

HI-TECH PROJECTS

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Copper and Copper Products like Copper Enamelling, Copper Flats & Tubes, Copper Wire Drawing, Copper Powder, Copper Ingot, Copper Sulfate, Copper Plating, Copper Foils, Copper Cable, Copper Ash etc.

Aluminium/copper cable lugs Brass and copper tube Continuous casting copper wire rods Copper and brass ingots Copper and cobalt from the ore containing copper and cobalt from mines Copper beryllium alloy springs Copper extraction from slag by electronic process Copper foil Copper foils Copper ingots, rods making & wire drawing Copper phthalocyanine blue & green Copper phthalocyanine crude (cpc) Copper plant Copper plating on metallic parts by electroless dipping method, copper brightening colouring & lacquerint Copper powder Copper powder	Copper powder by electrolytic process Copper powder from copper scrap Copper products from copper scrap Copper rod wire drawing & pvc wire & cables Copper rod wire drawing and pvc wire & cables Copper smelting plant Copper strip coil from scrap Copper sulphate Copper tubes and pipes from scrap Copper wire drawing & enamelling plant Copper wire drawing and Enamelling plant Copper wire drawing and super enamelling Copper wire rods from copper scrap Copper/brass sheets, circle & utensils Electric wire (double cotton coated) aluminium and copper Enamelling of copper wire	Gi.wire and barbed wire Melting of copper and rolling process Melting of copper and rolling process for getting circles Metal separation (copper, tin, lead) from soent wash acid Paper coated aluminium and copper wire Re-rolling copper and brass sheet and rods Super enamelled aluminium & copper wires (from bar/rod) Super enamelled copper wire (from copper cathode rod) Super enamelled copper wire (from copper scrap) Tmt rolling mill (cap.12000 Ton/month) Zinc & copper sulphate Zinc and copper sulphate from brass ash
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**FISHMEAL AND FISH-OIL
FACTORY OF CAPACITY TO
HANDLE 100 TON OF RAW
MATERIAL IN A DAY
[CODE NO.3309]**

Fishmeal is the crude flour obtained after milling and drying fish or fish parts, while fish oil is usually a clear brown/yellow liquid obtained through the pressing of the cooked fish. Many different species are used for fishmeal and fish oil production, with oily fish, especially anchoveta, the main groups of species utilised. A significant, but declining, proportion of world fisheries production is processed into fishmeal and fish oil thereby contributing indirectly to human consumption when they are used as feed in aquaculture and livestock raising. Fishmeal (FM) and fish oil (FO) are produced mainly from sustainably managed stocks of fish for which there is little or no demand for human consumption. Non official estimates of the contribution of fish by-products and processing waste, rather than whole fish, to the total volume of FM and FO produced indicate it is now about 25-35% and this figure is expected to grow. These two fish products are manufactured in EU approved dedicated manufacturing plant and through a safety monitored supply chain. FM is never produced in the same factories as meat and bone meal. There are three different products sold as meal: • High quality - usually for small-scale aquaculture units (trout farms) or marine species. • LT (low temperature) meal - is highly digestible and used in salmon and piglet production. • Prime FAQ (fair average quality) - lower protein content feed ingredient for pigs and poultry.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (6000 Sq.Mt)Rs. 2.38 Cr.
Plant & Machinery Rs. 3.82 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month Rs. 14.80 Cr.
Total Capital Investment Rs. 21.95 Cr.
Rate of Return 48%
Break Even Point 35%

**PLASTIC MATS PRODUCTION
FROM POLYPROPYLENE
[CODE NO.3310]**

Polypropylene (PP), also known as polypropene, is a thermoplastic polymer used in a wide variety of applications including packaging and labeling, textiles (e.g., ropes, thermal underwear and carpets). Polypropylene has a relatively slippery "low energy surface" that means that many common glues will not form adequate joints. Joining of polypropylene is often done using welding processes. In 2013, the global market for polypropylene was about 55 million tones. Polypropylene is the world's second-most widely produced synthetic plastic, after polyethylene. Polypropylene is in many aspects similar to polyethylene, especially in solution behaviour and electrical properties. The additionally present methyl group improves mechanical properties and thermal resistance, while the chemical resistance decreases.: The properties of polypropylene depend on the molecular weight and molecular weight distribution, crystallinity, type and proportion of comonomer (if used) and the isotacticity. In isotactic polypropylene, for example, the CH₃ groups are oriented on one side of the carbon backbone. This creates a greater degree of crystallinity and results in a stiffer material that is more resistant to creep than both atactic polypropylene and polyethylene. Mat and matting

industry is well established in India. Previously it was made from vegetable origin like coconut fibers, jute and cotton fibers etc. Woven fabrics were among the earliest bases used for laminating. They provide a stronger and more impact resistant product. In woven fabrics the fibrous structure is stronger because the individual fibers are longer by virtue of spinning into yarn. Continuous filament yarns of plastics are much tougher than conventional yarns of vegetable origin. The continuous filament fabrics produce tough structure that are often difficult to bond because the surface of the extruded filament is smooth, the individual filaments are in maximum geometrical close packing, and there are no ends to the filaments to provide mechanical anchoring. After the availability of PP and HDPE as commercial plastic raw materials, the plastic mats have been replacing the conventional mats. Plastic mats are made in a large variety of patterns and designs to provide attractive and damp-proof floor covering. These are preferred over jute or coir mats due to cheap, light, durable and attractive designs. Now - a - days plastic mats are woven with PP/HDPE yarn or strapping's. The warp yarns are held in two frames which alternately go up and down and a weft is passed between the warp every time they move. The matting is dove plain or striped according as the warp is of one colour or of different colours. It may be woven in various attractive designs. The weaving pattern of the fabric controls the physical nature of the laminate. A very common weave is a square pattern in which each warp yarn passes above and below each alternate fill yarn during weaving. This gives a structure with maximum crimp. In drills and twills each yarn still has

Best Industries to Start and Grow

considerable crimp as it passes from one side of the fabric to the other. Such weaves exhibit uniform properties in the crosswise and lengthwise directions but are relatively weak owing to the great crimp in each yarn.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	600 NOS/day
Land & Building (700 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 1.1Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50.00 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 23.17 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.80 Cr.
Rate of Return	25%

RESORTS WITH COTTAGES, YOGA CENTRE, NATUROPATHY & AYURVEDIC CENTRE, POTTERY WARE, GLASS MOULDING, CARPENTRY WORKSHOP AND CANDLES ETC. [CODE NO.3311]

A Resort Hotel is a full service lodging facility, intended primarily for vacationers and usually located in places frequented for relaxation or recreation, such as beaches, seashores, scenic or historic areas, ski parks, spas. The difference to a 'simple' hotel lies in the range of services and amenities offered. A Resort Hotel typically includes entertainment and recreational activities. We can say that a Resort is a self-contained establishment, providing for most of a vacationer's needs while remaining on the premises (lodging, food, drink, sports, entertainment, shopping, etc.). The ownership can vary between timeshare, fractionally owned or operated by a single company. Some resorts can operate on a seasonal basis instead of all year-round. The benefits of booking a Resort Hotel are that the guest finds an all-around service within the premises. It is convenient for families, offering kids-club, evening entertaining program, shopping etc. In cases the Resort is located far away from the city, the Resort provides all the infrastructure needed (it is a 'village' itself). Often a Resort is used as a wedding location (with a wedding planner on side, a photographer, a hairdresser and a beauty salon etc.). After all the world tourism is the largest single item of international trade today with the increase in education discretionary income and in leisure and paid holidays, travel This grown rapidly in recent years. Such magnitude of increase are accompanied by facilities for increased numbers view thus Holiday resorts become and this unrelid becomes an integral part of tourism infrastructure of any country. As an expert rightly asserts, they are indeed foundations upon which this industry is built and yet there is probably no other business taken so much for granted or which appears to an outsider to be so easy to run as the

resort or hotel business. The place which was usually for the let out to travelers was taken (known) as inn and the keeper, in accordance with the existing laws of the land, was obliged for providing shelter and food to those willing to pay price, Holiday resorts 10 to 15 rooms, having spacious lobbies, restaurants serving different tastes of meals swimming pools and health club and comparatively a recent phenomenon. Today there are quit a good number of over 300 approved Holiday resorts and hotels comprising nearly 19,000 guest rooms. But the increase in rooms and other supplementary forms of accommodation such as motels, youth hostels camp sanctuaries huts in resorts and has not kept pace with the demands, are pattern in Laundries can work independently or as an ancillary unit of a big hotel. A five-star hotel uses a wide variety of carpets, sheets, Bed-covers, Pillow covers, Curtains, Costumes, Towel, Napkins, Table covers etc. In order to keep the usable in perfectly clean position, a laundry service is highly essential. There are a large number of five-star hotels in and around Delhi. Laundry workshops have a very good scope.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	500 Kgs/day
Land & Building (500 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 63Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 14.41 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 1.52 Cr.
Rate of Return	17%
Break Even Point	67%

LACTIC ACID [CODE NO. 3313]

Lactic Acid occurs as a colorless or yellow, syrupy liquid consisting of a mixture of lactic acid (C3H6O3) and lactic acid lactate (C6H10O5). It is obtained by the lactic fermentation of sugars or is prepared synthetically. It is usually available in solutions containing the equivalent of from 50% to 90% lactic acid. It is hygroscopic, and when concentrated by boiling, the acid condenses to form lactic acid lactate, 2-(lactoyloxy) propanoic acid, that on dilution and heating hydrolyzes to Lactic Acid. It is miscible with water and with alcohol. Function: Acidifier. Lactic acid (2-Hydroxy propanoic acid, L-hydroxy propionic acid) is a fermentation product of molasses glucose. It occurs widely in nature. It is the principal acid constituents of sour milk & a normal constituent of blood & muscle tissue of animals. Lactic acid is a very important industrial Chemical & is consumed, by many industries like food, beverages, plastics, textile leather industry etc. Lactic acid has a pleasant sour taste but no odour. It is completely miscible with water, alcohol, & other, although it is insoluble in chloroform; then it does not crystallise from solution as do as do other acids. Also, its low melting

point means that it is a liquid at most encountered temperature. It is a weak acid with good solvent properties & it polymerizes readily for the production of polymers. In addition many of its salts are quite soluble in water. These various properties have allowed lactic acid to find wide commercial usage.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5 TONS/day
Land (5000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 6.79 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 3.93 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 1.21 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 12.42 Cr.
Rate of Return	47%
Break Even Point	41%

SURGICAL GLOVES DIPPING PLANT (CODE NO.3314)

In the light of the remarkable performance of the latex products sector. It is no wonder that the sector has now attracted a greater share of the interest in manufacturing. However the smallness of domestic market will have to be realized and new entrepreneur will have to look towards international demand. The consumption of NR latex is increasing continuously in world since 1980. Some of the latex product like surgical gloves are likely to have very high demand. Malaysia with its comparative cost advantage can exploit this opportunity. Malaysia at present is satisfying 3/4 of world demand for N.R. latexes. But in latex products its share is much smaller than this.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	70000 Pairs/day
Land & Building (3000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 1.63 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.39 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 5.29 Cr.
Rate of Return	55%
Break Even Point	47%

BAMBOO FIBRE MAT BOARD/ BAMBOO MAT BOARD [CODE NO.3315]

Bamboo mat boards (BMB) are produced from woven mats of bamboo that are soaked in adhesive resin and then pressed firmly together in a hot press. They were the first of the wide range of different panel boards presently available that use bamboo as a raw material, but they are the simplest to produce, involve only bamboo raw materials and have great income generating potential for the rural poor, who are able to weave the mats from which they are formed. The technology for the manufacture of BMB in India has been developed by the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute (IPRI), Bangalore, who have developed a technically feasible and commercially viable technology for its manufacture. BMB is gaining in popularity and there are currently a handful of BMB factories in

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operation in India and 16 in China. Bamboo mat board is very versatile and can be produced up to 6 mm thick by varying the number of mat layers used; boards are usually formed of 2, 3, 5 or 7 mats. For thicker laminated boards, wood veneers are interleaved with the bamboo boards to produce bamboo mat-veneer composite boards (the production of these is not covered in this TOTEM). BMB is at least as durable and stable as wood-based plywood and is very resistant to pest attack, extreme climatic conditions and fire. It can be used for many of the uses to which plywood is now put such as paneling, ceilings, prefabricated shelters, packing cases and storage bins, roofs, doors and door panels, furniture, and household utensils such as trays and plates. BMB is much more flexible than wood-based-plywood and can be used in structural applications such as stressed skin panels, wall bracings and web beams for which plywood is not suitable. The first recorded production of bamboo based panels was in China during the mid 1940s where bamboo mat board bonded with casein (enamel) glues was used in the interior of aeroplanes as an alternative to aircraft-grade plywood. At about the same time research was initiated in India to develop synthetic resinbonded bamboo mat board, for which the technology became available a decade and a half later. Since then, research has been carried out in several countries and over 30 types of panel products have been developed-some made of bamboo only and others of bamboo in combination with wood, lignocellulosic materials and inorganic materials. Research and development efforts have been mostly confined to countries of the AsiaPacific region i.e. China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. Canada (in collaboration with Costa Rica) is the only country outside Asia where research on bamboo panels is being carried out. Although there was some pioneering work in Taiwan and innovative products such as plybamboo (bamboo glue-lam) were developed, the bamboo board industry is reported to be facing extinction there due to the sharp increase in wages and shortages of raw materials. In Thailand, the only product manufactured is bamboo mat board glued with Urea Formaldehyde (UF) resin and this is mainly produced for export. In countries such as Laos, the Philippines.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	15 Cubic Mtr./day
Land & Building (3000Sq.Mt)	Rs. 1.58 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.96 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.85 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.55 Cr.
Rate of Return	30%
Break Even Point	53%

TOY CAR MANUFACTURING AND LIFE SIZE BATTERY OPERATED TOY CARS[CODE NO.3316]

Toys that kids can ride on or in have always been popular from the days of wooden rocking horses all the way to today's more advanced, high-tech electric cars for kids. Over the past decade, the market for powered ride on toys has exploded with new styles, technology, features, gadgets, and...price, of course. This explosion in options is great for kids, but makes it increasingly difficult for parents to determine what electric car is best for their child. The 5 to 7-year-old age group has a great deal of overlap with the top end of the 2 to 4-year-old group, but at the higher end of the group, there are some marked differences in available options and designs. In this age group the electric cars start go faster and more styles are available, like 3-wheeled motorcycles and dune buggies. The electric cars for kids in this age group start to look like real vehicles. Most of these models are exact scale replicas of the actual car. The Dodge Viper SRT Convertible by Kid Trax is a great example. It has a higher max speed of 6 MPH and has realistic styling and features real engine sound, electric horn, FM radio, and MP3 input. It also has authentic chrome clad wheels, chrome exhaust tip, and Viper snake eyes and fangs LED running lights. What child wouldn't love to race around the driveway in their very own Viper! This age group is a difficult one because kids start gravitating out of the 'toy' car versions and as they get older, may get interested in things like go-karts and buggies. If your child is at the higher end of this age group, you may want to look at the next age group for the faster, more advanced options. The car is one of the most popular styles for electric cars for kids, especially for smaller kids, because they are low to the ground and there are many different makes and models to choose from. There are also different kinds of cars including replicas of luxury models like the Mercedes-Benz SLK pictured here, which is currently on sale at over \$200 off the MSRP. The cars are also more popular for smaller and younger kids because they tend to be a little bit safer. They have a much lower center of gravity than some of the larger trucks and SUV types which makes them less likely to rollover onto the driver.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 Nos./day
Land & Building (2000Sq.Mt)	Rs. 3.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 95 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 2.61 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 6.81 Cr.
Rate of Return	19%
Break Even Point	59%

ALUMINIUM COMPOSITE PANELS (ACP) WITHOUT COIL COATING [CODE NO.3317]

Aluminium Composite Panels (ACP) are mainly light-weight composite material consisting of two pre-finished aluminium cover sheets heat-bonded (laminated) to a core made of polyethylene plastic material, available in 3mm, 4mm, and 6mm thicknesses after finishing and can be curved and bent to form corners. These panels are used widely as exterior covering of commercial buildings and corporate houses. While adding to aesthetic beauty of the structure, they are also resistant to acid, alkali salt spray, pollution and provide good thermal as well as sound insulation. These Panels are widely used due easy maintenance in almost any kind of climate through normal wash with water and mild detergent that ensures long lasting performance. Aluminium Composite Panels consist of two thin sheets of aluminium continuously bonded to a polyethylene core. This polyethylene core of the aluminium composite panel is faced with two thin sheets of aluminium. The aluminium is bonded onto the core during the manufacturing process and it is virtually impossible to separate the layers of material once they have been bonded. The dust in air cannot stick on this panel face strongly. Even dust encloses cladding face, cleaning job is very easy, operator can use nature water to wash the panel face, dust will disappear, no scratching marks, a new bright cladding face will appear again.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	5000 Sq.mt./day
Land & Building (6000Sq.Mt)	Rs. 5.46 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 2.60 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 4.96 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 13.45 Cr.
Rate of Return	72%
Break Even Point	34%

BIODEGRADABLE DIAPERS MANUFACTURING [CODE NO.3318]

Diaper companies produce disposable biodegradable diapers that contain materials that are less harmful to the environment. In some cases, companies are combining both cloth and eco-friendly disposable components to make what is referred to as a "hybrid" diaper. GroVia offers one of the best known hybrid diapers, which lets you choose between cloth absorbency or a disposable absorbency layer which is made primarily from biodegradable and compostable materials. These have the added benefit of being free of chlorine and perfumes, with a core made of sustainably harvested wood pulp fibers. This type of

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absorbency layer can be used and thrown away just like a disposable diaper, except that it is designed to decompose much faster. Hybrid diapers can be an easy, eco-friendly solution to the problem of disposable diapers. Baby diaper may be a newly developed product for India, where as for European countries it has become a general necessity for newly born child caretaking. It was developed & marketed by a Swedish firm some time in the year 1958. As a matter of fact a diaper is used for wrapping the newly born or pretty young children who have not get developed the fixed routine for making water or latrine. He or she may discharge at any time which creates a lot of trouble to his mother or caretaker. Who has no convenient place or time to attend the baby while for an outing, shopping, going to movies or friends & relatives? To avoid all trouble they just wrap their babies with the diaper & baby may discharge whenever he feels to. It can retain the wetting for about two hours or so. Till then his mother finds a suitable time & place & removes the diapers, through it away & replace now one. This way it has given a lot of relief to new mothers. A disposable diaper consists of an absorbent pad sandwiched between two sheets of nonwoven fabric. The pad is specially designed to absorb and retain body fluids, and the nonwoven fabric gives the diaper a comfortable shape and helps prevent leakage. These diapers are made by a multi-step process in which the absorbent pad is first vacuum - formed, then attached to a permeable top sheet and impermeable bottom sheet. The components are sealed together by application of heat or ultrasonic vibrations. Elastic fibers are attached to the sheets to gather the edges of the diaper into the proper shape so it fits snugly around a baby's legs and crotch. When properly fitted, the disposable diaper will retain body fluids which pass through the permeable top sheet and are absorbed into the pad. Disposable diapers are a relatively recent invention. In fact, until the early 1970s mothers had no real alternative to classic cloth diapers. Cotton diapers have the advantage of being soft, comfortable, and made of natural materials. Their disadvantages include their relatively poor absorbency and the fact that they have to be laundered. Disposable diapers were developed to overcome these problems. The earliest disposables used wood pulp fluff, cellulose wadding, fluff cellulose, or cotton fibers as the absorbent material. These materials did not absorb very much moisture for their weight, however. Consequently, diapers made from these materials were extremely bulky. More efficient absorbent polymers were developed to

address this issue. Since the 1970s, disposable diaper technology has continued to evolve. In fact, nearly 1,000 patents related to diaper design and construction have been issued in the last 25 years. Today's diapers are not only highly functional, they include advanced features such as special sizing and coloring for specific gender and age, color change indicators to show when the child is wet, and reattachable VelcroTM-type closures. These innovations have enabled disposables to capture a large share of the diaper market. In 1996, disposable diaper sales exceeded \$4 billion in the United States alone. Proctor and Gamble and Kimberly Clark are the two largest brand name manufacturers, and their sales account for nearly 80% of the market. Private label manufacturers that produce store brands and generic diapers account for most of the remaining 20%.

COST ESTIMATION (US\$)

Plant Capacity	48000 Nos./day
Land (2000 Sq.Mt)	US\$ 1.53 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	US\$ 3.83 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	US\$ 2.55 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	US\$ 8.04 Lacs
Rate of Return	71%
Break Even Point	33%

ESSENCE/FLAVOUR USED IN

PAN MASALA [CODE NO.3319]

Among the synthetics in common use for certain applications: as indicated are anethole (anice licorice for cough drops and chewing gum; Benzyl acetate (fruit raspberry and cherry) for candies and soft drinks, cinnamaldehyde (cinnamon) for leaked goods. Chewing gun, and leaked goods. Methyl anthranilate (comcood grapse) for candies and soft drinks. The flavour chemist is responsible for the basic knowledge of sensory and application properties of each of this large number of raw materials. The tremendous number of possible combinations of these flavoured finished compounds is readily apparent. It is not uncommon to develop a flavour that combines essential oils, plant extractives, fruit juices and synthetics. Simple flavours are those containing a single ingredient alone of diluted in appropriate neutral carrier; compound flavours are blends of several ingredients either as mixture of them alone or diluted in carriers (solvents). The presence of alcohol as solvent is of very important significance, therefore alcohol should be substituted whenever feasible with carbitols, glycerin or other approved functional carriers. Flavour ingredients may also be classified as solid, liquid, paste etc. Crystalline mixtures of flavour ingredients are rare some of them being vanillin, coumerin, propenylguthethol

and ethyl vanillin. Flavour ingredients in powered form (more or less hygroscopic) are more common e.g. coffee, orange juice etc. They are useful for flavouring, puddings, pastry and sweets. They may contain dyes, sugar etc. for added convenience and are usually derived from essential oils. Powdered flavour essences into lactone, magnesium carbonate or other solid carriers; spice oleoresine plated onto salt are also important. The former products, with or without added dyes are intended for use by the pastry industry. Liquid flavours constitute by far the most numerous class of ingredients. They diffuse readily into the substance. They can be oily liquids such as essential oils and oleoessins, or non-oily when obtained by dissolving the active flavour principles in an appropriate solvent, normally alcohol. Fluid extracts are solutions of either single or compounded flavour ingredients while compounded oils are formulated mixtures of essential oils. Isolates, synthetics etc, containing a small amount of solvent. Compounded oils can be alcoholic or non-alcoholic. Small amount of alcohol or other solvent improves the dispersibility of the ingredients; these are used in pastry and liquids in industry. Alcoholate in a product obtained by macreation in alcohol of a specific concentration of heros and spices for a sufficiently long time to effect dissolution of the one or more flavour ingredients. These are some-what similar to tinctures and are labeled with respect to the percent content of the extracted flavour ingredients. A tincture is obtained by prolonged maceration or percolation in an alcoholic solution of definite strength. The ratio of flavour ingredient to alcohol is obtained by maceration in maximum strength alcohol (95-96%) and implies the alcohol becomes fixed or part of the flavour ingredient. Distillates are obtained when alcoholic extracts are separated from the plant residue of filtration, decantation, or expression and subsequently distilled. The residuting product containing some alcohol also since the ingredients and solvent co-distill. Infusions or percolats are aqueous or alcoholic solutions of flavour ingredients prepared by extraction with a hot solvent. Spirits are prepared by mixing alcoholates, tinctures, and distillates in specific ratios. Soluble essences are alcoholic or non-alcoholic solutions of simple or compounded flavour ingredients derived from essential oils. They are soluble in syrps. They are aqueous solutions of essential oils after removing insoluble terpense by cold solvent washing and are used for carbonated and non-carbonated beverages.

Top Industries to Start

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	200 KGS/day
Land & Building (300 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 44 Lacs
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.07 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Months	Rs. 2.39 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.91 Cr.
Rate of Return	68%
Break Even Point	26%

VIBRATED CASTED/VERTICAL CASTING R.C.C PIPE MAKING PLANT [CODE NO.3320]

Concrete is a building material made by thoroughly mixing cement; sand; aggregate, such as gravel or crushed stone; and water in desired proportions. The cementitious material usually is hydraulic cement that sets and hardens in water. Initially, the concrete mix is a plastic material that assumes the shape of the mold into which it is cast. The mixture is poured into a cavity, an excavation in the ground, or a form designed for a specific purpose. After hardening, concrete has the appearance and structure of stone. In fact, it may be thought of as "moldable stone." When the mixture is deposited in its final position, it is known as cast-in-place concrete. When a concrete product or element is cast elsewhere (whether in a plant or on a field site) and then brought to its final position, it is termed precast concrete. Precasting is a manufacturing procedure, whereas casting-in-place is a construction procedure. Being a manufacturing operation, precasting can have certain advantages: o Work can be performed at a fixed site with accelerated curing facilities. o A single location for batching and mixing concrete can be provided, o A convenient source of water and other raw materials can be used, o A location convenient to transportation facilities can be selected, o Mass production techniques can be employed. o Opportunities for storing product and working under shelter reduce the impacts of cyclical demand and weather conditions. RCC pipes are classified as pressure and non pressure pipes viz. NPI, NP2, NP3, P1, P2, P3 for use in specific conditions. These pipes are made from cement, coarse and fine aggregate, sand, mild steel and HT rods and bars In IS 458, RCC pipes are classified in two major categories i.e. Non Pressure Pipes and Pressure Pipes. Pressure Pipes are further divided according their capacity to withstand hydrostatic pressure.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	650 Nos./day
Land (20000 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 10.17 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.42 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 12.22 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 30.21 Cr.
Rate of Return	61%
Break Even Point	30%

PP WOVEN SACKS MANUFACTURING UNIT [CODE NO.3321]

PP woven sacks are becoming popular through out the world. This is because they are chemically inert & are water repellent & lighter in weight. They are free & possess sufficient strength & can easily be handled. They are competitive in price with other type of bags also. Air permissible sacks made of polythene strips are used for packing potatoes, coconut etc. The only problem is that the Conventional using of hooks to lift cannot be used with PP bags. These bags are expected to substitute jute and craft paper bags in several areas. This would mean a considerable saving in foreign exchanges by avoiding recurring imports of multiwall paper which are at the order of Rs. 5 million per annum on one hand and on the other hand lead to an increase in foreign exchange earning in the country by releasing more jute for exports. These bags are free and possess sufficient strength and can easily be printed. These are competitive in price with other available type of bags for this purpose.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 MILLION BAG/day
Land & Building (2000Sq.Mt)	Rs. 3.18 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.15 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.74 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 9.37 Cr.
Rate of Return	16%
Break Even Point	66%

MULTI COMMODITY COLD STORAGE [CODE NO. 3322]

Any building or section of building that achieve controlled storage conditions using refrigeration can be regarded as a cold storage facility. Technically speaking, cold storage is a special kind of room, the temperature of, which is kept very low with the help of machines and precision instruments. Such a facility is usually employed for the preservation of perishable food products for extended time duration. Most countries adopt well recognized standards to be followed while designing and operating of all kinds of cold storage facilities. Energy efficiency in buildings employed for operating cold storages is achieved through a multipronged approach involving adoption of bioclimatic architectural principles responsive to the climate of the particular location; use of materials with low embodied energy; reduction of transportation energy; incorporation of efficient structural design; implementation of energy-efficient other building system components; and effective utilization of renewable energy sources to power the building. Thus, design and development of cold storages

in India has always being a big issue in this sense. Indian climate can be easily classified into six major zones: cold and sunny, cold and cloudy, warm and humid, hot and dry, composite, and moderate. Translation of bioclimatic architectural design in the Indian context, therefore, provides aplethora of experiences and success stories to learn from. Several buildings have come up, fully or partially adopting the above approach to design. India is having a unique geographical position and a wide range of soil producing variety of fruits and vegetables like apples, grapes, oranges, potatoes, chilies, ginger, etc. Marine products are also being produced in large quantities due to large available coastal areas. The present production level of fruits and vegetables is more than 100 million MT and keeping in view the growth rate of population and demand, the production of perishable commodities is increasing every year. Number of cold storage units and total storage capacity in some major states of the country are provided. The farmers usually seek for favorable combination of circumstances to produce cash crops and earn remunerative prices. The consumers get the supply of perishable commodities with lower fluctuation of prices. Besides the role of stabilizing market prices and evenly distributing commodities both on demand basis and time basis, the cold storages also render several other benefits to the farmers and the consumers. Expensive raw materials like dry fruits, chemicals, essences and processed foods such as fruit juice/pulp, concentrate dairy products.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	500 MT
Land & Building	Rented
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 56 Lacs
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 9.91 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 74.91 Lacs
Rate of Return	39%
Break Even Point	59%

UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESIN [CODE NO.3323]

Polyester resins are unsaturated synthetic resins formed by the reaction of dibasic organic acids and polyhydric alcohols. Maleic Anhydride is a commonly used raw material with diacid functionality. Polyester resins are used in sheet moulding compound, bulk moulding compound and the toner of laser printers. Wall panels fabricated from polyester resins reinforced with fiberglass so-called fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) are typically used in restaurants, kitchens, restrooms and other areas that require washable low-maintenance walls. They are also used extensively in Cured-in-place pipe applications. Departments of Transportation in the USA also specify

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them for use as overlays on roads and bridges. In this application they are known as PCO Polyester Concrete Overlays. These are usually based on isophthalic acid and cut with styrene at high levels usually up to 50%. Unsaturated polyesters are condensation polymers formed by the reaction of polyols (also known as polyhydric alcohols), organic compounds with multiple alcohol or hydroxy functional groups, with saturated or unsaturated dibasic acids. Typical polyols used are glycols such as ethylene glycol; acids used are phthalic acid, isophthalic acid and maleic acid. Water, a by-product of esterification reactions, is continuously removed, driving the reaction to completion. The use of unsaturated polyesters and additives such as styrene lowers the viscosity of the resin. The initially liquid resin is converted to a solid by cross-linking chains. This is done by creating free radicals at unsaturated bonds, which propagate in a chain reaction to other unsaturated bonds in adjacent molecules, linking them in the process. The initial free radicals are induced by adding a compound that easily decomposes into free radicals. This compound is usually and incorrectly known as the catalyst. Initiator is the more correct term. Substances used are generally organic peroxides such as benzoyl peroxide or methyl ethyl ketone peroxide. Polyester resins are thermosetting and, as with other resins, cure exothermically. The use of excessive initiator especially with a catalyst present can, therefore, cause charring or even ignition during the curing process. Excessive catalyst may also cause the product to fracture or form a rubbery material. Polyester resins are the most widely used resin systems, particularly in the marine industry. By far the majority of dinghies, yachts and workboats built in composites make use of this resin system. Polyester resins such as these are of the 'unsaturated' type. Unsaturated polyester resin is a thermoset, capable of being cured from a liquid or solid state when subject to the right conditions. It is usual to refer to unsaturated polyester resins as 'polyester resins', or simply as 'polyesters'. There is a whole range of polyesters made from different acids, glycols and monomers, all having varying properties. There are two principle types of polyester resin used as standard laminating systems in the composites industry.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	10 MT./day
Land & Building (6000 sq.mt)	Rs. 3.04 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 1.23 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 2.58 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 7.05 Cr.
Rate of Return	28%
Break Even Point	49%

HOLIDAY RESORTS [CODE NO.3324]

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

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (16 Acres)	Rs. 41 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 4.35 Cr.
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.20 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 47.23 Cr.
Rate of Return	20%
Break Even Point	54%

FABRIC BLINDS MANUFACTURING UNIT [CODE NO 3325]

Xera Co Ltd. is well know Brand & Company in South Korea. 1st Largest Company in South Korea who having facilities of all process from Yarn to Ready Made Blinds under one Roof. SSG Furnishing LLP is also well know in India as Channel Partner of Xera Co Ltd who is selling over 4 Million USD Fabric after Importing from Korea. Polyester is a fine material that is often used to make blinds. It is sometimes blended with other materials like cotton and silk to improve its look, how it hang, and its texture. Polyester is easier to clean and more stable compared to other fabrics. Polyester is a type of synthetic fabric

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commonly used in clothes, suits, and blinds. This is a very strong and durable material. It is resistant to wrinkle, abrasion, stretching and shrinking. It can also be dried quickly after washing, as it doesn't absorb too much water. As polyester is a very versatile material it comes in a variety of solid colours as well as vibrant patterns. There is no perfect formula in choosing the right curtain, but there are some tips to ponder when shopping for polyester curtain. Although polyester would not be considered a delicate material, the quality of the blinds made and sold by home decor shops should not be taken for granted. When shopping for blinds, it is important to know the exact length and width of the window. These measurements are an important guide to figuring out the the right size of blinds. It is also essential to consider in what part of the house these blinds will be hung. Polyester is a good type of material for most blinds, but the downside of it is that, since the air doesn't circulate well through this type of fabric, polyester blinds have the tendency to retain odours, and since polyester is a polymer, this material is also flammable. For these reasons, it is advisable that polyester curtain should not be hung in the kitchen as they will soak up cooking smells and due to the proximity of heat sources, they may catch fire. Remember that above all, the family's safety should be considered all the time. It is better if polyester blinds be hung in the bedroom or in the living area. Polyester is a common type of textile used in most blinds. It can also be mixed with other material such as cotton, to enhance the features of polyester. Polyester can be identified by its silky texture that is soft to the touch. A curtain sporting a beautiful pattern can certainly be attractive to the eye. Consider choosing a nicely embroidered curtain.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	270 ROLLS/day
Land (25000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 57.31 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 60.37 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 26.66 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 145.90 Cr.
Rate of Return	35%
Break Even Point	48%

SILICA RAMMING MASS PLANT [CODE NO.3326]

Ramming Mass is a Mixture of graded refractory aggregate with or without air/heat-setting additive and with or without moisture. It is usually supplied at a consistency which requires mechanical method of application. A plasticizing agent may also be incorporated in the ramming masses. Silica Ramming Mass offered by us is basically a mixture of different particle sizes of quartz with some binder

chemicals. Silica Ramming Mass is Refractory used as lining in Induction Furnaces It is a dry lining refractory that can be used for all types of iron and steel and in both mini steel plants as well as foundries. Ramming mix is characterized by thermal stability, corrosion resistance and wear resistance because it contains less binders, fire clay and moisture compared to plastic refractories. • Recommended for lining the iron melting coreless induction furnace. • Premixed with binder to customer's specifications. • Maximum recommended use limit - 3092°F (1700°C). Silica ramming mass can safely be used up to an operating temperature of 1600°C it expands very little so it is superior to both alumina and magnesia to resist thermal shocks. Secondly its cost is very low in comparison to alumina and magnesia. It is produced by crushing and grading of good quality quartzite having very purity. The impurities present will produce Unpredictable and more amount of liquid phase at high temperature thereby lowering chemical and mechanical resistance of lining. High purity silica yields more lining life. It also results in considerable uniformity in physical properties. ely embroidered curtain. However, for embroidered polyester curtain, make sure that the thread used in embroidery is also made of polyester thread. The reason behind is that some threads, like cotton, can shrink over time. The best material to use in embroidering a polyester curtain is another polyester thread or one should consider silk thread. These materials do not wrinkle or shrink.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	100 MT/day
Land (10000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 1.67 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 7.3 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 1.13 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 10.14 Cr.
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	68%

THINNER MANUFACTURING UNIT INCLUDING POLISH THINNER, METHANOL BASED, SYNTHETIC THINNER, MTO BASED, DENATURED SPIRIT BASED THINNER, NC THINNER, STOVING THINNER, THINNER FOR EPOXY PAINT, PU PAINT, ENAMEL PAINT THINNER, ACRYLIC PAINT THINNER ETC. [CODE NO. 3327]

Thinner is a hydrocarbon (naphtha) or oleoresinous solvent (turpentine) used to reduce the viscosity of paints to appropriate working consistency usually just prior to application. In this sense, a thinner is a liquid diluent to except that it has active solvent power on the dissolved resin. "Thinners" as the name implies, are

added to varnishes and lacquers to thin them out usually to brushing consistency. White spirit is the commonest liquid used for this purpose. A thinner differs from a diluent in that it has solvent action on the dispersed resin or other solid and will not as a role cause precipitation. Solutions of resins, nitrocellulose, are often diluted in order to adjust their flow, rate of evaporation, cost or other property, with a liquid which is without solvent action on the dispersed solids. A good example is toluene when added for this purpose to a nitrocellulose lacquer. Such a liquid is termed simply a diluent. With the gradual addition of a diluent to a lacquer a point is reached at which the dispersed solid is precipitates out. The amount of diluent which can be tolerated before precipitation commences depends on number of factors the solvent power or the solvent, nature of the diluent and concentration of solids, tempt. etc. Hazard:- Flammable, dangerous fire risk, Shipping regulations:- (ICC, CA, IATA) Red label. One basic criteria of a food thinner is that when a finger is dipped into the thinner and taken out, the thinner immediately evaporates leaving a white crust on the finger and a cool sensation is felt (as in the case of ICI thinner) and ICI is manufacturing, N-C thinners exclusively. In the thinner formulations, acetone is in corporate for cooling sensation. Besides, Diacetone is mostly used in thinner formulations, for shining purposes in paint and thinner industry. Solvents or Thinners are used in Paints and lacquers to reduce the viscosity and consistency of the material and facilitate the application of a uniform coating. They must be compatible with the oil or resin present. After application the solvent is no longer required and should evaporate completely from the film. Another class of organic liquids used in paint industry is plasticizers their function is to remain permanently in the film of paint or varnish after application in order to impart elasticity and proper adhesion to it.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	2000 Ltr/day
Land (3000 Sq.mt)	Rs. 1.36 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 31 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 82.14 Lacs
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 2.61 Cr
Rate of Return	23%
Break Even Point	57%

MARRIAGE PALACE (WEDDING HALL) [CODE NO. 3328]

Indian traditions are so rich and our emotional standards are so high that most of the ceremonies/functions become simply a monument of show-off and extravagance. Even an ordinary man spends so luxuriantly on the marriages that it becomes a burden on him for the whole life. But, crux of this evil is to be

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found out before lamenting on what hell is going on by way of marriages and parties of high standard. The moneyed people actually spend so extravagantly on these occasions that lower strata of people start feeling sort of nothingness if they don't perform their functions almost with the same pomp and show. In this way a bling race starts which ultimately ends in the bankruptcy and similar other brunts on the remaining life of the average or low strata of people who happen to perform such personal functions. An average man in the rising price conditions is even otherwise very much troubled. These extraordinary events break the very back bones of normal families whenever these occasions are celebrated. This extravagance and personal show must go. But, how? Standardization is the answer. The government has been enforcing several laws against extravagance in marriages. But, these are of no result. The traditional Indian wedding, a chaotic mix of color, food, music and melodrama, has undergone a makeover, and spawned a new industry. The marigolds are being replaced by orchids, the impromptu song and dance by professionally choreographed performances, folk songs have given way to the latest Bollywood remixes and the cuisine is Thai, Italian, Vietnamese, you name it. Then add signature cocktails, bespoke wedding stationary, live twitter updates and more. The Indian wedding is getting bigger and fatter and the wedding planner presiding over it is now a key part. No longer the preserve of the super-rich, upper middle class Indians are also looking to outsource their big day to professionals, from online planners to hands-on coordinators, who promise a glitch-free event. The stakes are high. In the top 15 cities of the country, people usually spend between 2 million rupees (\$30,000) and 20 million rupees (\$300,000) on three to five days of celebrations.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (10 Acres)	Rs. 45 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 57.50 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.51 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 47.26 Cr.
Rate of Return	13%
Break Even Point	56%

MANGO, BANANA, HONEY, COCONUT & VEGETABLE PROCESSING PLANT [CODE NO 3329]

India is the second largest producer of vegetables in the world (surpassed only by China), accounting for about 10 per cent of the world's production. In 2002, India produced 78.2 million tons from 5.73 million ha of land. Indian farmers grow

an amazing number that is 175 different vegetables but potato, tomato, onion, cabbage and cauliflower account for 60 per cent of total production. It is projected that the domestic vegetable requirements will rise from current levels of 83-91 million tons to 151-193 million tons by 2030. Indian farmers today cannot meet the high domestic demand for vegetables, as India imports approximately \$678 million of vegetables annually. To increase domestic vegetable production, improvements are first needed in the vegetable seed industry. There are now more than 50 seed companies developing new vegetable varieties, with increased emphasis on high-yielding hybrids. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has three major institutes for conducting research on vegetables: Indian Institute of Horticultural Research (IIHR) in Bangalore, Indian Institute for Vegetable Research (IIVR) at Varanasi, and Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) in New Delhi. Almost all agricultural universities and the State Department of Agriculture are involved in vegetable research and development. Among the 25,000 plant scientists in India, at least 1,000 are conducting research on vegetables. To increase year-round vegetable consumption, the seasonality of production must be reduced. Processing can make vegetables more accessible year-round, but less than 7 per cent of India's vegetable production is processed. Another factor that limits consumption is post-harvest damage. Currently 20-25 per cent of vegetables produced are lost due to poor post-harvest handling, and in the case of tomato and cabbage, Post-harvest losses are as high as 60 per cent. To remedy these losses, special cold storage vegetable markets and supermarkets are emerging in metropolitan areas.

COST ESTIMATION

Land & Building (8 Acres)	Rs. 13.46 Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 12.80 Cr.
W.C. for 3 Months	Rs. 47.25 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 74.65 Cr.
Rate of Return	22%
Break Even Point	52%

LITHIUM SILICATE [CODE NO.3330]

The global Lithium Silicate market is valued at 50.3 million USD in 2016 and is expected to reach 73.7 million USD by the end of 2022 growing at a CAGR of 0.68% between 2016 and 2022. The global lithium compounds market is projected to reach USD 5.87 billion by 2020, at a CAGR of 13.22% between 2015 and 2020. The lithium compounds market is driven by various end user

industries such as li-ion batteries, glass & ceramics and others. Also, factors such as increase in use of portable devices using li-ion batteries, switch from fuel-burning cars to electric vehicles & increasing focus of consumer & government agencies towards environmental concerns are driving the growth of the market. Li-ion batteries is the largest application segment, The use of lithium compounds is increasing across applications such as li-ion batteries, glass & ceramics, medical, and others. With the growing demand for lithium compounds in end user industries, its consumption is also expected to rise between 2015 and 2020. Asia-Pacific the largest geographical segment, Asia-Pacific is the global leader in the consumption of lithium compounds, and is expected to dominate in the coming years. China, Japan, and South Korea are the key countries in this region.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	1 Ton./day
Land & Building (800 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 1.20Cr
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 50 Lacs
W.C. for 2 Months	Rs. 1.84 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 3.58 Cr.
Rate of Return	41%
Break Even Point	44%

SUCCINIC ACID PRODUCTION [CODE NO 3331]

Succinic acid is a very important platform chemical that offers access to a wide range of products that address a number of high volume chemical markets. Succinic acid is mainly produced by chemical processes, via hydrogenation of maleic anhydride to succinic anhydride, followed by hydration to succinic acid. Bio-based or fermentative production of succinic acid offers many advantages over chemical processes owing to its simplicity and environmental friendliness. In addition to the energy savings that accrue by substituting biomass for petroleum, carbon dioxide is used in the fermentation process thereby reducing greenhouse emissions. Succinic Acid is a four-carbon molecule with a chemical structure similar to maleic anhydride (MAN), a petroleum derived chemical widely used as a primary raw material to make products ranging from food packaging and pharmaceutical products, to detergents and plastics.

COST ESTIMATION

Plant Capacity	125 MT/day
Land (60600 Sq.Mt)	Rs. 45 Cr.
Plant & Machinery	Rs. 46.19 Cr.
W.C. for 1 Month	Rs. 66.16 Cr.
Total Capital Investment	Rs. 168 Cr.
Rate of Return	63%
Break Even Point	28%

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * STEEL FABRICATION * STEEL ROLLING MILL (REINFORCEMENT BAR) * ACRYLIC BATH TUB BY ACRYLIC SHEET * FABRICATION OF HEAT EXCHANGER * KITCHEN PRODUCTS MADE OF STAINLESS STEEL * ALUMINIUM BEVERAGE CAN * STEEL ROLLING MILL (BY INDUCTION FURNACE FROM STEEL SCRAP & SPONG IRON * M.S. BILLET CASTING WITH INDUCTION FURNACE FROM STEEL SCRAP & SPONGE IRON * PROCESSING OF LOW GRADE TUNGSTEN ORE FULL BODY & CHASSIS BUS PLANT * ASSEMBLY OF AIR – CONDITIONER/CHEST FREEZER/REFRIGERATOR * G.I.LADDER & PERFORATED TRAYS * ALUMINIUM DOORS & WINDOWS (ALUMINIUM FABRICATION) * LEAF SPRINGS FOR TRACTOR DRAWN TROLLEYS & FOUR WHEELER TEMPOS * STEEL BRIGHT BARS * AUTOMOTIVE ENGINE VALVE * AUTOMOTIVE BRAKING SYSTEM * DISPLAY COOLER * ERW STEEL PIPES & TUBES * STEEL INGOTS * TMT STEEL BARS (SARIYA) * AUTOMOBILE TRACTORS * ACTIVATED ALUMINA BALLS * ALUMINIUM FOIL * STONEWARE PIPE (S.W.PIPE)/ CLAY PIPE * IRON ORE PELLETIZATION * ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL * SOLAR PV POWER PLANT * MACHINE SHOP (FOR OIL AND GAS ENGINEERING INDUSTRY, AEROSCAPE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY) * STEEL BRIGHT BARS * CEILING FAN * COPPER STRIP COILS FROM SCRAPS * PRODUCTION OF PV PANELS (SOLAR PV PANELS) * ROTARY AIR LOCKS, SCREW CONVEYOR, MOTORIZED/ PNEUMATIC DAMPER, FLAP VALVES, AIR SLIDES REQUIRED IN CEMENT PLANTS AND THERMAL POWER PLANT * ALUMINIUM EXTRUSION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ALUMINIUM COIL COATING FOR ACP AND ROOFING IND. * PAVING BLOCK * WIRE NAILS * TMT STEEL BARS * FASTENERS/NUT & BOLTS (INDUSTRIAL & AUTOMOBILE) * HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS * DISPOSABLE SYRINGES WITH NEEDLE PLANT * FABRICATION UNIT (PRESSURE VESSEL, REACTOR VESSEL & AGITATORS, HEAT EXCHANGERS) & SEAMLESS PIPES AND TUBES * COPPER POWDER FROM COPPER SCRAP * STONE CRUSHER * PRODUCTION OF ALL TYPES OF FANS SUCH AS AXIAL FANS, CENTRIFUGAL FANS (SMOKE EXTRACT FANS & FRESH AIR SUPPLY FANS), BATHROOM FANSETC. * STONE MINING * MAHINDRA CAR DEALERSHIP WITH AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION/GARAGE * AUTO FILTERS (AIR FILTERS, OIL FILTERS & FUEL FILTERS) * AAC & ACSR ALUMINIUM CONDUCTORS * MANGANESE ORE JIGGING * STEEL TRANSMISSION LINE TOWERS AND ROLLING MILL TO PRODUCE STEEL SECTIONS * FERRO SILICON (FROM MINERAL INGREDIENTS) STAINLESS STEEL TUBES * M.S.FASTENERS AND S.S. FASTENERS * PREFABRICATED STEEL FRAMED BUILDING MANUFACTURING PLANT * LEAD ACID BATTERY * GALVANISED WIRE * POWER TRANSFORMER (50 KVA TO 2000 KVA) * M.S. PIPE * GALVANISED IRON SHEETS * M.S.BILLETS * STEEL GRATING (GALVANISING ELECTRO FORGED STEEL GRATING) * ALLOY WHEELS PLANT * ESTABLISHMENT OF MANUFACTURING OF REFRIGERATING APPLIANCE * WELDED WIRE MESH * ALUMINIUM COLD ROLLING MILL FOR SHEETS & CIRCLES * ALUMINIUM ROLLING MILL FOR MANUFACTURING ALUMINIUM CIRCLES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REQUIRED FOR PRESSURE COOKERS, NON STICK COOKWARES & CIRCLES * LPG CYLINDER * ALUMINIUM COMPOSITE PANNELS * DEEP FREEZER * ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE FOR EXPANSION OF INGOTS/ BILLETS PLANT * FERRO SILICON BY SMELTING PROCESS * ALUMINIUM CONDUCTOR * PRESTRESSED CONCRETE POLES * FASTENERS (NUT & BOLT) USED IN OIL AND GAS * ALUMINIUM ALLOY PLANT * STAINLESS STEEL SINKS * ALUMINIUM ALLOY PLANT * P.V.C BATTERYSEPARATOR * AUTOMOTIVE TYRE AND TUBE VALVES (VALVES MANUFACTURING) * PRESSURE COOKWARE ALUMINIUM, STAINLESS STEEL & HARD ANODIZED * ELECTRIC WATER HEATER * SOLAR WATER HEATER DOMESTIC & INDUSTRIAL * CORRUGATED COLOURED ROOFING GALVANISED IRON SHEET * PRESSURE DIE CASTING * G.I.WIRE AND BARBED WIRE * G.I.WIRE & M.S. BINDING WIRE * HOT DIP GALVANIZING PLANT FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL AND PIPES * COLD ROLLING MILL * DOOR HINGES (MILD STEEL AND STAINLESS STEEL) * PRESSURIZED AEROSOLS (LIKE BODY SPRAYS, PERFUMES, SHAVING FOAM AND SHAVING LOTIONS ETC.) * ANHYDROUS SODIUM DITHIONITE PRODUCTION (SODIUM FORMATE PROCESS) * SODA ASH PLANT (FROM SOLUTION BRINE) * SISAL FIBRE REINFORCED * CEMENT ROOFING SHEET * HIGH ALUMINA REFRACTORY BRICK PLANT * CATHETERS MANUFACTURING * SURGICAL RUBBER DISPOSABLE GOODS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * POULTRY AND HATHERY FARMING * MILK PROCESSING PLANT * ROASTED, SALTED ALMONDS, PEANUTS FOR PACKING IN 25g, 50g, 250g & 500g SACHET-S * BEER FROM POTATOES * GUAR GUM POWDER * AUTOMATIC WHITE BREAD MAKING PLANT * AUTOMATIC BISCUIT MAKING PLANT * FROZEN FOOD BY IOF TECHNOLOGY * WALNUT PROCESSING PLANT * WHIPPING CREAM FRUITS & VEGETABLES POWDER UNIT (EXPORTS ORIENTED UNIT) * NATURAL MEDICINE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE WITH 150 BEDS HOSPITAL * PACKAGED DRINKING WATER (PACKED IN 330 ml CUP, 500ML BOTTLE, 1500 ML BOTTLE AND 20 LTR. JAR) * COLD STORAGE (CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE OR CA) FOR POTATO CAP: 1,00,000 BAGS (50 Kg/Bag), STORING CAP: 5000 Mt, SOLVENT EXTRACTION & REFINING (SOYABEAN) (Cap- 250mt/day & 50mt/Day oil Refining) * BOTTLING PLANT (WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, VODKS, GIN) FROM RECTIFIED SPIRIT/ENA LUBE OIL BLENDING AND GREASES PLANT * COLD STORAGE FOR POTATO 1,00,000 BAGS (50 KG/BAG) * MAIZE FLOUR & BY PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PLANT * CUT FLOWER (GLADIOLI, MARIGOLD, STATICE, CHRYSANTHEMUM ROSE WITH GREEN HOUSE) * CATTLE FARMING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS * COLD STORAGE FOR POTATO AND OTHER HORTICULTURE PRODUCTS Cap:- 5000 Mt or 100000 Bags (50 Kg/Bag) * DEXTROSE PLANT * SBR RUBBER SHEETS AND SHOE MANUFACTURING * CASHEW NUT PROCESSING * PLYWOOD AND PLYBOARD PARTICLE BOARD AND LAMINATED PARTICLE BOARD * VENEER MAKING, PLYWOOD & PLYBOARD MAKING * WALNUT & PINUS(CHILGOZA) OIL, SHELL POWDER PROCESSING PLANT * COUNTRY LIQUOR BOTTLING PLANT (1,00,000 BOTTLES/ DAY)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * PLASTIC GRANULES FROM PLASTIC WASTE * ROPE AND SUTLI MAKING PLANT * BOTTLING PLANT (COUNTRY LIQUOR) 10,000 LTRS./DAY) * I.V. FLUID (FFS OR BFS TECHNOLOGY) * TOXIN PAN MASALA, TOBACCO LESS GUTKHA AND ZARDA * RUBBER & FLAT TRANSMISSION BELT CONVEYOR BELT * UPVC DOORS & WINDOWS FABRICATING PLANT (Fixing and Installation of Door and Windows of uPVC profiles) * RUBBER & FLAT TRANSMISSION BELT CONVEYOR BELT * MUSTARD OIL PROCESSING PLANT (EXPPELLER PROCESS) * MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH 750 BEDS HOSPITAL FACILITY * MICRO IRRIGATION PRODUCT MANUFACTURING PLANT * HOT DIP GALVANIZING MUSTARD OIL PROCESSING PLANT (EXPPELLER PROCESS) * CEMENT TILES, CANAL LINE SLAB, KERV STONE, PAYER RCC PIPE, MANOHOLE COVER,ENTERLOCKING ETC. MANUFACTURING PLANT * MEDICAL COLLEGE (100 STUDENT INTAKE CAP. MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH 500 BED HOSPITAL) * ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY * DIGITAL INKS * GALVANIZING PROCESS PLANT FOR ELECTRICAL POLES * MAIZE PROCESSING PLANT * STARCHES / MODIFIED STARCHES/ LIQUID GLUCOSE / DEXTROSE MONOHYDRATE /GLUCOSE SYRUPS / CORN SYRUP SOLIDS / HIGH MALTOSE CORN SYRUPS / MALTO DEXTRINE POWDER / CORN GLUTEN MEAL (60%) MAIZE OIL / SORBITOL. * BABY CARE PRODUCTS * FAT LIQUOR (CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX) * BOTTLING OF WHISKY * UPVC DOORS & WINDOWS PROFILES * EPDM RUBBER PROFILES * FAT LIQUOR (CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX) * FAST FOOD RESTAURANT WITH CENTRALISED KITCHEN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * READY MADE GARMENT (T-SHIRT/POLO GOLFER/ WOVEN SHIRTING & SUITING FOR UNIFORMS/SWEATERS) MANUFACTURING * BIO-DIESEL EXTRACTION FROM JATROPHA, SOYABEAN, SUNFLOWER, RICE BRAN, ALGE & CULTIVATION OF JATROPHA * FAST FOOD RESTAURANT CHAIN WITH CENTRALISED KITCHEN * GUAR SPLIT POWDER AND OTHER BY PRODUCTS * SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT (COTTON SEED) * RASGULLA MANUFACTURING AND CANNING * CULTIVATION OF RICE & WHEAT COMMERCIAL & MECHANISED DEVELOPMNT * MAIZE & BY PRODUCTS PROCESSING -STARCH MODIFIED STARCHES/LIQUID GLUCOSE/DEXTROSE MONOHYDRATE/GLUCOSE SYRUPS/CORN SYRUP SOLIDS/HIGH MALTOSE CORN SYRPS/ MAITO DEXTRINE POWDER/CORN GLUTEN MEAL (60%) MAIZE OIL/SORBITOL * TEAK FARMING * ARTIFICIAL MARBLE (SYNTHETIC) * POTATO STARCH CARDANOL FROM C.N.S.L. (CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQVID * INTEGRATED SCRAP YARD * POTATO STARCH * MANGO PULP (5 TON/HOUR 200 KG ASEPTIC PACKAGING) * BOTTLING PLANT (WHISKY, BRANDY, RUM, VODKA, GIN) FROM RECTIFIED SPIRIT/ENA * COW DAIRY FARMING (AYRSHIRE/HOLSTEIN) AND MILK PROCESSING MILK/DAY CAP-50,000 LTR/DAY * WHEAT FLOUR MILL * CHAKKI FLOUR MILL * I.V. FLUID (FFSTECHNOLOGY) * LIQUID GLUCOSE FROM POTATOES * SORBITOL FROM MAIZE STARCH * WALNUT PROCESSINGPLANT * SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND OIL REFINERY CUM PACKING OF RICE BRAN OIL * COTTON SEED OIL SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT * MARINE TRAINING INSTITUTE & PLACEMENT SERVICE PROVIDING AGENCY * I.V.FLUID (FFS TECHNOLOGY) * CERAMIC FIBERS, CERAMIC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIBRE BLANKET, CERAMIC FIBRE BOARD AND CERAMIC FIBRE ROPE * COLD SUPPLY CHAIN * LAMI TUBE MANUFACTURING * EYE DROP 3 PIECES (PLASTIC VIALS) * PET BOTTLES (CAMBER/ CLEAR IN COLOUR) CAP: 15ML,60ML 100ML,135ML, 200ML & 500ML * BENZYL ALKONIUM CHLORIDE (BKC) * NATURAL SUGAR WAX * MARGARINE BUTTERFROM VEGETABLE OIL * GREEN HOUSE FOR CROP PRODUCTION * ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING * E-WASTE * BIO-DIESEL FROM ALGAE * VANADIUM PENT OXIDE GRAPHITE MINING AND BENEFICIATION PLANT * VITAMIN WATER * PET PREFORM CUM PET BOTTLES * ORGANIC DAIRY FARMING AND PRODUCING WHOLE MILK POWDER (WMP) * HDPE BOTTLES * CAUSTIC SODA FROM SODIUM CHLORIDE * COAL TAR PITCH * MOSQUITO REPELLANT * WRIST BAND * CASTOR OIL AND ITS DERIVATIVES OLEO RESIN, TURKEY RED OIL, DCO, HCO, SEBACIC ACID, 12-HYDROXY STEARIC ACID * PAPAIN FROM PAPAYA * PROCESSED CHEESE * MONOCHLOROBENZENE * EUGENOL FROM CINNAMON OIL * SULPHUR 80% WDG * CERAMIC FIBERS, CERAMIC FIBRE BLANKET, CERAMIC FIBRE BOARD AND CERAMIC FIBRE ROPE * SCREEN PRINTING * DI CALCIUM PHOSPHATE FROM ROCK PHOSPHATE & HAIFA PROCESS * PVC FLEXIBLE PIPE * FLEX BANNER USED IN DIGITAL PRINTING * PIGMENTS BINDERS FOR TEXTILE PRINTING * POULTRY & HATCHERY FARM * ALOEVERA JUICE AND GEL * LIME PUTTY * AUTOMOBILE WORKSHOP/ GARAGE * EGG TRAY FROM PULP * CARDANOL FROM C.N.S.L. * OXYGEN GAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * POLYALUMINIUM CHLORIDE * NAMKEEN INDUSTRY (BHUIJA, CHANACHUR ETC.) * POLYOL USED FOR POLYURETHANES * POLYSTYRENE POLY PROPYLENE OXIDE * DIETHYL PHTHALATE * UREA FORMALDEHYDE AND MELAMINE * FORMALDEHYDE MOULDING POWDER * INSTANT COFFEE * ANNATTO SEED COLOUR EXTRACTION * FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DRYING BY (FREEZE DRYING METHOD) * BIO GAS PRODUCTION AND BOTTLING PLANT * JAM, JELLIES, FRUIT JUICE AND ALLIED PRODUCTS * MATERNITY NURSING HOME * CANNING & PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES * CURCUMIN & TURMERIC OIL FROM TURMERIC * DETERGENT WASHING POWDER (ARIEL TYPE) * GRANITE SLAB AND TILES * TEA PACKAGING * PAN MASALA & GUTKHA * PRESTRESSED CONCRETE ELECTRIC POLES * LEATHER SHOES * ROTOGRAVURE PRINTING (FOR FLEXIBLE PACKAGING) * AUTOCALVED AERATED CONCRETE BLOCKS * OXYGEN AND NITROGEN GAS PLANT * MANGANESE ORE BENEFICATION * MINERAL WOOL * CALCIUM SILICATE * TOUGHENED GLASS * HUMIC ACID * OFFSET PRINTING UNIT (5 COLOUR) * CASTOR OIL AND ITS DERIVATIVES OLEORESIN * TISSUE PAPER PULPING FROM SAW DUST * KNITTED GLOVES * RADIATOR COOLANT * LATEX FOAM RUBBER (SPONG RUBBER) * GARLIC OIL AND POWDER * ACTIVATED CARBON & SODIUM SILICATE FROM PADDY/ RICE HUSK * TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL * RAMMING MASS * WOOD PEELING & VENEER MAKING * PETROLEUM JELLY * DAIRY FARM (COW & BUFFALO) TO PRODUCE
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * MILK & PACKAGING IN POUCHES * CUTTING OIL LIQUID GOLD (IN PASTE FORM) * P.V.C. LEATHER CLOTH (REXINE) * COAL TAR DISTILLATION * ALUMINIUM LABEL PRINTING * FOLDING CARTNS/MONO CARTONS * SURGICAL DISPOSABLE GLOVES (DIPPED RUBBER GOODS) * AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL (PLANT GROWTH PROMOTER AND PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR) * MENTHOL BOLD CRYSTALS FROM MENTHOL FLAKES * ORGANIC FARMING * CORRUGATED POLYCARBONATE SHEET * COLD STORAGE * FLAT PVC LAMINATED * SAFTY GLASS/TOUGHENED GLASS * PLASTIC GRANULES FROM WASTE * DRY WALL PUTTY (WHITE CEMENT BASED) * CHARCOAL BRIQUETTE * OXALIC ACID FROM MOLASSES * POTATO GRANULES * SANITARY NAPKINS & BABY DIAPERS * CORRUGATED BOXES * PLASTER OF PARIS * RUBBER ROLLER FOR PRINTING MACHINE * LACTIC ACID * EMERY PAPER (SAND PAPER) * RUBBER RECLAIM SHEET FROM USED BUTYL TYRE AND TUBE * MANGO PULP * PARTICLE BOARD FROM BAGASSE AND RICE HUSK * TOILET PAPER & NAPKINS * TENDER COCONUT WATER * CALCIUM CARBONATE * LIME CALCINATION PLANT * INJECTION MOULDED PLASTIC COMPONENTS * HYDRATED LIME * BLACK PEPPER * MULTIAXIAL GLASS FABRIC * LIQUID TOILET CLEANER (HARPIC TYPE) * LIME & PRECIPITATED * CALCIUM CARBONATE * LIQUID GLUCOSE FROM BROKEN RICE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * MEDICAL DISPOSABLE PLASTIC SYRINGES * METAL POLISHING BAR * SANITARY NAPKINS & BABY DIAPERS * PERFUMES/ATTAR * GEMS AND JEWELLERY * MULTIAXIAL GLASS FABRIC * ACTIVE ZINC OXIDE * COPPER PHTHALOCYANINE * TURMERIC OIL EXTRACTION FROM DRY TURMERIC * CNSL BASED RESIN IN LIQUID & POWDER FORM * BOPP FILM * BETA IONONE * BIO-FERTILIZER * ZINC & COPPER SULPHATE * PAPER BASED PHENOLIC SHEET (FOR ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE) * THINNERS (WHITE SPIRIT BASED) * SINGLE SUPER PHOSPHATE & SULPHURIC ACID * MONO CALCIUM PHOSPHATE & DI-CALCIUM PHOSPHATE * FLEXIBLE P.U. FOAM * ASPIRIN * SORBITOL FROM MAIZE STARCH * SPICE OIL & OLEORESIN * ANTI-FOAMING AGENT (SILICONE BASED) FOR DISTILLERY, SUGAR, PAPER PLANT ETC. * LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANER * BRICKS FROM STONE DUST * CARBOXY METHYL STARCH * TITANIUM DIOXIDE * UNDECYENIC ACID * PSA BASED NITROGEN GENERATOR * SYNTHETIC IRON OXIDE * PVC INSULATION TAPE * TAMARIND KERNEL POWDER * ORGANIC CHEMICAL & SOLVENTS * PLASTICIZERS * ICE PACK (SOLUTIONS TYPE, VIOLET-SEMI SOLID POLYMER TYPE) * GUM FROM TAMARIND * PEARL SUGAR CANDY (MISHRI) * GOAT & SHEEP FARMING * GYPSUM PLASTIC BOARD (AUTOMATIC PLANT) * NON-WOVEN INDUSTRY (CARRY BAGS, SURGICAL GOWN, FACE MASK, ROUND CAPS, SHOE COVER, GLOVE) * COTTON SPINNING, SIZING, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * YARN, DYEING & WEAVING * CALCIUM CHLORIDE * AMINES & ALLIED PRODUCT * SPINNING COTTON * SILICONE FROM RICE HUSK * ADHESIVE (FEVICOL TYPE) * CAUSTIC SODA FROM ELECTROLYSIS * CAMPHOR TABLETS * CERAMIC GLAZED WALL AND FLOOR TILES * ZINC SULPHATE MONO * ETHANOL (BIO FUEL) FROM RICE STRAW * GYPSUM MOULDING AND GYPSUM BOARD * SMOKELESS COAL * ACID (SILICA) AND BASIC RAMMING MASS * UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESINS * DAIRY (BUFFALO) FARMING * SILICONE FROM RICE HUSK * N-ACETYL THIOZOLIDINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID (NATCA) * PE BASED CARBON BLACK COMPOUND * ONION DEHYDRATION * PVC PIPES & FITTING * GLASS REINFORCED * GYPSUM MOULDINGS * ABSORBENT COTTON & SURGICAL BANDAGES * CALCIUM STEARATE BY FUSION PROCESS * MANGO POWDER & OTHER FREEZE DRIED PRODUCTS * MENTHOL OIL FROM LEAVES AND MENTHOL * CRYSTALS (PEPPERMINT) * MANUFACTURE OF CELLULOSE ACETATE * ANTIFOAMING / DEFOAMING AGENT * ALOEVERA CULTIVATION & PROCESSING * SYNTHETIC MAGNESIUM SILICATES * EPHEDRINE * HYDROCHLORIDE * ACTIVATED BLEACHNG EARTH * TECHNICAL TEXTILES * FORMALIN FROM METHANOL * CATIONIC SOFTNER (STEARIC ACID BASED) * PRECIPITATED SILICA * PU BASED FOOT WEARS * FORMALDEHYDE RESIN (UREA, PHENOL, MELAMINE) * HDPE MONO FILAMEN NET * POTATO & ONION FLAKES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * DUSTLESS CHALK (SCHOOL CHALK) * TOMATO POWDER * BIODEGRADABLE / COMPOSTABLE PLASTICS * ACRYLIC CO POLYMER EMULSION * ESTER GUM (FOOD GRADE) * PROTEIN BASED FOAMING AGENT * LECITHIN (SOYA BASED) * SOYA OIL AND CATTLE FEED FROM SOYA BEAN * COMPARISON BETWEEN FLY ASH AND CELLULAR LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE (CLC) BRICKS * CELL CAST ACRYLIC SHEET * ACRYLIC BATH TUB AND SHOWER TRAY * THERMOCOLE BASED DISPOSABLE PLATES * SODIUM SILICATE FROM RICE HUSK * ETHYL METHACRYLATE * SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULPHATE * LATEX GLOVES, CONDOMS & CATHETER * CALCIUM NITRATE * GRAIN BASED ALCOHOL DISTILLERY * BULK DRUGS * MARBLE QUARRYING * CULTIVATION OF CAPSICUM IN GREEN HOUSE * SULPHUR 90% WDG * EGG POWDER * WOOD PLASTIC * COMPOSITE BOARD LINE * SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE AND SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULPHATE * FISH PROCESSING * BABY CEREAL FOOD & MILK POWDERS (BABY FOOD) * GUR (JAGGERY) * DAIRY PRODUCTS * CHLORINATED PARAFFIN WAX (CPW) * HAND WASHING DETERGENT POWDER USING THE DRY MIX PROCESS INCLUDING FORMULA OF DIFFERENT TYPES QUALITIES (LOW/ MEDIUM/HIGH COST) * HANDWASHING DETERGENT POWDER USING THE DRY MIX PROCESS INCLUDING
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<p>FORMULA OF DIFFERENT TYPES QUALITIES (LOW/ MEDIUM/HIGH COST)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * DIGITAL PHOTOPAPER/ INKJET PHOTOPAPER * KAOLIN FOR ROAD MAKING * PEPPERMINT CULTIVATION & PROCESSING * PEPPERMINT CULTIVATION & PROCESSING * HDPE PIPE * ACTIVATED CARBON FROM RICE HUSK * HT & LT INSULATOR, HT AIR BRAKE SWITCH D.O. FUSE, LIGHTENING ARRESTOR * PET BOTTLES IN CAP: 500ML, 1 LTR, 2 LTRS, 5 LTRS, USED FOR PACKAGED DRINKING WATER, EDIBLE OILS * ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (COUNTRY LIQUOR & IMFL) * QUARTZ BASED INDUSTRIES (QUARTZ POWDER SILICA SAND SILICA RAMMING MASS FUSED SILICA) * BEEDI (BIDI) BY MACHINE * RICE SHELLER * FRUIT RIPENING CHAMBER * MINERAL WATER AND PET BOTTLING PLANT * DIAGNOSTIC LAB AND * ONLINE TRADING BUSINESS * CEREAL MILLING * MINI OIL PLANT SUITABLE FOR GROUNDNUT OIL AND COTTON SEED OIL * CHANACHUR, BHUJIA, GANTHA (AUTOMATIC PLANT) * KHADYA SURAKSHA (FOOD SECURITY) * PLASTIC WATER STORAGE TANKS * ZINC SULPHATE, MONOHYDRATE & HEPTA HYDRATE * CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING UNIT * CATTLE FEED PELLETS PLANT FOR COW & BUFFALOE FOR BOOSTING MILK AND GROWTH * TYRE RECYCLING UNIT * PAPAIN EXTRACTION INDUSTRY * CAKE SHOP * BUSINESS PROCESS 	<p>OUTSOURCE (B.P.O.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * EMPTY HARD GELATINE CAPSULES * BIOFERTILIZER * PLASTIC MOULDING UNIT (CHAIR, TABLES & VEGETABLE TRAYS) * GOLD POTASSIUM CYANIDE (G.P.C.) * HDPE, PVC & CPVC PIPES AND FITTINGS * NO CARB PASTE (ANTICARBURIZING PASTE- WATER SOLUBLE) FOR HEAT TREATMENT * CONVERSION WASTE PLASTIC WITH TYRE INTO ACTIVATED CARBON AND INDUSTRIAL FUEL * PYROLYSIS PLANT FROM PLASTIC & RUBBER * COMPARISON BETWEEN FLY ASH AND CELLULAR LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE (CLC) BRICKS * AGAR AGAR * NAIL POLISH * PLASTIC GRANULES FROM WASTE * AGARBATTI SYNTHETIC PERFUMERY COMPOUNDS & AGARBATTI COMPOUNDS LIKE (CHAMPA, MOGRA, SANDAL WOOD & LOBAN) * PET PREFORM AND PET JARS (20 LTRS CAPACITY) * KRAFT PAPER FROM 100% WASTE PAPER * PRIVATE UNIVERSITY * LIQUID GLUCOSE AND MALTODEXTRIN FROM BROKEN RICE * DRY WALL PUTTY (WHITE CEMENT BASED) * CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS OT PASTE * FUSED SILICA FROM SILICA SAND * BANANA CHIPS, BANANA PULP & BANANA POWDER (BANANA PRODUCTS) * CONFECTIONERY UNIT (TOFFEE, CANDY /LOLLIPOP CHEWING GUM, BUBBLE GUM CHOCOLATE) * FORMALDEHYDE RESIN (UREA, PHENOL, MELAMINE & THEIR MODIFIED RESINS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * EPDM RUBBER PROFILES (WEATHER STRIPS, INDUSTRIAL MONOSTRIPS ETC) * GRANITE CUTTING AND POLISHING UNIT (100% EOU) * SURGICAL COTTON, ROLLER BANDAGE, CREPE BANDAGE & PLASTER CART (READY MADE) E.G. GYPSONA 3M CART * ENTERTAINMENT CLUB, HOLIDAY RESORT, 4 STAR HOTEL, AMUSEMENT PARK CUM WATER PARK, MUSHROOM & ITS PRODUCTS, FISH FARMING, LAKE FOR BOATING, DEER PARK ETC. * HDPE, PVC, LLDPE PIPES/ TUBES AND FITTING * EPOXIDIZED SOYABEAN OIL (SECONDARY PLASTICIZER) USED IN PVC COMPOUND * POULTRY PROCESSING PLANT * B.O.P.P. SELF ADHESIVE TAPES * I.V.SET * MANGANESE OXIDE AND MANGANESE SULPHATE * ODOURLESS NYLON GRANULES FROM FIBER OF WASTE TYRE WITHOUT CHANGING PROPERTIES OF NYLON * PARTICLE BOARD FROM RICE HUSK OR WOOD WASTE OR SUGAR CANE BAGASSE OR MIXED OF ALL ABOVE * POULTRY LAYER AND BROILER FARMING * TOMATO, GUAVA AND MANGO PULP * GREEN HOUSE * HYDROXY PROPYL GUAR (HPG) AND CARBOXY METHYL HYDROXY PROPYL GUAR * BATHSOAP MANUFACTURE * PLASTIC MOULDED CHAIRS * FROZEN POTATO PATTY * CALCIUM ALUMINATE * ACTIVATED CARBON FROM COCONUT SHELL * RIGID PVC FILM MANUFACTURE FOR PHARMACEUTICALS BLISTER 	<p>PACKAGING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * NYLONE 66 CURING TAPE USED IN RUBBER HOSE PIPE WRAPPING * ANTIFOAMING/DEFOAMING AGENT LIKE ANTAROL T-709 * SOY AND GLUTEN BASED MOCK MEAT * KRAFT PAPER USING WASTE PAPER AND OLD CORRUGATED CARTONS * GLASS BOTTLE FOR BEER AND BEER MUG (TUMBLER) * DISPOSABLE SYRINGES AND NEEDLE PLANT (Single Use Syringes, Single Use Needles & As Syringes) * DIRECT FILLED BALL PEN (USE AND THROW) * BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE * SPINNING COTTON (COTTON SPINNING PLANT) * CALCIUM CHLORIDE USING LIME STONE AND HYDROCHLORIC ACID * RUBBER POWDER FROM WASTE TYRES * CALCINATION PLANT FOR PYROPHYLLITE AND DIASPORE MINERALS BY VERTICAL SHAFT KILN PROCESS * ONION, GARLIC & GINGER DEHYDRATION PLANT * POTASSIUM NITRATE * POTASSIUM SULPHATE * N.P.K. FERTILIZER * CHICORY EXTRACT (ROASTED CHICORY GRANULES/CUBES, LIQUID EXTRACT ETC.) * SOLID WASTE SEGREGATION * LAMITUBE MANUFACTURE * BOARDING SCHOOL * CERAMIC FUSE TUBE/ BARRELS USED IN HRC FUSE * SODIUM POLYACRYLATE DISPERSANT FOR USE IN WATER BASED PAINT WITH DISPERSANT FOR PIGMENT * NAIL POLISH, LIPSTICKS, NAIL POLISH REMOVER * SOYA PRODUCTS (MILK, PANEER, TOFU, BUTTER, CHEESE CURD/YOGURT, ICE CREAM) WITH PACKAGING UNIT * GREASE MANUFACTURING
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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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* Aloe Vera Cultivation, Processings, Formulations and Manufacturing Technology	2500/-	250	* Technology of Food Chemicals, Pigments & Food Aroma Compd.	1100/-	110	OILSEEDS AND FATS		
DAIRY FARM, MILK PROCESSING AND ICE CREAM			* Modern Technology of Agro Processing & Food Packaging Products with Project Profiles	1100/-	110	* Hand Book of Oils, Fats and Derivatives with Refining & Packaging Technology	950/-	95
* Dairy Formulations, Processes & Milk Processing Industries	750/-	75	POULTRY FARM, HATCHERY & CHICKEN MEAT TECHNOLOGY			* Technology of Oilseeds Processing, Oils & Fats and Refining	1400/-	140
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* Profitable Small Cottage Tiny & Home Industries (2nd Edn.)	900/-90	* Powder Coating Technology	750/- 75	* Modern Technology Of Injection Moulding, Blow Moulding, Plastic Extrusion, Pet & Other	975/-100
BIO FUEL, BIO GAS & BIOPROCESSING		* Paint Technology Hand Book with Formulations (Acrylic Emulsion, Powder Coating, Level ling Agents, PU Ink Binders, Dispersing Agents, Formaldehyde, Polyester Resin, Acrylic Binders and PU Coatings)	1100/- 110	BEE-KEEPING & HONEY PROCESSING	
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* ModTech.of BioGas Production	1975/-	PLASTIC/POLYMER PROCESSING, COMPOUNDING, INJECTION MOULDING, ROTATIONAL MOULDING, PLASTIC FILM, FIBRE GLASS, PLASTIC WASTE RECYCLING, MOULDS, PET & RESINS, ADDITIVES INDUSTRIES		* Modern Bee Keeping & Honey Processing	375/- 40
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* Tech of Sweets (Mithai)	1050/-110			* Technology of Starch Manufacturing (Applications, Properties and Composition) with Project Profiles	1100/- 110
* Technology of Sweets (Mithai), Namkeen and Snacks Food with Formulae	1750/- 175				
* Mfr. of Snacks Food, Namkeen, Pappad & Potato Products	900/- 90				

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technology of Spices and Seasoning of Spices with Formulae 975/- 98 * Technology Of Spices (Masala) And Condiments With Project Profiles (Cultivation, Uses, Extn, Composition etc) 1100/-110 * Spices & Packaging with Formula 900/- 90 * Start Your Own Cold Storage Unit 900/- 90 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hand Book of Minerals and Minerals Based Industries 975/- 100 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hand Book of Organic Farming and Organic Foods with Vermi-Composting & Neem Product 1100/-
NON WOVEN TECHNOLOGY	RUBBER CHEMICALS, COMPOUNDS	FISH FARMING & FISHERY PRODUCTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Complete Tech. of Nonwovens Fabrics, CarryBags, Composite, Geotextiles, Medical Textiles, Fibres, Felts, Apparels, Spunlace and Absorbent Nonwoven1175/- 120 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rubber Chemicals & Processing Industries 400/- 40 * Modern Rubber Chemicals, Compounds & Rubber Goods Technology 1500/- 150 * Technology of Rubber & Rubber Goods Industries 900/- 90 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hand Book of Fish Farming and Fishery Products 650/- 65
PHARMACEUTICALS & DRUGS	AYURVEDIC/HERBAL MEDICINES	TEXTILE AUXILIARY & CHEMICALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Tablets, capsules, Injectables, Dry Strups, Oral & External Preparations, Eye, Ear1575/- 155 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ayurvedic & Herbal Medicines with Formulae 750/- 75 * Hand Book of Ayurvedic Medicines with Formulations 900/-90 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Textile Auxiliaries & Chemicals with Processes/Formula 1050/- 105 * Tech of Textile Chemicals with Formulations 1450/- 145 * Modern Technology of Textile Auxiliary and chemicals with formulations 1100/- 110 * Textile Processing Chemicals, Enzymes, Dye Fixing Agents and Other Finishes with Project Profiles 1275/- 125
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	STAINLESS STEEL, NON FERROUS METALS, BILLETS & ROLLING MILL	DISINFECTANTS, CLEANERS, PHENYL, DEODORANTS, DISHWASHING DETERGENTS ETC.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hand Book of Leather & Leather ProductsTechnology 850/-85 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Modern Technology of Non Ferrous Metals and Metal Extraction 1100/-110 * Processing Technology of Steels and Stainless Steels 1900/-190 * Modern Technology of Rolling Mill, Billets, Steel Wire, Galvanized Sheet, Forging & Castings 2500/-250 * Mfg Tech of Non-Ferrous Metal Products 1750/- 175 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Manufacture of Disinfectants, Cleaners, Phenyl, Repellents, Deodorants, Dishwashing Detergents with Formulae 900/- 90
BIOTECHNOLOGY	FOOD ADDITIVES/CHEMICALS AND SWEETENERS & FOOD EMULSIFIERS	COFFEE & COFFEE PROCESSING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hand Book of Biotechnology900/-90 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Modern Technology of Food Additives, Sweeteners and Food Emulsifiers 1575/- 156 * Technology of Food Chemicals, Pigments and Food Aroma Compounds 1100/- 110 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Coffee & Coffee Processing 525/- 53
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MUSHROOM PROCESSING	PRODUCTS FROM WASTE	TEXTILE, GARMENTS, DYEING...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Hand Book of Mushroom Cultivation, Processing & Packaging 975/- 98 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technology of Products from Wastes (Industrial, Agriculture, Medical, Municipality, Organic & Biological) By Panda 900/- 90 * Products from Waste Technology Hand Book 1100/- 110 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mod. Tech. of Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing & Finishing of Textiles 750/- 75 * Technology of Textiles (Spinning & Weaving, Dyeing, Scouring, Drying, Printing and Bleaching) 900/- 90 * Garments Manufacturing Tech. 900/- 90
BIOFERTILIZERS & VERMICULTURE	WINE PRODUCTION	BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, BISCUITS, COOKIES, BREAKFAST, PASTA & CEREALS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Biofertilizers & Vermiculture 900/-100 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technology of Wine Production and Packaging 1750/- 175 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Technology of Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers & Cookies with Formulations 975/- 98 * Hand Book of Confectionery with Formulations 900/- 90 * Breakfast, Dietary Food, Pasta & Cereal Products Tech 1150/-120 * Modern Bakery Products 900/- 90 * Modern Bakery Technology & Fermented Cereal Products with Formulae 1250/-125 * Confectionery, Chocolates, Toffee, Candy, Chewing & Bubble Gums, Lollipop & Jelly Products 1750/-175 * H.Book of Bakery Industries 950/-95
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Frozen Food Processing & Freeze Drying Technology 1000/- 100 * Frozen Food Products 900/- 90 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * H.B.of Pulp & Paper, Paper Board & Paper Based Tech. 1150/- 120 	
BEER, VODKA, BEVERAGE, WHISKY	FLOUR MILL (ATTA MAIDA, SUJI)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Beer, Cereal Based Beverages, Soy Beverages, Fruit Wine, Vodka, Tea Beverages & Beverages 1100/- 110 * Mfg Tech Hand Book Of Gin, Rum, Whisky, Distillery Spirits, Brandy, Fruit Spirits, Flavours, Maturation & Blending With Other Alcoholic Beverage 1250/- 125 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Start Your Own Wheat Flour Mill (Atta, Maida, Suji, Bran & Besan) 900/- 90 	