

## INFINITY

Knowledge Hub | Practitioner's Guiding Document

# SETTING UP A MANUFACTURING UNIT

## What They Do Not Tell You

*A Factory Setup Guide for India — The Unvarnished Reality*

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### A Word Before You Read This

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*There is no shortage of guides on how to set up a manufacturing unit in India. Most of them tell you the same things: register your company, obtain your licences, set up your machinery, hire your workers, and begin production.*

They are not wrong. But they leave out almost everything that actually matters.

They do not tell you what happens between the licence application and the licence in your hand. They do not tell you that the power connection you were promised in thirty days may take six months, and that you will run on a diesel generator at three times the cost in the meantime. They do not tell you about the gap between what a machine salesperson demonstrates and what the same machine delivers in your production environment. They do not tell you about the invisible costs that will erode your financial model before the first unit ships.

This document is written to fill that gap. It is not a comprehensive legal manual or a step-by-step form-filling guide. It is something more useful: the accumulated experience of practitioners who have set up manufacturing units in India, made expensive mistakes, observed others make the same ones, and developed the judgment to help new manufacturers avoid them.

Read it before you commit your capital. Every section contains something the brochures do not mention. The knowledge in this document will save you time, money, and the particular exhaustion of discovering what you should have known at the beginning.

*INFINITY | Manufacturing Setup Practice*

## SECTION 1 ■ THE DECISION BEFORE THE DECISION

*What you must settle before a single rupee is committed*

### Begin with the Business Case — Not the Building

The single most common reason manufacturing units fail in India is not poor execution — it is a flawed premise. The entrepreneur was excited about making something, but had not rigorously answered whether that something, made at the scale they could afford, sold through the channels available to them, at a price the market would pay, would generate a return on the capital invested.

Before site visits, before equipment quotations, before any legal or regulatory work, answer these questions in writing, with numbers:

- What exactly will you manufacture, and in what volumes in Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3?
- Who will buy it, at what price, and through which channel? Are these buyers confirmed or assumed?
- What is the landed cost of competing products, domestic and imported, and what is your realistic cost advantage?
- What is the total investment required — not the optimistic estimate, but the realistic one including all contingencies?
- At what monthly production volume do you break even, and how long will it take to reach that volume?

If the answers to these questions are solid, proceed. If they are vague, get them right first. No amount of operational excellence will rescue a business built on an untested commercial premise.

### Own versus Lease — The Decision Most People Get Wrong

The instinct of the Indian entrepreneur is to own. Land and buildings feel like assets, security, and permanence. In the context of a new manufacturing unit, this instinct is frequently expensive.

Purchasing land locks significant capital into a non-productive asset at the moment in a business's life when every rupee of working capital is most needed. It also commits you irrevocably to a location before you have had the chance to learn whether that location actually works for your supply chain, your workforce, and your logistics.

A well-structured lease in an established industrial estate gives you access to premises with pre-approved infrastructure, cleared regulatory status, and the flexibility to expand, consolidate, or relocate as your business develops. It preserves capital for equipment, working capital, and the unforeseen costs that will certainly arrive.

Own when the business is proven and stable. Lease while you are building it.

### ■ INFINITY Insight

Before committing to any location — owned or leased — map your top five raw material suppliers and your top five customers on a map. The right factory location is the one that minimises total logistics cost, not the one that appears cheapest on a per-square-foot basis. We have seen manufacturers save 8 to 12% of annual operating cost simply by relocating 25 kilometres.

## SECTION 2 ■ LAND — THE FOUNDATION OF EVERYTHING, AND THE FIRST TRAP

*What every guide tells you, and what none of them mention*

### Industrial Land Is Not Just Land

In India, not all land can be used for manufacturing. Agricultural land, residential land, and commercial land each carry specific permitted uses under the relevant state Master Plan. Using land for industrial purposes without the appropriate zone classification or change-of-land-use approval is not a minor irregularity — it can result in demolition orders, forced closure, and the loss of everything you have built.

Before any purchase or long-term lease, verify the following with documentary evidence — not verbal assurance:

- The land is classified as industrial or can be legally converted to industrial use under the applicable Master Plan
- The title is clear, undisputed, and in the name of the seller — obtain an encumbrance certificate for at least 30 years
- There are no pending court cases, government acquisition proceedings, or easement rights affecting the plot
- The land dimensions on the ground match the dimensions on the title documents — survey it physically
- The approach road is of sufficient width for heavy vehicle access and is a public road, not a private passage

### Industrial Parks and Estates — The Most Underused Option

State Industrial Development Corporations — MIDC in Maharashtra, GIDC in Gujarat, SIPCOT in Tamil Nadu, KIADB in Karnataka, APIIC in Andhra Pradesh, RIICO in Rajasthan, among others — develop and allot industrial plots with pre-approved zoning, internal roads, and basic utility infrastructure. For a new small manufacturer, this is almost always the better starting point.

An industrial estate plot eliminates the land-use conversion problem, reduces title risk significantly, often provides faster utility connections, and places you in proximity to other manufacturers from whom you can learn, share vendors, and occasionally collaborate. The premium over private land, if any, is typically recovered within a year through reduced compliance complexity alone.

### ■ What They Do Not Tell You About Land

Even within a designated industrial estate, the plot you are shown may carry encumbrances from a previous allottee who surrendered it under financial distress. Always obtain a no-dues certificate from the Corporation and an independent title search before paying. Allotment letters are not the same as possession, and possession is not the same as a registered sale deed. Do not begin construction — or pay for equipment — until you hold a registered deed or a registered long-term lease.

Additionally, the ‘ready infrastructure’ in some older industrial estates may mean power substations that are decades old, water pipelines whose pressure is insufficient at the far end of the estate, and internal roads with no maintenance responsibility. Visit the site at 8 am on a working day and observe what actually arrives. Ask neighbouring tenants, not the estate management, what the reality is.

## SECTION 3 ■ APPROVALS AND LICENCES — THE MAZE YOU MUST NAVIGATE

*The complete picture, including the parts the checklists omit*

### The Approvals You Know About

Most guides correctly identify the primary approvals required to operate a manufacturing unit in India. For reference, the core requirements are:

<b>Udyam Registration</b>	Mandatory MSME registration via the Udyam portal. Free, online, and the foundation for accessing all government schemes and concessions.
<b>Factories Act Registration</b>	Mandatory for units employing 10+ workers with power or 20+ without power. Requires building plan approval, NOCs, and factory layout submission.
<b>Consent to Establish (CTE)</b>	Issued by the State Pollution Control Board before construction begins. Applicable to all units with any pollution potential.
<b>Consent to Operate (CTO)</b>	Issued by State PCB after construction, before production commences. Must be renewed periodically. Pollution category determines complexity.
<b>Building Plan Approval</b>	Issued by the local municipal body or development authority. Allow 30 to 90 days minimum.
<b>Fire NOC</b>	Issued by the State Fire Department. Required for all factory buildings above a minimum size.
<b>GST Registration</b>	Mandatory for all manufacturing businesses. Typically issued within 7 to 15 working days.
<b>EPF and ESIC Registration</b>	Required once the workforce crosses the statutory threshold.
<b>Sector-specific licences</b>	FSSAI, CDSCO, BIS, BEE, PESO, Legal Metrology — as applicable to your product category.

## The Approvals They Do Not Mention

Beyond the standard list, a significant number of approvals are required that most generic guides omit entirely. These are the ones that cause delays of weeks to months when discovered late:

- **Local body trade licence / Gumasta:** Required by most municipal and panchayat bodies before any commercial or industrial activity. Separate from the factory licence and often overlooked.
- **Change of Land Use (CLU) order:** Required when land is converted from agricultural or non-industrial use. Can take 3 to 18 months in some states.
- **Water connection NOC:** Separate from the PCB NOC. Issued by the municipal body or water supply authority.
- **High-tension power connection approval:** Any unit requiring more than a certain connected load requires HT connection, involving transformer procurement, substation construction, and DISCOM inspection. Timeline: 3 to 9 months.
- **Boiler registration:** Mandatory if your process uses a steam boiler of any size. Requires design approval and hydraulic testing.
- **PESO NOC:** Required if your unit stores or uses LPG, compressed oxygen, acetylene, or other scheduled substances above threshold quantities.
- **Road cutting permission:** Required from PWD or municipal authority before laying any underground utilities across a public road. Routinely forgotten until excavation has begun.

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*“In India, you do not need permission to dream. You need seven to nine approvals to build.”*

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## The Hidden Reality of Approval Timelines

Official timelines for licences in India are typically optimistic by a factor of two to five. Apply for every approval as early as legally possible, often in parallel rather than sequentially. Engage a local liaison who understands the specific requirements of your state and district. Maintain a master approvals tracker with application dates, current status, next follow-up date, and the name of the responsible officer.

Build at least four to six months of approval-related delay into your project schedule before construction begins.

### ■ INFINITY Insight

Single-window clearance systems exist in many Indian states and are genuinely improving. However, ‘single window’ typically means a common portal for application submission — not a common point for approval. Each department still processes independently. Plan accordingly.

## SECTION 4 ■ INFRASTRUCTURE — POWER, WATER, AND THE GAPS BETWEEN PROMISE AND REALITY

*The utilities story no one tells you until you are already committed*

### Power — Your Most Critical Utility and Your Biggest Variable Cost

Industrial electricity tariffs in India include a fixed demand charge (levied on your sanctioned connected load whether or not you draw that power), an energy charge per unit consumed, and various surcharges. The effective per-unit cost typically runs between ■7 and ■13 per kWh depending on state and load factor — significantly higher than the advertised basic tariff figure.

Power quality varies. Voltage fluctuations are common in many industrial areas and can damage sensitive equipment, cause process variation, and increase rejection rates. Factor in voltage stabilisation, UPS systems, and power conditioning equipment from the design stage.

### The Diesel Generator — A Permanent Cost You Were Not Budgeting For

Almost every Indian manufacturing unit operates a diesel generator. In practice, ‘backup’ in many locations means four to eight hours of daily use in the first year while grid connection issues are resolved. The cost of DG power is three to four times the cost of grid power and is the single largest unplanned operating cost in most new manufacturing units. Budget for it from the outset.

#### ■ What They Do Not Tell You About Power Connections

A high-tension power connection in India requires you to procure and install your own transformer, metering equipment, and often cable from the nearest feeder point to your premises. The cost can range from ■10 lakh to ■60 lakh or more depending on distance, load, and state norms. This cost is entirely at your expense. It is not included in the connection ‘application fee’. Many first-time manufacturers discover this only after receiving the DISCOM’s approval letter.

Additionally, the load you are sanctioned is the load the DISCOM’s assessment permits, not necessarily what you applied for. Plan for a connected load 25 to 30% above your initial operating requirement.

### Water — Availability, Quality, and the Waste You Must Manage

Municipal water supply to industrial areas is often inadequate in pressure and reliability for serious manufacturing requirements. Most manufacturers in water-intensive processes rely on borewell water supplemented by municipal supply. A borewell for industrial use requires separate approval from the groundwater authority in many states.

Water quality from borewells varies enormously. High TDS, iron content, hardness, and in some regions fluoride or nitrate contamination are common. Test before you invest in any water-dependent process, and budget for treatment systems appropriate to the quality you find.

## Effluent — The Compliance Obligation Most Underestimate

If your manufacturing process generates liquid effluent — and most do — you are legally required to treat it before discharging it. ETP costs for small manufacturing units typically range from ₹2 lakh to ₹30 lakh. The operating cost — energy, chemicals, sludge disposal — is ongoing. The fines and closure orders that follow PCB non-compliance are far more expensive than a properly designed treatment system.

### ■ INFINITY Insight

Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) operate in many industrial estates and allow smaller units to connect their effluent into a shared treatment system rather than installing individual ETPs. This can significantly reduce both capital cost and compliance complexity. Investigate whether a CETP is available before designing your own system.

## SECTION 5 ■ THE FACTORY BUILDING — LAYOUT DECISIONS YOU CANNOT UNDO CHEAPLY

*What you design, what you build, what you wish you had done*

### Layout Is Strategy — Treat It That Way

The physical layout of a manufacturing unit is one of the most consequential decisions in the entire setup process. It determines material flow efficiency, production throughput, safety compliance, expansion potential, and daily operating friction for the lifetime of the facility. A poor layout cannot be fixed cheaply once production has begun.

Design your factory layout around your production process, not around the shape of the land. Work backwards from the finished goods despatch area. Design the layout so that material flows in one direction — from raw material storage through each stage of production to finished goods — with no backtracking, no crossing flows, and no unnecessary handling.

### What Every Layout Must Provide

- **Adequate ceiling height:** Minimum 6 metres clear for most processes; 8 to 10 metres if overhead cranes or high racking are required. Increasing ceiling height during construction is marginal in cost; discovering inadequacy after the roof is built is prohibitive.
- **Floor loading capacity:** Heavy machinery, loaded pallets, and forklifts impose point loads that an inadequately designed floor cannot support safely.
- **Column-free spans:** Production machinery rarely fits neatly between structural columns. Plan column-free spans in the production area wherever possible.
- **Expansion provision:** Virtually every manufacturer needs more space within three years than they planned for. Design one or two walls as extendable at negligible additional cost during construction.

- **Segregated areas:** Raw material storage, in-process storage, finished goods warehouse, quality inspection, maintenance workshop, scrap holding, and administration must be physically segregated by design.
- **Welfare facilities:** The Factories Act specifies minimum toilet, wash, and rest area requirements per worker. These are inspected. Plan them from the start.

### ■ What They Do Not Tell You About Factory Construction

Construction costs in India consistently exceed initial estimates by 20 to 40%. The primary reasons are: scope additions during construction, material price increases, and the difference between quoted and actual site rates for specialised work.

Never begin construction without a fixed-price contract with a reputable contractor, or without a construction contingency reserve of at least 25% of the estimated cost. Never pay advances in excess of the certified value of work completed.

## SECTION 6 ■ MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT — THE SALESPERSON'S PROMISE VS. PRODUCTION REALITY

*The gap between the demonstration and the floor*

### The Demonstration Is Not the Factory

Every machinery salesperson demonstrates their machine performing at its optimal: clean environment, ideal input material, experienced operator, recent maintenance, carefully selected settings. You are buying the machine to perform in your environment, with your material, operated by workers you will train from scratch, running two shifts a day.

Before committing to any significant capital equipment purchase, visit an existing user of the same machine — not a reference site selected by the salesperson, but an independent user you find through your industry network. Ask them: what did the salesperson tell you, and what did you actually get?

### Capacity — What the Specification Sheet Says and What the Machine Delivers

Machine capacity specifications are stated as theoretical maximum capacity under optimal conditions. In sustained production, practical capacity typically runs at 60 to 80% of rated capacity. Design your capacity plan around 70% of rated machine capacity. If you need to produce 1,000 units per day, you need a machine rated for at least 1,400 units per day.

### Spares, Consumables, and the Supply Chain You Forgot to Map

Every machine has a consumable profile: tooling, belts, filters, seals, lubricants, and wear parts. Some are proprietary and available only from the supplier. Map the critical spares for every major piece of equipment before finalising the purchase. Include the cost of initial spares inventory in your project budget — not as an

afterthought, but as a line item.

### ■ INFINITY Insight

For any machine that is critical to your production process, ensure before purchase that there is at least one competent service engineer within 200 kilometres of your factory. For imported equipment, insist on a local authorised service agent as a condition of purchase, and verify that agent's actual capability before you commit. An unserviceable machine is not an asset. It is an expensive obstacle.

## SECTION 7 ■ PEOPLE — THE WORKFORCE REALITY IN INDIAN MANUFACTURING

*Hiring, training, retention, and the labour law landscape*

### Availability Is Not Capability

India has a large and growing manufacturing workforce. It does not have an abundant supply of workers with the specific skills your production process requires. Expect three to six months before a newly hired production worker is fully productive on a skilled or semi-skilled task. Build this ramp-up period into your production plan and financial model.

### Wages — The Complete Picture

The true cost of a worker is not the wage. It is the wage plus Provident Fund contribution (employer's share: 12% of basic), ESIC contribution (3.25% of gross wages), bonus obligations, gratuity provisions, and the management cost of HR administration and compliance. Add 30 to 40% to the wage bill for total employee cost.

### Retention — The Cost No One Budgets For

Annual attrition in small manufacturing units runs at 25 to 45% in most industrial categories. The direct cost of replacing one production worker typically ranges from ■25,000 to ■75,000 depending on skill level. The primary drivers of attrition are below-market wages, poor working conditions, lack of respect from supervisors, and absence of visible career progression. Addressing these is not philanthropy — it is capital efficiency.

### ■ What They Do Not Tell You About Contract Labour

Many small manufacturers use contract labour as a strategy to manage workforce flexibility. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act places significant obligations on the principal employer — you — including registration, contractor licence verification, and direct liability for wages and statutory benefits if the contractor defaults. Contract labour is not a compliance shortcut. Used without proper legal structuring, it can expose the principal employer to greater liability than direct employment.

## SECTION 8 ■ WORKING CAPITAL — THE HIDDEN ENGINE AND THE COMMONEST FAILURE POINT

*The money story no investment model captures fully*

### The Working Capital Trap

More manufacturing units in India fail from working capital exhaustion than from any other single cause. Working capital is consumed by three pools simultaneously: raw material inventory, work-in-progress, and finished goods inventory. Each requires sustained cash funding.

### The Collections Problem

In Indian manufacturing, payment terms of 45 to 90 days are standard for institutional buyers. Some buyers demand 120 days. A manufacturer with ■30 lakh of monthly sales to 90-day buyers needs ■90 lakh of working capital just to fund the receivables — before a single rupee of inventory. Build a banking relationship before you need it. A working capital credit limit takes weeks to arrange and is unavailable to the manufacturer who applies for it only when already in distress.

### The Budget You Actually Need

The capital budget for a new manufacturing unit almost never covers:

- Four to six months of overhead before production reaches design capacity
- Regulatory approval and compliance costs that accumulate before any production begins
- The commissioning and debugging period, during which material is consumed but finished goods are not produced
- Trial production rejection and rework costs before process capability is established
- The contingency for any one of the dozen things that will not go as planned

A realistic capital budget must include a minimum contingency reserve of 20 to 25% of total planned investment.

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*“Plan for what you know. Budget for what you do not.”*

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#### ■ INFINITY Insight

Government schemes — PMEGP, MUDRA, CGTMSE, NSIC credit support, state capital subsidy schemes — can meaningfully reduce the capital required for a new manufacturing unit. Apply for every applicable scheme in the mobilisation phase, not after capital has already been deployed. A scheme applied for after the investment is made is typically ineligible.

## SECTION 9 ■ SUPPLY CHAIN — BUILDING IT BEFORE YOU NEED IT

*The supplier ecosystem that will make or break your production floor*

### Your Supplier Is Part of Your Factory

For every critical raw material and component, identify and qualify at least two suppliers before you commit to production. Qualification means visiting the supplier's facility, understanding their production capacity and quality system, placing a trial order, and satisfying yourself that they can scale with you.

### The Quality Variability Problem

Indian raw material and component supply is characterised by considerable batch-to-batch variability in smaller, unorganised suppliers. Establish incoming quality inspection procedures for all critical materials from the first delivery. Do not accept the argument that 'this is the standard in the market' — it is only the standard until a supplier who does better replaces the one who does not.

### Logistics — The Cost You Cannot Ignore

India's logistics cost as a proportion of GDP remains among the highest of major manufacturing economies. For a small manufacturer, logistics costs can represent 8 to 15% of total operating cost. Design your logistics chain at the same time as your production plan, not after it.

## SECTION 10 ■ QUALITY, SAFETY, AND COMPLIANCE — THE ARCHITECTURE OF A FACTORY THAT LASTS

*The systems that protect your product, your people, and your business*

### Quality Is Not a Department — It Is a System

The most common quality management mistake in new Indian manufacturing units is to treat quality as the responsibility of a department that inspects finished goods and catches defects. Quality must be built into the process. Every critical process parameter must be controlled and monitored at the point where it affects the product.

### Worker Safety — Legal Obligation and Operational Necessity

The Factories Act 1948 places extensive and specific obligations on manufacturers regarding worker safety: guarding of moving machinery parts, provision of PPE, safe working temperatures, adequate ventilation and lighting, management of hazardous substances, and provision of first aid. These are enforceable legal requirements. The Factory Inspector has authority to issue improvement notices, prohibition notices, and in serious cases, to close a factory.

## Environmental Compliance — Not a One-Time Activity

Your Consent to Operate carries conditions — on effluent quality, stack emissions, solid waste disposal, groundwater monitoring, and record-keeping — that must be met continuously and demonstrated to PCB inspectors on demand. Assign environmental compliance responsibility to a named individual from the first day of operations.

## SECTION 11 ■ THE FIRST NINETY DAYS OF PRODUCTION — SURVIVAL, LEARNING, AND SETTING THE COURSE

*What happens after the machines are installed*

### Commissioning Is Not Production

During commissioning, reject rates will be high, output will be irregular, and the gap between planned and actual production will be frustrating. This is normal. It is the price of learning. Do not commit to customer delivery deadlines until process capability has been established on production equipment over at least two or three sustained production runs.

### The First Customer Is Not a Production Trial

A quality failure on a first delivery can close a customer relationship that took months to develop. Be conservative about the commitments you make before you have demonstrated sustained process capability. It is better to lose a marginal order than to destroy a strategic customer relationship.

### Build the Discipline While the Factory Is Small

The habits and disciplines of a well-run factory are far easier to build in the first thirty workers than to retrofit into a workforce of three hundred. Establish quality records, maintenance logs, attendance discipline, safety routines, and production reporting from the very first week. Do not defer them until ‘things are more settled.’ They will never be more settled.

### Setting up a manufacturing unit?

Every section of this document reflects a real experience — a cost that was not budgeted, a delay that was not planned, a decision that looked right until it was too late to change.

INFINITY works with manufacturers at every stage of the factory setup journey — from site selection and regulatory navigation to layout design, equipment selection, workforce planning, and operational commissioning. We have seen what goes wrong, and we know how to help you avoid it.

**Speak to us before you commit your capital. [infinitynixai.com](https://infinitynixai.com)**

## Three Manufacturing Teachers

*What a termite mound, a beehive, and an Indian mother's kitchen can teach every manufacturer in the world*

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The oldest, most productive, and most efficient manufacturing operations on earth were not designed by engineers, funded by venture capital, or guided by management consultants. They were built by nature and by human wisdom — and they have been running, without failure, for longer than any modern factory has existed.

*At INFINITY, we draw on three teachers when we think about manufacturing. We invite you to meet them.*

### **Story One — The Termite Mound: Infrastructure and Process Control**

A termite mound is a manufacturing and processing facility that has operated continuously for millions of years. It produces food, manages waste, regulates internal temperature to within a degree of optimal regardless of the climate outside, and builds its own infrastructure without external contractors. Its workforce is entirely self-managing: no supervisor issues instructions, no performance review is conducted. Every worker knows their role, executes it with precision, and is replaced seamlessly when they can no longer perform it. The mound never begins production in a facility that is not ready.

### **Story Two — The Beehive: Layout, Supply Chain, and Quality**

The beehive's layout was optimised long before the concept of lean manufacturing was named: hexagonal cells that use the minimum possible material for the maximum possible storage volume — a geometry no human engineer has improved upon. Its supply chain operates entirely on demand signals, not push production. Its quality system is absolute: honey that does not meet the colony's standard is not sealed, and non-conforming product does not leave the hive. Its workforce is cross-trained, self-organising, and aligned to a single purpose with no ambiguity about priorities.

### **Story Three — The Indian Mother’s Kitchen: The Manufacturing Model Closest to Home**

Those of us who grew up in traditional Indian households have seen the third teacher at work, though we may never have recognised her as one.

In the undivided Indian family — and still today in many villages and traditional homes — one kitchen fed the entire household. Ten people, fifteen, sometimes twenty or more, across three generations, with different tastes, different dietary needs, different mealtimes, and absolute expectations of quality. Three meals a day, every day, year after year, without supply chain failure, without quality rejection, without a single delivery missed.

The kitchen knew its raw materials — what was in season, what the local supplier could provide reliably, and what needed to be substituted when supply was disrupted. It carried just enough inventory: no more, no less. It ran multiple production lines simultaneously, sequencing them by cooking time and heat requirement with an intuitive precision that would humble most production planners. It introduced new products regularly — new recipes, seasonal variations, festival specialities — without ever disrupting the core production schedule. Its quality standard was not written down, but it was absolute: the family knew immediately if something was not right, and it was never served twice.

And behind every system, every process, every quality standard — there was something that no factory has ever successfully replicated: the intent of a mother’s love. It was this intent — the desire not merely to produce, but to nourish, to sustain, and to hold a family together — that made the kitchen’s performance not just efficient, but extraordinary. That kitchen did not just manufacture food. It manufactured belonging.

***This document is dedicated, with deep respect, to every Indian mother whose kitchen was — and remains — the finest manufacturing model this country has ever produced.***

At INFINITY, we believe that the deepest insights in manufacturing — about layout, supply chain, quality, workforce, and the values that hold an organisation together — come not only from engineering textbooks, but from the natural world and from the human wisdom that has quietly operated around us all our lives.

***Would you like to know what the termite mound, the beehive, and your grandmother’s kitchen can teach you about running your factory?***

*Write to us at [infinitynixai.com](http://infinitynixai.com) — we will be glad to begin that conversation.*

## **Claim Your Free Factory Setup Master Checklist**

We have distilled every domain covered in this guide into a practical, domain-by-domain checklist — covering pre-investment, land, approvals, infrastructure, building, machinery, people, supply chain, and financial readiness — that you can use to track your factory setup from the first decision to the first day of production.

*The Factory Setup Master Checklist is available free of charge to all visitors of the INFINITY Knowledge Hub.*

**Write to us at [infinitynixai.com](mailto:infinitynixai.com) with the subject line 'Factory Checklist' and we will send it to you directly.**

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### **INFINITY | Comprehensive Manufacturing Setup Services**

Site Selection · Regulatory Navigation · Layout Design · Equipment Selection · Workforce Planning · Commissioning Support

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