

REPORT ON
FAKHRUDDIN TEXTILE MILLS LTD - SEAMLESS UNIT
(URMI GROUP)

By

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Post Graduate Diploma in Knitwear Industry Management (PGD-KIM)

Executive Development Center, BIGD

Brac University

March 2026

Report On
Fakhruddin Textile Mills Ltd -Seamless Unit
(Urmi Group)

By

Name: Avishek Podder

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An internship report submitted to the Executive Development Center, Brac Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD), Brac University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Post Graduate Diploma in Knitwear Industry Management (PGD-KIM)

Executive Development Center, BIGD

Brac University

March 2026

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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The internship report submitted is my own original work while completing a degree at Brac University.
2. The report does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The report does not contain material that has been accepted or submitted for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

Student Full Name: Avishek Podder

Student ID:1000055584

Academic Supervisor's Full Name & Signature:

Md Mahbub Ul Hassan Sharan

Senior Research Associate

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Letter of Transmittal

Md.Mahbubul Hassan Sharan

Senior Research Associate

BIGD, Brac University

66 Mohakhali, Dhaka-1212

Subject: Submission of the industry attachment report on Fakhruddin Textile Mills Limited - Seamless Unit (Urmi Group).

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to submit this internship report, which reflects my professional experience at Fakhruddin Textile Mills Limited - Seamless Unit (Urmi Group). In drafting this document, I have aimed to provide a concise yet comprehensive overview of the industry and organization, supplemented by strategic recommendations based on my observations.

I am confident that this submission fulfills the requirements for the Post Graduate Diploma in Knitwear Industry Management (PGD-KIM) and meets the objectives set forth by the Executive Development Center, BIGD.

Sincerely yours,

Student Full Name: Avishek Podder

Student ID: 1000055584

Executive Development Center, BIGD

Brac University

March 5, 2026

Non-Disclosure Agreement

This agreement is made and entered into by and between Fakhruddin Textile Mills Ltd. (Urmi Group) and the undersigned student at EDC, BIGD, Brac University.

Student's Full Name & Signature:

Student Full Name: Avishek Podder

Student ID:1000055584

Industry Supervisor's Full Name & Signature:

Name: Shabbir Ahmed

Designation: Manager

Organization Name: Fakhruddin Textile Mills Ltd. (Urmi Group)

Acknowledgement

First of all, I would like to express my deepest appreciation to the mentors of my university for their invaluable knowledge sharing, guidance, and encouragement during my theoretical program.

I offer heartfelt thanks to the factory supervisor for his guidance and for allowing me on the production floor to know the work process and collect data. I also wish to thank the office staff and workers of the departments I was involved with for their cooperation during my internship.

I proudly thank my academic supervisor for his constant support and encouragement throughout the report preparation.

Finally, I am deeply beholden to my parents for their constant prayers and tireless moral support, which provided the basis needed to direct the ambition of an intense factory environment.

Executive Summary

This internship report presents the learning experience and observations gained during my internship at Fakhruddin Textile Mills Ltd. – Seamless Unit under the Urmi Group. The internship provided an opportunity to observe and understand the operational processes involved in textile and garment manufacturing, particularly in the production of seamless garments. Seamless garments are manufactured using specialized technology that eliminates side seams in the main body of the garment, improving comfort, flexibility, and product quality.

The factory works with several well-known international buyers, including AYBL, Auchan, Puma, and Marks & Spencer. In addition, the factory also collaborates with emerging brands such as LPP, NTS, and Creamy Fabrics. Along with external buyers, Urmi Group's own brand, Turaag Active, also places orders for seamless garments produced in this unit.

Fakhruddin Textile Mills Ltd. focuses on producing high-technology and high-value products in order to meet global market demands. The organization emphasizes sustainability, efficient waste management, and compliance with labor and environmental standards. Maintaining worker welfare and responsible production practices are also key priorities for the factory.

During the internship period, I had the opportunity to observe and learn about the functions of several departments within the factory, including merchandising, product development, knitting, dyeing, and sewing. The report describes how these departments coordinate throughout the production process, from product development and sampling to final production. I also observed the technical support provided during both sample development and bulk production, as well as management-related activities carried out by the marketing and merchandising teams.

This report summarizes my observations of the organizational structure, operational processes, and management practices within the factory. It also reflects the practical knowledge gained during the internship and highlights the importance of coordination among different departments to ensure efficient production and quality control in the textile and garment industry.

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List of Acronyms

TNA	Time and Action
IE	Industrial Engineering
SMV	Standard minute value
FOB	Free on board
EXW	Ex works
FCA	Free carrier
DDP	Delivered duty paid

Chapter 1 About Industry & Organization

Overview of the Industry

Fakhruddin Textile Mill is one of the largest garment factories under the Urmi Group. There are more than 6218 employees working in this factory. It produces fabrics and garments where seamless items are also included. It produces almost 80000 pcs of garments per day and 5000 pcs of seamless products per day. It has its own water treatment plant, childcare, and medical facilities.

There are about 9 dyeing machines with a capacity of 14,500 pcs/day, 78 knitting machines with a capacity of 14,500 pcs/day, 13 washing machines with a capacity of 15,000 pcs/day, and 10 dryers with a capacity of 30,000 pcs/day. There are also 7 sets of embroidery machines handled by about 96 manpower, and the capacity is almost 58k pcs/month.

As Fakhruddin Textile Mills produces seamless apparel and high-value cut & sew products, there are some competitors in this sector like JM Fabric, Cotton Club BD Ltd, Knit Asia Limited, Youngone Corporation, Blue Planet, Apex Holdings, Ltd, SQ Group, Z&Z Intimates, Mondol Intimates Ltd. These companies are well known for producing high-value seam-free and cut & sew products

Vision & Mission

Its vision is to get the number one position as a preferred supplier of top global brands by setting new benchmarks with sustainable manufacturing, continuous improvement, and innovation, ensuring excellence in business operations. Its mission is to produce and supply high-quality products, maintaining a low carbon footprint, and to create value for customers, focusing on some targeted areas like activewear and seamless products.

Goals & Objectives

For sustainability, its goal is to expand renewable energy with about 8.18 MWp solar capacity target and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. Using an advanced management system, the goal is to reach zero tolerance in quality. Another target is to train a motivated workforce by securing high standards of quality of life, contributing to child care, and gender equity. For market growth, the company aims to expand its presence, especially in Europe, by complying with the required high standards of the top brands.

Organizational structure, Organogram, Branches and Departments

Urmi Group's head office is situated in Sam Tower, Gulshan, where marketing & merchandising, commercial, fashion design, and some other corporate departments work. This group has factories like Fakhruddin Textile Mills, Attires Manufacturing & Co. Ltd, Urmi Garments, UHM Ltd, and Abul Ulaiya Textile Mills Ltd, where many factory-related departments like Product development, Laboratory, Knitting, Dyeing, Printing, etc., are ongoing. Fakhruddin Textile Mills Ltd (FTML), established in 2002 in Sreepur, Gazipur, which is the largest factory of the Urmi group.

If we analyse as per 2024, Fakhruddin Textile Mill exported 81% in Europe, 14% Japan, 3% USA, 2% Asia.

This company is Oeko-Tex Standard 100, Oeko-Tex STeP, Fairtrade, GOTS, OCS, RCS, GRS & ISO 14001 certified. Its textile lab is accredited by some top brands like Marks & Spencer, Puma, Decathlon, H&M, and ISO 17025. Urmi Group is a member of both BGMEA and BKMEA. That's why it upholds ethical practices, compliance, and sustainable growth through energy efficiency, community support, etc.

Products/services produced by the industry

Fakhruddin Textile Mill produces all kinds of S/J, Rib, Interlock, Pique, French Terry, Brushed Fleece, Drop Needle, and various designs on yarns composed of cotton, nylon, polyester, linen, recycled polyester, elastane, viscose, lyocell, etc. Among these in 2024, about 59% were cotton/cotton-elastane, 6% were polyester/polyester-elastane, and 35% were CVC, PC, viscose, cotton-viscose.

Fakhruddin Textile Mill makes T-shirts, polo shirts, leggings, lingerie items, activewear, sportswear, etc.

Fakhruddin Textile Mill works with many international buyers such as M&S, Puma, AYBL, Auchan, Decathlon, GU, Champion, Benetton, etc. Fakhruddin Textile Mill works with both parties, sometimes with the buying house and sometimes directly with the buyers. In 2024, among the export percentages, about 23% M&S, 17% Puma, 14% GU, 11% Decathlon, 7% Auchan.

Chapter 2 Task Description

Product Development

In the product development, at first, I got an order from the merchandising team as well as from the buyer. After getting the order details, my team reviewed the Tech pack, order sheet, and swatch. My main work is related to the measurement of the samples. Then I made an initial internal standard after reviewing the measurement chart. Then I compare the internal standard measurement with the pattern of the sample. At the beginning, we work with the base size, and after its confirmation from the buyer, we have to work with the size set samples. If the pattern measurement is ok, then we work with this pattern. After getting a garment tube from the design engineer, I made our first sample as per the pattern measurement. This sample is known as a mockup. Before making this mockup, I took measurements of the different parts of the sample tube after cutting. Then I compared the mockup sample measurement with the after cutting measurement about how much shrinkage or extension had happened, and also checked the overall look of the sample wearing on the dummy. After completing the inspection, I used another sample tube and marked the cutting line, cut marks, and texture. I also indicated the required increases or reductions in the measurements. I also gave feedback in the feedback format sheet about the changes needed. Then, after getting the feedback tube with the modification, I checked it, and as the measurements, cutting line, texture, and hand-feel of the tube are ok, I again made a sample, which is the submission sample. After preparing the submission sample, it is checked to ensure that all specifications meet the buyer's requirements. After checking the quality and taking the measurement, I put the data in the measurement chart and sent it to the buyer with the measurement chart. Then I arranged a hacking meeting where the challenges about this sample were discussed, and made a technical note. After making the technical note, I sent it to the concerned merchandiser, who will send it to the buyer.

Knitting Department – Seamless

In the seamless knitting department, I observed the use of circular knitting machines to produce seamless garment tubes and grey fabric. The manufacturing process begins after the yarn is received according to the buyer-approved sample, which is developed in the product development department.

The yarn is released from the store and moved to the conditioning room to maintain the right amount of temperature and moisture. After that, the yarn is set and fed into the seamless circular knitting machine. The machine program is set as per the design, size, and construction of the garment.

I monitored the machine setup, programming, and knitting parameters, including yarn tension, stitch density, machine diameter, and rpm. The garment body is made in a tubular form directly from the machine without side seams. Design elements such as rib pattern, mesh area, compression area, and logo can be created by programming the machine.

After completing the knitting process, the garment tubes are inspected for defects such as needle marks, shiny marks, barrie marks, shade marks, snagging holes, yarn breaks, unevenness, pen spots, color spots, oil spot etc. Then the tubes are moved to the next process for further treatment and cutting according to the cutting line.

Dyeing Department

In the dyeing department, I noticed the dyeing process of seamless garment tubes after knitting. Most garments are made of nylon-elastane and cationic dyeable polyester, so precise control is needed for accurate color consistency using specific dyes and temperature.

After the grey garment tubes are received from the knitting process, the dyeing unit plans the dyeing process based on the TNA (Time & Action Plan) and the delivery dates of the buyers. Garments are checked and prepared for dyeing. Soft flow or sample dyeing machines are chosen based on the size or quantity of the dyeing batch.

I observed the dyeing process parameters such as temperature, time, pH, and chemical dosing timing. I also noted how the supervisor manages the workflow, assigns operators, and completes each batch on time. For nylon, acid dyes are used, while cationic dyeable polyester needs cationic dyes or the disperse dyes. After dyeing, garments go through washing, hydro extraction, and drying as per requirements. Inline quality checks, shade matching, and reporting are carried out as per the schedule to ensure accuracy. If any variation in shade or defect is found, then that is corrected to avoid delay or rejected to maintain the quality of garments in dispatch.

Garment Printing

In the garment printing unit, I observed the process of design application on seamless garment tubes after cutting the tubes. The types of printing are screen printing, heat seal, and other printing, depending on the buyer's requirements, we sometimes suggest them to match the shade and the type of fabric quality. I observed how to first check the requirement and plan a schedule as per the quantity. I follow up on the task on how they do batch to batch, such as for different types of color, the dark color is usually done before. It is important to follow the TNA for each style. Therefore, some styles are prioritized earlier in the printing section to meet early delivery requirements. There, I also analysed the fabric defect that can make an error in the print area. The temperature and the pressing are handled properly; otherwise, that can damage the fabric, and I observed that for hairy fabric, it occurs more.

Sewing Department

In the sewing unit of the seamless portion, I used to receive the tube of the knitted garment from the dyeing unit or washing unit for specific washing. The tubes were already labeled with cutting lines as per the approved pattern and size.

I monitored the cutting of the garment tube based on the cutting lines, which is done by the overlock cutter. After that, various parts of the body, like the shoulder strap, gusset, sleeve, or other parts, are prepared for assembly. First, the parts are temporarily joined with a single needle lock stitch then various main sewing techniques, such as flatseam, flatlock, overlock, single needle lockstitch, bartack, etc., and then the ironing is done. After observing the quality as well as the quality assurance, the accessories are attached and are packed in cartons. While sewing, inline quality controllers examine defects like irregular cutting, improper assembly, broken stitches, puckering of seams, and deviation in measurement. If any defect is noticed, it is immediately corrected. The IE (Industrial Engineering) section plays an important role in calculating SMV, arranging the sewing floor layout, maintaining efficiency, and ensuring 5S practices to get desired output from here.

Finally, after the completion of all the processes, the garments are dispatched to the store unit for final inspection by the third party.

Merchandising

In the merchandising department, at the beginning, I observed the details of the order that was received. After getting the tech pack and order sheet, I analysed the requirements of the buyer. I contributed to preparing the consumption sheets for fabric, trims, accessories, and others.

I follow up the development process of the sample, including the proto sample, development sample, fit sample, size set sample, and PP sample. I used to examine the measurement charts and comments from the buyer and update the changes in the internal sheet. I used to maintain TNA and update the status of sample situations.

In the production process, I also observe in follow-up the bulk yarn in-house status, trims & accessories in-house status, as well as the inventory and production status of each process. I have learned about the shipment document, packing list, and incoterms such as FOB, CFR, EXW, DDP, etc. I also learned how to conduct online meetings with the buyers to update them on the order status and how to resolve problems related to the delay or quality of the order.

From this department, I gained experience regarding the handling of buyers, order fulfillment, management of time, coordination of all departments for the timely shipment of the order, etc.

Chapter 3 Critical assessment of Internship work

Application of Generic Industry-Specific Courses

Product Development

In the product development, at first, we arrange a meeting with the pattern master, yarn technologist, fit and construction engineer, design engineer, fashion designer, industrial engineer, and sewing technician. Learnings from communication theory are applied to communicate and discuss properly with all. In the analysis of the swatch, the technical knowledge about the yarn behavior is used. The pattern master makes the pattern using Lectra Modaris software. A knitting program with IPolaris software is done, where the knowledge of knitting and types of knit fabrics is used. After knitting, dyeing, and washing, the sample tube comes to the quality department, and after checking, it comes to the fit & construction engineer, where the pattern, shrinkage %, sewing technique, and sample floor management are considered.

Knitting Department

In the knitting department, the application of theoretical knowledge of knitting, yarn, knit structure, loop formation, and stitch length is applied. The seamless circular knitting machine operates on computerized programming. This is done in the sample section, and the knitting section does the fabric trial, and here is required communication with the sample section designer is required, and the communication knowledge is applied. Technopia is used where the knitting batch is set as per the required size, and the measurement knowledge is applied. After the finished tube, the quality is checked, and during the knitting process, overall quality is checked as well as both quality control, quality assurance, and quality management system theories are applied.

Dyeing Department

In the dyeing process, the use of theoretical knowledge of textile dyeing and fiber/yarn properties is applied. Nylon fibers are normally dyed with acid dyes, and cationic dyeable polyester requires cationic dyes. Elastane fibers are temperature-sensitive; therefore, temperature regulation is important to avoid damage. There is pretreatment, dyeing, drying, and washing as per sequence. Theories of management and communication are applied in scheduling, workflow management, and production

monitoring. The supervisor uses the TNA plan to schedule machines, operators, and time. Reports on the status of batches, chemical uses, and approval of shades are communicated to the merchandising department to ensure timely delivery. The knowledge of quality management, including inspection and defect analysis are applied in the operations. The principles show how chemical processing, production scheduling, and quality management are simultaneously done in operations.

Garment Printing

In the printing section, communication and planning theories are applied to communicate with sewing, merchants, and provide proper plans and direction to print the proper position according to the size and types of the garments. Reports on machine usage, print quality, and chemical consumption are shared with the merchandising and planning groups. Technical knowledge of dye fixation, fiber behavior, and color theory is also applied in the printing process. Theories of management and workflow are used in batch arrangement, different styles, assignment of operators, quality checking, and scheduling. Theories of industrial engineering, such as SMV, time study, and process standardization, are used to ensure efficiency and quality.

Sewing Department

In the seamless sewing department, the theoretical knowledge of garment making, the method of attaching components, the types of stitches, the types of machines, etc. are applied. Even though the overall garment is made in a tubular fabric without side seams, other shaping and functional elements of the garment require accurate cutting and sewing skills as per the cutting line. The idea of pattern knowledge is applied to identify whether the cutting lines on the garment tube are correct or not. Maintaining measurement plays a very important role in ensuring the proper fit of the garment after cutting and sewing. The theory of seam performance is applied to ensure the elasticity and strength of the garment. The theory of SPI helps to control the measurement also. Theories of industrial engineering, like operation breakdown, SMV calculation, and line balancing, are applied to ensure productivity. Since seamless garments demand high comfort and stretch properties, knowledge of fabric behavior, shrinkage, and recovery is required during the sewing process.

Merchandising

In the merchandising department, the theoretical knowledge of supply chain management, marketing, and production planning is utilized. When an order is placed by the buyer, the merchandiser examines the tech pack, BOM (Bill of Materials), size chart, and special instructions. Costing is done taking into

account fabric consumption, trim cost, CM, washing cost, and other additional costs where the costing theories are applied. Once the order is confirmed, the merchandiser creates the TNA and shares it with all concerned departments. There is used the merchandising planning theory is used. Fabric booking, trim booking, and sample development are done as per the requirements of the buyer. The merchandiser interacts with the knitting, dyeing, finishing, and quality departments to ensure smooth production.

Firm & Self Improvement

Product Development

During my PGD, I learned about how to maintain the proper buyer requirements, especially from the product development and merchandising courses. There needs to be maintenance of TNA, and also a need to follow up during the sewing process. It is also used when communicating with the merchandiser and buyer if there is needed any changes are needed or if we can't understand something that is included in the tech pack, or if anything needs to be added or suggested to the buyer. Using these terms in the workplace helped for a smoother workflow and helped me to communicate while maintaining formality through email.

Knitting Department

During my internship at the knitting department, I acquired proper knowledge about the production of seamless garment tubes. I have learned about the use of advanced technology to create a whole garment body from the machine. This department enhanced my technical knowledge of knitting, yarn, knitted texture on garment and fabric shrinkage behavior that can occur. I have developed my observation skills by learning about knitting defects and their causes. I have also gained knowledge about machine maintenance, yarn handling, and monitoring the quality of production. This department has increased my interest in modern knitting technology and boosted my confidence in automated textile understanding manufacturing systems.

Dyeing Department

During the observing period at the dyeing unit, I gained experience in the technical and management aspects of seamless garment dyeing. I understood that planning, management, and scheduling are very important to meet the time and action as well as the TNA to meet the on-time delivery to the buyer. During the monitoring, I got experience in process efficiency, accuracy, and coordination between the

dyeing, merchandising, and finishing departments. Experience with chemical handling, shade matching, and production scheduling improved my professional awareness and time management abilities. This internship experience has strengthened my knowledge about textile dyeing, operator management, and quality management theory in a real-life production environment, and this experience has also increased my confidence in handling all these management tasks.

Garment Printing

During the internship in the garment printing section, I have gained knowledge of both the technical and management sides of garment printing. I was able to enhance my knowledge of various printing techniques like pigment print, puff print, heat seal, high-density print, and their relations with fabrics. I also gained hands-on experience in managing batches, workflow, and reporting to supervisors. Learning from the supervisors' experience in production planning, operator assignment, and how to maintain the printing system and sequence. The garment printing department has given me a better understanding of how design, technical implementation, and management come together for successful production. It has improved my professional skills such as observation, time management, and coordination with various departments.

Sewing Department

During my internship at the seamless sewing department, I was able to learn hands-on experience regarding tubular garment manufacturing and cutting processes, which is generally done by the overlock machine cutter through the cutting line. I realized the importance of accurate cutting by indicating the cut mark using chalk and the joining of body parts in the garment. I have enhanced my technical knowledge about the different weights as well as the GSM of fabrics and seam functionality. I also learned about different types of sewing defects and their causes. Interaction among the sewing operators and supervisors taught me the importance of developing communication and teamwork skills. It has boosted my confidence levels and prepared me to identify problems and solve them as soon as possible.

Marketing & Merchandising

During my internship in the Marketing & Merchandising Department, I learned to keep the communication between the buyer and follow up on various stages of production properly. The merchandising department is the starting point of this industry since the order is confirmed through this department, with various discussions and negotiations. Here, all other departments are dependent

directly or indirectly on this department, which works on the instructions of the buyer and the details of the orders. I learned to act according to the instructions of the buyer as the tech pack, order sheet, price, email communication, etc. I also learned about TNA (Time and Action Plan) to ensure timely delivery that is set for each process of the responsible departments. I improved my communication skills through composing professional emails to the buyers and other departments. I understood how to coordinate with the production, planning, sample, quality, and commercial departments. This department helped me to enhance my professional decision-making capacity regarding the comments of the buyer and follow up on the process situation of the product. From this department, I acquired experience regarding the handling of buyers, order fulfillment, management of time, and coordination of all departments for the timely shipment of the order.

Suggestion based on the internship

Based on my experience at Fakhruddin Textile Ltd Seamless Unit, the following are some areas that can be improved, like -

The use of digital 3D virtual sampling like CLO 3D, Browzwear software, etc., will help in reducing the time required for sample creation and decision-making, instead of making prototype samples, and will also help in minimizing fabric waste.

Improving the coordination among the sample, knitting, dyeing, printing, and sewing sections through integrated production planning will help in reducing delays, errors, prevent bottlenecks.

Though high-tech machines are used, manual quality controlling are used, which may cause defects ignorance and for this, the digital system should be used besides the manual system, which helps to re-identify the missing defects during various processes.

As I see, somehow the batch is damaged because of the wrong dyeing recipe or the wrong washing method. There is a need to develop strategies before starting the bulk production to improve the quality of the production and to meet the requirements.

There should be proper waste management. Recycling the rejected garment tube, especially during fabric trials, will help in reducing material and chemical waste, which will also support eco-friendly objectives.

In-depth training programs for operators on a regular basis regarding machine operation, maintenance, and defect identification will help reduce downtime and errors.

Chapter 4

Conclusion

During this internship, I gathered various important technical skills and management-related skills, which will help me to develop my future in the textile and garment industry. There, I got help from various departmental personnel & supervisors to complete my internship properly. I also got real-life experience of garment manufacturing with different departments, and also got the communication and management skills that are required for my future perspectives.

Here I worked in the seamless unit, which is a little different from the others, as well as the cut and sew garment manufacturing. Not only garments, but there is also a difference in the production of fabric as nylon yarn is mostly used, and the knitting and dyeing processes are not the same compared to others.

Among the seamless garments we mainly produce active wear such as tight or semi-tight fit T-shirts, Polo shirts, Jackets, crop tops, sports bras, leggings, shrug etc., for both men and women. Many reputed brands buy products to meet their customers' demands and grow their brand values from us. Different brands like AYBL, Auchan, Puma, M&S, NTS, and LPP order a lot of these high-value seamless products, and the Turaag Active, the company's personal brands, also use the seamless garments to grow the brand.

In different department there are varied types of work which are done precisely in collaboration with a highly skilled group of people. The journey begins with the order confirmation, which is completed by the marketing & merchandising section, and the first product is made in the product development department as samples with several stages to confirm and be corrected by the buyer before going to production. During the production, there has to be follow-up and observation as the manufacturing process is going accurately to meet the delivery on time.

While observing all these, I suggested what should be done more or less, based on what I experienced. This journey will help me to analyse the core garment industry lifestyle and how it can be improved to get better output as the competition is getting higher day by day, and we have to cope with this to keep our position strong. Globally, the sustainable concept is becoming very important for the environment and long-term issues, and here I experienced how the industry changes its services as per the demand to match the standards. Although a few days can't give us all the information about the department, it will help to get an idea about the overall process, and I believe that I will utilize it in my next career path.