



# **KKR&KSR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCES VINJANAMPADU, GUNTUR, ANDHRA PRADESH-522017**

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Permanent Affiliation from JNTUK, Kakinada  
(Accredited with “A” Grade by NAAC Accredited By NBA)

## **DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**

**Field Visit to N.R.K.R Textiles-Chebrolu, Guntur .on 27th Feb, 2020**

### **1. Objective of the Event:**

”SITE VISIT TO N R K R TEXTILES ”

The students were introduced to scope civil engineering and taken to site visits. The visit to site is aimed at introducing the students to the following concepts Textile is a fabric that is knitted or woven and made from yarn. Thus, the textile industry is the industry responsible for taking a raw material like cotton or wool and spinning it into yarn that is later used to create the fabric. All of the processes involved in the converting of the raw material into a finished product, including developing, producing, manufacturing, and distributing textiles are included in the industry.

### **2. About the Program/Event:**

On 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020 students of KKR & KSR Institute of Technology Sciences ,Third year B.tech students visited .

### **3. Venue of the Event:**

“NRKR Textiles “- Chebrolu ,Guntur

4. **Date & Time of the Event** : 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020- 11.00 to 16.00hrs

5. **No of Students participated:** 126

6. **Year, Branch and Section of Students:** III-year B.Tech, Civil

7. **No of Faculties participated:** 04

8. **One Student Member Feed Back:**

Iam G.Shyam Babu , 17JR1A0144, **Textile** is a fabric that is knitted or woven and made from yarn. Thus, the **textile industry** is the industry responsible for taking a raw material like cotton or wool and spinning it into yarn that is later used to create the fabric. All of the processes involved in the converting of the raw material into a finished product, including developing, producing, manufacturing, and distributing textiles are included in the industry. In general words it is defined as the industry which deals with the manufacturing of cloths or yarns ,dyeing of cloth or yarns , weaving of yarns to produce the cloth for different purposes from the canvas board to the wristwatch strap and under this also comes the distribution of this manufactured stuffs to different locations .we are very thank full to the KITS institute and civil department for providing and encouraging students for the visits like this which are very helpful for the practical knowledge

9. Event Photographs from different angles covering all the students, Banner and speaker (Include 4 or 6 photographs in the Document and send those photos









#### 10. Benefit in terms of learning/Skill/Knowledge obtained \*:

Textile refers to material made of interlacing fibres. Textile Industry majorly includes units which function to convert fibre such as Cotton, Silk, Polyester, Wool to Fabric

A short Introduction to the process is as follows

**Getting Fibres** - Fibres are of two types Natural & Synthetic/ Man-Made fibres. Natural fibres such as cotton can be obtained from agriculture process (Farming to Ginning) & Man Made fibres such as polyester can be obtained by chemical process.

**Spinning** - Once fibres are obtained they are then converted into Yarn , Yarn is basically a thread. The process to obtain yarn from fibre is known as spinning.

**Weaving / Knitting** - Yarn is then converted into fabric by weaving or Knitting process . The units such as Power looms / mills are involved in this process

**Fabric processing** - The fabric obtained after weaving or knitting process is known as griegie fabric which is basically a unfinished form of fabric. Griegie fabric is processed in processing house also known as dyeing or printing units which process ( dyeing in desired color / print in various designs ) fabric to use it to make garments.

#### 11 Experiences and Output of the Session :

The textile industry is the industry which involves the sections like research, design, development, manufacturing and distribution of textiles, fabrics and clothing. Up until the revolution of industries, fabrics and clothing were made in the home by individuals for personal use. Sometimes they were also resale on a small scale.



Now a day, the textile industry is a global phenomenon comprised of every business involved in the developing, producing, manufacturing, and distribution of textiles. Now it is also a very complex industry. It starts in agriculture with fibre production, husbandry of sheep and silkworm, mining of metals and minerals. Then these fibres are processed into yarns, fabrics and apparels. This includes, spinning mills, weaving mills, knitting mills, dyeing mills, garments. In addition, companies that sell buttons, zippers, knitting supplies, sewing machines and threads, laces, looms, and drapery hardware are also related to this industry.

From this visit, students got information and practical knowledge about Textile Industry. They learnt about new technology about different processes of Kneading and Binding of fabrics students were benefited from this visit as they got a chance to discuss with authorities working at the plant. This site visit was very delightful and had a great knowledgeable experience to .students were really satisfied and had a great time.