

INDUSTRIAL VISIT REPORT

Date : 4th April 2025

Place: Mysore

Industry visited - KSIC and KS&DL

On 4th of April 2025, a group of 62 students visited KSIC and KS&DL (Karnataka soaps and detergents limited) in Mysore

Introduction

Industrial visit is an integral part of the academic curriculum aimed at providing hands on experience and exposure to the practical aspects of industry operations. The report outlines the background of the organization, the nature of the work assigned, technologies and tools encountered and the overall learning outcomes.

Key objectives of Industrial visit

- Practical exposure
- Understanding Industrial Practices
- Understanding Industry standards
- Enhancing learning
- Innovation and Ideas

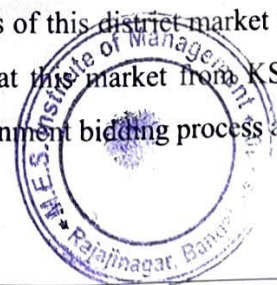
KSIC VISIT REPORT

The Mysore Silk Factory, which later became KSIC, was established in 1912 by Maharaja Krishnadevaraya Wodeyar IV.

This organized production of silk fabric started in 1932.

Mysore silk is produced by the Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited (KSIC). The factory was founded in 1912 by Sri Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the Maharaja of Mysore. Initially, the silk fabrics were manufactured & supplied to meet the requirements of the royal family and ornamental fabrics to their armed forces. After India gained independence, the Mysore State Sericulture Dept. took control of the silk weaving factory. In 1980, the factory was handed over to KSIC, a government of Karnataka industry.

The main source of silk for this factory is from the Ramanagara district in Karnataka which is also the largest market for silk cocoons in Asia. Farmers from various parts of this district market the silk cocoons in this place every day. Silk cocoons are hand-picked at this market from KSIC officials, who have expertise in Mysore silk, every day as part of government bidding process and



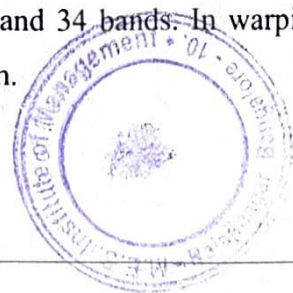
are sent to the raw silk production factory located in T.Narasipura. At this factory, the silk cocoons are boiled to extract threads and converted into thread rolls which are sent to the weaving factory located in Mysore.

KSIC uses computer aided designs to create full saree pattern digitally



Mysore Silk Saree process:

1. **Soaking process:** Silk thread rolls are brought from T. Narasipura. They are then soaked in water, along with coconut oil and soap. After soaking, they are sent to winding process. Some threads used for different purpose were dyed in blue and orange colours. Most threads were in their original white colour.
2. **Winding process:** The silk threads are wound into bobbins. The winding process has 3 rounds: first winding, final rewinding and conical rewinding. Orange threads are spun anti-clockwise and blue threads clockwise.
3. **Warping process:** The white coloured silk thread bobbins are then placed in a warping machine. The warping machine consists of 438 bobbins and 34 bands. In warping, the threads are mounted on sponge discs to prevent silk erosion.



4. **Borders**: Gold and silver threads are brought from Surat in Gujrat for winding. They are wound into rolls. Each roll of thread is sent to a different loom to make the saree borders. There is 0.60g of gold and 0.80g of silver threads. The borders are not made of only gold threads but silverplated gold threads.
5. **Pirn winding**: The orange and blue silk threads are rewound into smaller quantities called pirns. These pirns are later inserted into looms.
6. **Weaving**: This comes after warping. Each loom has 14800 threads. These white silk threads are used to manufacture the main saree. Then, the orange and blue silk threads are stitched across the saree to give it firm ness. It takes 35 minutes to manufacture 1 meter and 4 hours to manufacture 1 saree, which is usually 5.50 meters. Its width is usually 1.14 to 1.15 meters. Along with silk, there is also gold and silver zari work with 65% silver and 0.65 % gold. The gold border design is inserted into the machine via a chip. Both weaving of the saree and border happen simultaneously even though they have different processes. Since the gold threads are delicate, it has a high chance of getting cut, so the threads keep alternating. The KSIC mark is engraved on the border of each saree , later, each saree is folded and sent is for dying.
7. **Dyeing**: The woven fabric is dyed using vibrant and long-lasting dyes. KSIC ensures eco-friendly and colorfast dyeing methods to maintain both quality and sustainability.
8. **Coloring / Finishing**: Finally, the fabric undergoes color enhancement and finishing touches, including steaming, drying, and quality checks. This results in the iconic Mysore Silk's lustrous look and luxurious feel.

Conclusion

The industrial visit to KSIC offered valuable exposure to the silk manufacturing process. We gained practical insights into reeling,dyeing,weaving and quality control techniques. It also highlighted the importance of preserving traditional craftsmanship through modern methods.Overall,the experience was educational, inspiring and highly beneficial for our learning.





Sharada S
Principal
MES Institute of Management
Rajajinagar Bangalore-560 010

Industrial Visit Report

Date: 4th April 2025

Location: Mysore

Company Visited: Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd (KSDL)

Introduction

An industrial visit report provides a structured account of an educational trip to a company or industrial facility. It aims to offer students practical insights into industrial operations, bridging the gap between theoretical learning and real-world experience. These visits enhance students' understanding and boost their employability by exposing them to actual work environments.

Key Objectives of the Visit

- Gain practical experience
- Understand industrial operations
- Explore different departments
- Learn about specific products
- Understand the value chain
- Inspire entrepreneurship and innovation

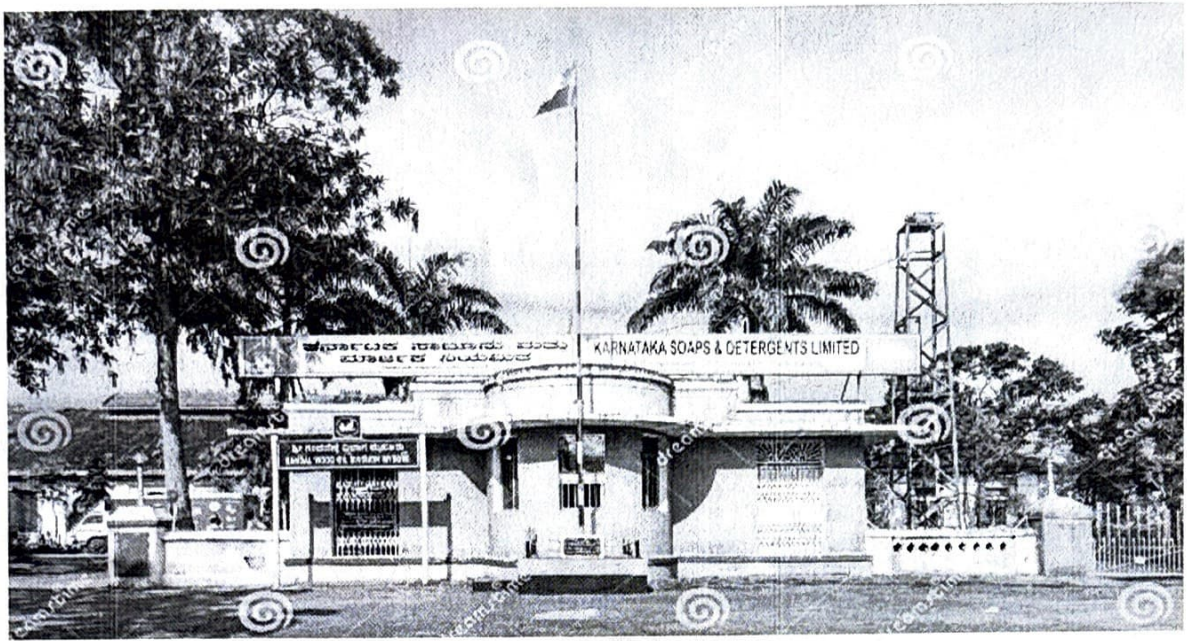
KSDL Visit Report

On 4th April 2025, a group of 62 students visited the Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Ltd (KSDL) facility in Mysore as part of our academic curriculum. The primary objective was to understand the practical aspects of how a production unit operates.

KSDL, the manufacturer of the renowned Mysore Sandal Soap, has a rich history dating back to 1917. It was originally established as the Government Soap Factory in Mysore and was later renamed Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Limited in 1980. Actual production under the KSDL name began in 1982 after merging with smaller sandalwood oil facilities.

KSDL's origin is deeply linked to the efforts of His Highness Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and Diwan Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who founded the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory to extract oil from sandalwood. In 2006, both Mysore Sandal Soap and sandalwood oil received Geographical Indication (GI) tags, safeguarding their unique identity and quality.



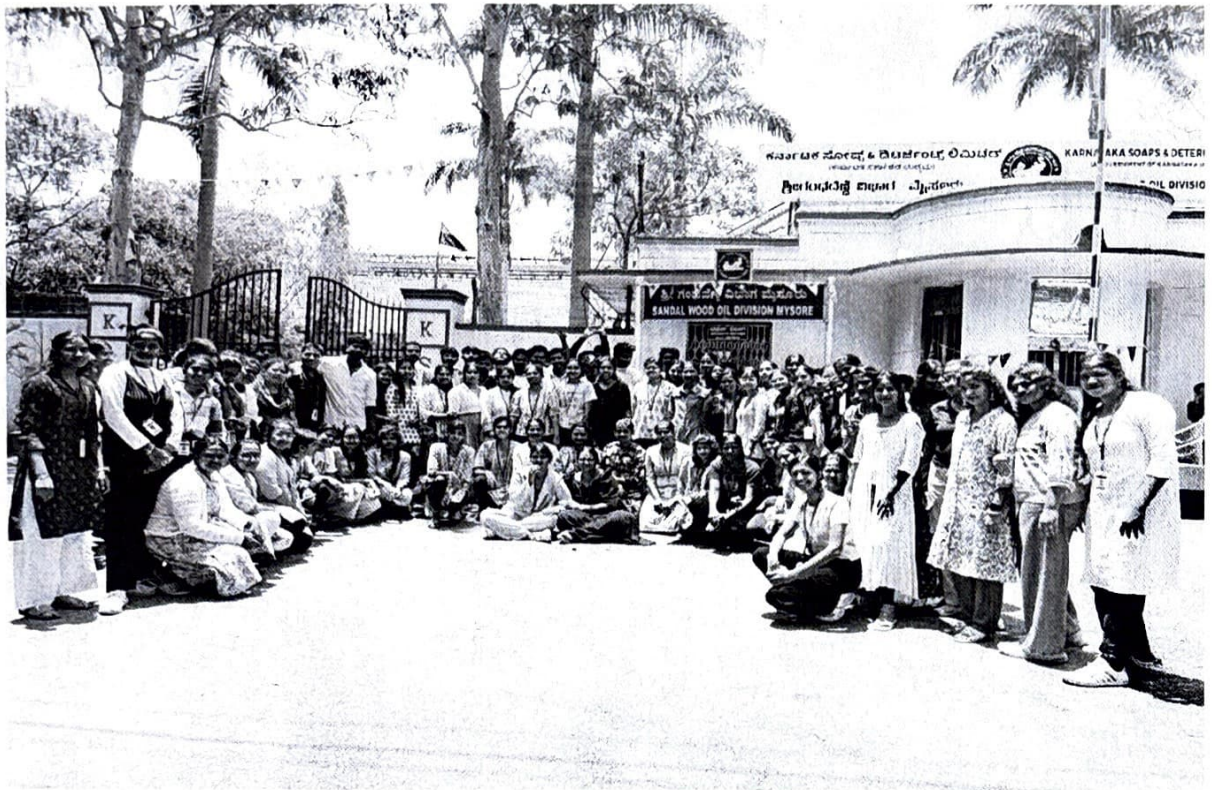


Sandalwood Oil Extraction Process

Upon entering the factory, we were greeted by the distinct fragrance of sandalwood. The production process began with the chipping of sandalwood trees into small pieces and powder using a chipping machine.

- Chipping: Sandalwood is cut and ground into fine powder.
- Distillation: The powder is heated in a distillation still to extract and purify the oil.
- Condensation: The vapor is cooled in a condenser and converted into liquid form.
- Separation: Using a separating funnel, solid residues are removed.
- Final Heating & Storage: The liquid undergoes a final heating stage in a boiler before being stored in tanks.





- Operating Hours: 7:30 AM to 3:30 PM
- Cost of Sandalwood Oil: 3 ml: ₹5,000
- 1 liter: ₹6–7 lakhs
- Products derived from sandalwood oil include soaps, ghee, perfumes, incense sticks (agarbattis), and more.
- It takes approximately 30 years for a sandalwood tree to mature, as there is no usable tree growth in the first 20 years. Mature trees are then used for oil extraction and various other purposes.

Conclusion

The session was well-organized and highly informative. The staff provided valuable insights into industrial processes, enhancing our understanding of manufacturing and operations. It was a meaningful and enriching learning experience for all students.

Sharada S

Principal

MES Institute of Management
Rajajinagar Bangalore-560 010