. 139 lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 462 lakhs

Return: 31.00% Break even: 47.00%

PLANTATION OF MEDICINAL PLANT AND HERBS

There are several plants, which when coupled with a health life style, can be of preventive and therapeutic use in susceptible and high risk groups of patients. Hepatoprotective medicinal plants have been quite extensively investigated experimentally but clinical trial in hepatitis or liver cirrhosis are not easy to carry out. Every herbal plants have its own specific use for the production of specific drugs from specific herbs. It has large end use in the pharmaceutical industry. India is richly endowed with a wide range of plant species. Many of these plants possess tremendous medicinal values and being used extensively for such purposes. Indias exports of herbal products and essential oils are currently only around Rs.2000 million each year. There are a large number of well-established manufacturers and dealers of herbal products within the country. The large Indian market absorbs most of the production of Indian firms. There is a fair scope for new entrepreneurs in this field.

*Plant capacity: 8 Tons Aloe Vera Leaf / Acre Plant & machinery: Rs. 36 lakhs
Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 149 lakhs
Return: 30.00% Break even: 44.00%*

ROSE PLANTATION AND ROSE OIL EXTRACTION

There are more than 5000 varieties of rose in India of which only a few yield essential oils. The varieties that are grown in India for obtaining essential oils are rosa damascena mill (Fasli Rosa) and rosa borboniana desp (Edward Rose). The yield of rose oil is about 0.8 to 3.5 total per maund of rose flowers. Rose oils are in constant use as components of a wide range of flower and fancy perfumes and several of them are to be found in every cosmetic. The main use of natural rose oil is found in Perfume Spray Industry, Toilet Soap Industry, Talcum Powder Industry and Agarbatti Industry. It is produced in India in large quantities in Utter Pradesh state. It exports 60% products to overseas market and 40% is indigenously sold. The two major exporting countries are Japan and India and its creditable for this industry to take about 40% of share where other Indian industries have hardly a share of less than 1% of the world market. A new entrepreneur can confidently venture into this field.

*Plant capacity: Flower Yield 4000 Kgs/Ha/Annum, Flower Yield 60 Kgs/Day. Avg., 75 Kgs Rose Oil/Annum, 25000 Ltrs. Rose Water/Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 30 lakhs
Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 98 lakhs
Return: 45.00% Break even: 43.00%*

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS AND MEDICINAL PLANT EXTRACTS

It is a distillation in which rectification is used to obtain product as nearly pure as possible. Fractionation is carried out at reduced pressure and usually by distilling the oil alone, without leading the water into the retort or injecting live steam into the oil. This process of dry distillation is widely applied in the essential oil industry today. Citronellal has wide use in the perfumery and fragrance industry. It can also be used for head and tooth aches. Borneol is used in medicines, perfumery, flavouring, and chemical esters. Eucalyptus oil is used mainly for medicinal purposes. It is used as an antiseptic and deodorant inhaled for relieving cough in chronic bronchitis, asthma, catarrhal colds and to prevent infection etc. Vinca rosea alkaloids have been receiving increased interest and significance as starting material for pharmaceutical use. The cultivation of vinca rosea has gained a predominant importance. In view of above facts it can be concluded that there is a good scope for new entrepreneurs to venture into this field.

Plant capacity: 100 KGS/day Plant & machinery: Rs. 118 lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 295 lakhs

Return: 39.00% Break even: 44.00%

Amla (Gooseberry) Fruit or Indian Gooseberry Plantation

We all are familiar of the fruit called Amla (Gooseberry). It is very commonly found in India, Ceylon, Malaya and China. It is very important fruit from medicinal point of view. It has characteristics to maintain good health. It has capability to establish fighting system against diseases related to stomach. It is helpful in the growth of hairs and also good for skin. The fruit contain high content of vitamin C, Iron. It is used successfully in the treatment of human scurvy. The amla tree wood is red hard and close grained, and used as fuel and for making charcoal. Due to medicinal use, Amla cultivation is more and more adopted by farmers, as their extra source of income.

Plant capacity: 20,000 Kg. / Annum Plant & machinery: 2 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 10 Lakhs

Return: 39.00% Break even: 35.00%

BIOFERTILIZERS FROM COTTON SEED CAKE

Cotton seeds are one of the oil producing seeds. The cotton seed cake is the residue left after the extraction of cotton seed oil from the seeds. This residue is also very useful from many aspects, for producing biofertilizer it is used as an essential raw material. Now-a-days bio-fertilizers are capturing the field of chemical fertilizers due to cheap availability, low cost & no side effect on land. So the use of cotton seed cake is also increasing in bio-fertilizer industries. As the rate of use of biofertilizers is increasing the future of this industry is very bright.

Plant capacity: 3000 MT / Annum Plant & machinery: 30 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Cost of Project 128 Lakhs

Return: 42.00% Break even: 46.00%

RAJNIGANDHA & ROSE FLOWER PLANTATION WITH OIL EXTRACTION

Rajnigandha a 16-120 cm high with stout tuberous rootstock, leaves basal, liner those on the stem much shorter, flower tunnel shaped, waxy white fragrant in long terminal racemes. There are more than 5000 varieties of roses in India of which only a few yield essential oils. The varieties that are grower in India for obtaining essential oils are Rosa damascena mill (Fash Rosa) and Rosa Borboniana Desp (Edward Rose). Rajnigandha oil finds various uses in perfumes & flavouring agents. It is used for scenting of soaps, sprays and disinfectants. It is also used in little quantities in ice creams, candies and baked goods. Rose oil is produced in large quantities mainly in Uttar Pradesh. It exports 60% products to overseas market and 40% is indigenously sold. The two major exporting countries are Japan and India and its creditable for this industry to take about 40% of share where other Indian industries have hardly a share of less than 1% of the world market. This indicates that new entrepreneurs can well invest into this project.

Plant capacity: 33.33 Kgs. Rajnigandha Oil/Day, 400 ML Rose Oil/Day Plant & machinery: 27 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 108 Lakhs

Return: 55.00% Break even: 35.00%

OIL PALM CULTIVATION

Oil Palm cultivation is rapidly expanding within the tropical zone and South-East Asia is the leading producer of palm oil. Palm oil comes from trees grown in tropical areas of the world. Rising global demand for edible oils, coupled with the crop's high yield, has turned palm oil into an economic juggernaut for Indonesia and Malaysia, which account for 85 percent of palm oil production, alone. Today more than 40 countries – led by China, India, and Europe - import crude palm oil. Palm oil has many health benefits, and is sustainable environmentally friendly oil. Elaeis guineensis or more commonly known as the palm tree has its roots in West Africa. The tree was growing wild in the region and later has been developed into an agriculture crop. Palm oil, a type of vegetable oil is used in a variety of foods including margarine, shortening, potato chips, cake mixes and even soap. Oil palm cultivation is rapidly expanding within the tropical zone and South-East Asia is the leading producer of palm oil, accounting for more than 80% of the world's output. Palm oil, with a 20% market share, has emerged as one of the dominant vegetable oils, second only to soya bean oil. During the past three decades, the production of palm oil grew at the fastest rate (8% per year) compared to rape seed oil (7.2%), soya bean oil (4.5%), and sunflower oil (3.7%). Palm oil production is expected to increase further with the expansion of oil palm cultivation and improved cultivation techniques. The oil palm industry, with diverse products and by-products, offers two opportunities for the promotion of animal production. Firstly, the products and by-products from the industry are valuable feed resources with the potential to be utilized for expanding animal production. Secondly, the forages in the inter-rows can be consumed by ruminants. Integrating animal production with oil palm plantations should take into account all the available resources, i.e. the products and by-products of the industry as well as the forages grown in the inter-rows. Demand for palm oil has increased in recent years due to its use as a biofuel, but recognition that this increases the environmental impact of cultivation as well as causing a food vs. fuel issue has forced some developed nations to reconsider their policies on biofuel to improve standards and ensure sustainability. Purchasing sustainable palm oil can help stop the deforestation of the tropical rainforests. There are many companies working in partnership with local growers that are building communities, as well as protecting the environment. Palm oil, which has more than doubled in the last decade, has rallied 57 percent this year on rising demand from India and China, the biggest user. Demand is expected to be quite strong especially from India. Palm oil accounts for 80 percent of India's total vegetable oil purchases. There is a strong demand of palm oil in India at present and new entrepreneurs should venture into this field.

Plant capacity: 1000 MT Fresh Fruits Bunch/Annum After 3 year. Plant & machinery: 24 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 118 Lakhs

Return: 53.00% Break even: 41.00%

JATROPHA PLANTATION

*With a rapidly growing economy and rising population, India is the fifth largest and one of the fastest growing petroleum oil consumers in the world. With limited domestic crude oil reserves, India meets over 72 per cent of its crude oil and petroleum products (diesel, aviation fuel, etc.) requirement through imports. Energy demand in the transport sector is growing relatively high due to the growing economy and rising private vehicle ownership, particularly four-wheelers. Due to rising oil consumption and relatively flat domestic production, India is increasingly dependent on imports to meet its petroleum demand. Thus the bio-diesel becomes an attractive proposition when oil prices are higher than the cost of vegetable oils as they can be used to directly replace petroleum derived products. Bio-fuels are renewable liquid fuels coming from biological raw material and have been proved to be good substitutes for oil in the transportation sector. As such bio-fuels, bio-ethanol and bio-diesel are gaining worldwide acceptance as a solution to environmental problems, energy security, reducing imports, rural employment and improving agricultural economy. Ethanol is one such substitute that can be produced from Sugarcane, Sweet Sorghum and used in blend with gasoline for automobiles. Similarly, bio-diesel can be produced from oil bearing seeds of many plants grown in the wild like *Jatropha curcas*, *Pongamia*, *Neem*, *Mahua* and blended with High Speed Diesel for transport vehicles, generators, railway engines, irrigation pumps, etc. Large volumes of such oils can also substitute imported oil for making soap. Biodiesel commands crucial advantages such as technical feasibility of blending in any ratio with petroleum diesel fuel, use of existing storage facility and infrastructure, superiority from the environment and emission reduction angle, its capacity to provide energy security to remote and rural areas and employment generation. It is technically feasible as up to 20% of bio diesel is being blended successfully with diesel for some years in a number of countries. India enjoys some special advantages in taking up plantation of tree-borne oil seeds for production of bio diesel as we have vast under-utilized or unutilized land, fallow, barren, degraded or under-stocked land, as in forests which are in drought prone areas. Additionally such trees can be grown along with normal crop cultivation. Bio-diesel is made from virgin or used vegetable oils (both edible & non-edible) and animal fats through transesterification and is a diesel substitute and requires very little or no engine modifications up to 20% blend and minor modification for higher percentage blends. *Jatropha* is a tough, drought-resistant plant that can grow in some of the harshest conditions. *Jatropha* can survive in the most arid wastelands and so vast barren swathes of India could be put to productive use. It is inedible so it would not cause a backlash by competing with food crops. The government of India set a target for bio-diesel production. The objective is to gradually raise it to take it to 20% in the year 2011-12 beginning with 5% in 2006-07. It is estimated that HSD demand by the end of 11th Plan (2011-12) shall be 66.9 MMT requiring 13.38 million metric tonnes of Bio-diesel which in turn will require plantation of *Jatropha curcas* over about 11.2 million hectares of land. In order to achieve 5% replacement of petro-diesel by bio-diesel by the year 2006-07, there is need to bring minimum 2.19 million hectares area under plantation of *Jatropha curcas*. So this is the right moment for new entrepreneurs to venture into this field.*

Plant capacity: Cultivation Area 1000 Hectares, Avg. Seed Production 4 MT/Hectares

Plant & machinery: 158 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 393 Lakhs

Return: 90.00% Break even: 44.00%

CUT ROSE FLOWER (FLORICULTURE)

SECTOR PROFILE Floriculture, or flower farming, is a discipline of horticulture concerned with the cultivation of flowering and ornamental plants for gardens and for floristry, comprising the floral industry. The development, via plant breeding, of new varieties is a major occupation of floriculturists. Flowers are symbol of beauty, love, affection, etc. Besides their aesthetic value, they are important for their economic uses, such as for cut blooms and for extracting perfumes and other products. In our country, flowers are sanctified and are commonly used in worshipping the deities in our homes and temples. Rose is queen of flowers, it come from the latin word Rosa hybrid (family: Rosaceae). There are several thousand, varieties of roses and several hundred new ones are being added every year. The choice of Varieties depends mainly on the climate and the soil of the growing region for cut flowers, exhibition, garden display etc. and on personal or family preferences. There are following few varieties of Roses are commonly available in the market. The production of cut flowers is specifically known as the cut flower industry. Farming flowers and foliage employs special aspects of floriculture, such as spacing, training and pruning plants for optimal flower harvest; and post harvest treatment such as chemical treatments, storage, preservation and packaging. In Australia and the United States some species are harvested from the wild for the cut flower market. Applications • The rose is used for purposes of decoration during festivals, and for personal adornment. • The flowers are strong into garlands and offered in temples. • During roughly to 60-70 per cent total production in the country is used for the production of rose water. • Smaller quantities are consumed in preparing altars, gulkand and hair oils. • A part of the crop of Edward roses is used for the production of rose water • Used for the production of method altars and hair oils. Global demand World trade in cut flowers: about 14.1 billion per annum Commercial floriculture however is of recent origin. A constituent increase in demand for cut and potted flowers has made floriculture as one of the important commercial trades in Indian agriculture. Emphasis has been shifting from traditional flowers to cut flowers for export purposes. India is a leading grower of roses. Karnataka continues to be the leader, accounting forever 50 % of the natural rose production. Bangalore has around 35 floriculture units producing roses. Floriculture has an annual growth potential of 25 to 30 %. Of late, large scale commercial companies have started joint ventures with foreign companies to invest in the floriculture sector. The government has invited foreign investment in floriculture, particularly in the areas of refrigerated storage and transportation facilities essential to ensure that flowers do not perish to transit. Of course, the flower exporters want an increase in airfreight subsidy and lower rates for electricity. Floriculture is capable of attracting/retaining a large number of progressive rural populations on in farming. India's share of the global floriculture market is around \$60 million, which is only 0.3 percent. The Rs.3000 million floriculture industry of India has 60 units across the country. India's floriculture industry is of recent origin. Currently around 210 hectares

are under floriculture cultivation, with a capacity to produce around 300 million stems of flowers. Indian flowers can match the best in the world. Of course the performance of the floriculture sector has been better in recent years. Exports rose from Rs 810 million in 1997-98 to Rs 1326 million in 2000-01. India's exports of floriculture products is valued at Rs.1140 lakhs mostly directed to Middle East, USA & U.K. Presently, the cultivation of modern cut flowers is limited. A whole new crop of entrepreneurs and a host of big business houses are determined to find a fortune in flowers and are swarming like bees to the honey pot called the global market in floriculture. As the demands of cut rose floriculture is splendid in future, it is one of the imperative fields to endeavour.

Plant capacity: 10000 No.s/ day Plant & machinery: 16 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 177 Lakhs

Return: 45.00% Break even: 35.00%

ORGANIC FARMING & CONTRACT FARMING

Organic farming is primarily knowledge intensive whereas conventional farming is more chemical and capital intensive. This requires an active system to support farmer learning in order to address both the production and the post harvest requirements of organics. There are several complementary approaches to achieve this. Today, most of the market oriented organic farming is an arrangement, often contractual, between trading companies and farmers in which the companies are clearly dominant. Contract Farming (CF) can be defined as a system for the production and supply of land based and allied produce by farmers/primary producers under advance contracts, the essence of such arrangements being a commitment to provide an agricultural commodity of a type, at a specified time, price, and in specified quantity to a known buyer. Well managed contract farming is an effective way to coordinate and promote production and marketing in agriculture. Nevertheless, it is essentially an agreement between unequal parties: companies, government bodies or individual entrepreneurs on the one hand and economically weaker farmers on the other. It is, however, an approach that can contribute to both increased income for farmers and higher profitability for sponsors. Contracts are generally signed at the time of planting and specify how much produce the company will buy at what price. Often the firm provides credit, inputs, farm machinery rentals, technical advice and retains the rights to reject the substandard produce. Contract farming likewise affords potential benefits to governments. While the development of market linkages for farmers is traditionally viewed as a public sector responsibility, the establishment of the necessary agro services for a large number of small, unorganized farmers requires a considerable amount of public sector resources. On the other hand, contract farming provides market linkages in ways, which do not burden the public sector. Table below summarizes the main potential benefits In India, food supermarket chain growth including FDI in retail, international trade and quality issues like SPS, organic trade, fair trade, and ethical trade, promotion by the central and the state agencies, banking and input industry push for CF, farming crisis and reverse tenancy, and failure of traditional cooperatives, are likely help spread of CF across crops and regions as they provide new space to this arrangement in the context of withdrawal of state from agricultural space. It is found that CF gave much higher (almost three times) gross returns compared with that from the traditional crops of

wheat, paddy and potato in case of tomato, and in cotton due to higher yield and assured price under CF. The studies of tomato CF in Punjab and Haryana, of cucumber in Andhra Pradesh and cotton in Tamil Nadu also found the net returns from these crops under CF being much higher than those under non CF situations though production cost in tomato was higher under CF.

Plant capacity: 3122 MT (Organic Production/Annum, Organic Basmati Rice, Wheat, Barley) Plant & machinery: 40 Lakh

Working capital: - T.C.I: Cost of Project : 271 lakh

Return: 22.45% Break even: 57.72%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Jatropha Plantation & Oil Extraction (Used as Biofuel)

Jatropha or physic nut (Jatropha curcas) is one of 150 Jatropha species in the family of the Euphorbiaceae. It is an oilseed crop that grows well on marginal and semi-arid lands. Jatropha has been identified as one of the most promising feedstock for large-scale biodiesel production in India, where nearly 64 million hectares of land is classified as wasteland or uncultivated land. It is also particularly well suited for fuel use at the small-scale or village level. To date; there has been a substantial amount of variability in yield data for the plant, which can be attributed to differences in germplasm quality, plantation practices, and climatic conditions. The oil is semi-drying and may be employed for the preparation of non-or semi-drying alkyds. In China, a varnish is prepared by boiling the oil with iron oxide. The oil is used as an illuminant; it burns without emitting smoke. The seed cake contains toxic principles and is unfit for use as cattle feed. It is rich in nitrogen and phosphorus (N, 3.2; P₂O₅, 1.4; and K₂O, 1.2%) and can be used as manure. The cake protein may be employed as a raw material for plastics and synthetic fibers.

Jatropha is a main biodiesel crop for India and it is proposed to use only marginal or wastelands for biodiesel plantation. Thus, the yields are likely to be on the lower end of the range and the land required could be anywhere up to 21 Mha. The planning commission has set a target of raising Jatropha plantations on an area of about 11 Mha by 2020, which can produce 7.3 Mt of biodiesel, which can meet only 21% of projected biodiesel demand of 2020-high scenario (33.5Mt) whereas it can meet about 57% of the biodiesel demand under 2020-low scenario. Any entrepreneurs venture into this field will be successful.

Plant capacity: Jatropha Oil as Biofuel: 300 KL per annum, Jatropha Oil Cake as Bio-fertilizer: 900 KL per annum, Plantation Area: 100 Hectares Plant & machinery: Rs. 58 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Cost of Project : Rs. 176 Lakhs

Return: 21.00% Break even: 62.00%

RICE CULTIVATION

*Rice is the leading food crop in the developing world in terms of total world production. It represents the staple food for almost two-thirds of the world's population. Rice provides 21% of global human per capita energy and 15% of per capita protein. However, the world's stocks of stored rice grain have been falling in negative correlation to each year's consumption levels which now exceeds actual annual production. Rice is generally considered a semi-aquatic annual grass plant, which can be grown under a broad range of climatic conditions. Cultivated rice belongs to the species *O. sativa* and *O. glaberrima*. While *O. sativa* is the predominant species, *O. glaberrima* is cultivated on a limited scale and only in Africa. The major rice producers in 2010 were China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Myanmar producing alone more than 75% of the world production. Rice grain comprises the edible rice caryopsis of fruit enclosed in a protective covering, the hull (husk). During the milling process, rough rice is milled to produce polished edible grain by first subjecting to dehusking and then to the removal of brownish outer bran layer known as whitening. Finally, polishing is carried out to remove the bran particles and provides surface gloss to the edible white portion. The duration of growth for cultivated rice varies from 80 to 280 days and can be generally divided into early (80–130 days), intermediate (130–160 days) and late (160+days) maturing cultivars. In the rice plant, three growth phases can be distinguished: the vegetative phase – when the plant begins to partition assimilation to the developing panicle; the reproductive phases with panicle (flowering) development; and the ripening or grain-filling phase which begins after anthesis and ends at maturation. The duration of growth for cultivated rice varies from 80 to 280 days and can be generally divided into early (80–130 days), intermediate (130–160 days) and late (160+days) maturing cultivars. In the rice plant, three growth phases can be distinguished: the vegetative phase – when the plant begins to partition assimilation to the developing panicle; the reproductive phases with panicle (flowering) development; and the ripening or grain-filling phase which begins after anthesis and ends at maturation. As a whole it is a good project for entrepreneurs for investment.*

Plant capacity: Rice Paddy: 72500 MT/ Annum • Rice Straw as by product: 145000 MT/ Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 1741 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Cost of Project : Rs. 4418 Lakhs

Return: 9.00% Break even: 10.00%

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ONION POWDER

The onion, also known as the bulb onion or common onion, is used as a vegetable and is the most widely cultivated species of the genus Allium. Onions are cultivated and used around the world. As a foodstuff they are usually served cooked, as a vegetable or part of a prepared savoury dish, but can also be eaten raw or used to make pickles or chutneys. They are pungent when chopped and contain certain chemical substances which irritate the eyes. Onion is one of major bulb crop grown in India which presently attracting attention of all persons due to rise in prices. The price is directly related to supply-Demand of the commodity. An Indian farmer normally pays more attention to grow those crops which are fetched very good market prices during last season. To get the very good prices during present season, many farmers switch to grow Onion crop due to which supply in the market increases many fold and market glut fetches very low prices to farmers commodity such as onions. To stabilize the prices of fruits and vegetables and reduce the post harvest losses, drying of onion in form flakes and onion powder is adopted. USES Dehydrated onions are used chiefly as a constituent in various food products i.e. they are sold to manufacturing concerns as an industrial raw material and demand for dehydrated onions is a function of the demand of these food products. However there is a demand for dehydrated onions for use as culinary onions, both by large catering concerns - institutions and industrial canteens; and for domestic use. The other use of dehydrated onions is in the manufacture of dried soups-once virtually the sole outlet for these products, but now declining in relative importance, as other applications including use in canned soups and stews, baby foods, fish, meat and bakery products and more recently in dried 'ready-meals' have been developed. During the last few years the fruit and vegetable processing industry has expanded considerably. Bulk of the production consists of Jams/Jellies, fruit juices/pulps, ready-serve fruit beverages and pickles. The major outlets for the products of this industry are the institutional sectors such as Hotels, Restaurants, Defence Establishment and the Export market. The domestic and house hold sectors consume about 10% of the total production of processed fruits and vegetables. Food processing sector is one of the largest sectors in India in terms of production, growth, consumption, and export. As a whole it is a good project for entrepreneurs for investment. Any entrepreneur venture into this field will be successful. Few Indian Major Players are as under • Aarkay Food Products Ltd. • Coduras Exports Ltd. • Gujarat Dehyd Foods Ltd. • Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd. • L M P Gujarat Agro Exports Ltd. • Orient Vegetexpo Ltd. • S Y P Agro Foods Ltd. • Tirupati Vegpro (India) Ltd. • Unique Organics Ltd.

Plant capacity: 10 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs 70 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Cost of Project : Rs 396 Lakhs

Return: 29.00% Break even: 65.00%

CHOLINE CHLORIDE

It is one of the animal needed compound largely used in the animal feed, as well as in the pharmaceutical industry for preparation of liver tonic. More than 6 manufacturers in organized sector and few in private sector are engaged in production of choline chloride. It has been found that growth rate of choline chloride is 10%. It is mostly depend upon the growth of poultry industry. As a whole project is good. New entrepreneur can well venture in to this field.

Plant capacity: 1 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 54 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 73 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs.179 Lakhs

Return: 64.37% Break even: 39.29%

CHEMICAL PROJECT REPORT

Potassium Iodate

Potassium iodate is the major chemical used for iodization of edible common salt. It is also used as feed additives and as maturing agents. Besides this it is used as dough conditioner in bread manufacturing. Now all industries are compelled to iodize the common salt for edible purpose, so the big giant's viz. Tata Chemical Ltd., Captain cook and other major players as well as small scale industries are consuming potassium iodate for salt iodization. Therefore the market demand of potassium iodate is growing and expected to multifold in the next few years. So a new entrepreneur can well venture into this field in any part of country will be successful.

Plant capacity: Potassium Iodate 500 Kgs./Day, Potassium Iodide 1920 Kgs./Day Plant & machinery: 110 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: 242 Lakhs

Return: 51.00% Break even: 25.00%

Sulphur Powder

Sulphur occurs in nature both in the free state and combined state. Elemental sulphur mixed with gangue (15 - 25 %) is known as native sulphur. There is 20 - 25 % of the used sulphur in India is produced from the oil refinery residue and from the refining of coal gas. Country's demand of sulphur is meet up by importing from other countries like Sicily, USA, Japan etc. There is large demand supply gap of sulphur production in India. So there is very good scope for new entrepreneurs.

Plant capacity: 100MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 213 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 44 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 343 Lakhs

Return: 48.67% Break even: 46.61%

Activated Charcoal From Wood

Activated wood charcoal is a very important chemical widely employed by certain gases and vapours in purification in catalytic chemical reactions and decolorization of vegetable oils and sugar solutions. Activated wood charcoal is available in diverse forms like symmetrical pellets, irregular shaped granules and in cubical form. Due to expansion of pharmaceutical and vegetable oil industries the demand of activated wood charcoal is expected to rise sharply in the coming years. New entrepreneurs venture in to this field will be successful.

Plant capacity: 15MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 80 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 113 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 262 Lakhs

Return: 24.13% Break even: 62.30%

Bleaching Powder

Bleaching process are those which remove colour from natural or artificial products. In early times bleaching was done by mechanical means and bleached goods were available only to rich people. Today, the bleaching to textile, paper and other materials constructed from the natural fibres is done largely by the chemical agents and are available to all. The development of bleaching powder was of tremendous importance to the textile industry and infact, to the economy and living standards of the entire world. According to available basic production data it can be assumed that there may be large demand supply gap, so new entrepreneur enter in this business will be successful.

Plant capacity: 5 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 34 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 14 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 75 Lakhs

Return: 59.38% Break even: 40.74%

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MAGNETITE FROM MAGNESITE ORE

The term magnetite is loosely used as synonym for magnesia as also the terms caustic claimed magnesite dead burn magnetite and synthetic magnetite. The term magnesium carbonate is generally reserved for synthetic pure variety. The naturally occurred material is called magnesite. It has a multiple uses viz. magnesium salt, heat insulation and refractory, rubber reinforcing agent, inks, glass, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and many more. As a whole project is good and have a fair market demand.

Plant capacity: 50000 MT/Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 535 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 137 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 937 Lakhs

Return: 43.69% Break even: 50.90%

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Oxalic Acid from Molasses

Oxalic acid is the simplest of dicarboxylic acid. Oxalic acid occurs naturally in many plants (wood, sorrel, shubarb and spinach and can be made by alkali extraction of raw dust. Oxalic acid finds application as automobile radiator, cleaner, general metal and equipment cleaning purifying agent and intermediate for many compounds in leather canning, in bleaching of textile stripping agent for permanent press resin etc. Oxalic acid has an excellent export potential in middle east and neighboring countries. Present production is not sufficient to meet the present requirement of oxalic acid. Any entrepreneur can invest in this project.

Plant capacity: 3.1 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 30.0 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 46 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 127 Lakhs

Return: 38.55% Break even: 49.08%

2-4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid

2-4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid is one of the largely used in the fruit drop control chemicals. It is basically manufactured by the control chemical reaction of phenol and chloroacetic acid. It is a crystalline solid, insoluble in water. There are few organised company?s are engaged in the manufacturing of 2-4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid. There is now registered production available 1500 MT/Annum. There is very little amount of import also registered. The production growth rate 15% which is fulfilled by the indigenous production. The demand will be increase due to the increase of growth rate of horticulture production and also medicinal plant cultivation. Any chemical entrepreneur can venture in this project.

Plant capacity: 300 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 38 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 65 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 142 Lakhs

Return: 37.50% Break even: 45.50%

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Silicon Emulsion

Silicon emulsion is used to reduce present adhesion between two surfaces. Silicons are stable at high and low temperature., after good weather resistance and excellent electrical properties and are produced in resin, fluid gel, or Eastover form. There is lot of scope for the manufacture of silicon emulsion. The present production capacity is not able to satisfy the present demand. The demand and supply gap which is inclusive of requirement for silicon emulsion is indicative of wide uses and demand of silicon emulsion in coming years. Silicon emulsion having immerse market potential in future because of its various useful industrial application known. The entrepreneur may enter in this project.

Plant capacity: 500 kgs./Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 7 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 54 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 71 Lacs

Return: 72.02% Break even: 30.34%

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CIPROFLOXACIN

Drug and pharmaceutical industry is one of the basis industries of India. Recent moves in globalization and liberalization has affected this industry perhaps the highest.

Pharmaceutical industry has close linkages with imports of material and technology of process know how and therefore with international economic. The industry started with manufacture of formulation from imported drugs in early 1940s. After independence with a view to ensure availability of good quality drugs at reasonable prices. Ciprofloxacin is used as anti bacterial drug or some time it is used as antibiotics. It is manufactured in India by few organized sectors as well as many private companies are engaged in the production of this product. There is very good indigenous demand as well as there is good export demand is available. So it can be concluded that any new entrepreneur may enter in this field with success.

Plant capacity: 300 Kgs./Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 44.0 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 130.0 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 231.0 Lakhs

Return: 66.49% Break even: 35.01%

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Soda Ash

Soda ash is a chemical trade name donated by the anhydrous sodium carbonate, or simply "Soda". The dehydrate variety of soda ash is frequently known in commerce by the names "Sal Soda". Soda ash is also differentiated into two classes viz natural ash if the classes viz. natural ash if the salt is recovered from naturally occurring sodium carbonate, the synthetic ash if it is the product of the solvay or other similar commercial processes. Soda ash is known as sodium carbonate. It is one of the most important inorganic chemicals amongst others such as caustic soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid and chlorine. The country is self – sufficient in the production of basic inorganic chemicals. Sodium carbonates are the backbone of modern industries. Their uses, particularly of soda ash, are so many and varied that there is hardly any industry which does not consume the carbonates. About 50 percent of the soda ash produced is used by the chemicals industry in soaps and detergents industry, it is used in the neutralization of fatty acids, as a builder in detergents formulations and in the manufacture of laundry soap; and as an ingredient in many industrial cleaning compounds. Soda ash is being produced in India by two main conventional processes like standard solvay process and dual process. In the solvay process, the main raw materials are salt and limestone which are available in abundant in the country. Soda ash is in short supply and is being imported from various countries. All imports are channelized through State Trading Corporation, a public sector undertaking. World consumption of soda ash in 2004 was an estimated 38 mt having grown by an average of 2.6% pa in recent years but is forecast to increase at a higher rate of 3-4% pa through to 2010. Growth of this industry exceeded in recent year because of high demand rates from the world's construction and automotive industries, especially those in China & other Asian Countries. The scope for this product is very bright. Thus, a new entrepreneur can confidently venture into this project will find it a very lucrative.

*Plant capacity: 500000 MT/Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 30550 Lakhs
Working capital: - T.C.I: Cost of Project : Rs. 42100 Lakhs
Return: 44.00% Break even: 42.00%
Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket*

Ethylene Oxide

It is a stable, hazardous compound, which is necessary to be handled very carefully during use. It is used to make a acrylonitrile & acrylic plastics, ammonia, ethanol amine (used as basics for weed killers) detergents & cosmetics, ethylene glycol (antifreeze) and other glycols, which are used in the cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and other industries. It is also used as the petroleum de-emulsifier. The market demand increases at the rate of 4-6% per annum. There are very few manufacturers of ethylene oxide. Basic raw material for this compound is ethylene gas & air. The gas is highly flammable, has no very distinctive smell & must be regarded as a hazardous toxic reagent which must not be inhaled or allowed to come into contact with the skin and eyes.

*Plant capacity: 3 MT./Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 74 Lakhs
Working capital: Rs. 35 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 212 Lakhs
Return: 45.30% Break even: 63.00%
Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket*

METRODINAZOLE

Metrodinazole is a basic drugs which is widely used in the treatment of bacterial infection or protozoal infection. It is composed of piridine compound consisting of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen. This is prepared synthetically by chemical reactions. The manufacturing technology and fabricators and designers are widely available in India. There has a fair market of metrodinazole. This product has also exporting capability. As a whole this project is a fair one and new entrepreneur can invest in this sector with proper knowledge.

*Plant capacity: 500 Kgs /Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 65.00 Lakhs
Working capital: Rs. 171 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 285 Lakhs
Return: 14.57% Break even: 69.35%
Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket*

N-Butyl Acetate

N-Butyl Acetate

*Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 83 Lakhs
Working capital: Rs. 77 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 205 Lakhs
Return: 29.11% Break even: 57.49%
Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket*

ANTIMONY POTASSIUM TARTARATE

Antimony potassium tartarate is a complex compound, manufactured from antimony trioxide with potassium bitartarate. This is a crystal lined product which has various commercial and industrial uses. It can be used as slurry explosive cross linking agent as well as in the textile and leather mordant and as well as in different medicine formulation. Commercial graded antimony trioxide and tartaric acid are fully available in India. Naturally there is no necessity of importing raw material as well as plant and machinery's. Demand of this product is gradually increasing nowadays. Few organized and private sectors are engaged in the manufacturing of antimony potassium tartarate. But there is ample opportunity for new entrepreneur. As a whole this project is good one

Plant capacity: 200 Kgs/Day Plant & machinery: Rs.21 Lakhs
Working capital: Rs.19 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs.59 Lakhs
Return: 106.43% Break even: 30.60%

Ammonium Nitrate

Ammonium nitrate is a compound of nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen. Its molecular formula NH_4NO_3 . It is white crystalline product. It is generally produced by decomposition of ammonium sulphate and sodium nitrate in aqueous solution. It can be used as nitrogenous fertilizer. Again it can be used as nitrogen source for microbial growth in the fermentation industry. It is also used for manufacturing of nitrous oxide (laughing gas). Explosive grade ammonium nitrate has fair demand. There is supply of ammonium nitrate according to demand. The new comer may enter in this manufacturing unit to produce explosive grade ammonium nitrate with open eyes in the market.

Plant capacity: 5.0 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 13 Lakhs
Working capital: Rs. 21 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 51 Lakhs
Return: 42.10% Break even: 47.17%
Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

NICOTINE FROM TOBACCO WASTE

Nicotine finds wide application in agriculture and other fields. In agriculture it is used in the form of nicotine sulphate solution to control different pests and fungi in crops. Being a potential pesticide obtained from natural resources, it has a very good market potential in the agricultural sector.

Plant capacity: 30 litres/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 27.00 Lacs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 125.00 Lacs

Return: 47.00% Break even: 45.00%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Zinc Oxide (by Chemical Process)

Zinc oxide is by far the most important zinc compound. Zinc Oxide is valuable for direct application and for production of other zinc compounds. Zinc oxide has a very good market and it is a growth oriented product & its demand is increasing in the country as well as abroad. Various industries consuming zinc oxide are ink manufacturing, paint, paper, cosmetic, crockery, plastic, petroleum etc.

Plant capacity: 1500 MT/Annum Plant & machinery: Rs. 25 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 194 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 242 Lacs

Return: 54.94% Break even: 31.29%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Calcium Gluconate

Calcium gluconate is a compound of calcium and gluconic acid. It is basically prepared by direct oxidation of glucose to gluconic acid and then by action of lime formed calcium gluconate. It can also be manufactured by the fermentation process by using microbial culture in aerobic fermentation method. It is available as crystal form. It is used as food additives, buffering agent and sequestering agent. It is also used as vitamin tablet. Market demand of the product is fulfilled by our own production, though there is certain export market is registered. There is good scope for new investments. You can come in this project.

Plant capacity: 5.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 267 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 176 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 532 Lakhs

Return: 61.99% Break even: N/A

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Poly Aluminium Sulfate From Aluminium Sulfate

Poly aluminium sulfate is compound of aluminium metal and sulfate non-metal. It is used as flocculant. All the raw material is easily available in India as well as good fabricators & designer available in India. It has good market demand in the effluent treatment in the textile field and paper industries. There is no recognized manufacturer available in India. Investing in this field is a good scope for new entrepreneur.

Plant capacity: 1.00 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 21 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 21 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 88 Lakhs

Return: 42.00%
Add to Inquiry

Break even: 48.00%

Activated Acid Washed Granules of Carbon

Activated carbon is a form of carbon that shows high absorptivity for gases, vapour and colloidal solids in either gaseous or liquid phase. It is available in many forms such as pallets, granules and powder. Activated carbon is very important and widely used chemical having application in industries that require absorption of gases and vapours for purification in catalytic chemical reactions, decolorisation of veg. oil and sugar solution. Activated carbons have a large surface area. Liquid phase activated carbons are light in weight, fluffy powder, while gas phase activated carbons are hard and are in the form of pallets. At present the demand is growing very fast and the scope for the product is very good.

Plant capacity: 10 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 79 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 47 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 337 Lacs

Return: 47.00% Break even: 44.00%

Gelatin from Bone

Gelatin is a heterogeneous mixture of water soluble proteins of high average molecular weight, colours to pale yellow in colour. Gelatin consists of the protein glutin, which on hydrolysis gives a mixture of amino acids. Nutritionally, gelatin is an incomplete protein lacking tryptophan. The adhesive nature of gelatin is due to the presence of glutin. It is used in many industries viz. confectionery, jellies and pharmaceuticals. The raw material for manufacture, i.e. bones is abundantly available at low costs.

Plant capacity: 2 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 51.00 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 181 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 322 Lacs

Return: 28.49% Break even: 56.48%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Rosin Sizing Agent for Paper Plant

Paper sizing agent are chemical compounds, which are used to develop the resistance of paper and paper board that are not pigment-coated, to the penetration of liquids especially water and aqueous solutions. Rosin is the most widely used sizing agent and is a complex mixture of compounds like monocarboxylic acid with alkylated structures.

Commercial rosin is a glossy, amorphous material. Rosin paper sizing agent is used by the major paper manufacturers all over India. The production, consumption and demand is directly related to the amount of paper manufacturing.

Plant capacity: 1 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: --

Working capital: - T.C.I: -

Return: N/A Break even: N/A

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Polyvinyl Alcohol

Polyvinyl alcohol is one of the few high molecular weight commercial polymers that is water soluble. It is a dry solid and is also available granular or powdered form. It has a wide range of applications including textiles, emulsions, adhesives, paper, PVC, ferrites, paints, transparency films for garment packing etc. The demand for polyvinyl are expand at faster pace. Japan is the major consumer of polyvinyl alcohol. It is imported substantially in the country and the demand is likely to go up at around 15% per annum. This provides very good scope for new investment.

Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 131 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 149 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 358 Lacs

Return: 62.67% Break even: 42.18%

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Lactic Acid

Lactic acid is in the form of yellowish, odourless, hygroscopic syrupy liquid at normal temperature. Lactic is used as acidulant in the manufacture of food and beverages. It is also used as presentative in the production of beer, Jellies, cheese, dried egg whites and other food products. It is also used in plastic, leather tanning woolen dyeing and pharmaceutical formulation as a mild acidulant. Food market is large segment where there is considerable demand potential for lactic acid. Lactic acid is an important project and is likely to have considerable growth in demand in coming years. Considering the large availability of molasses in the country, global sized lactic acid project should be implemented in India to meet the growing Indian and global demand. There is good scope for new investment.

Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 18.0 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 90.0 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 150.0 Lacs

Return: 55.41% Break even: 39.10%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Camphor Sheet from Camphor Powder

Camphor sheet is beauty of the camphor. It is generally prepared from camphor powder. Manufacturing of camphor sheet is a good expertise of technique. The market is good in India. Imports can be carried out from Europe or Asia. Plant, machinery, design, fabrication etc. all technologies are indigenously available. Safety precautions have to be taken against fire hazards. It is used for preparation of medicines, for purification of air, in religious ceremonies, to prevent microbial growth. The average growth of the market is 8 - 10%.

Plant capacity: 1 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 12 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 31 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 128 Lacs

Return: 19.03% Break even: 51.68%

Hydrogen Peroxide (50% Concentrate)

Hydrogen Peroxide is the compound of Hydrogen and Oxygen. The molecule contains 2 atoms of hydrogen and 2 atoms of oxygen. Commercially it can be manufactured by using barium peroxide, sulfuric acid as basic raw material or perdisulfuric acid and ammonium sulphate as basic raw material. Market demand of hydrogen peroxide is increasing by 5% per annum. It has also a good export market. It has various end uses in different industries like textile, bleaching chemical and rocket fuels etc. There is a good scope for new entrepreneurs to venture in to this field.

Plant capacity: 2000 Ltrs/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 40 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 26 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 100 Lakhs

Return: 63.41% Break even: 44.03%

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Manganese from Ferro Manganese Alloy Slag Content 30% MnO₃

Ferro Manganese, an alloy of Fe and Mn (70-80%) is obtained by smelting a mixture of iron and manganese ore with carbon in blast furnace, Manganese sulfate is generally manufactured by using manganese dioxide with sulfuric acid or manganese carbonate with concentrate sulfuric acid. It can also be manufactured by using iron and manganese slag. It has good demand in fertilizers, paints and varnishes, ceramics, textile dyes, medicines fungicides etc. It has also a good export potentiality.

Plant capacity: 5 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 50 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 109 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 226 Lakhs

Return: 47.43% Break even: 68.36%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Low Carbon Ferro Manganese

Manganese ores, containing more than 35 % manganese are suitable for the manufacture of high or low grade ferro-manganese. Low carbon ferro manganese required where carbon control in steel is strictly necessary 7% C and 74 - 78 % Mn is a standard ferro manganese used for the purpose allowing and deoxidation. India is exporting ferro manganese to various countries. Due to its various applications there is good demand in domestic and export market. Scope for new entrants is there, so one can well venture in to this field.

Plant capacity: 50 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 104 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 885.00 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 1129.00 Lakhs

Return: 66.12% Break even: 40.99%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Sulfuric Acid

It is a strong acid, is an oily, viscous water white non-volatile liquid. It absorbs water from the atmosphere. The acid has a corrosive action on the skin, even a drop on the skin can cause burn. The acid is used as a solvent, a dehydrating agent, a reagent in chemical reactions or process as catalyst, an absorbent etc. Source of sulphuric acid may be iron pyrites (35%), sulphur (46%), the waste gases of non ferrous metallurgy (15%) and hydrogen sulphide (4%). Sulphuric acid is one of the most important basis chemicals during war place. It is mainly used for the manufacture of fertilisers (ammonium sulphate, super phosphate), other acids (hydro chloric, Nitric, phosphoric & chromic acids) and salts, dichromates, eprom salt, green coppers, aluminium sulphate and alum, copper sulphate, zinc sulphate etc. It is used in oil refining, the pickling of metal, the electrolytic refining of metals like copper, in electrical batteries and in manufacture of textiles, food products, synthetic drugs & dyestuffs and explosives.

Plant capacity: 6 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 141 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 271 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 480 Lakhs

Return: 14.00% Break even: 16.00%

Activated Acid Washed Granules of Carbon

Activated carbon is a form of carbon that shows high absorptivity for gases, vapour and colloidal solids in either gaseous or liquid phase. It is available in many forms such as pallets, granules and powder. Activated carbon is very important and widely used chemical having application in industries that require absorption of gases and vapours for purification in catalytic chemical reactions, decolorisation of veg. oil and sugar solution. Activated carbons have a large surface area. Liquid phase activated carbons are light in weight, fluffy powder, while gas phase activated carbons are hard and are in the form of pallets. At present the demand is growing very fast and the scope for the product is very good.

Plant capacity: 10 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 79 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 47 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 337 Lacs

Return: 47.00% Break even: 44.00%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Gelatin from Bone

Gelatin is a heterogeneous mixture of water soluble proteins of high average molecular weight, colours to pale yellow in colour. Gelatin consists of the protein glutin, which on hydrolysis gives a mixture of amino acids. Nutritionally, gelatin is an incomplete protein lacking tryptophan. The adhesive nature of gelatin is due to the presence of glutin. It is used in many industries viz. confectionery, jellies and pharmaceuticals. The raw material for manufacture, i.e. bones is abundantly available at low costs.

Plant capacity: 2 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 51.00 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 181 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 322 Lacs

Return: 28.49% Break even: 56.48%

Rosin Sizing Agent for Paper Plant

Paper sizing agent are chemical compounds, which are used to develop the resistance of paper and paper board that are not pigment-coated, to the penetration of liquids especially water and aqueous solutions. Rosin is the most widely used sizing agent and is a complex mixture of compounds like monocarboxylic acid with alkylated structures. Commercial rosin is a glossy, amorphous material. Rosin paper sizing agent is used by the major paper manufacturers all over India. The production, consumption and demand is directly related to the amount of paper manufacturing.

Plant capacity: 1 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: --

Working capital: - T.C.I: -

Return: N/A Break even: N/A

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

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Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 131 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 149 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 358 Lacs

Return: 62.67% Break even: 42.18%

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Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 18.0 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 90.0 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 150.0 Lacs

Return: 55.41% Break even: 39.10%

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Plant capacity: 1 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 12 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 31 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 128 Lacs

Return: 19.03% Break even: 51.68%

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Hydrogen Peroxide (50% Concentrate)

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Plant capacity: 2000 Ltrs/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 40 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 26 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 100 Lakhs

Return: 63.41% Break even: 44.03%

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Manganese from Ferro Manganese Alloy Slag

Content 30% MnO₃

Ferro Manganese, an alloy of Fe and Mn (70-80%) is obtained by smelting a mixture of iron and manganese ore with carbon in blast furnace, Manganese sulfate is generally manufactured by using manganese dioxide with sulfuric acid or manganese carbonate with concentrate sulfuric acid. It can also be manufactured by using iron and manganese slag. It has good demand in fertilizers, paints and varnishes, ceramics, textile dyes, medicines fungicides etc. It has also a good export potentiality.

Plant capacity: 5 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 50 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 109 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 226 Lakhs

Return: 47.43% Break even: 68.36%

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Low Carbon Ferro Manganese

Manganese ores, containing more than 35 % manganese are suitable for the manufacture of high or low grade ferro-manganese. Low carbon ferro manganese required where carbon control in steel is strictly necessary 7% C and 74 - 78 % Mn is a standard ferro manganese used for the purpose allowing and deoxidation. India is exporting ferro manganese to various countries. Due to its various applications there is good demand in domestic and export market. Scope for new entrants is there, so one can well venture in to this field.

Plant capacity: 50 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 104 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 885.00 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 1129.00 Lakhs

Return: 66.12% Break even: 40.99%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Sulfuric Acid

It is a strong acid, is an oily, viscous water white non-volatile liquid. It absorbs water from the atmosphere. The acid has a corrosive action on the skin, even a drop on the skin can cause burn. The acid is used as a solvent, a dehydrating agent, a reagent in chemical reactions or process as catalyst, an absorbent etc. Source of sulphuric acid may be iron pyrites (35%), sulphur (46%), the waste gases of non ferrous metallurgy (15%) and hydrogen sulphide (4%). Sulphuric acid is one of the most important basis chemicals during war place. It is mainly used for the manufacture of fertilizers (ammonium sulphate, super phosphate), other acids (hydro chloric, Nitric, phosphoric & chromic acids) and salts, dichromate's, eprom salt, green coppers, aluminum sulphate and alum, copper sulphate, zinc sulphate etc. It is used in oil refining, the pickling of metal, the electrolytic refining of metals like copper, in electrical batteries and in manufacture of textiles, food products, synthetic drugs & dyestuffs and explosives.

Plant capacity: 6 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 141 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 271 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 480 Lakhs

Return: 14.00% Break even: 16.00%

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N-Butyl Acetate

Butyl acetate is a organic solvent largely used in the thinners and paint industry. It is basically manufactured by esterification of butyl alcohol. The basic raw materials are butyl alcohol, and acetic acid. There is fair scope of environmental pollution problem, pollution can be controlled by special equipment. It should be packed in a close pack air tight container, such that there is no chance of leakage during handling and it can be easily transferable. There is short supply of butyl acetate according to demand required. There is fair scope of demand increase of the product. It may assume demand raise by 4.5% from present demand. There a good scope for new entrepreneur. He will get good profit margin as well as market potential.

Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 83 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 77 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 205 Lakhs

Return: 29.11% Break even: 57.49%

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Alkyl Resin from Cotton Seed Oil

The term alkyd was first used by Kienle in 1927 to describe the polyesters resulting from the reaction of polyhydric alcohols and poly functional acids. Though many newer resins have appeared in the past quarter century, alkyd resins still represents the single largest quantity of solvent soluble resin, produced for using surface coating industry. An alkyd resins are polyester, they are subjected to normal easier hydrolysis that is sensitive to water, acid and alkali, particularly when they are dried by oxidation. It is poly esterification products derived from organic acids and alcohols. It also be processed directly from fatty acids. It is uses as paints, marine paints and baking enamels. The demand of alkyd resin is enormous in Indian and overseas market. Thereby it is a fair project for new entrepreneurs.

Plant capacity: 5.00 MT /Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 57 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 184 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 327 Lakhs

Return: 29.88% Break even: 49.48%

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Benzoyl Peroxide

It is white, granular, crystalline solid. It is tasteless and has faint odour of benzaldehyde. It is manufactured by using benzoyl chloride and hydrogen peroxide as basic raw material. Benzoyl peroxide is a toxic chemical. It is used as bleaching agent for flour, fats, oils and waxes, polymerization catalyst, drying agent for unsaturated oils, pharmaceutical & cosmetic purposes, burn out agent for acetate yarns, production of cheese, embossing vinyl flooring. The basic raw materials required are benzoyl chloride, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hydroxide, chloroform & methanol. The reaction is as under:

Plant capacity: 500 kgs/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 24 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 61 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 120 Lacs

Return: 38.95% Break even: 54.38%

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Calcium Carbonate from Marble Chips

Marble is metamorphic, calcium carbonate of ultrafine, crystalline structure. It is used as building and ornamental stone (chips), artificial stone, source of carbon dioxide, neutralization of acids. The optimum yield of calcium carbonate (precipitated) from marble chips is 50%. Precipitated calcium carbonate is used in dentifrices, as fillers in the manufacture of tooth paste and powder, foods, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and antibiotics. Technical grades are used in the manufacture of ceramics, putty, polishes, insecticides, inks, shoe dressings and as a filler in the production of adhesives, matches, linoleum and welding rods. To some extent it is also used as an extruded pigment in the paint industry. Major users of activated and precipitated calcium carbonate is toothpaste industry, pharmaceutical industry, cosmetics, cement and rubber industry.

Plant capacity: 10.00 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 119 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 69 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 314.00 Lacs

Return: 27.68% Break even: 59.04%

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Charcoal From Bagasse

Bagasse is one of the major by product of sugar crushing industries. Charcoal is a highly porous form of amorphous carbon. It is one of the half burned bagasse product. Raw material bagasse available in India or throughout the world in the sugar producing countries nearly six to eight months. The technology of charcoal from bagasse is indigenously available. There is no necessity of import of machinery for the production of charcoal. Charcoal is nothing but the elementary form of carbon. It is divided in to different parts according to its activity i.e. activated carbon or normal carbon. It is used as fuel and as a reducing agent. There are few organized manufacturing units to produce activated carbon. Demand of charcoal is increasing speedily. There is good scope for new entrepreneurs.

Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 53.0 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 25 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 154 Lakhs

Return: 26.41% Break even: 62.20%

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Urea Formaldehyde Resin (Powder)

The major applications of these resins are in adhesives, chip board making, paper industry, surface coatings, moulding powders, laminated plastics and miscellaneous. They have the advantage of initial water solubility, non flammability, hardness, resistance and absence of colour in cured polymers. Absence of colour makes them suitable for production of beautiful translucent shades of any colour. UF resin powder is used in button moulders, bottle caps, table ware crockery, switch gears etc. Demand is more than production hence consumption of UF resin is increasing day by day. This is a profitable industry, the raw materials and machinery being indigenously available. New entrepreneurs may enter UF resin production to reduce the gap between demand and supply.

Plant capacity: 1 Ton/ Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 7 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 18 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 36 Lakhs

Return: 48.14% Break even: 54.96%

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Activated Carbon from Coconut Shell

Activated carbon is a amorphous form of carbon which has been treated to produce a highly developed pore structure resulting in a very large internal surface area. It is pore structure which gives the activated carbon its ability to absorb gases and vapours from gaseous phase and dissolved or dispersed substances from liquid phase. Activated carbon can be manufactured from wide variety of raw material such as pinewood, charcoal, coconut shell, rice husk etc. The activated carbon is also used for the purification of air and water, refining of sugar and production of electrodes. The demand is gradually increase with the increase of end users industry. Any new entrepreneur may launch of this unit.

*Plant capacity: 1.0 Tonnes/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 39 Lakhs
Working capital: Rs. 29 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 108 Lakhs
Return: 47.21% Break even: 46.53%*

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B-Naphthol Methyl Ethyl (Yara-Yara)

Yara-Yara, chemical formula CIDHOCH is white having crystalline flakes. Chemically it is known as beta-naphthyl methyl ether or Z-methoxynaphthalene or methyl naphthyl ether. It is useful in the preparation of perfumery. It does not occur in nature but it is available as synthetic product being widely uses in manufacture of soap and Agarbattis. Perfumery today is based mainly on synthetics as against natural products in the past. Yara-Yara (Beta-Naphthyl Methyl ether) solubility one gram of material shall be clearly soluble in 25ml of ethanol. The material shall be packed in fiberboard boxes with polyethylene lined or lacquered metal containers. The material shall be protected from light and stored in cool place. Fragrance and flavours are segmented in the four categories viz Fragrance compositions, essential oil and other natural products and aroma chemicals. Current Indian perfumery and flavour business is estimated at around Rs 800 crores and an share is overall world market is at about 3 percent. Indian Perfume and flavour perfumes need to make quantum leaps in terms of cost reduction and quality improvement. Availability of diverse range of aroma chemicals indigenously at reasonable prices would go a long way in ensuring growth of Indian fragrances/flavours business.

*Plant capacity: 100.00 kg/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 20 Lakhs
Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 65 Lakhs
Return: 25.00% Break even: 61.00%*

Poly Aluminium Sulfate From Aluminium Sulfate

Poly aluminium sulfate is compound of aluminium metal and sulfate non-metal. It is used as flocculant. All the raw material is easily available in India as well as good fabricators & designer available in India. It has good market demand in the effluent treatment in the textile field and paper industries. There is no recognized manufacturer available in India. Investing in this field is a good scope for new entrepreneur.

Plant capacity: 1.00 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 21 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 21 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 88 Lakhs

Return: 42.00% Break even: 48.00%

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Coconut Shell Charcoal

In major importing countries coconut shell charcoal is mainly used in the manufacturing of activated carbon. All the production units are enjoy higher growth rate. The demand for coconut shell charcoal and activated carbon will be increased. There is good market potential for this unit. It also have good export potential. Any new entrepreneur can invest in project. He will get good profit margin as well as good market.

Plant capacity: 1.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 6 Lakhs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 19 Lakhs

Return: 45.25% Break even: 48.36%

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Low Carbon Ferro Manganese

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Plant capacity: 50 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 104 Lakhs

Working capital: Rs. 885.00 Lakhs T.C.I: Rs. 1129.00 Lakhs

Return: 66.12% Break even: 40.99%

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Activated Acid Washed Granules of Carbon

Activated carbon is a form of carbon that shows high absorptivity for gases, vapour and colloidal solids in either gaseous or liquid phase. It is available in many forms such as pellets, granules and powder. Activated carbon is very important and widely used chemical having application in industries that require absorption of gases and vapours for purification in catalytic chemical reactions, decolonization of veg. oil and sugar solution. Activated carbons have a large surface area. Liquid phase activated carbons are light in weight, fluffy powder, while gas phase activated carbons are hard and are in

the form of pallets. At present the demand is growing very fast and the scope for the product is very good.

Plant capacity: 10 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 79 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 47 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 337 Lacs

Return: 47.00% Break even: 44.00%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Gelatin from Bone

Gelatin is a heterogeneous mixture of water-soluble proteins of high average molecular weight, colours to pale yellow in colour. Gelatin consists of the protein glutin, which on hydrolysis gives a mixture of amino acids. Nutritionally, gelatin is an incomplete protein lacking tryptophan. The adhesive nature of gelatin is due to the presence of glutin. It is used in many industries viz. confectionery, jellies and pharmaceuticals. The raw material for manufacture, i.e. bones is abundantly available at low costs.

Plant capacity: 2 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 51.00 Lacs

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 181 Lacs

Return: 28.49% Break even: 56.48%

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Rosin Sizing Agent for Paper Plant

Paper sizing agent are chemical compounds, which are used to develop the resistance of paper and paper board that are not pigment-coated, to the penetration of liquids especially water and aqueous solutions. Rosin is the most widely used sizing agent and is a complex mixture of compounds like monocarboxylic acid with alkylated structures.

Commercial rosin is a glossy, amorphous material. Rosin paper sizing agent is used by the major paper manufacturers all over India. The production, consumption and demand is directly related to the amount of paper manufacturing.

Plant capacity: 1 Ton/Day Plant & machinery: --

Working capital: - T.C.I: -

Return: 57.71% Break even: 36.89%

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Hydroxyl Amine Sulphate

Hydroxylamine sulphate is one of the largely used natural salt hydroxyl amine sulphate is composed by hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur atoms. They are united proportionately and formed compound of hydroxylamine sulphate. It is used as reducing agent, Photographic developer, Purification agent for aldehydes and ketones, chemical synthesis, Textile chemical and etc. It is colourless crystals, solution has a corrosive action on the skin. It is soluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol. There is only one or two organized manufacturer available in India. About 40% of the demand is fulfilled by import of this chemicals. There is wide gap between demand and supply. You can fill up this gap by install a new unit.

Plant capacity: 1.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 31.0 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 46.0 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 121 Lacs

Return: 47.10% Break even: 44.31%
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Lactic Acid

Lactic acid is in the form of yellowish, odourless, hygroscopic syrupy liquid at normal temperature. Lactic is used as acidulant in the manufacture of food and beverages. It is also used as presentative in the production of beer, Jellies, cheese, dried egg whites and other food products. It is also used in plastic, leather tanning woolen dyeing and pharmaceutical formulation as a mild acidulant. Food market is large segment where there is considerable demand potential for lactic acid. Lactic acid is an important project and is likely to have considerable growth in demand in coming years. Considering the large availability of molasses in the country, global sized lactic acid project should be implemented in India to meet the growing Indian and global demand. There is good scope for new investment.

Plant capacity: 2.0 MT/Day Plant & machinery: Rs. 18.0 Lacs

Working capital: Rs. 90.0 Lacs T.C.I: Rs. 150.0 Lacs

Return: 55.41% Break even: 39.10%

Add to Inquiry Add to Inquiry Basket

Industrial Enzymes

Plant capacity: 4 Ton/DAY Plant & machinery: Rs. 266 LAKHS

Working capital: - T.C.I: Rs. 893 LAKHS

Return: 43.00% Break even: 41.00%

PRE FEASIBILITY PROJECT REPORT (READY REPORT)	RS 1500
DETILED PROJECT REPORT (READY REAPORT_	RS 2500
CUSTMERRISE PROJECT REPORT	RS 7500
LOAN PROJECT REPORT	RS 2500-15000 RS

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