CHAPTER 3

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA
3.1 Origin and Growth

Sapthrisi recorded that “in an ancient country like India with its timeless traditions, arts and culture, the march of civilization has given birth to and nurtured the growth of many institutions. It is in this context, fashion education in India got momentum and acquired the supremacy over the others with the establishment of a premier institute called National Institute of Fashion Technology popularly known as NIFT”.

NIFT and India are synonyms to mention here that the Institute gave birth to serve the un-organised clothing industry of the country. The potential of the industry was at stake and the intellectuals in the Government and industry assessed the situation timely to persuade to find a solution for nurturing national clothing segment.

At this point it is to emphasise that NIFT is not a cause but the effect of series of interlinked situations, which necessitated the origin of the institute. Today the institute is a leader with pride to serve the Garment Industry with trained manpower. The future of Apparel Industry in the country are interlinked as NIFT provides the best HRD materials for the later covering all aspects of design, technology and marketing.

National Institute of Fashion Technology set up in 1987 under the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. It has emerged as premier Institute of Design, Management and Technology, developing professionals for taking up leadership position in fashion business of the emerging global scenario. The Annual Report 1997-98

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mentioned that “the institute functioned from the national capital Delhi registered as National Institute of Fashion Technology as a society in 1986”. It offered various full time diploma programmes and imparts professional education. The administrative structure of NIFT in India is presented in Figure no.3.1.1

![Figure no.3.1.1](image)

The administrative structure of NIFT in India

Ministry of Textiles in response to the growing need of the garment industry both in the domestic and international arena helped NIFT in its endeavours of taking fashion education to the various corners of the country to reach out the industry stationed at various locations in India. The year 1995 witnessed a major development in Fashion and
Fashion Design Technology education with establishment of five centres each at Mumbai, Calcutta, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, and Chennai. The programmes conducted in each centre are need based to the industry as per the demand of the society at large.

The year 1997 witnessed another milestone in the history of fashion education in the country. The city popularly called “Garden City” of the nation, Bangalore was lucky enough to have the NIFT centre. Thus the institute born to serve the society in general and clothing industry in particular spread the wings across the country under which the industry feel sigh of relief with availability of well qualified manpower to lead and nurture the fashion and clothing business.

3.2 Special Features of NIFT

Any institution cannot grow in vacuum or in isolation. Important factors like materials for teaching and training, availability of infrastructure, committed and talented faculty, well supported and well organised information centre which is named as 'Resource Centre', highly enthusiastic learners etc are the backbone of forward looking institute. The atmosphere in NIFT provided the opportunity to everyone in the system to upgrade himself or herself with competitive edge and promoted its people to undertake higher studies, projects etc. The liberalised attitude of the institute provided ample scope for international collaborations.

In a developing country like India it is important not only to train designers but also to be instrumental in raising awareness about
design among users, manufacturers and common public. In the case of technology NIFT has developed an understanding of appropriate technology, while looking at needs for improving shop-floor systems and practices. The technology education revolves around the needs of an industrial culture.

In the design stream NIFT stresses following 4 core areas;

- Development of designs and creative expression
- Knowledge of technologies evolved with textiles, leather, knitting, garment manufacturing machinery, IT etc.
- Commercial, Managerial and Marketing
- Knowledge of traditional Indian Arts and Crafts.

In technology education the focus is stresses on the following:

- Developing technological skill
- Knowledge of machinery and process
- Commercial and managerial aspect
- Human Resource Management (HRM) and practices

Today the NIFT alumni are in key decision making positions and they are instrumental in shaping the future of fashion business in India and abroad. The trained manpower are working at various levels in
the industry as entrepreneur, brand managers, quality controllers, designers, fashion forecasters, fashion merchandisers, sourcing agents, production managers etc., in leading national and international organisations.

3.3 Objectives

The Annual Report 1997-98 enlists the various objectives of NIFT. The prime objective of NIFT is to assist the fashion industry in India in meeting the global challenges of industrial competitiveness. It provides professional expertise to the industry, which is necessary in the immediate context and national aim of strengthening its potential of netting foreign exchange earnings and generating employment. The specific objectives of the institute are:

3.3.1 To establish and to carry on the administration and management of the Institute of Fashion Technology for the purpose of developing technically competent human resources through a professional programme of education, research services and training in fashion technology;

3.3.2 To award diplomas, certificates and other distinctions at various levels to candidates to train and to prescribe standards of proficiency before the award of such diplomas, certificates and other distinctions;
3.3.3 To Institute and award fellowships, scholarships, prizes and medals in accordance with the rules, regulations and bye laws;

3.3.4 To confer honorary awards and other distinctions;

3.3.5 To undertake selected applied research studies and applications there-off in relevant areas of fashion industry;

3.3.6 To meet the need of Indian fashion industry and commerce in respect of up-to-date information on fashion technology through research and publication of literature with particular reference to the programmes of fashion industry in India; and

3.3.7 To provide technical assistance to artisans, craftsmen, manufacturers, designers and exporters of fashion products.

3.4 NIFT’s Vision

The Institute website www.niftindia.com mentioned the vision of NIFT as “to emerge as a centre of excellence and innovation proactively catalysing growth of fashion business through leadership in professional education with concern for social and human values”.
3.5 Functions and Responsibilities

The Institute is a pioneer in envisioning and evolving fashion business education in the country through a network of seven professionally managed centres at New Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Gandhinager, Calcutta and Mumbai. The institute set an academic standard and excelled in thought leadership by providing a pool of creative genius and technically competent professionals. The institute provides the platform for fashion education, research and training. The detail chronological profile of NIFT Centres in India are presented in Table 3.5.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Location of the Centre</th>
<th>Year of establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>New Delhi</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Gandhinagar</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.5.1
A Chronological Profile of NIFT centres in India
NIFT centres located in India are presented in Figure no.3.5.2.
3.6 NIFT and International Collaborations

NIFT is committed to place India on the centre stage of international fashion arena. Professional collaboration with world leading fashion institutions and business corporations has captured NIFT to the forefront. The institute allies with Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, Nottingham Trent University (NTU), U.K. and Royal Melbourne Institute of Textiles, Australia have provided extensive opportunities for exchange of ideas and information through exchange of experts. Apart from the above collaborations, NIFT is also a member of "International Foundation of Fashion Technology Institutes (IFFTI)", which is a council of world famous fashion Institutes. The council regularly conducts the seminars at varicus countries, which gives the opportunities to the institutes to debate on the various issues and concerns of the profession.

3.7 Education Programmes of NIFT

The education programmes at NIFT are extensively integrated with fashion business. The intense and dynamic interaction between the industry and the institute provides the requisite insight to design and re-design the curriculum. The industry visits by NIFT trainees and the projects, also the seminars, interactions etc with the apparel manufacturers, fashion designers are providing the opportunities for the budding professionals like entrepreneurs, quality controllers etc of the institute to appreciate and understand the functioning of the apparel and fashion industry. Apart from the regular programmes, NIFT conducts the continuing education programme for the industry-sponsored
other lifestyle products are "designed" by craftsmen or manufacturers. Often the traditional sensibilities provide with insights and solutions that complement the total strength of an industry. The fashion industry in India encompasses craft and cottage industry to large corporate. In the prevailing scenario developing a relevant design calls for "think globally and act locally". The design education in NIFT incorporates this spirit with professional capabilities of understanding national and international markets, fashion trends, consumer behaviour, material and processes, technology and production, presentation and communication skills together with knowledge of local crafts and resources. The fashion design department of the institute is playing a crucial role in attempting to establish a fashion environment in India. There has been a consistent effort to provide both design intervention and technically advance inputs to the clothing business, which had existed earlier as a loosely structured trade. The far reaching activities of "design cell" range from design consultancy to conducting fashion forecast seminars across the country for spreading awareness on movement of fashion for the future market where in the apparel exporters make preparation to get their share in the world market through the quality production. The accessory design department deeply involved in research in the areas of jewellery commissioned by "world gold council" to produce first ever "Design Resource Book" (DRB) for domestic market.

3.7.2 Training in Marketing and Merchandising

Management education envisages a multi disciplinary approach. The management of manufacturing, marketing, effective
from time to time. In this context information technology education of NIFT offers various information technology oriented education and training programmer to achieve the unique blend of knowledge through the trained manpower. NIFT Resource Centres through their rich information collection, conducted several orientation programmes to its students, garment industry members, Faculty, Fashion designers, and others who aspire for right information.

3.7.4 Technology Education

The “technology upgradation scheme” announced in the year 1998 by Government of India for upgradation of technology base of the industry to take on the challenges in the post quota regime. The Institute keep playing the leadership role in giving the technical know how to the industry as NIFT has been entrusted with the task of bringing awareness amongst the manufactures on importance of the scheme. In this context nationwide seminars and workshops were held and the participation of industrialist shows their enthusiasm to evolve the change in technology for the purpose to achieve quality production and to achieve the target share in marketing of their products.

3.7.5 Design-Technology Programme

Fashion got momentum through the ages. Whether it was introduction of the synthetic fibres or automatic looms or synthetic fibre flexible manufacturing techniques or automated synthetic dyes and finishing chemicals, each new technology had an impact on the fashion of
the times. The technological developments of the recent time have transformed production processes. The ability to integrate the design into computer-controlled system (CAD/CAM) had opened an opportunity. New barriers are broken each day with technological advancement and its applications. The technical know how overthrew the preconceived notions; “In providing cloth as strong as steel and metallic fabrics as soft as silk”. The celebrated designers like Issey Miyake (Japan); Yoji Yomamoto etc. have virtually made fashion an area of “Synthesis between technology and design”. Thus NIFT committed to strive to train the professionals of both stream at one platform to make the difference of the design technology concept in India through imparting design-technology education to its pupil.

3.8 NIFT and Changed Curriculum Strategy

Gauri Kumar⁶ in her foreword mentioned that “a major curriculum restructuring has been put together after extensive research in response to the global competitiveness, professionals to face the new challenges”. National Institute of Fashion Technology reviewed the course curriculum in the light of the Industry requirement and future growth of the professionals trained by the Institute. In the year 2002-03 the courses have been restructured to suit the changing business context and move towards university education. It has been so done to keep pace with the ever-changing global education systems. Detail programmes of NIFT are presented in Table 3.8.1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>✤ Fashion Design ✤ Leather Design</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Textiles</td>
<td>✤ Textile Design ✤ Knitwear Design</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Lifestyle Accessories</td>
<td>✤ Accessory Design ✤ Personal Products and Interior Accessories ✤ Footwear and Leather Products ✤ Jewellery and Precious Products ✤ Interior Products, Handicrafts, Mix Media and Glass</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Communication</td>
<td>✤ Fashion and Communication</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>✤ Information Technology ✤ Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Postgraduate Programme in Fashion Management</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>✤ Apparel Marketing, Merchandising and Management</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Postgraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>✤ Garment Manufacturing Technology</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 3.8.1*
*Current Programmes at NIFT*
The setting up of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) in the year 1987 was a landmark effort to promote originality of fashion by Indian exporters. It gave acceptance and reorganisation to the professional study of fashion. The fashion industry
got eased with emancipation of professionalism via NIFT. The Government recognised the fact that Indian apparel industry design infrastructure, and industry needs designers who can harness their creativity to shape the industry to take on the competition at global arena.

The socio-economic importance is attached to the institute and it resembles in its various objectives. According to the Apparel Exporters Handbook of Apparel Export Promotion Council 7 “the apparel industry is contributing lion share (i.e. 50%) of total textile export and 19% of total India’s export of all commodities”. The apparel industry is the only sector, which generates more employment next to agriculture. The role of NIFT’s socio-economic development reflected in each and every activity the institute undertakes. It provides designers, a top class material at considerable cost with the objective of producing the best for the benefit of the industry and to the country. NIFT attempted to make designers to play a major role in the areas of production, development, design and quality improvement. The institute is committed to promote the fabulous arts and crafts of the country. The artisans are spread across the country working in pathetic economic conditions. The crafts of the country are at risk of vanishing due to poor marketing conditions, unfavourable supports etc.

3.10 NIFTs- Arts and Craft Community Linkages

NIFT made the efforts to bring the creativity and the rich traditional crafts of the nation to the forefront. The institute keeps sending the students to various palaces in remote areas where the Arts and Crafts exist to study, and to understand the intricacies of such
creativity. The students guided by the faculty interact with artists and craftsmen and document the findings. Such findings will be presented to the team of experts to gauge the validity. The arts and crafts have been incorporated in design concept of the Institute. The concept is rightly encapsulated as "Global Look and Local Touch". A profile of Arts and Crafts presentation by NIFT students is presented in Figure no.3.10.1

![Image of Arts and Crafts presentation by NIFT students](Photo No.501 and 506)

*Figure no.3.10.1
Arts and Crafts presentation by NIFT students*

Photo No.501 and 506*
The artists and craftsmen’s have been given true attention by the institute and the efforts are on to consolidate the fragmented creative genius to bring on single platform. Various Arts and crafts studies undertaken by various teams of NIFTs are presented in Table 3.10.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Batch Year</th>
<th>Region/Area of Study</th>
<th>Arts and Crafts Studied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mirage</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Dhanau (Rajasthan)</td>
<td>Kashidakari, Suf, Kharak (Embroidery Work), Mucca Work (Stitching cotton threads work), Leather Footwear, appliqué work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Punjab: The Exuberance in Colour and Thread</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Phulkari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Woven Dreams of the Khasis and Garos</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>Weaving, Bamboo and Cane work, Finewood Carving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tanjavur Painting</td>
<td>1996-1999</td>
<td>Tanjavur (Tamilnadu)</td>
<td>Paintings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Yakshagana: The Dance of The Demi Gods</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Yakshgana (Dance and Drama)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Passe</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Pooram, Puppetry, Mask, Kutiyattam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kodagu: the Lasting Impressions</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Kodagu (Karnataka)</td>
<td>Jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Theyyam: A Deific Dance</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Theyyam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Textile and Crafts of Karnataka</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Molkalmuru, Anekhal, Gandaberunda, Simhasana, Chennapattam (Karnataka)</td>
<td>Weaving, Colouring the saris, Traditional Toys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Belgaum Group</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Belgaum (Karnataka)</td>
<td>Ilkal Saris, Kasuti Embroidery, Bumged Saris, Durgi Stonework, Jute Bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>The Parsi Colony</td>
<td>1999-2002</td>
<td>Udvada (Gujrat)</td>
<td>Parsi Embroidery, Gara, Tanchoi, Parsi Cuisine,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NIFT has undertaken projects on upgradation of “Khadhi and village industry”. The aesthetic and quality improvement along with design touch is given by NIFT to Khadhi garments. There are several projects are in hand and the institute is committed to serve the society with its human face and contributing for socio-economic development while retaining the rich heritage and culture of the country in its creativity.

3.12 Changing Phases of Fashion Design Technology Education (FDTE) in India

India is a vast country having 29 states and 6 union territories in its union. The socio-cultural and economic activities of the people of this country mainly influenced by the tradition. The social values, culture, tradition is vary from state to state and it is inherited. People of this vast nation engaged and practised various creative activities to lead their livelihood, and pass on the creative activity to the next generation for posterity. The arts and crafts of the nation spread across the country, mainly in remote villages. The Garment/Apparel industry in the country is a family managed activity, spread across the country to cater the needs of the society. Realising the value of training and modernisation of the apparels of the nation and preservation and use of rich arts and crafts with ambition to give the global look to the creative ideas, the luminaries in the Government and the industry thinkers of the society deliberated and decided to take NIFT centres across the country with same aims and objectives practiced by New Delhi centre.
art campus is an attraction to young and enthusiastic learners, information seeking designers, manufacturers and others. NIFT New Delhi offered the following courses:

- Fashion Designing (FD): a flagship three year undergraduate programme with 30 candidates in each batch;
- Accessory Designing (AD): a three year under graduation programme has 30 students per batch;
- Garment manufacturing technology (GMT): two year post graduation programme with intake of 30 candidates per year;
- Knitwear design Technology (KDT): a two year postgraduate programme with 30 students in each batch;
- Textile design and development (TDD): Two years post graduation programme with 30 students in each academic year; and
- Leather and apparel design Technology (LADT): Postgraduate programme has two-year duration with 30 candidates in each year.

With the restructure of the course curriculum the above courses are upgraded and the current programmes offered by NIFT, New Delhi are presented in the Table no. 3.12.1.1

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>❖ Fashion Design ❖ Leather Design</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Textiles</td>
<td>❖ Textile Design ❖ Knitwear Design</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Lifestyle Accessories</td>
<td>❖ Accessory Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Communication</td>
<td>❖ Fashion and Communication</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>❖ Information Technology ❖ Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Postgraduate Programme in Management</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>❖ Apparel Marketing, Merchandising and Management</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Postgraduate Programme in Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>❖ Garment Manufacturing Technology</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 3.12 1.1.1

Current Programmes at NIFT, New Delhi

3.12.1.2 NIFT Centre, Chennai

Chennai earlier called as Madras having dry hot climate has been the home of luminous silks and brightly-hued cottons. The colours are woven together – one for the border and pallu, and another for the body, creating a rich effect by their colour contrasts tonal blending. This tradition of combing the most unlikely colours has produced strongly attractive results by acceptance of the consumer.

According to Naditha Krishna⁹ mentioned that “during the sangam age silk and cotton weaving reached a high degree of perfection and spinning was the part time job of the women population. Poor people wore only one garment and the rich wore two, including an upper
creative edge while imparting training to the people of the region. The profile of various arts and crafts are presented in Figure no.3.12.1.2.1

Royal necklace: A five stand gold bead “nellikkaai manimaalai” worn by rulers

Source: Krishna¹¹: Arts and Crafts of Tamilnadu. Ahemadabad, Mapin,1992, Pg.74

Kanchiparam Silk Sari with peacock neck coloured body

Source: Krishna¹³: Arts and Crafts of Tamilnadu. Ahemadabad, Mapin,1992, Pg.31

Jambai Carpet Weaving process

Source: Krishna¹²: Arts and Crafts of Tamilnadu. Ahemadabad, Mapin,1992, Pg.23

Kalamkari art from Tanjavur

Source: Krishna¹⁴: Arts and Crafts of Tamilnadu. Ahemadabad, Mapin,1992, Pg.32
Bhavani Cotton Carpet with designs and decorative motifs in the centre

Source: Krishna, Arts and Crafts of Tamilnadu. Ahemadabad, Mapin, 1992, Pg.37

S. Kuppuswamy, Tanjavur Painter adds finishing touch

Source: Krishna, Arts and Crafts of Tamilnadu. Ahemadabad, Mapin, 1992, Pg.132
NIFT Chennai centre began its academic activities from the year 1995-96 with the following full time diploma and postgraduate diploma programmes.

- Fashion Designing (FD): a three years diploma course with total intake of 30 candidates; and
- Garment manufacturing Technology (GMT): a two years post graduate diploma having total intake of 30 candidates.

Apart from the regular courses the centre started impartment continuing education programmes for the industry sponsored candidates.
to upgrade their knowledge from time to time to cope up with changing technological impacts. Today NIFT centre at Chennai emerged as centre of excellence developing its own campus with the assistance of State Government. The state of the art building completed in the year 2002 and the infrastructure is been enhanced to accommodate more and more training programmes based on the needs of the region. The present profile of the courses of the centre are presented in Table no. 3.12.1.2.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>Fashion Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Textiles</td>
<td>Knitwear Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Lifestyle Accessories</td>
<td>Footwear and Leather Products</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 3.12.1.2.2
Current Programmes at NIFT, Chennai

3.12.1.3 NIFT Centre, Gandhinagar

The outlying region of India and the western corner of the country, a mystery region of India, Gujarat, a place of wide horizons and remote settlements, inhibited by people of different races and religions. Mellow, honey- coloured stand stone creations of the Islamic era echo the strains of the past, even as Space Research Organisations and many numbers of modern educational institutions sow the seeds of an exciting future in young minds in Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

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The modern textile industries gave the city, a 21st Century Skyline, while the banks of Sabarmati continue to look like patchwork of colour, as clothes painted in traditional blocks prints are spread out to dry. Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad are called triumph of civilisation—a truly model cities which has neither continued to live in the shadow of its glorious past nor sacrificed any of its old world charm while forging into the space age with hard headed visions of the future.

Kutch in Gujarat, known for its creative people, who involved in various art and craft based activities. The major textile crafts of the area are household name like “Bhandani (Tie-dye), and block printing including printed Ajrakh”. Crill18 mentioned, “the textile production in this area is dominated by the Khatri community of professional dyers and printers.” A sample profile of arts and crafts of Khatri community are presented in Figure no.3.12.1.3.1

Meghwals : a nomadic tribal in traditional costume


Embroidered Wall-hanging in the bhavadia stitch

Mashru fabric: silk and cotton from Kutch
Source: Crill 21: The Arts of Kutch. Mumbai, Marg, 2000 Pg. 121

Women's head-cover, tie-dyed

Leather articles created by Meghwal artisans
Gujarat is known for its inherent quality and creative craftsmanship. The famous arts and crafts are Rabari embroidery, Kachchhi Rabari, Himroo and Mashroo weaving, copper engraving, Silver arts, Rug and shawl weaving, Kharal weaving, Rogan art, stuffed toys, leather work, pottery, wood engraving, jedeja patchwork are the some of fabulous creative arts of Gujarath. In such a wonderful creative place a NIFT centre gave birth to nurture and promote the fabulous and rich inherited arts and crafts of the country. The centre earnestly began its academic activities from the year 1995-96 in leased premises with limited infrastructure at its disposal. In the year 2002-03 the institute moved in to its own campus having vast infrastructure for the present requirement and also kept the vision for future growth. The laboratories, Pattern making laboratories, knitting laboratories, a specious auditorium and a rich and
well-equipped Resource Centre are the attractions of the NIFT centre in Gandhinagar. The professional courses offered by the centre are presented in the Table no. 3.12.1.3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>Fashion Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Lifestyle Accessories</td>
<td>Jewellery and Precious Products</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 3.12.1.3.2
Current Programmes at NIFT, Gandhinagar

3.12.1.4 NIFT Centre, Hyderabad

Hyderabad-Secunderabad, twin cities fused into one, is a city where north meets south, Islam meets Hinduism and conservatism meets cosmopolitanism. The capital city of Andrapradesh, Hyderabad with multi-mixed population has been described as “panchvani sangam”, a place where five linguistic and cultural streams meet. Here Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Tamil and Urdu have mingled and enriched a city famous for its Navabi traditions of graciousness. It is a city of unique cultural amalgam and social blend to which modernism has added its mite. Major industries including information technology, educational institutions and important research and training centres thrive in this city and that the pride of Deccan and enjoy a central location in India.
Hyderabad is a place having mild climate and in its glory a towering gateway ‘Charminar’, Salar Jung museum, Osmania University, Legislature Library, Ravindra Bharathi Theatre, and many more famous institutes. Added to its glory, a National Institute of Fashion Technology centre was established in the year 1995. The Institute began its education and training programme in a leased premise, and with the generous assistance of the state Government, the huge and state of the art campus was built and completed in the year 1999. In its feather, the location is made for NIFT, which stands just opposite to Hi-Tech City where the information technology is blooming. The state of the art auditorium in the campus housed many national and international programmes like Fashion shows, seminars, workshops and various in-house activities.

NIFT, Hyderabad began its activities with the similar aims and objectives of NIFT New Delhi imparting education for the following streams.

- Fashion designing (FD): a three year fashion design Diploma programme having three years duration, with total intake of 30 students;
- Garment manufacturing technology (GMT): A two years Post-graduation Diploma programme, with two years duration, had 30 candidates in each batch

NIFT Hyderabad also conducted continuing education programmes from time to time for the benefit of the apparel industry. Various industry projects undertaken and completed by the NIFT centre is presented in the Figure no. 3.12.1.4.1
The current educational programmes of the centre is presented in Table no. 3.12.1.4.2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>❖ Fashion Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Textile Design</td>
<td>❖ Textile Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Lifestyle Accessories</td>
<td>❖ Interior Products, Handicrafts, Mix Media and Glass</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>❖ Information Technology ❖ Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Postgraduate Programme in Management</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>❖ Apparel Marketing, Merchandising and Management</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 3.12.1.4.2

Current Programmes at NIFT, Hyderabad

3.12.1.5 NIFT Centre, Kolkata

The jute basket of the country, West Bengal having second largest cosmopolitan city as its capital, is arguably the world’s most controversial city, as it has always been and remains unequalled centre of poverty and deprivation. Also Kolkata earlier called as Calcutta, is a blend of proud cultural and intellectual capital of India with an outstanding contribution to the arts, science, medicine, and social reforms and a rich contemporary cultural life.

Kolkata is emerged as an industrial and manufacturing hub having rich manpower and raw material at its hold. The people of West Bengal, including Women involved in various activities through Women’s self help centres where we can see handloom weaving, batik
paintings, embroidery making, hand block printing and many more. The services are used and marketed through “all Bengal Women’s Union”, “Karma Kutir”, “Nari Seva Sangh”, “Women’s Friendly Society” etc. Also Kolkata is famous for handicrafts and handloom products. There emerged a fashion clothes and accessories boutiques across the city. The accessibility of fashion and fashion accessories by the people through many branded outlets like, Allen Solly, Benetton, Mexx, Ogaan, and others made an impact on the fashion and lifestyle of the people. People are active in carve wood paintings, leather art, mat weaving, bamboo work, pottery paintings, clay painting, mask making, pottery and terracotta, kantha and other embroideries, weaving of cotton and synthetic jamdani sarees, Tangali saree, Ganga Jamuna cotton saree, Shantipur designes for sari pallu and many more creative and mind blowing activities.

1995 a year of jubilation in the history of West Bengal, as premier institute, ‘National Institute of Fashion Technology’ entered the city with the ambition to imparting professional quality education to the youths through which the jute industry and other allied product based activities of the region would be accelerated. With this note NIFT, Kolkata began its activities impaling the aims and objectives of NIFT, New Delhi

NIFT centre, Kolkata, started its curriculum activities with the following full time courses

- Fashion Designing (FD): a three year undergraduate diploma, with total intake of 30 candidates per session;
- Garment Manufacturing Technology (GMT): Postgraduate diploma of two years, with total intake of 30 students

NIFT kolkata regularly conduct the continuing education programmes designed to suite the requirement of the apparel and other allied industries. Kolkata centre proved to be most successful centre in terms of completion of many number of projects linked with many faceted industry. The profile of present programmes conducted by NIFT, Kolkata are presented in Table no. 3.12.1.5.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>❖ Fashion Design  ❖ Leather Design</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Textiles</td>
<td>❖ Textile Design  ❖ Knitwear Design</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>❖ Information Technology  ❖ Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 3.12.1.5.1
Current Programmes at NIFT, Kolkata

The profiles of various arts and crafts of West Bengal are presented in Figure no. 3.12.1.5.2
A Kantha shawl elaborately decorated pieces

Painting a clay pot for ritual use

A potter at his wheel
Source: Sen 28: Craft of West Bengal. Ahmedabad, Mapin, 1994 Pg. 27.
Shantipur design with ansh paar motifs

Source: Sen 29: Craft of West Bengal. Ahemadabad, Mapin, 1994, Pg. 76.

Kanthas with floral motifs


Weaving

Figure no. 3.12.1.5.2
Arts and crafts of West Bengal

139
3.12.1.6 NIFT Centre, Mumbai

Mumbai was called as Bombay, the vibrant and pulsating capital of Maharastra, originally has seven islands of Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Parel, Worli, Matunga and Dahisar. Successive reclamations have linked up the islands in to a single large land mass. The early inhabitants were “Kolis” or fishermen. Today Mumbai is confluence of varied culture cross bread of community, which has given it the unique position of being the most cosmopolitan city in the country. The population of the city is made up of variety of people, coming from practically all over the country. They are known for their hard working, ambitious and active.

The impact of westernisation is visible in the city and so it belongs to international culture. Mumbai is called as ‘business centre’ of India for the reason of existence of national stock exchange and Bombay stock exchange. The money market forces of the country are determined by the trends of the trade-taking place in Mumbai. Times of India, a leading daily of the country observed Mumbai as “there has long been an impact between the western mode of life, western manufacturers, western methods, and the age-old established traditions of the country, which, while readily accepting renovation in history, when it was acceptable or necessary, has in essence maintained its own way of life, its social stability, when empires elsewhere were crumbling and the very nature of the rest of the Globe was changing.”
The Garment and fashion business is swapped the city due to the accessibility to vibrant and fibulas fabrics sourced through the agencies from abroad, and massive domestic production of Indian fabrics in many varieties, and the centralised apparel industries specialised in Kids wear, Women’s wear and Men’s wear spread across the city and employed lion share of man power. The city is having well-established communication network through the Forts, Airports and National high ways to make the development of trade and commerce in fashion a success.

Retail trade in Mumbai is blooming at every nook and corner and brought the fashion and fashion product to the reach of the people. The city surrounded by rich arts and crafts of Maharasra and other parts of the country, made it easy for the fashion designers to incorporate traditional crafts in their creative touch in designing the garments. Huge number of fashion business houses and studios like Gabbana, Hakoba, Zeny Jhonny, Kala Niketan etc brought the glory to the charming bollywood and Hollywood city of the country. Famous personalities of the Indian cinema and the creative geneous in fashion designing are stationed in Mumai furthered the inspiration to the glamorous city on the lifestyle of its people.

National Institute of Fashion Technology, a fashion design-building institute of the nation, cropped up its head in the middle of industrial hub of Dadar in the year 1995. NIFT began its activities in a temporary premises, shouldered the responsibility to supply best HRD materials to the industry. With its aims and objectives also inherited from NIFT, New Delhi, introduced two courses initially and added third post
graduate course due to the demand of the industry. The following were the initial education programmes of Mumbai centre

- Fashion designing (FD): a three years undergraduate diploma, having three years durations with 30 students in each batch;
- Garment Manufacturing technology (GMT): a two years post graduate diploma with total intake of 30 candidates per batch; and
- Knitwear Design Technology (KDT): a two years postgraduate diploma with 30 students in each batch.

The present profile of courses offered by NIFT Mumbai is presented in Table no. 3.12.1.6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>❖ Fashion Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Textiles</td>
<td>❖ Knitwear Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>❖ Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>❖ Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 3.12.1.6.1
Current Programmes at NIFT, Mumbai

3.12.1.7 NIFT Centre, Bangalore

The centralised garment industry, creative arts and rich crafts in and around Banglore city are the reasons for establishing the institute at Bangalore. The NIFT centre functioning in the garden city geared to
take up the responsibilities of the region in the year 1997, initially at leased premises, with the following training programmes.

- Fashion designing (FD): a three-year undergraduate course, with total intake of 30 students; and
- Garment manufacturing technology (GMT): a two-year postgraduate programme with 30 candidates.

The centre apart from the regular training programmes, also conducts continuing education programmes from time to time. The current programmes conducted by NIFT centre Bangalore are presented in the Table no. 3.12.1.7.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of the Programme</th>
<th>Discipline</th>
<th>Specialisation</th>
<th>Intake</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Under Graduate Programme in Design</td>
<td>Fashion and Apparel</td>
<td>❖ Fashion Design</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fashion and Lifestyle Accessories</td>
<td>❖ Personal Products and Interior Accessories</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Undergraduate Programme in Fashion Technology</td>
<td>Technology</td>
<td>❖ Information Technology ❖ Apparel Manufacturing and Information Technology</td>
<td>40 40</td>
<td>4 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Postgraduate Programme in Management</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>❖ Apparel Marketing, Merchandising and Management</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table no. 3.12.1.7.1

*Current Programmes at NIFT, Bangalore*
Production, International Trade, and Marketing and Management. It also has a sizable literature on related fields like Advertising, Visual and Performing arts, Natural sciences and others. A specialised collection of books selected with meticulous care by the faculty and library professionals form its main strength. The library has also acquired rare and out-of-print publications of early 19th and 20th century, which are invaluable reference sources for history of costumes and textiles of the world. A model of sources of information collection development in each Resource Centre of NIFT presented in Figure no.3.13.1

![Figure 3.13.1](image)

A Model of Sources of Information collection development of NIFT Resource Centres

To an industry guided by latest fashion trends the value of periodical literature is immense. The libraries subscribe to core journals of foreign origin and good number of Indian journals, covering the whole
spectrum of the fashion industry. Most prized reference materials are the fashion forecast periodicals. Exorbitantly priced, these seasonal publications forecasting international fashion trends are the lifeline of the garment export industry.

Other invaluable sources of information available for reference are technical literature, survey reports, standards, trade and other directories, prospectuses and encyclopaedias. For the fashion industry invaluable sources for reference are - product catalogues from manufacturing industries and retailers from all over the world, product manuals, company profiles, etc. The Materials Wings of each NIFT Resource Centre has compiled a Products and Services Directory listing resources used by the apparel industry, which is a useful reference tool for the industry.

The audio and visual materials in the library collection of the Resource Centres play a significant role as teaching aids, inspiration and records. Photographs, slides, videocassettes, and CD-ROMs constitute the audio-visual collection of the library wings of each RCs. The slides and video collections on history of costumes, regional costumes and contemporary fashion of the world are priceless assets of each Resource Centre. Video lessons on garment manufacturing techniques donated by FIT are indispensable teaching aids for NIFT faculty.

The library provides numerous proactive information services in a partially computerised environment. A monthly list of New Acquisition and a subject index called 'Fashion Periodicals Index' (FPI), published quarterly by each RC’s, keep users posted about new
developments in the discipline. Relevant news clippings related to apparel and textile industries and affiliated topics, maintained in the vertical files, are most referred sources of contemporary developments. A qualified team of professionals provide the reference service supported by the collections of the Resource Centre and information culled from all other possible sources including the cyberspace.

In an institute teaching fashion technology, materials resource plays a vital role. This was the objective behind establishing a materials resource collection at each NIFT Resource Centres. The collection consists of costumes, textiles, accessories and findings. It is used extensively by the faculty for teaching and for reference by students and industry. The costume collection consists of well-known European, American, Japanese and Indian designer clothing and regional costumes of India and other nations. It also includes the award winning designs of each graduating class of NIFT design students of all the centres. A major portion of the European, American designer garments, are donations from FIT, New York and the Resource Centre continues to request further donations from FIT.

The Japanese designer garments, using Indian fabrics and embroideries are from a collection presented in Japan to promote Indian textiles. India's leading designers, a majority of them were NIFT graduates, are showcased in the Indian designer section. The Resource Centre housed a rich regional costume collection in each centre. A sample profile of Designer collections housed in the Material Section of the Resource Centre presented in Figure no. 3.13.2.
The textile collection covers a vast array of fabrics acquired over the past decade to serve the information needs of the users. It contains a fully documented collection of woven and printed patterns created for apparel and home furnishings from India and other countries. In response to the needs of garment exporters, the Resource Centres, in 1990, commenced the collection of fabrics being specifically produced for garment exporters. Also included in this section are latest international fabrics procured from leading trend services. The Materials Wing can justifiably be proud of some of the old traditional textiles in its collection, such as the exquisite Dorukha and Jamavar shawls from Kashmir, the beautiful Baluchari from West Bengal and the delicate Dacca Jamadani sari. A sample profile of traditional textiles of India housed in the Material Sections of the Resource Centres are presented in Figure no.3.13.3
A unique feature of the textiles collection is the section or representational fabrics where the Resource Centres are attempting to source samples of all types of fabrics being produced in India and other countries. Another section, the international fabric collection is devoted to samples sourced from abroad under projects or during faculty training and visits abroad. A part of the collection also includes fabrics donated by FIT, New York. A recent donation from FIT of an assortment of French velvets from the prestigious JB Martin Company is of special value and housed in the Resource Centre of NIFT, New Delhi. A sample profile of fabric collection of Material Section of the Resource Centres are presented in Figure no.3.13.4

Source: Singh (ed) 38: Saris of India. New Delhi, Wiley, 1993 Pg.246
The entire spectrum of colours, in fabrics and yarn samples, can be found in the colour library that the Materials Wing has recently started to develop. The Resource Centres of NIFT in India boasts of a fine collection of international yarns all acquired during NIFT faculty visits abroad. Novelty yarns from Italy especially those from Missoni, are extremely inspiring especially for the knitwear industry. An assortment of leather skins and hides acquired from Hong Kong and Thailand serve as invaluable teaching aids to students of leather design and to the industry members. A sample profile of yarn collection housed in the Material Sections of the Resource Centres is presented in Figure no.3.13.5.
The accessories collection comprises a variety of belts, handbags and costume jewellery. Earrings from the Louvre, Paris; Christian Lacroix’s bracelet, a Versace bowl make this collection very special.

Realizing the importance of advance fashion trend information by garment exporters, the Resource Centres conducts fashion
forecast seminars in the major garment producing centres. At these seminars seasonal colours, fabrics and silhouettes trend information are presented well ahead of time, along with related marketing and production information.

3.14 Functions and Services of Resource Centres of NIFT

The Resource Centres recognised the value of information of the present century and the knowledge management are the most crucial function in an organisation. The Resource Centre at each NIFT provides the necessary infrastructure to identify, collect, organise and disseminate this critical input.

3.15 Collections

- The print collections include books and periodicals pertaining to fashion studies and related disciplines;

- All the RCs subscribe to leading national and international fashion and textile journals;

- The audio-visual materials, primarily used as teaching aids, include a large collection of slides pertaining to history of costume, history of art, fashion illustration etc.; a selective collection of video lessons on garment manufacturing and design collections of NIFT graduates;
• The RCs showcase designer clothing, regional costumes of India and other nations. International collections in RCs, NIFT, New Delhi include works of eminent designers such as YSL, Chanel, Armani, Christian Dior, Dolce and Gabbana to name a few. Among Indian designers there are collections of Ritu Kumar, Hemant Trivedi, Rohit Bal, Sunit Varma and several others. Creations of students of NIFT are documented and inventoried in all RCs;

• The textile collections in RCs include fully documented and methodically arranged collections of fabrics, fashion accessories and latest international fabrics procured from leading trend services.

3.16 Services

All the RCs use library management software for collection management and dissemination of information.

• Reference Service – Highly qualified professional staff members are at reference desks. Besides the print collection, the staff also browse through the Internet for reference queries;

• Bibliographic Service – Subject bibliographies on topics relevant to the fashion industry are available in printout. The bibliographic information on any topic is provided on demand;
• Indexing Service – An important research tool for easy retrieval of information on fashion and related areas in the NIFT Resource centres;

• Circulation Service – All RCs offer circulation services for selective collections of recommended reading materials. The bar-coded charging system in some of the RCs has ensured data accuracy and fast check-in and check-out at the circulation counter;

• Reprographic Service – Selective reprographic service is provided to the users at all RCs;

• Colour Service – Pantone Textile Colour System in paper edition is available for reference and sale to studies and industry members.

3.17 Trend Forecasting and Exhibitions

Realising the importance of fashion trend predictions to garment exporters, the Forecast Cell of the Resource Centres of NIFT in collaboration with the leading forecast agency-‘Promostyl’, Paris, and the active participation of Resource Centres across the country conduct the “Fashion Forecast Seminar”(FFS) in the major garment producing cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Tirupur, Ahmedabad etc. At these seminars colours, fabrics and silhouettes trends information are presented well a ahead of time, along with related marketing and production information.

The present information services at each individual Resource Centres of NIFT model is presented in Figure 3.17.1
To conclude, the information services offered by the Resource Centres of NIFT are working in isolation and the required attempt need to be taken for these information centres to consolidate the opportunities to strengthen their information base through networking to facilitate the desired information delivery. The proposal for strong integrated information system and services with consortia proposal of NIFT Resource Centres are proposed in the Chapter six of the research study.
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