

Booming Industries of the

Future.



List of Profitable Industries

for Entrepreneurs



Here are few Best Business Ideas for Most Profitable Industries

Basic Chromium Sulphate

Chromium (III) sulfate usually refers to the inorganic compounds with the formula Cr2 (SO₄)_{3.x} (H₂O), where x can range from o to 18. Additionally, ill-defined but commercially important "basic chromium sulfates" are known. These salts are usually either violet or green solids that are soluble in water. It is commonly used in tanning leather.





Chromium (III) Sulfate is an inorganic sulfate with CAS Number of 10101-53-8 and molecular weight of 392.18 g/mol. Chromium Sulfate is famously used as a tanning agent for leather manufacturing. Chromium is an important element that crafts this compound. Its oxidation state ranges from -2 to +6 with +3 is the most common state as it can be found in nature and used as a tanning agent. Chromium is relatively denser than water with specific gravity of 1.77 and can be combined with various non-metals with high electro negativity (oxygen, fluorine, chlorine) and polyatomic anions such as nitrate, sulfate, etc. Most chromium compounds have bright colour.





Diamond & Gem Cutting / Polishing

Diamond is a solid form of carbon with a diamond cubic crystal structure. At room temperature and pressure it is metastable and graphite is the stable form, but diamond almost never converts to graphite. Diamond is renowned for its superlative physical qualities, most of which originate from the strong covalent bonding between its atoms. In particular, it has the highest hardness and thermal conductivity of any bulk material.





Those properties determine the major industrial applications of diamond in cutting and polishing tools and the scientific applications in diamond knives and diamond anvil cells. Global industrial diamond market was worth over USD 20 billion in 2014. The U.S. and Africa are major diamond producers and account for majority of the share in the market. 40% of the overall materials produced are in the form of diamond powder, which is priced in the range of USD 4,500 to USD 7,500 per kg.

Increasing demand for abrasives in major end-use industries is expected to drive the overall market



Industrial diamonds are mainly used as cutting, grinding, polishing, and lapping tool. Diamonds used in ornaments are verified on the basis of the cut and color, whereas these products are valued on the basis of their strength, resistibility towards heat & corrosion, and conductivity towards thermal energy.

A gemstone (also called a gem, fine gem, jewel, precious stone, or semi-precious stone) is a piece of mineral crystal which, in cut and polished form, is used to make jewelry or other adornments. However, certain rocks (such as lapis lazuli, opal, and jade) or organic materials that are not minerals (such as amber, jet, and pearl) are also used for jewelry and are therefore often considered to be gemstones as well. Most gemstones are hard, but some soft minerals are used in jewelry because of their luster or other physical properties that have aesthetic value. Rarity is another characteristic that lends value to a gemstone.



The global demand for gemstones has been significant owing to consumers opting for purchasing medium priced gem products via certain platforms such as home shopping through television marketing. While the mid-ranging consumers prefer towards purchasing discounted products, top consumers are opting towards investing in jewelry and gems. Moreover, certain factors such as fashion designers focusing towards developing innovative jewelry products as well as manufacturers becoming vertically integrated involved in developing gemstones as well as jewelry are contributing towards the growth of the gemstones market.





•Flush Doors

A flush door has a basic structure composed of solid blockboard core, vertical stiles, and horizontal rails that create a pre-fixed frame. The blockboard is composed of wooden strips that are placed edge-to-edge and sandwiched between veneers, then bonded under high pressure and temperature using a synthetic resin. So in a simpler term, it is a door that is made of a timber frame covered with ply from both the sides and then the hollow part inside is filled with rectangular blocks of soft wood. Then a decorative finish is given by fixing veneer on the top.





A flush door is so called because it has an entirely smooth surface. If water were to be splashed on its surface, it would simply flow off its surface without accumulating.

The door is the important element of the house after the roof and window. It provides safety and privacy to the occupant of the house. The door comes in the variety of style, design and patterns. There are different types of doors available in the market i.e. panel door, flush door, revolving door, glass door, etc. Among them, the flush door is one of the most popular doors used in the house.

The doors market is estimated to be valued at USD 81.67 Billion in 2017 and is projected to reach USD 103.52 Billion by 2022, at a CAGR of 4.86% from 2017. The base year considered for the study is 2016 and the forecast period is from 2017 to 2022.



•Flush Door, Chip Board, Hard Board, Insulating Board

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Chip Board

Particle board – also known as particleboard, low-density fibreboard (LDF), and chipboard – is an engineered wood product manufactured from wood chips, sawmill shavings, or even sawdust, and a synthetic resin or other suitable binder, which is pressed and extruded. Oriented strand board, also known as flake board, wafer board, or chipboard, is similar but uses machined wood flakes offering more strength.





All of these are composite materials that belong to the spectrum of fiberboard products. Chipboard can also be used as a scrapbooking embellishment. High-grade chipboard can also be used to create lightweight furniture like tables, stools, benches and bookcases.

This type of chipboard is covered in a veneer or laminates to make furniture, which can be less expensive than solid wood.

Chipboard, is made from wood chips, sawmill shavings, sawdust, and synthetic resin or other suitable binder, which is pressed and extruded. The factors which have contributed in influencing the market demand are its affordability, ease in installation, and high density and uniformity. In spite of its density, particle board is the lightest type of fibreboard and is less strong than even medium-density fibreboard.



Hardboard

Hardboard, also called high-density fiberboard, is a type of fiberboard, which is an engineered wood product. It is similar to particle board and medium-density fiberboard, but is denser and much stronger and harder because it is made out of exploded wood fibers that have been highly compressed.





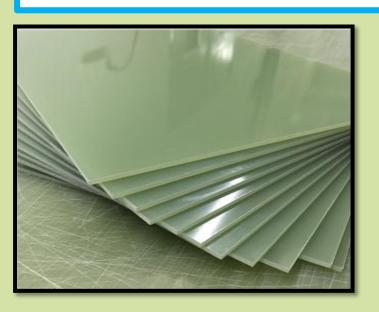
Hardboard is a composite wood product used in construction and woodworking. It is typically sold in 4' by 8' (1.2 to 2.4 m) sheets, and can range from 1/4" to 1" (6.35 to 25.4 mm) in thickness. While it is similar in appearance to plywood or particleboard, hardboard is actually constructed quite differently from these products. It is made from fine wood fibers that are compacted under high levels of heat and pressure to form a very dense, hard wooden sheet. Due to the extreme heat and pressure levels, there is usually no need to use adhesives or binding agents to hold the wood fibers together.





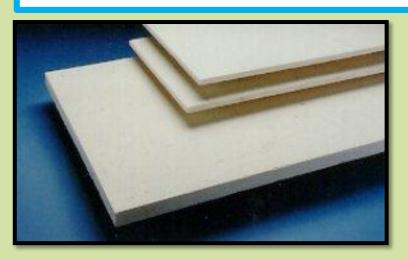
Insulating Board

Insulating board: a board with insulating properties especially: a structural or finish material that consists of sheets of lightly compressed vegetable pulp variously finished and is used especially for its thermal insulating effect resulting from great numbers of minute included air spaces.





The global market for thermal insulation is benefitting from government-backed environmental regulations for conservation of energy in buildings. In particular, governments in cold countries are actively promoting zero energy loss buildings that can be attained by means of reliable thermal insulation materials. As per the analysis revealed by the institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDEA), thermal insulation improvements can account for up to 30% drop in heat and air conditioning consumption to translate into energy and money savings and reduction in CO₂ emissions as well.





Bulk Drugs

A bulk drug also called active pharmaceutical ingredient (API) is the chemical molecule in a pharmaceutical product (medicines we buy from the chemist) that lends the product the claimed therapeutic effect. In other words, it is the substance responsible for the product being a medicine, penicillin to give one example. As is evident from this, there are ingredients other than the API in products sold as medicines.





After years of sluggish growth, Indian bulk drug (API, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) industry is expected to recover in 2018-19, driven by solid demand from the formulation industry and strong growth in direct exports on the back of low intermediate chemical prices supported by low crude oil prices.

The country's bulk drug market is 3rd largest in the world in terms of volume and 13th largest in terms of value. India's bulk drug production has seen a stable growth in the last couple of years in the generic sector and is expected to grow at a healthy CAGR of 7.5% in the forecast period 2017-2022.

The global Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) market size was valued at USD 134.2 billion in the year 2015 and is estimated to reach a value of USD 239.8 billion by 2025, growing with CAGR of 6.0 %. The market growth can be linked to the rising prevalence of chronic diseases such as cancer, neurological diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.

Increasing demand for rapid-acting & efficient drugs and introduction of innovative drug manufacturing facilities are other key drivers estimated to fuel growth of this market over the forecast period.



•Glass Marble

Marbles are small balls of colored or decorated glass which are either intended for playing the ancient game of marbles or as collector's items. They can be mass produced or hand-made.





One ancient method of making colored marbles was to put a mixture of sand and charcoal into an iron mould shaped like a marble and place small pieces from glass canes into this mixture, then heat and rotate the mould to melt and fuse all the edges.

Marbles are small, round, spherical objects made from glass or stone and most commonly used in children's games. They are usually less than an inch (2.54 cm) in diameter and often brightly colored or otherwise decorated.





Open End Spinning Unit

Open-end spinning is a technology for creating yarn without using a spindle. It is also known as break spinning or rotor spinning. The principle behind open-end spinning is similar to that of a clothes dryer spinning full of sheets. Open end spinning is also known as break spinning or free fibre spinning. In this process the fibrous material is highly drafted to separate out the individual fibres. The individual fibres are subsequently collected onto the open end of the yarn.





This is rotated to twist the fibre into the yarn structure to form a continuous strand of yarn. This is wound onto a bobbin to form the yarn package. The twisting action occurs simultaneously with but separately from the winding action, unlike ring spinning where twisting and winding actions occur together.

Advantages of Open end spinning System:

- 1. lower power consumption per unit quantity of yarn produced
- 2. higher speed of twist insertion resulting in very high yarn delivery speed
- 3. a significant resulting increase in productivity
- 4. larger delivered package size
- 5. elimination of some processes such as roving and winding
- 6. more uniform yarns



Microcrystalline Wax from Sludge of Petrochemical Refinery

Microcrystalline waxes are a type of wax produced by de-oiling petrolatum, as part of the petroleum refining process. In contrast to the more familiar paraffin wax which contains mostly unbranched alkanes, microcrystalline wax contains a higher percentage of is oparaffinic (branched) hydrocarbons and naphthenic hydrocarbons.





It is characterized by the fineness of its crystals in contrast to the larger crystal of paraffin wax. It consists of high molecular weight saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. It is generally darker, more viscous, denser, tackier and more elastic than paraffin waxes, and has a higher molecular weight and melting point. The elastic and adhesive characteristics of microcrystalline waxes are related to the non-straight chain components which they contain. Typical microcrystalline wax crystal structure is small and thin, making them more flexible than paraffin wax. It is commonly used in cosmetic formulations. Increasing demand for the decorative, scented, designer candles, packaging and cosmetics use, growing percent of tires and rubber related products contributes to the growth of microcrystalline wax. Moreover, the increasing inclination towards the natural waxes, highly preferable wax properties such as elasticity, melting point, and flexibility favor the growth of microcrystalline wax. The cosmetic industry is a rapidly growing market facilitating the growth of the microcrystalline wax market as people are more conscious and concern about their looks and appearances.



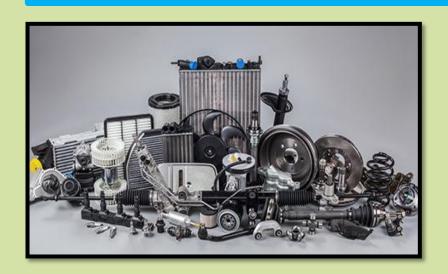
The macroeconomic factors such as growing trend for the scented and designer candles, per capita income and increasing spending power ratio facilitate the market to gain traction in the forecast period. The estimated value of the microcrystalline wax market in 2018 is US\$ 810.4 Mn, which is expected to expand at a CAGR of 3.9% and reach US\$ 1,102.3 Mn by the end of 2026. In addition, the microcrystalline wax market is projected to create an incremental \$ opportunity worth US\$ 291.9 Mn during the forecast period.





Automobile Parts

The Indian auto-components industry has experienced healthy growth over the last few years. Some of the factors attributable to this include: a buoyant end-user market, improved consumer sentiment and return of adequate liquidity in the financial system. The auto-component industry of India has expanded by 14.3 per cent because of strong growth in the after-market sales to reach at a level of Rs 2.92 lakh crore (US\$ 43.55 billion) in FY 2016-17. The industry is further expected to grow to US\$ 47-49 billion in FY18.





The auto-components industry accounts for 2.3 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs as many as 1.5 million people directly and indirectly each. A stable government framework, increased purchasing power, large domestic market, and an ever increasing development in infrastructure have made India a favourable destination for investment. The Indian auto-components industry can be broadly classified into the organised and unorganised sectors. The organised sector caters to the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and consists of high-value precision instruments while the unorganised sector comprises low-valued products and caters mostly to the aftermarket category. The total value of India's automotive exports stood at Rs 73,128 crore (US\$ 10.9 billion) in 2016-17 as compared Rs 70,916 crore (\$10.8 billion) in the year 2015-16. This has been driven by strong growth in the domestic market and increasing globalisation (including exports) of several Indian suppliers. Auto-component exports from India are expected to grow 7-9 per cent in FY18, backed by stronger global growth and higher exports to emerging nations.



Rubber Plantation

Basically rubber is an elastic solid material retrieved from latex of many tropical trees. However, "Hevea brasiliensis" is the most commercially cultivated rubber plant. Rubber is used for many purposes which may include erasers to tyres, tubes & industrial products.





Rubber finds application in number of products, which are used in all industries. India is the third largest producer and fourth largest consumer of natural rubber in the world and also the fifth largest consumer of natural rubber & synthetic rubber put together. The latest trend gaining momentum in the market is bio-based tires helping market growth. The tires used in automotive vehicles are going to be bio-based during the forecast period. There is a great turmoil in the rubber industry to manufacture automotive vehicle tires made from renewable raw materials.

A variety of manufacturers ranging from large multinational corporations to small privately owned companies compete in this industry. Regionally, Thailand is the biggest production area of natural rubber, about 30.41% production market share of the global production in 2016, also the leader in the whole natural rubber industry. Then Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, China and Indian are the main production regions in turn. The global production of natural rubber has reached 13030.2 K MT by the end of year 2016, with annual growth rate around 2-3% during the past years.



•Dextrose 5%

Dextrose is the name of a simple sugar that is made from corn and is chemically identical to glucose, or blood sugar. Dextrose is often used in baking products as a sweetener, and can be commonly found in items such as processed foods and corn syrup. Dextrose also has medical purposes. It is dissolved in solutions that are given intravenously, which can be combined with other drugs, or used to increase a person's blood sugar. Because dextrose is a "simple" sugar, the body can quickly use it for energy.





Dextrose is a form of glucose derived from starches. It is one of the most commonly used ingredients in packaged foods because of its affordability and wide availability. Baking products and desserts often contain dextrose, but it may be used as an added sugar in any processed food that is sweetened by the manufacturer. Because the name varies depending on its original starch source, you may not realize a particular food contains dextrose. Dextrose 5% in water is sometimes used as a diluent (liquid) for preparing inject table medication in an IV bag. A diluent provides a large amount of fluid in which to dilute a small amount of medicine.





The diluent helps carry the medicine into your bloodstream through the IV. This helps your caregivers inject the medicine slowly and more safely into your body. Global glucose (dextrose) market is expected to witness a rapid increase in demand due to the rise in consumption of glucose syrup over the forecast period. Glucose syrup accounts for a majority share in the global starch derivatives market owing to its wide range use in the manufacture of candy products and is poised to grow at a very intense rate by the end of 2020. Some other derivatives of glucose include maltodextrin, hydolysates and cyclodextrin. Glucose is primarily used along with sugar as it exhibits complimentary characteristics to natural sugar such as preventing sugar from crystallizing, reducing stickiness of sugar and retention of extra moisture. Glucose is extensively used as an additive in pharmaceuticals and nutrition foods owing to its high energy content. Over the past few years, there has been an increasing use of glucose in the form of tablets or medicine for patients having low blood sugar. Growth of the pharmaceutical industry is expected to augment demand for glucose over the forecast period.



Synthetic Rubber

Rubber in its native form is basically useless. It is only when certain chemicals are added; the rubber thus produced is used to make varied rubber products. Synthetic rubber is used as a substitute for natural rubber in many cases. Depending on the chemicals added and the properties associated with it, the synthetic rubber can be as hard as a bowling ball or as resilient as a rubber band or as soft as a sponge.





When improved material properties are required, synthetic rubber is considered. Approximately 70% of all rubber used today are one from many synthetic rubber varieties. The synthetic rubber market is expected to register a CAGR of 5.6% between 2018 and 2023 (the forecast period). The market is expected to be augmented by the growing demand for synthetic rubber products in the automotive Industry. Additionally, increasing consumption of styrene in athletic footwear is anticipated to fuel the demand during the forecast period.

Demand for synthetic rubbers is split by the application areas tires, automotive applications, industry and construction, modification of materials (that is the admixture with other materials) as well as by the group of other applications. The most important sales market in 2017 was the segment tires: 58% of total global demands were accounted for by applications in original equipment and replacement tires. Rubbers are also used for numerous other products in the automotive industry: for example for hoses, cables, seals as well as window and door profiles.



The second largest application area for rubbers are elastically deformable engineering products with a stable shape such as conveyor belts, roll covers, hoses, profiles, seals, cables, molded parts, and roofing films. Ranging from the chemical industry, engineering, and construction to electrics and electronics, increasing number of rubber products are needed.

Rapidly expanding footwear market across the globe is also expected to augment the growth of the synthetic rubber market. However, the report mentions that oversupply of synthetic rubber due to consistent capacity additions will restrain the market during the forecast horizon.

The increasing substitution of synthetic rubber by natural rubber will also hamper the growth of the market. The overall synthetic rubber market has a huge opportunity to grow with the emergence of biobased feedstock.



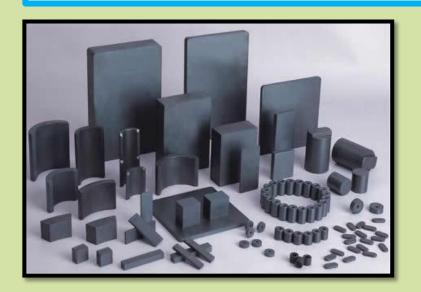
The automotive industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world, and it is directly related to the synthetic rubber industry. About 75% of the world's rubber production (both natural and synthetic) is involved in the production of tires. In other words, the automotive end-user segment dominates the global synthetic rubber market. The rapid growth of the automotive industry, especially in the Asia-Pacific and the Middle East & Africa region, is driving the demand for synthetic rubber, due to its diverse and various applications.





Soft & Hard Ferrites

Ferrite is a ceramic material made by mixing and firing large proportions iron (III) oxide (Fe₂O₃, rust) blended with small proportions of one or more additional metallic elements, such as barium, manganese, nickel, and zinc. They are both electrically non-conductive, meaning that they are insulators, and ferrimagnetic, meaning they can easily be magnetized or attracted to a magnet. Ferrites can be divided into two families based on their resistance to being demagnetized (magnetic coercivity).



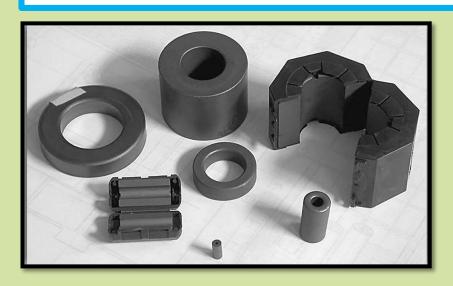


Soft ferrite is an iron-oxide-based soft magnetic material. This material features high electrical resistance and outstanding magnetic characteristics in high-frequency range although saturation flux density is slightly lower than other soft magnetic materials.

Hard ferrite magnets (or "hard ferrites"), which have a high remanence after magnetization, are composed of iron and barium or strontium oxides. In a magnetically saturated state they conduct magnetic flux well and have a high magnetic permeability. This enables these so-called ceramic magnets to store stronger magnetic fields than iron itself. They are the most commonly used magnets in radios. Growing demand for electronics has been a major factor driving growth for ferrite. Increase in disposable income of consumers in the emerging economies leading to growth in several end user segments also has been a major factor driving growth for the industry. Low cost, high efficiency, easy availability is amongst the major factors driving growth for soft ferrite. Research and development activities to increase application scope of ferrite are expected to offer huge growth opportunity for the market.



Asia Pacific dominates the global ferrite market in terms of consumption and the trend is expected to continue during the forecast period. Demand for ferrite in the region is primarily driven by the emerging economies of India and China. Other major markets for ferrite include North America, Western Europe and Japan. These developed economies are expected to grow at a sluggish rate mainly owing to saturation of end user segments. Growing demand for ferrite in nuclear energy segment is expected to offer huge growth opportunity in the market. Africa and Latin America are expected to drive the market growth in the Row segment.





Cocoa Butter and Cocoa Powder

Cocoa butter is a pure, stable fat that is pressed out of cacao beans. It is considered a vegetable fat. It is also vegan and contains no dairy products, despite using the word butter in its name. Cocoa butter is usually extracted by the Broma process, letting the butter drip off of roasted cocoa beans in a hot room. The beans are then ground into cocoa powder while the butter is used in making chocolate and personal care products.





Cocoa powder is an unsweetened powder produced by grinding cacao beans and pressing out the cocoa butter, better known as fat. The resulting cocoa powder is low in fat, but has an intense chocolate taste. It is most commonly used in baked goods, where it is mixed with sugar and fats, such as butter, margarine, or coconut oil. While sugar can add to your waistline, it is not considered a fat. The Cocoa Butter Market can be segmented on the basis of form, types, end-user, packaging, distribution channel and region. By form, cocoa butter market can be segmented into solid and liquid form. Among the two forms, the solid form is the highest supplied product in the market by the manufacturers and is expected to grow further in the forecast period. Liquid cocoa butter is supplied in tanks while the solid is supplied in blocks, cubes and chips boxes. By types, cocoa butter market can be segmented into organic, conventional, and deodorized cocoa butter. The organic cocoa butter is made by expeller pressed extraction process, the conventional cocoa butter is made by pure prime pressed extraction process and the deodorized cocoa butter is fully deodorized by a physical process and is mostly used for chocolate production.



In the food industry, cocoa butter is used in the production of confectionery products such as chocolates. In the pharmaceutical industry, cocoa butter is used for its physical properties as cocoa beans are a highantioxidant in nature since they contain an ample amount of polyphenol and flavonoid antioxidants. It also boosts the immune system, improves heart health, and eases constipation. In aromatherapy, the cocoa butter is used due to its fragrance and natural properties. The global market for cocoa powder is likely to witness a CAGR of nearly 2.2% in terms of volume till 2026. The market is projected to surpass 1,315 'ooo tonnes by the end of 2026. On the basis of end-use industry, the key segments include chocolate & confectionary, beverages, bakery, functional food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Among these, beverages segment accounts for nearly 17.3% volume share of the market, and is likely to grow at a CAGR of 1.2% in terms of volume during the assessment period. The demand for cocoa powder from the beverages sector is likely to remain steady during the assessment period.



Melamine formaldehyde Powder

Melamine resin or melamine formaldehyde (also shortened to melamine) is a hard, thermosetting plastic material made from melamine and formaldehyde by polymerization. It is then used to cross-link with alkyd, epoxy, acrylic, and polyester resins, used in surface coatings.





Melamine-formaldehyde resins in partially condensed form, herein referred to as melamine-formaldehyde precondensates, are widely used in finishing of textiles. They are commonly applied to the textiles in an aqueous medium. Such resins are commonly produced by condensing melamine and formaldehyde in the presence of methanol under reflux conditions. The reaction between the melamine and formaldehyde is exothermic and difficult to control so as to form chiefly the desired trior tetramethylol melamine. Melamine formaldehyde is a synthetic resin manufactured by reacting melamine with highly reactive formaldehyde gas under alkaline conditions.





Melamine formaldehyde resin is generally compared with urea-formaldehyde resin with respect to its processing and applications, however it is harder, stronger and offers even better resistance to chemicals, moisture, heat, electricity and scratching, compared against urea-formaldehyde. It is referred as thermosetting polymer or amino resins, exhibits excellent value added properties such as low density, thermal stability, high gloss, transparency, and light fastness. Owing to its value added properties, melamine formaldehyde has found great industrial applications in fire retardants, surface coatings, plywood, particleboard, adhesive, molding compounds and laminates among others. Global Melamine Formaldehyde Market size is expected to reach \$687 million by 2022 from \$430 million in 2015. It is anticipated to grow at a CAGR of 6.9%. Melamine formaldehyde is a synthetic resin obtained by chemical combination of melamine. It is a translucent solid made from urea and formaldehyde, a highly reactive strong smelling gas derived from methane.



Melamine resin or Melamine formaldehyde is an organic, heterocyclic compound made from polymerizing melamine and formaldehyde to form a hard, thermosetting plastic material. Melamine when in its butylated form is dissolved in xylene and n-butanol. Nitrogen being a major constituent in the melamine structure makes melamine formaldehyde extremely flame retardant by nature. Melamine formaldehyde is formed by cross-linking this product with other products such as epoxy, acrylic, alkyd, and polyester resins. MF has some beneficial physical characteristics over Urea resins. It is moisture-resistant, hard, and stronger than urea formaldehyde.

Global melamine formaldehyde market is anticipated to observe vigorous development over the forecast period owing to increase in demand from a range of end-use market applications. The properties of melamine formaldehyde such as resistance to water, fire, UV and light is slated to aid the overall market considerably over the forecast period.



Tags

Most Successful Business Ideas, What are the Top Most Profitable Businesses in India? Best Manufacturing Business Ideas with Low Investment, Business Ideas in India, Small Business Ideas in India, Best Profitable Business India, Upcoming Business Ideas in India, Business Ideas in India for Beginners, Manufacturing Business Ideas in India, Most Profitable Manufacturing Business in India, Most Profitable Business in India Start Your Own Business, Best Business Ideas in India with Medium Investment, Best Profitable Manufacturing & Processing Business Ideas, Business Ideas for Women Entrepreneurs, Businesses You Can Start on your Own, Money Making Business Ideas, New Trending Startup Business Ideas, Profitable Projects, Choose a Business to Start, Profitable Business Ideas for Become Your Own Boss, Most Profitable Industries in India to Start Your Own Business, List of Money Making Manufacturing Businesses, All - Time Profitable Manufacturing Businesses With Low & Medium Investment, List of Few Business Ideas for Small and Medium Scale Industry, Best Business Ideas to Make Money, Lucrative Manufacturing Business Ideas, Startup Projects for Entrepreneurs, Best Industries for Starting a Business, Profitable Project Opportunities for Startup, Opportunities for Startups in India, Big List of Business Ideas for Small and Medium Businesses, Fastest-Growing Industries for Small Business, Manufacturing Project Report, Detailed Project Report, Pre-Investment Feasibility Study, Techno-Economic Feasibility Study, Feasibility Report, Project Profile, Download Free Project Profile



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Major Queries/Questions Answered in Our Report?

- 1. How has the industry performed so far and how will it perform in the coming years?
- 2. What is the Project Feasibility of the Plant?
- 3. What are the requirements of Working Capital for setting up the plant?
- 4. What is the structure of the industry and who are the key/major players?



- 5. What is the total project cost for setting up the plant?
- 6. What are the operating costs for setting up the plant?
- 7. What are the machinery and equipment requirements for setting up the plant?
- 8. Who are the Suppliers and Manufacturers of Plant & Machinery for setting up the plant?
- 9. What are the requirements of raw material for setting up the plant?



- 10. Who are the Suppliers and Manufacturers of Raw materials for setting up the plant?
- 11. What is the Manufacturing Process of the plant?
- 12. What is the total size of land required for setting up the plant?
- 13. What will be the income and expenditures for the plant?
- 14. What are the Projected Balance Sheets of the plant?



- 15. What are the requirement of utilities and overheads for setting up the plant?
- 16. What is the Built up Area Requirement and cost for setting up the plant?
- 17. What are the Personnel (Manpower) Requirements for setting up the plant?
- 18. What are Statistics of Import & Export for the Industry?
- 19. What is the time required to break-even?



- 20. What is the Break-Even Analysis of the plant?
- 21. What are the Project financials of the plant?
- 22. What are the Profitability Ratios of the plant?
- 23. What is the Sensitivity Analysis-Price/Volume of the plant?
- 24. What are the Projected Pay-Back Period and IRR of the plant?
- 25. What is the Process Flow Sheet Diagram of the plant?
- 26. What are the Market Opportunities for setting up the plant?
- 27. What is the Market Study and Assessment for setting up the plant?
- 28. What is the Plant Layout for setting up the plant?



Reasons for Buying Our Report:

- The report helps you to identify a profitable project for investing or diversifying into by throwing light to crucial areas like industry size, market potential of the product and reasons for investing in the product
- The report provides vital information on the product like it's characteristics and segmentation
- The report helps you market and place the product correctly by identifying the target customer group of the product



- The report helps you understand the viability of the project by disclosing details like machinery required, project costs and snapshot of other project financials
- The report provides a glimpse of government regulations applicable on the industry
- The report provides forecasts of key parameters which helps to anticipate the industry performance and make sound business decisions



Our Approach:

- Our research reports broadly cover Indian markets, present analysis, outlook and forecast for a period of five years.
- The market forecasts are developed on the basis of secondary research and are cross-validated through interactions with the industry players
- We use reliable sources of information and databases. And information from such sources is processed by us and included in the report



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Our Team has simplified the process for you by providing a "Free Instant Online Project Identification & Selection" search facility to identify projects based on multiple search parameters related to project costs namely: Plant & Machinery Cost, Total Capital Investment, Cost of the project, Rate of Return% (ROR) and Break Even Point % (BEP). You can sort the projects on the basis of mentioned pointers and identify a suitable project matching your investment requisites.....Read more



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NPCS is manned by engineers, planners, specialists, financial experts, economic analysts and design specialists with extensive experience in the related industries.

Our Market Survey cum Detailed Techno Economic Feasibility Report provides an insight of market in India. The report assesses the market sizing and growth of the Industry. While expanding a current business or while venturing into new business, entrepreneurs are often faced with the dilemma of zeroing in on a suitable product/line.



And before diversifying/venturing into any product, they wish to study the following aspects of the identified product:

- Good Present/Future Demand
- Export-Import Market Potential
- Raw Material & Manpower Availability
- Project Costs and Payback Period

The detailed project report covers all aspect of business, from analyzing the market, confirming availability of various necessities such as Manufacturing Plant, Detailed Project Report, Profile, Business Plan, Industry Trends, Market Research, Survey, Manufacturing Process, Machinery, Raw Materials, Feasibility Study, Investment Opportunities, Cost and Revenue, Plant Economics, Production Schedule,



Working Capital Requirement, uses and applications, Plant Layout, Project Financials, Process Flow Sheet, Cost of Project, Projected Balance Sheets, Profitability Ratios, Break Even Analysis. The DPR (Detailed Project Report) is formulated by highly accomplished and experienced consultants and the market research and analysis are supported by a panel of experts and digitalized data bank.

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NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES

106-E, Kamla Nagar, Opp. Spark Mall,

New Delhi-110007, India.

Email: <u>npcs.ei@gmail.com</u>, <u>info@entrepreneurindia.co</u>

Tel: +91-11-23843955, 23845654, 23845886, 8800733955

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Who are We?

- One of the leading reliable names in industrial world for providing the most comprehensive technical consulting services
- We adopt a systematic approach to provide the strong fundamental support needed for the effective delivery of services to our Clients' in India & abroad



What do We Offer?

- Project Identification
- Detailed Project Reports/Pre-feasibility Reports
- Business Plan
- Market Research Reports
- Technology Books and Directory
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- O Entrepreneur India (An Industrial Monthly Journal)



How are We Different?

- We have two decades long experience in project consultancy and market research field
- We empower our customers with the prerequisite know-how to take sound business decisions
- We help catalyze business growth by providing distinctive and profound market analysis
- We serve a wide array of customers, from individual entrepreneurs to Corporations and Foreign Investors
- We use authentic & reliable sources to ensure business precision



Our Approach

Requirement collection

Thorough analysis of the project

Economic feasibility study of the Project

Market potential survey/research

Report Compilation



Contact us

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Tel: +91-11-23843955, 23845654, 23845886, 8800733955

Mobile: +91-9811043595

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