

INTERNSHIP ON
"Familiarization and observation of different practical electrical machineries"
Of
Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited

Submitted By
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An internship report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of
Bachelor Science in
Electrical and Electronic Engineering

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DECLARATION

This internship is submitted to the department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science. So, I hereby declare that this internship report is based on the information and experience found by me. Materials of work found by other researchers are mentioned by reference. This internship report, neither in whole, nor in part, has been previously submitted for any degree

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EXTERNAL SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that “Kazi Israkul Haque”, ID:181016018, department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering(EEE) University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh (ULAB), has done this internship report on “Familiarization and observation of different practical electrical machineries ” as a partial requirement of her EEE degree. During her attachment with “Dhaka Beijing dying and waving industries limited” as an intern he worked in the “industry maintenance” under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge this work has been completed solely by the unless otherwise stated.

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INTERNAL SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATION

The internship report entitled “Familiarization and observation of different practical electrical machineries” is submitted to the department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Dhaka in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

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I am also thankful to SK Mirza Alam General Manager of, Dhaka Beijing dying and waving industries Limited, for giving me the opportunity to do internship in his Company.

ABSTRACT

Internship provides the students with in-depth information about the profession they are interested in and prepares them for future challenges in which they want to participate. In today's competitive world almost everything is based on technology. In consequence to that I chose to do internship under Industrial maintenance of Dhaka Beijing Dying and Waving Industries Limited. This report increases the student's responsibility to gather information and plan the report throughout the work experience. During the two months long internship period I have learned how industry related project really work, also how the industrial devices performance. This experience teaches me the industrial work and the power equipment SDB, boiler machine, compressor machine, dying and waving machine how they work properly I learn and also their maintenance. It helped me to acquire better perspective of my self-assessment. It also gave me enough confidence and makes me capable enough to work with the employees. This entire internship program helped me to improve my team work capabilities as well as to respect the ideas and suggestions of team members. Team discussions like brain storming sessions helped me identify and solve numerous problem issues as an individual as well as in a team. It also gave me practical working experience in an office environment. Now I look forward to face the upcoming challenges of my future career.

COMPANY PROFILE

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving industries Limited

Dhaka Beijing dyeing and waving industries limited is a textile company. Its import product yarns and sewing threads. It's a big industry and it's a company of Dhaka EPZ its fully control by BEPZA. BEPZA is an in order to stimulate rapid economic growth of the country, particularly through industrialization, the government has adopted an 'Open Door Policy' to attract foreign investment to Bangladesh. The BEPZA is the official organ of the government to promote, attract and facilitate foreign investment in the EPZs. Besides, BEPZA as the competent Authority performs inspection & supervision of the compliances of the enterprises related to social & environmental issues, safety & security at work place in order to maintain harmonious labor-management & industrial relations in EPZs. The primary objective of an EPZ is to provide special areas where potential investors would find a congenial investment climate free from cumbersome procedures. Dhaka Beijing dyeing and Waving Industries Limited is also a millstone company which is under the BEPZA it also helps to grow Strengthen the economic base of Bangladesh through industrialization, promotion of investment, boost up export and generation of employment in the Export Processing Zones .

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List of Abbreviations

- **APM**= Advanced power management
- **API**= Application program interface
- **ASIC**= Application specific integrated circuit
- **ATE**= Automatic test equipment
- **BTU**= British thermal unit
- **BWLS**= Bandwidth large signal
- **BWSS**= Bandwidth small signal
- **BIOS**= Basic input output system
- **PLC**= Programmable logic control
- **WTP**= Water treatment plant

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 Background

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries limited is a yarn and sewing thread industry in Bangladesh. It is mainly providing textile goods. Founded in 2013, with operations in Savar, Bangladesh, and a headquarters in plot no 69-70, DEPZ (old), Ganakbari, Ashulia PS, Dhaka-1349 Bangladesh. Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries limited, a company that has been providing textile goods service for almost ten years, employs over 53 people globally and is rapidly expanding. With regard to yarn, sewing threads, etc., Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited supports its clients in the development of their next flagship product lines. To do this, cutting-edge technologies that are essential to the field and uncommon must be developed. The Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries limited engagement model is likewise wide, and bringing their most recent innovation to market as quickly as possible.

1.2 Motivation

The main purpose of doing this internship to focus on the career interest and potential. The whole internship program aims to give the opportunity to learn, observe and determine goals and aims. It is an experience to know about the world market also how to manage and fulfill client demands. It is an opportunity to know about the textile industry also it is the best place to apply academic knowledge in real world. At the end of the period, the experience allows to gather information construct a report on the observations, knowledge and recommendation.

1.3 Objectives of Internship

The internship has been done primarily for the department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, University of Liberal Arts Bangladesh, Dhaka in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

- ✓ To get details knowledge about the industry
- ✓ To compare the practical scenario with the lessons learned in the university.
- ✓ To get detail knowledge about the job responsibility
- ✓ To experience the business world
- ✓ To gain about networking skills
- ✓ To know how to deal with the clients and fulfill their requirements
- ✓ To prepare any candidates for entry level position.

1.4 Organization of Report

- ❖ **Chapter One:** is entitled as introduction which includes background of Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited, motivation and objectives of internship.
- ❖ **Chapter Two:** is entitled as system in company. In this chapter system overview and different components of the system are described.
- ❖ **Chapter Three:** is entitled as internship activities like working conditions, duties and responsibilities, learning and other relevant things that have been learned throughout the internship period.
- ❖ **Chapter Four:** is entitled as observations and recommendations like technical strengths and weaknesses of the company. It also includes technical recommendations.
- ❖ **Chapter Five:** is entitled as outcome from internship and conclusion. This is the last chapter of this report.

CHAPTER II

2.1 Energy Management Overview

The review on energy management in Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited are given below:

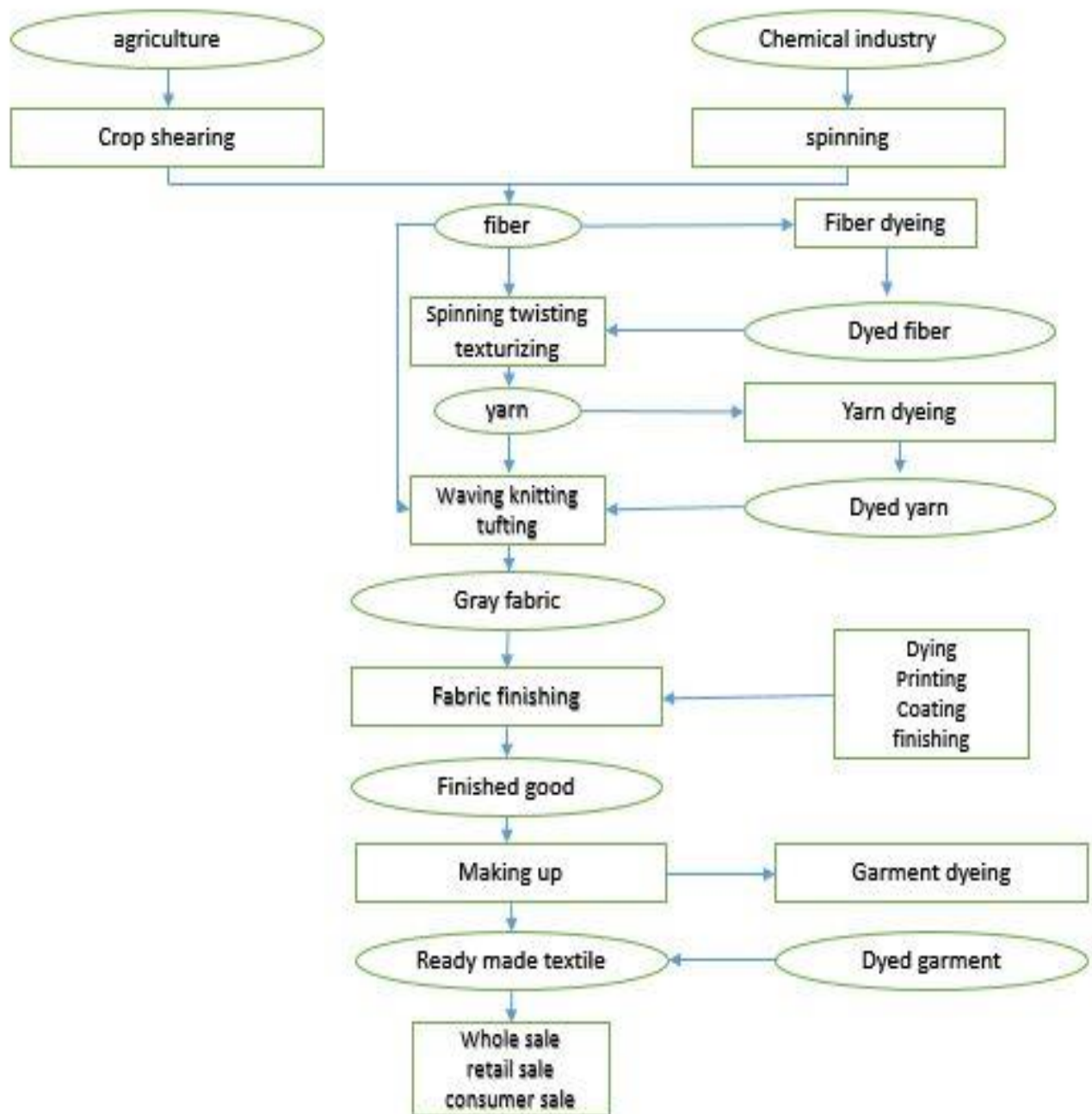


Fig 1.1: Textile chain overview

In whole internship period, I work in the maintenance department. Their I work on the transformer, waving machine, dyeing machine, generator, boiler machine, compressor machine, RF drier and take a look in substation. These thing are reliable to the power sector and also known about the machineries.

2.2 Summary:

The company is well organized and well routine managed. It is a plus point for any company. It creates scope to the new comer what they really learn or where they have interest.

CHAPTER III

Internship Activities

3.1 Working Conditions

There my presence was required for six working days from Saturday to Thursday during office hours from 9.00 am to 5:00 pm.

- Duties and Responsibilities
- As an intern had the following responsibilities:
- Complete the task every day that was given by the external supervisor
- learn how to work in maintenance room about the technology like the transformer, waving machine, dyeing machine, generator, boiler machine, compressor machine, RF drier and take a look in substation.
- used for known various types of circuit
- This department mainly doing to maintain all the machineries.
- learn and make to rewind motors and also work in the boiler machine.
- Learn what is transformer, boiler machine, etc. and why this is use for
- After that the external supervisor give a project related power system and complete the project on time.
- Learn about the real project like what type of project they doing, what type of work they handle.
- After completing internship task, learn others things like how to doing work in industry level, and how they manage all the thing perfectly.

3.2 Equipment Learning

In my intern ship I learn many things in my whole internship period. the equipment we use in the industry and where it uses I learn well and also I learn about the name of the equipment and also their use. I learn about the transformer where it uses for and how its work and also I learn about the equipment's like timer, PNP sensor, photo sell,

safety valve, inverter, molded case circuit breaker, VCB, LT, HT switch gear. I learn about the substation where we use VCB, LT switch gear, HT switch gear, power factor improvement, circuit breaker, transformer etc...

VCB= vacuum circuit breaker

LT= low tension switch gear

HT= high tension switch gear

PFI= power factor Improvement

MC= magnetic conductor

MCB= miniature circuit breaker

MCCB= molded case circuit breaker

OCB= oil circuit breaker

AVR= automatic voltage regulator

VFD= variable frequency drive/ inverter

BBT= busbar turning system

HRC Fuse= high rupturing capacitor

SEB= air circuit breaker

ATS= automatic transformer switch

DOF= dropout fuse

NO= normally close

NC= normally open

MPCB= motor protection circuit breaker

Transformer

A transformer is a passive component that transfers electrical energy from one electrical circuit to another circuit, or multiple circuits. A varying current in any coil of the transformer produces a varying magnetic flux in the transformer's core, which induces a varying electromotive force (EMF) across any other coils wound around the same core. Electrical energy can be transferred between separate coils without a

metallic (conductive) connection between the two circuits. Faraday's law of induction, discovered in 1831, describes the induced voltage effect in any coil due to a changing magnetic flux encircled by the coil.

Transformers are used to change AC voltage levels, such transformers being termed step-up or step-down type to increase or decrease voltage level, respectively. Transformers can also be used to provide galvanic isolation between circuits as well as to couple stages of signal-processing circuits. Since the invention of the first constant-potential transformer in 1885, transformers have become essential for the transmission, distribution, and utilization of alternating current electric power.^[2] A wide range of transformer designs is encountered in electronic and electric power applications. Transformers range in size from RF transformers less than a cubic centimeter in volume, to units weighing hundreds of tons used to interconnect the power grid.

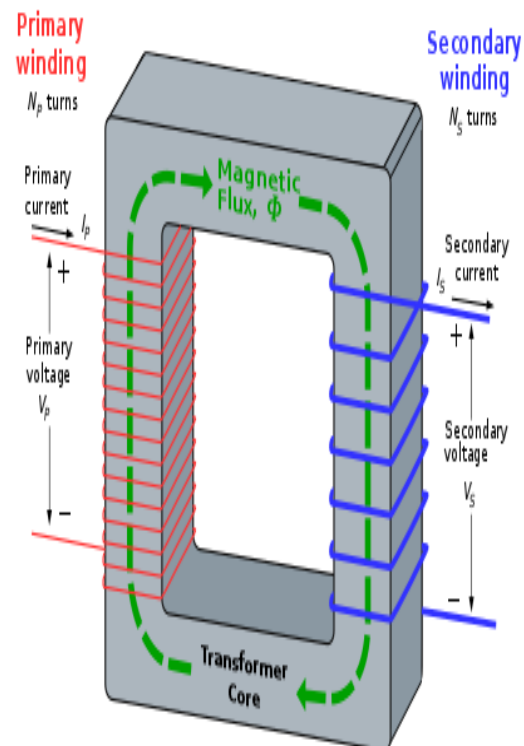


Fig 2.1: Transformer interface

Basic Function

- Controlling or Switching
- Protection (Over Load, Short Circuit, or Any Electrical Fault)
- Status reading (Current, Voltage, Frequency)
- Power Distribution

Main Features

- Readymade & Customized Solutions for load management.
- Modular construction & compact size provides economy of space, time & cost.
- In single door & double door version.
- Designed for floor mounting /wall mounting.
- Specially designed shrouded bus bar provides safety.
- Number of ways option permits future system expansion.
- Use of quality raw materials & sourcing from reputed manufacturers.
- Elegant & sleek in appearance.



Fig 2.2: LT switch gear

Vacuum circuit breaker

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A breaker which used vacuum as an arc extinction medium is called a vacuum circuit breaker. In this circuit breaker, the fixed and moving contact is enclosed in a permanently sealed vacuum interrupter. The arc is extinct as the contacts are separated in high vacuum. It is mainly used for medium voltage ranging from 11 KV to 33 KV. Vacuum circuit breaker has a high insulating medium for arc extinction as compared to the other circuit breaker. The pressure inside the vacuum interrupter is approximately 10^{-4} torr and at this pressure, very few molecules are present in the interrupter. The vacuum circuit breaker has mainly two phenomenal properties. High insulating strength: In comparison to various other insulating media used in circuit breaker vacuum is a superior dielectric medium. It is better than all other media except air and SF_6 , which are employed at high pressure.

When an arc is opened by moving apart the contacts in a vacuum, an interruption occurs at the first current zero. With the arc interruption, their dielectric strength increases up to a rate of thousands time as compared to other breakers.

The above two properties make the breakers more efficient, less bulky and cheaper in cost. Their service life is also much greater than any other circuit breaker, and almost no maintenance are required.

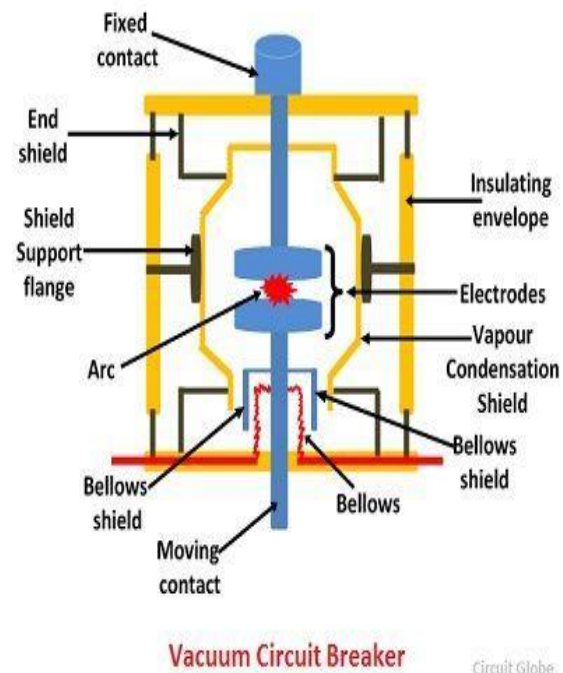


Fig 2.3: Vacuum circuit breaker

The VCB, MOCB, LBS, SF6 circuit breaker and the switchboards are of optimized, design for Bangladeshi supply condition and ambient. The breaker and switchboards are of compact design, sturdy construction and simple in operation with a proven motorized spring operated mechanism. This design ensures ease of operation, low cost maintenance and higher longevity. We are also using very high quality ring main unit (RMU) suitable for highly populated city like Dhaka for multiple feeders in incoming and outgoing. Auto Power HT Panels are equipped with Built-in mechanical interlocks for safety and the breaker compartment is so designed, that it ensures the inter changeability with the identical circuit breakers. The cubical design of 12KY, 25KV and 12504 is also compatible with our SF6 and minimum oil circuit breakers (MOCB). The panels are fully compartmentalized and extensible on both sides, consisting of bus bar chamber with adequate air clearances, PT compartment, CT and cable termination compartment, breaker compartment and metering chamber

- Quality Assured
- Competitive Price
- Designed for Engineering Efficiency
- After Sales Service
- Mounting & Moving Facility



Fig 2.4: HT Switch gear

Power factor Improvement

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The basic principle for power factor improvement is to connect a device which take leading current in parallel with inductive loads to neutralize the effect of lagging current. Capacitor is one such device. Let us consider this with an example for better understanding of power factor improvement. Figure below shows a single phase inductive load connected to single phase supply voltage V . This inductive load is taking lagging current at a power factor of $\cos\phi_1$. When a capacitor is connected across this load, it will take current I_c leading by an angle 90 degree with the supply voltage V as shown in figure below.

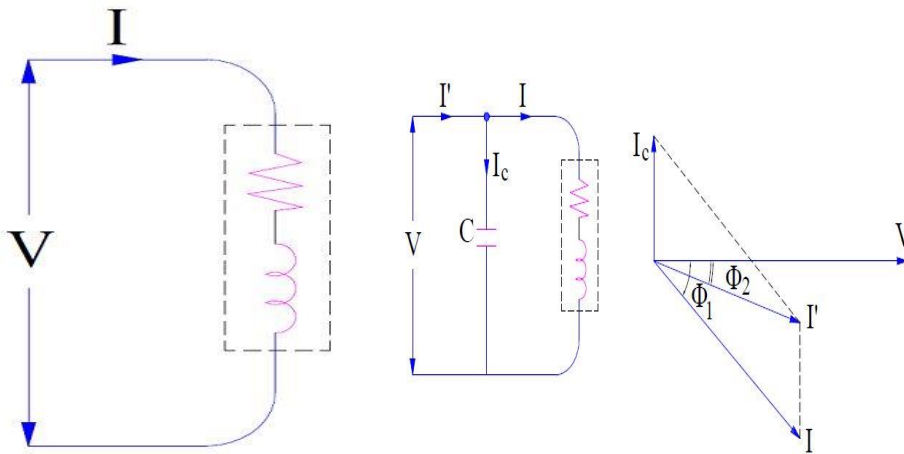


Fig 2.5: Power factor improvement

A Boiler is a closed vessel in which water or other suitable liquid is heated to generate steam or vapor. The steam/vapor is then exited and is used for various purposes like heating applications water heating, boiler based power generation or even for cooking and other purposes which could be domestic or industrial. It basically follows the concept of a pressure cooker but in a bigger way. The boiler concept is used across places from domestic purposes to industrial activities. The fluid is generally incorporated into a system and it works to provide steam through connecting combustion products and the water. There are many types of boilers based on their uses. While domestic boilers are small and are used for daily household chores, the industrial boilers today play a magnanimous role in the production process. Industrial boilers can also be environment friendly if the fuel used is natural gas or other types of non-harming fuels. They not only deliver the desired performance but also help industries to keep a check on the toxic emissions that are harming the environment in the worst possible way. For centuries we have been using boilers in various forms to heat water or to produce steam. Household boilers and Industrial boilers though have different purposes, but the operational aspect is similar. Good Industrial Boilers are known for their energy efficiency and massive heat production that has the capability of running your production processes. From steam-powered locomotives to external combustion engines to power plants, for various purposes, industrial boilers are used.

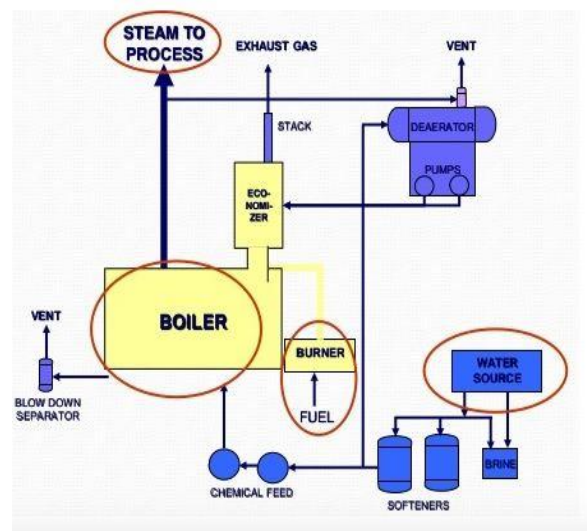


Fig 2.6: Boiler machine

Compressor Machine

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An industrial air compressor is a device that utilizes either an electric motor or a diesel or gasoline-powered engine to convert power to potential energy stored in pressurized air. While they are similar in functionality to industrial pumps, compressors specialize in air and gas pressurization, while pumps specialize in liquids like water and oil.

Industrial air compressors are designed for use in a number of applications including spraying crops and ventilating silos in agricultural facilities, running pneumatic machinery in manufacturing operations, and operating laundry pressers in dry cleaners. They are also useful for other operations in the food and beverage and oil and gas industries.



Fig 2.7: Compressor machine

Isolator

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The isolator can be defined as; it is one type of mechanical switch used to isolate a fraction of the electrical circuit when it is required. Isolator switches are used for opening an electrical circuit in the no-load condition. It is not proposed to be opened while current flows through the line. Generally, these are employed on circuit breaker both the ends thus the circuit breaker repair can be done easily without any risk. An electric isolator working principle is extremely easy as it operates in different ways like manually operated, semi-automatic, and fully-automatic. Sometimes, these are used like switches so-known as electrical isolator switches. This switch can be opened or closed depending on the necessity. However, several times, these are arranged in a fixed position permanently to maintain isolation like transformers, in electrical transmission lines, grid stations.

An electrical isolator switch is one kind of device used to isolate a specific circuit by maintaining as well as preventing flowing currents. These switches are used in electrical appliances like kitchen tools, power grids, etc. Isolator switches are available in different types like a single-pole, double-pole, 3-pole, 4-pole, fused, and battery isolator switches.

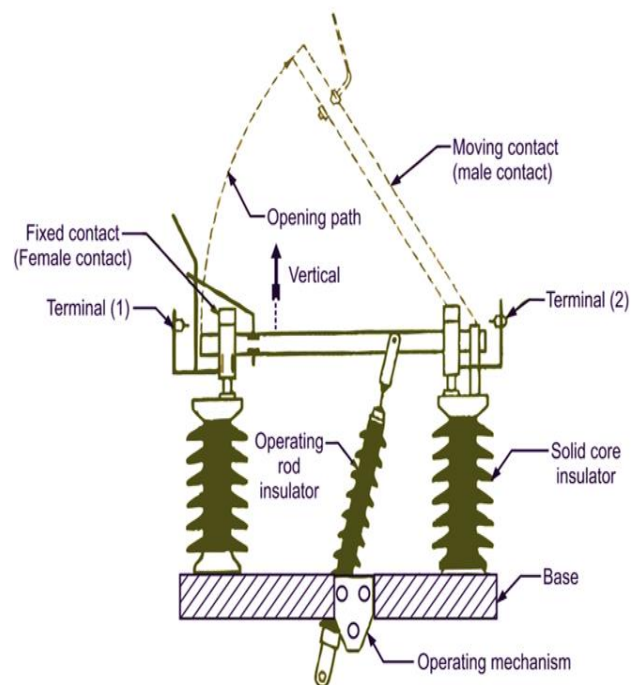


Fig 3.1: Isolator

Lightening arrester

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A lightning arrester (alternative spelling lightning arrestor) (also called lightning isolator) is a device, essentially an air gap between an electric wire and ground, used on electric power transmission and telecommunication systems to protect the insulation and conductors of the system from the damaging effects of lightning. The typical lightning arrester has a high-voltage terminal and a ground terminal. When a lightning surge (or switching surge, which is very similar) travels along the power line to the arrester, the current from the surge is diverted through the arrester, in most cases to earth. Lightning arresters used in power substations are large devices, consisting of a porcelain tube several feet long and several inches in diameter, typically filled with discs of zinc oxide. A safety port on the side of the device vents the occasional internal explosion without shattering the porcelain cylinder. Lightning arresters are rated by the peak current they can withstand, the amount of energy they can absorb, and the break over voltage that they require to begin conduction. They are applied as part of a lightning protection system, in combination with air terminals and bonding.



Fig 3.2: Lightning arrester

Motor Rewinding

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Electric motors are relatively simple mechanical devices, but rewinding them isn't in fact, it's one project that's usually best left to the professionals. Given the sheer number of different motors and winding patterns, the rewinding process can vary greatly. However, it generally involves cutting the original windings out of the motor's stator or armature and replacing them with new coils made from wire of the same basic type and gauge.

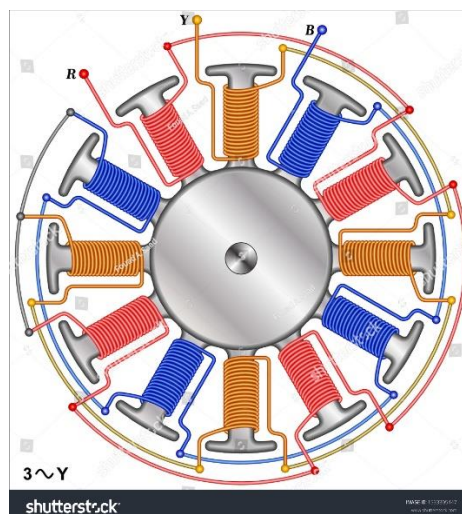
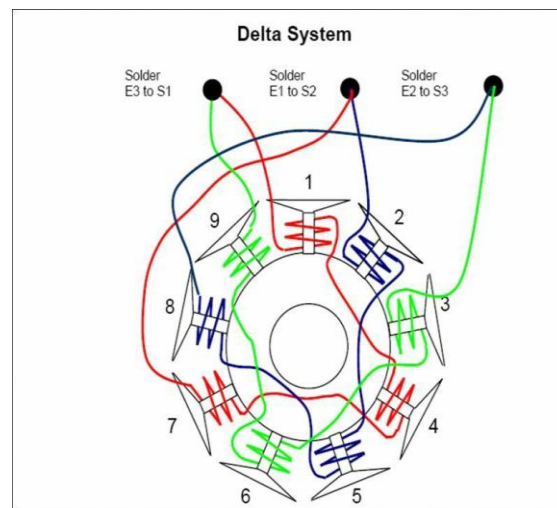


Fig 3.3: Three phase motor rewinding

Dyeing is the application of dyes or pigments on textile materials such as fibers, yarns, and fabrics with the goal of achieving color with desired color fastness. Dyeing is normally done in a special solution containing dyes and particular chemical material. Dye molecules are fixed to the fiber by absorption, diffusion, or bonding with temperature and time being key controlling factors. The bond between dye molecule and fiber may be strong or weak, depending on the dye used. Dyeing and printing are different applications; in printing, color is applied to a localized area with desired patterns. In dyeing, it is applied to the entire textile. The primary source of dye, historically, has been nature, with the dyes being extracted from animals or plants. Since the mid-19th century, however, humans have produced artificial dyes to achieve a broader range of colors and to render the dyes more stable to washing and general use. Different classes of dyes are used for different types of fiber and at different stages of the textile production process, from loose fibers through yarn and cloth to complete garments.



Fig 3.4: Yarn dyeing machine

Waving Machine

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In weaving, lengthwise yarns are called warp; crosswise yarns are called weft, or filling. Most woven fabrics are made with their outer edges finished in a manner that avoids raveling; these are called selvages. They run lengthwise, parallel to the warp yarns. The three basic weaves are plain, twill, and satin. Fancy weaves such as pile, Jacquard, dobby, and leno require more complicated looms or special loom attachments for their construction. The manner in which the yarns are interlaced determines the type of weave. The yarn count and number of warp and filling yarns to the square inch determine the closeness or looseness of a weave. Woven fabrics may also be varied by the proportion of warp yarns to filling yarns. Some effects are achieved by the selection of yarns or of combinations of yarns.



Fig 3.5: Waving machine

Radio Frequency Dryer Machine

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The dryer system comprises the 125kW industrial high frequency generator in conjunction with a drying chamber incorporating an electrode applicator and air extraction system. The machine incorporates a modular polypropylene conveyor band and conveyor system. Because the RF waves concentrate in the wettest, densest portion of the garments, RF drying has a leveling effect that practically eliminates any problems of uneven shrinkage and over drying. The RF drying times depend on the type of fabric; the percentage of moisture in the fabric going in to the dryer, and the degree of dryness desired.

The major advantage is that it gives thorough, consistent drying in less time and also occupies less space. In addition to these, following advantages are prominent:

- Faster Drying
- Faster Production.
- Increased Labor Production.
- Energy Saving
- Less Down Time
- Lower Maintenance
- Less work in progress
- Space savings



Fig 3.6: Radio frequency dryer machine

3.3 Energy Conservation Management

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Since energy management is relevant to a wide range of departments within a company, it is necessary to enhance the awareness, improve the knowledge and obtain the participation and cooperation of everybody involved in the production process.

Improving efficiency of electricity use:

Lighting

Due to its nature of operations, the share of lighting in electricity use is relatively high. It is important to re- examine whether the light source is utilized in the most efficient way and take electricity saving measures.

Electric motor

The textile industry uses a vast number of relatively small electric motors. While a conventional machine was driven by a single motor with the generated mechanical power transmitted to various parts of the machine in a collective manner, many modern's machines utilize multiple motors with a control board controlling the movement of each motor, which is directly coupled to a machine part to drive it independently from others.

Electric heating

In the textile industry, electric heating has largely been replaced by other methods (steam, gas heating, or direct or indirect fired heating) for some time in order to achieve cost reductions.

Improvements in efficient fuel use:

Selection of fuel

In selecting fuels, those with good flue gas characteristics in addition to high calorific value and ease of combustion are desired, so that air pollution can be prevented as much as possible.

Boilers used in the textile industry have experienced a change from Lancastrian- or Scotch-type tubular or smoke tube to water-tube boilers, as a result, boiler efficiency has improved. Improvement in efficient use of steam.

Piping

The amount of steam in the textile industry involved is not so large but the locations where steam is required are widespread so that steam losses due to heat radiation from steam transportation pipes and pressure drops are considerable. For steam transportation over long distances, high pressure and small-diameter rather than low pressure and large diameter piping is desired.

Steam accumulators

A steam accumulator can be installed midway through the heat transporting pipe, between the boiler and the heat consuming load, in order to store excess steam when the load is light by transforming it to heated water.

Utilization of heat exchanger

In each production process of the textile industry, the heating and cooling of gases and liquids as media of heat are frequently required. This is done through heat exchange between different fluids, and in order to avoid contamination or chemical reaction due to their direct contact, heat exchangers are used to carry out indirect heating and cooling.

Non-conventional sources of energy

The different alternative renewable sources of energy are biomass, tidal energy, geothermal energy, solar energy and wind energy. The technology is easy and straightforward to control, with nearly very little maintenance cost. There will not be any drawback of air pollution. It means that nothing is wasted and there is no effluent.

An energy audit is a survey, inspection and analysis of energy flows for energy conservation in an industry to reduce the amount of energy input into the system without negatively affecting the output

Areas of energy audit

In the study of Energy audit of the running equipment, see the visible abnormal symptoms in the inefficient transfer of energy in the system.

Lighting

Sparks, in case of contactor switching, loose joints etc.

Heating

In motors, other load equipment coupled to motor Due to Friction, metal-to-metal touch, poor lubrication, misalignment.

3.4 Summary

This part is very interesting for any student, because it is the way a student can easily learn something new. And also However, even cost-effective options often are not implemented in textile plants due mainly to limited information on how to implement energy-efficiency measures, especially given the fact that the majority of textile plants are categorized. These plants in particular have limited resources to acquire this information. Know-how regarding energy efficiency technologies and practices should, therefore, be prepared and disseminated to textile plants.

Observations and Recommendation**4.1 Observations**

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and waving industries Limited is a very good company for textile and power interested students. The company provide textile services. Recently the company work with other countries company, that is a very big achievement for them. The environment of the office is very nice. All the employees are very friendly and helpful. Therefore, in terms of being an internee, sometimes I had to wait for the person who was going to teach me something other than my supervisor. Because all are busy with their work but still they try their best to teach me. The working environment is so good; it is a plus point for any company as well as employees. A good environment results in better productivity. The rights of every employee were maintained strictly. High level of ethics was evident among the people. It is a place where they give a chance to any employee move to the higher position. My supervisor always made his time to teach me new things and assigning task. He was very kind and professional towards me. Sometimes when I made mistakes he guided me in correcting those. Other employees were also friendly and it was exciting to learn from them too.

4.2 Technical Strengths

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries limited has many strengths that are given below:

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries limited maintains strong privacy policy. All the work is so much confidential.

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries limited maintains very good security They have spread their goods and their textile elements.

4.3 Technical Weakness

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Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited only work for textile element they have their substation but they are not allowing others because only BEPZA can control it if the industry has any fault issue they are not allowing to fixing it they are waiting for BEPZAs consultation.

4.4 Technical Recommendation

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited has following textile elements Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited only work with yarn dyeing and waving based company, they only doing yarn and sewing threads, if they launch some garments product and make its own it will more beneficial for them also the customer and also they can import product to other country more and more.

4.5 Summary

The work environment was usually friendly but when it comes in completing the assigned work it becomes very professional. This professionalism increases the efficiency by reducing mistake, which ensure standards and quality of service which in terms maximizes productivity. It is all about being accurate, reducing mistakes, following standards, and acting as situations demand.

Conclusion**5.1 Outcome from Internship**

There is a totally difference between learning something in a classroom and working in the real world. Because when a student work with other people in real world he/she can discover a new personality from that. I was satisfied with my skills; I try to implement this learning to the future world. Internship gave me the opportunity to acquire an idea as to how the real world works. It increases my confidence level, teach me how to behave formally and also teach how to behave professionally. This experience has somewhat lifted my spirits in terms of my capabilities as a professional employee.

- It taught me professionalism.
- It improves my communication, my ability and time management skills.
- It enhances my hand working skills.
- To some extent it makes me competent enough to work in power field.

5.2 Conclusion

Dhaka Beijing Dyeing and Waving Industries Limited is a company that making sure that the textile and power industry increase their successful steps day by day. Day by day the Electrical and electronics engineers are feel more interest in this field. Because this field give many more scope to enhance their knowledge. I was taking a part in power section of this company, this team work very well I must say. Their quality of work is excellent. However, as an intern I was treated the same as the other employees which meant I had to perform well. Internship provided me an opportunity to gain idea of the competitive environment in the professional field. Now I look forward to face the upcoming challenges of the practical work field.

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