Introduction

India’s textiles sector is one of the oldest industries in Indian economy dating back several centuries. Even today, textiles sector is one of the largest contributors to India’s exports with approximately 13 per cent of total exports. The textiles industry is also labour intensive and is one of the largest employers. The textile industry has two broad segments. First, the unorganised sector consists of handloom, handicrafts and sericulture, which are operated on a small scale and through traditional tools and methods. The second is the organised sector consisting of spinning, apparel and garments segment which apply modern machinery and techniques such as economies of scale.
The textiles industry has made a major contribution to the national economy in terms of direct and indirect employment generation and net foreign exchange earnings. The sector contributes about 14 per cent to industrial production, 4 per cent to the gross domestic product (GDP), and 27 per cent to the country's foreign exchange inflows. It provides direct employment to over 45 million people. The textiles sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. Thus, growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the India’s economy.
The textile industry employs about 45 million people directly and 20 million people indirectly. India's overall textile exports during FY 2015-16 stood at US$ 40 billion.

The Textile industry occupies an important place in the Economy of the country because of its contribution to the industrial output, employment generation and foreign exchange earnings. The textile industry encompasses a range of industrial units, which use a wide variety of natural and synthetic fibres to produce fabrics. The textile industry can be broadly classified into two categories, the organized mill sector and the unorganized mill sector. Considering the significance and contribution of textile sector in national economy, initiative and efforts are being made to take urgent and adequate steps to attract investment and encourage wide spread development and growth in this sector.
The Indian textiles industry is extremely varied, with the hand-spun and hand-woven textiles sectors at one end of the spectrum, while the capital intensive sophisticated mills sector at the other end of the spectrum. The decentralised power looms/ hosiery and knitting sector form the largest component of the textiles sector. The close linkage of the textile industry to agriculture (for raw materials such as cotton) and the ancient culture and traditions of the country in terms of textiles make the Indian textiles sector unique in comparison to the industries of other countries. The Indian textile industry has the capacity to produce a wide variety of products suitable to different market segments, both within India and across the world.
Key facts related to Indian Textile Industry:

- India’s textile sector covers everything from fibre to garments is the second-largest employment generation sector after agriculture, employing an estimated 32 million workers.
- Textile industry not only provides livelihoods to millions of households, but is a storehouse of traditional skills, heritage and a carrier of heritage and culture too.
- India’s textiles sector is one of the oldest industries in Indian economy.
- Textile sector is one of the largest contributors to India’s export with approximately 11 per cent of total exports.
- Textile industry is a labour intensive industry.
- The textile industry consists of two broad segments- Organised and Unorganised sector. The unorganised sector consists of handloom, handicrafts and sericulture, which are operated on a small scale and through traditional tools and methods. While the organised sector consisting of spinning, apparel and garments segment which apply modern machinery and techniques such as economies of scale.
Importance of Textile Industry in India:

- Textiles industry has made a major contribution to the national economy in terms of direct and indirect employment generation and net foreign exchange earnings.
- The sector contributes about 14% to industrial production, 4% to the gross domestic product (GDP), and 27% to the country’s foreign exchange inflows.
- It provides direct employment to over 45 million people.
- The textiles sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture.
- Growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the India’s economy.
The Indian textiles industry, currently estimated at around US$ 120 billion, is expected to reach US$ 230 billion by 2020. The Indian Textile Industry contributes approximately 2 per cent to India’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 10 per cent of manufacturing production and 14 per cent to overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
India’s Textile Market Size (US$ Billion)
The Readymade Garment industry in India has historically been one of the most important segments of the textile industry in India. The Indian readymade apparel market is one of the largest contributors to India’s economy, providing millions with employment while making significant contributions to India’s annual GDP and export earnings. Today, India is the world’s 6th largest exporter of readymade garment products, registering over US$17 billion in readymade garment export value annually. Combining global demand that is at an all-time high, with much stronger support and preferential policies from the government, India’s readymade garment (RMG) industry is set to achieve rapid growth in the future.
The Readymade Garment sector is currently the largest contributor to India’s total textile and apparel exports, accounting for roughly 41%. Employment in India’s readymade garment industry now has around 12 million people, making it the largest employment provider for all sectors. This year, this number will increase to 12.9 million. Most of the workers employed in the readymade garment industry in India are women and mainly contributes about 4% of the Gross Domestic Product or GDP of India.
## Ready-made Garments

### Demand: Past and Future

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Ladies innerwear (Bra and panties) is the highest growing apparel item across all income groups and exclusive boutiques have popped up in all places. Nothing cramps the style faster than ill-fitting and uncomfortable undergarments. Thus, innerwear are not only made attractive, but also comfortable and practical. Top stylists unchain their creativity by inventing fabulous new forms and materials which make ladies innerwear even more sexy, eccentric and wild, without leaving out elegance.
There has been an increase in demand for innovative, comfort-oriented undergarments and lately, many women are forgoing those fussy lingerie designs for simple, uncomplicated ladies undergarments. In addition to keeping outer garments from soiling, ladies innerwear are worn for a variety of reasons: warmth, comfort and hygiene being the most common.

The current size of the Indian innerwear market is Rs. 15,870 crores ($2.9 billion). The category is also growing at an impressive CAGR of 12 per cent and is expected to reach Rs. 27,900 crores ($5.1 billion) by 2017. The women’s innerwear market, which is driven by value-added innerwear products, contributes around 60 per cent to the market.
The women’s innerwear market worth Rs. 9,540 crores ($1.7 billion) is one of the fastest growing categories within women’s apparel. This category is growing at a CAGR of 14 per cent, and is expected to reach Rs. 18,380 crores ($3.4 billion) by 2017.
## Undergarments

### Demand: Past and Future

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Denim has been playing a dual role in India — serving both as a major fashion trend and helping to break down barriers since jeans are worn by consumers across all of the country’s economic strata and in both urban and rural areas.

The Indian denim sector has always shown better growth prospects in spite of many market ups and downs. In fact, it is projected to grow at a faster rate in spite of India’s apparel exports as well as the domestic market are expected to see subdued growth.
The Indian denim sector is growing at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13% to 15% in a year, according to industry experts. Denim makes up for a sizable share of India’s total textile exports and it is expected that production may increase to 1.5 billion metres by 2020. Indian denim industry is primarily aiming to increase its share in exports, which currently pegged at 35% of production compared to domestic consumption of remaining 65% of the produce.
The blue denim has been a wardrobe staple and a fashion essential for decades. Globally, the denim industry is expected to grow at a CAGR of over 6.5% during 2015 to 2020, with the market value expected to increase from $113 billion to $153 billion. In terms of pricing behaviour, the growth is expected to be the highest in the Premium and Super Premium categories of the denim products with smaller base numbers. The Latin Americas and Asia are expected to lead the growth in the segment.
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Some of the Profitable Small and Medium Scale Manufacturing Business Ideas are as follows:

- **CARDING CLOTH**

  Carding and combing is one of the starting procedures of yarn formation by the cotton system. The carding machine is set with hundreds of fine wires that separate the fibres and pull them into somewhat parallel form. [Read more](#)
JEANS, COTTON CASUALS & SHIRTS

Jeans and cotton are widely used by all members of the society in all classes. Now a day’s casuals and shirts are made by cotton and jeans. Demand of cotton and jeans based products are increasing throughout the world rather than synthetic fibre based products. Read more
ACRYLIC BLANKET FOR WARMING HUMAN COVERAGE PURPOSE

Acrylic blanket is synthetic blanket, which is made by using acrylic fibre. It is a stable fibre with high elongation strengths. It can be preserved for a long time. Good machineries are available in India or it can be obtained from Europe also. Acrylic fibre is available in India. Read more
DENIM CLOTH

Denim is a sturdy cotton warp-faced twill textile in which the weft passes under two or more warp threads. This twill weaving produces the familiar diagonal ribbing of the denim that distinguishes it from cotton duck. It is a characteristic of most indigo denim that only the warp threads are dyed.
JUTE GARMENTS

Jute Garments are gaining popularity in recent time these fashion Garments in many new and innovative design are fetching the market and their demand is increasing at a tremendous pace. The country export around 5,00,000 tonnes of jute goods in a year. [Read more]
READYMADE GARMENTS (T-SHIRT)

Readymade garments are a part of our daily life. Clothes are an epitome of a culture. People in different parts of the world have their own styles of dressing which symbolize their culture and status. The Readymade garments industry is increasing day by day due to changes of fashion in day to day life. Read more
LADIES UNDER GARMENTS (BRA & PANTIES)

Hosiery industry is an ancient industry in the field of textile industry having very good potential in domestic market and also in the export market. There is increasing market demand for hosiery undergarments for its various advantages. Read more
READYMADE GARMENTS FOR CHILDREN & TEENAGE

Readymade garments are a part and parcel of our daily life. Clothes are an epitome of a culture. People in different parts of the world have their own styles of dressing which symbolize their culture and status. The Readymade garments industry is increasing day by day due to changes of fashion in day to day life. Read more
UNDERGARMENTS (MEN & WOMEN)

Undergarments or underwear are clothes worn under other clothes, often next to the skin. They keep outer garments from being soiled by bodily secretions and discharges, shape the body and provide support for parts of it. Undergarments commonly worn by women include bra and panties, Read more
LEGGINGS

Leggings are one of the most common bottom wears in ladies apparel-product basket. They are a type of skin-tight garment that covers the legs and may be worn by both men and women. Leggings are typically made from a blend of lycra (aka spandex), 

Read more
A sock is an item of clothing worn on the feet. The foot is among the heaviest producers of sweat in the body, as it can produce over 0.25 US pints (0.12 l) of perspiration per day. Socks help to absorb this sweat and draw it to areas where air can evaporate the perspiration. Read more
JEANS MANUFACTURING UNIT

Jeans are trousers, a type of garment, typically made from denim or dungaree cloth. They come in many styles and colors. Jeans are dyed in every color of the rainbow. There are several advantages associated with denim jeans, which emerge when the denim jeans are compared with other types of clothing. Read more
SWEAT FREE AND ANTIBACTERIAL SOCKS

A sock is an item of clothing worn on the feet and often covering the ankle or some part of the calf. The foot is among the heaviest producers of sweat in the body, as it can produce over 0.12 l of perspiration per day; socks help to absorb this sweat and draw it to areas where air can evaporate the perspiration. Read more
NON WOVEN FABRIC

Non woven fabric is a fabric like material made from long fibres, bonded together by chemical, mechanical, heat or solvent treatment. The term is used in the textile manufacturing industry to denote fabrics, such as felt, which are neither woven nor knitted. Read more
MATTRESS & QUILT

A mattress is a large pad for supporting the reclining body, used as or on a bed. Mattresses may consist of a quilted or similarly fastened case, usually of heavy cloth, that contains hair, straw, cotton, foam rubber, etc.; a framework of metal springs; or they may be inflatable. [Read more]
JEANS & JACKETS (DENIM), READymADE GARMENTS

Manufacturing of Denim Jeans & Jackets is one of the important products of readymade garments. As the name implies itself the readymade garments are garments ready for wearing. Garment usage is one of the basic needs of every human being. The trend for using ready-made garment is increasing day by day. Read more
HOSIERY INDUSTRY (GANJI, BANIYAN & UNDERWEAR)

Baniyans Briefs and panties are the products of hosiery industry. The term hosiery includes all types of knitted foot wears, underwears, outerwear and head wears. Socks in the hosiery item are most important and highly saleable item. The socks industries is the smallest one among all the hosiery industries and involves very little investment. Read more
Manufacture of Jeans & Shirts is one of the important product of readymade garments. The trend for using ready-made garment is increasing day by day. Ready to wear garments like jeans are finding more and more acceptance in the country as well as in export market mainly due to low cost of fabrication.
TROUSERS FABRICATION UNIT

As the name itself implies the readymade garments are garments ready for wearing. Ready to wear garments have been finding more and more acceptance in the indigenous as well as export markets mainly due to low cost fabrication. Sewing of cloth as well as saving of time. Read more
LEATHER GARMENTS

India produces fairly sizeable quantity of clothing leather. It is used for Footwear, Gloves, Handbags, Garments etc. The Indian leather garments are by and large manufactured from sheep (Lamb) leather. The few factories that have come up in this line are indeed of excellent quality. Read more
A fibrous protein comprising most of the white fibre in the connective tissue of animals and man, especially in the skin, muscles, and tendons. The most abundant proline is the animal kingdom, it is rich in proline and hydroxyproline. Collagen is found in connective tissue and also in bones. Read more
**JUTE TWINE (JUTE ROPE) & GUNNY BAG FROM RAW JUTE**

Jute fibre is obtained from the plants of corchorus spp. It is principally used in the manufacture of hessian, sacking cloths, bags, ropes, cords, handicrafts and miscellaneous fabrics. India is the largest producer of jute. In fact, India combined with Bangladesh produce 90% of the jute of the world. [Read more](www.entrepreneurindia.co)
VISCOUS RAYON

It is synthetic yarn produce from wood pulp or cotton linter pulp. Technology of manufacturing process is indigenously available in India. Raw material for the production of viscous rayon is also easily available. Basically viscous rayon is used in textile industry. [Read more]
SURGICAL COTTON

Surgical cotton is also known as absorbent cotton or cotton wool. It is mainly used for medical purposes in hospitals, nursing homes, dispensaries at home (for first aid) etc. because of its high fluid absorbency. It is better known among masses as absorbent cotton. Read more
TEXTILE SOFTENERS (CATIONIC ANIONIC & NON IONIC)

Softening of textile materials was probably carried out on prehistoric times and has continued till today. Most of the softening agents are derived from straight chain fatty radicals containing 12 to 18 carbon atoms. Softening agents may be of three main classes Anionic Softeners such as oil Emulsions, Read more
COVER ALL BOILER SUITS

Boiler Suits are special type of suits which has largely Industrial value in the world. Most of the Industries in the world run by using small medium \, or heavy boilers otherwise it may have furnances over or direr. There is good habit to use apron for operating the above said mechanical machine. Read more
A textile or cloth is a flexible woven material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibers often referred to as thread or yarn. Yarn is produced by spinning raw fibers of wool, flax, cotton, or other material to produce long strands. Textiles are formed by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting, or pressing fibers together (felt). Read more
INTEGRATED AND COMPOSITE TEXTILE UNIT

The textile industry occupies a leading position in the hierarchy of the Indian manufacturing industry. It was estimated to contribute 14% to industrial output, 4% to GDP and about 11% to India’s export earnings. Besides, it provides direct employment to over 35 mn people and is the second biggest employer. Read more
CUT AND SEW FACTORY FOR HOME FURNISHING

The Rann of Kutch to the Coromandel Coast and from city to village, the handloom weavers, block printers, textile painters, dyers and embroiderers work to continue the developing tradition of Indian textile crafts. There is rapid growth of interior decoration in the every hotel, houses and offices. Read more
Textile fabric has very good end use and very good demand. When it is coated by LDPE and also embossed the same product will attract much more consumers. There will be specific use of the textile fabric as packing material and also as covering material. It is used for covering of the beds. Read more
COTTON YARN FROM WASTE YARN

Cotton has a pride of place among the commercial crops if India. Besides cotton, textile are manufactured by handlooms, power looms and composite mills. Some of the laye textile units also operate waste spinning plant for manufacture of the coarser yarn. Read more
POLYPROPYLENE MULTIFILAMENT YARN

Polypropylene multifilament yarns comprise a great member of parallel filaments which are in no way tied together. It is used for making various sizes of rope which have more strength and abrasion, resistant for general use. Low density polypropylene filaments are used in making mosquito net clothings. Read more
GEOTEXTILES FOR ROAD AND CONSTRUCTION

Geotextiles is defined as permeable textile materials used in contact with soil, rock, earth or any other geotechnical related material as an integral part of civil engineering project, structure, or system. Geotextiles have proven to be among the most versatile and cost-effective ground modification materials. Read more
SEWING THREAD REELS

Sewing thread is a common household item and is the prime material for stitching purpose. Capren and lavsan used for the manufacture of sewing threads exhibit high chemical & physical properties. Now polypropylene yarns have replaced polyester threads. Read more
VISCOSE FILAMENT YARN

Viscose represents about three four of the world’s manmade fibre production. However, comparatively economical raw materials and improved manufacturing methods have help it comparative with the new synthetic and cotton. Viscose rayon fabrics such as linings, shirting, suiting, Read more
JUTE YARN, JUTE SUTLI & HESSIAN CLOTH WEAVING INTEGRATED UNIT

Jute follows cotton in world textiles consumption. It is used in the United States chiefly in a floor covering, wrapping & industrial fabrics rather than in clothing textiles. Jute twine of different qualities and thickness are used extensively in India and Abroad. Three classes of twine are made viz. Read more
For more Projects and further details, visit at:

https://goo.gl/TQZXjz
https://goo.gl/oN41ge
https://goo.gl/DHt3bV
https://goo.gl/B22nrp
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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