Rice Cultivation and Processing Industry, Manufacturing of Value Added Products from Rice Husk (Hull) and Rice Husk Ash (RHA)

Handbook on Drying, Milling and Production of Cereal Foods (Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oat, Barley and Sorghum Processing Technology) 2nd Revised Edition
Cereals, or grains, are members of the grass family cultivated primarily for their starchy seeds (technically, dry fruits). Cereal grains are grown in greater quantities and provide more food energy worldwide than any other type of crop; they are therefore staple crops. Oats, barley, and some food products made from cereal grains. They are used for both human and animal food and as an industrial raw material. India produces cereals like wheat, rice, barley (jau), buckwheat, oats, corn (maize), rye, jowar (sorghum), pearl millet (bajra), millet (ragi), Sorghum, Triticale, etc. India is the world's second largest producer of Rice, Wheat and other cereals. The huge demand for cereals in the global market is creating an excellent environment for the export of Indian cereal products. India is not only the largest producer of cereal as well as largest exporter of cereal products in the world. India have been offering incredible opportunities as they have an abundant amount of raw materials and a wide availability of cheap labor. The book provides comprehensive coverage of the Drying, Milling and information regarding production method of Cereal Foods. It also covers Plant Layout, Process Flow Sheets and photographs of plant & Machinery with supplier’s contact details. Some of the fundamentals of the book are origin of wheat classification of wheat, endeavors to find industrial uses for wheat, criteria of wheat quality, botanical criteria of quality, milling principles, extraction rate and its effect on flour composition, grain structure as affecting grinding, definition of flour extraction stone milling: yields of products, roller milling: flour extraction rates, rice production and utilization, origin of rice, comparison of rice with other cereal grains, composition of rice and cereal, breeding rice varieties with specific, industrial uses for rice and rice by products, caryopsis and composition of rice, gross structure of the rice caryopsis and its milling fractions etc. This book is essential for those who are interested in cereal areas can find the complete information from manufacture to final uses of Cereal Foods. The present time is an era of information, one should know about what is happening in the world to be able to compete effectively. It will be very informative and useful to consultants, new entrepreneurs, startups, technocrats, research scholars, libraries and existing units.
Rice is the staple food of over half the world population. Rice is normally grown as an annual plant, although in tropical areas it can survive as a perennial crop and can produce a ratoon crop for up to 30 years. The rice plant can grow to 1 to 1.8 m tall, occasionally more depending on the variety and soil fertility. Since its origin, the spread of rice cultivation is extensive and rice is now being grown wherever water supply is adequate and ambient temperature are suitable. The rice grain is covered with a woody husk or hull, which is indigestible and is to be removed in the first step during processing for making the rice edible. Rice cultivation is well suited to countries and regions with low labor costs and high rainfall, as it is labor intensive to cultivate and requires ample water. Rice can be grown practically anywhere, even on a steep hill or mountain. The traditional method for cultivating rice is flooding the fields while, or after, setting the young seedlings. This simple method requires sound planning and servicing of the water damming and channeling, but reduces the growth of less robust weed and pest plants that have no submerged growth state, and deters vermin. While flooding is not mandatory for the cultivation of rice, all other methods of irrigation require higher effort in weed and pest control during growth periods and a different approach for fertilizing the soil. Drying is an essential step in the processing and preservation of paddy; it is the process that reduces grain moisture content to a safe level for storage. Milling is a crucial step in post production of rice. The basic objective of a rice milling system is to remove the husk and the bran layers, and produce an edible, white rice kernel that is sufficiently milled and free of impurities. India is the second largest rice producing country of the world after China. India also grows some of the finest quality aromatic rice of which basmati is the most high quality rice. This book basically deals with history, origin and antiquity of rice, seed rice and seed production, harvest and post harvest operations, water management practices for rice, diseases and pests of rice and their control, application of biotechnology in aromatic rice improvement, traditional methods of parboiling, modernization of parboiling process, solvent extractive rice milling, general types of quick cooking rice processes, dry milled rice products in brewing, breakfast cereals, rice flakes, puffed rice, rice in multi grain cereals etc. The present book contains cultivation and processing of rice
in various ways. The book is very resourceful for the entrepreneurs, technocrats, research scholars etc.
Emerging Investment Opportunity in Edible Oil Industry in India-
Why to invest, Project Potential, Core Financials (Refined Rice Bran
Oil), Business Prospects, Potential Buyers & Analysis
Indian edible oil sector has its feet firm in the ground as demand gets skewed towards the premium and healthy segment. The industry has seen a surge in demand for variants like olive oil and rice bran oil which are earmarked as ‘healthy edible oils’. Indian population is getting more and more health conscious and has been non hesitant in paying a price for their health. NPCS recognizes the veiled business opportunity in this segment and has identified Rice Bran Oil Refining project as a promising investment option. 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 We at NPCS, through our reliable expertise in the project consultancy and market research field, have demystified the situation by putting forward business prospects of Rice Bran Oil Refining project through our report ‘Emerging Investment Opportunity in Edible Oil Industry in India- Why to invest, Project Potential, Core Financials (Refined Rice Bran Oil), Business Prospects, Potential Buyers & Analysis’. Rice bran oil refining project satisfies all the above mentioned conditions and presents a valuable business opportunity. Through our report, we analyze the sector in various lights by covering aspects like product details, reasons for investing in the sector, potential buyers and cost and profitability of rice bran oil refining project. The report begins by discussing the overview of the Indian edible oil sector with its structure & classification and later identifies potential consumer group for the product. The factors that make a case for investing in the sector are profoundly elaborated in the report supported by graphical representation and forecasts of key data indicators. The report identifies growing population, urbanization, rising incomes, modern trade and health consciousness as key value drivers that will benefit the industry in the near future. The other sub sections talks about excise and customs duty on edible oils, contact details of the players operating in the segment and a forward looking statement for the sector. Moving to the very core of the report, project details segment includes vital information that is required while setting up a rice bran oil refining project. It provides product details like definition,
characteristics and application, raw materials required, list of machinery and key project financials. The project financial sub section provides details like plant capacity, costs involved in setting up of project, working capital requirements, payback period, projected revenue and profit. The industry has all the triggers in place to ensure a smooth ride in future. The favorable consumer dynamics of Indian market like rising disposable incomes, escalating population, urbanization and fast growing health consciousness among Indian population has kept the industry at high pedestrian.

Reasons for buying the report: • This 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 • This report provides vital information on the product like its definition, characteristics and segmentation • This report helps you market and place the product correctly by identifying the target customer group of the product • This 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 important taxes 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
Manufacture of Value Added Products from Rice Husk (Hull) and Rice Husk Ash (RHA)(2nd Revised Edition)
Manufacture of Value Added Products from Rice Husk (Hull) and Rice Husk Ash (RHA) (Precipitated Silica, Activated Carbon, Cement, Electricity, Ethanol, Hardboard, Oxalic Acid, Paper, Particle Board, Rice Husk Briquettes, Rice Husk Pellet, Silicon, Sodium Silicate Projects)(2nd Revised Edition)

Rice husk is the outermost layer of protection encasing a rice grain. Rice husk was largely considered a waste product that was often burned or dumped on landfills. Many ways are being thought for disposal of rice husk and only a small quantity of rice husk is used in agricultural field as a fertilizer, or as bedding and for stabilisation of soils. Therefore, the use of rice husk as rice husk ash is one of the most viable solution. The husk can be used for poultry farming, composting or burning. In the case of burning, it has been used as biomass to power reactors to generate thermal or electrical energy. India is a major rice producing country and the husk generated during milling is mostly used as a fuel in the boilers for processing paddy, producing energy through direct combustion and / or by gasification. The rice husk ash causes more environmental pollution and its disposal becomes a problem, hence requires attention regarding its disposal and its reuse. The ash is mainly composed of carbon and silica due to which it is used to manufacture different value added products. This book provides thorough information to utilize RHA with process pathway for economically valuable products. This handbook explains manufacturing process with flow diagrams of various value added products from rice husk & rice husk ash, photographs of plant & machinery with supplier’s contact details and sample plant layout & process flow sheets. The major contents of the book are rice husk, rice husk ash RHA, precipitated silica from rice husk ash, activated carbon from rice husk, cement from rice husk ash, electricity from rice husk, ethanol from rice husk, hardboard from rice husk, oxalic acid from rice husk, paper from rice husk, particle board from rice husk, rice husk briquettes, rice husk pellet, silicon from rice husk, sodium silicate from rice husk, packaging. This book will be a milestone for the entrepreneurs, existing units, professionals, libraries and others interested in recovery of value added products from rice husk (rice hull) & rice husk ash to explore an economic way for recycle and reuse of agricultural waste.
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NIIR PROJECT CONSULTANCY SERVICES, 106-E, Kamla Nagar, New Delhi-110007, India. Email: npcs.india@gmail.com Website: NIIR.org