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HOW TO CRACK NIFT

(MFM | MDES | MFTECH)



GROUP DISCUSSION AND INTERVIEW

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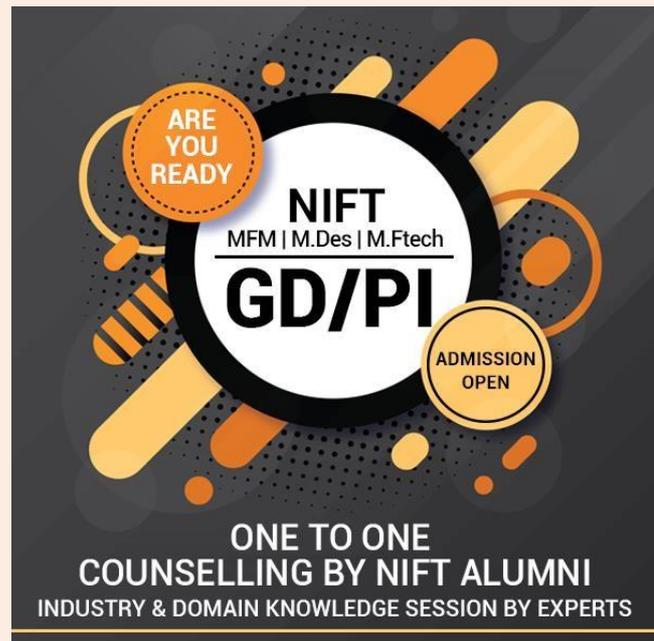
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Group discussions and personal interviews (GD/PI) - for all PG Programmes (MFM /M.Des/M.Ftech)

NIFT conducts GD/PI for those who have qualified NIFT 1st phase written exam and group discussion is based on case study. The objective of GD is to assess the managerial skill and team work of every important role in deciding the NIFT All India Rank.

Shortlisted candidates for Masters Programmes from the written entrance examination are required to undergo Case Study based Group Discussions (GD) and Personal Interview (PI). GD would comprise approximately 15 to 20 minutes of discussion on a case study assigned, on which a panel of experts will assess the candidates on various parameters including:

1. Conceptual clarity
2. Knowledge of the topic assigned
3. Contribution made to the topic
4. Ability to generate new ideas
5. Problem solving approach
6. Effective communication
7. Interpersonal skills
8. Leadership qualities



PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Candidates shall be evaluated on the various parameters as listed below by a panel, in the Personal Interview:



- ✦ Career orientation
- ✦ Aptness for the course
- ✦ Communication
- ✦ General awareness and aptitude, creative and lateral thinking
- ✦ Overall personal achievements in academics and curricular activities

A group discussion (GD) is a simulated exercise, where you cannot suddenly put up a show since the evaluators will see through you easily. In this page, you can find tips on GD and how to handle them to ensure a positive outcome.

Here's how most group discussions work

- Normally groups of 8-10 candidates are formed into a leaderless group, and are given a specific situation to analyse and discuss within a given time limit.
- The group may be given a case study and asked to come out with a solution for a problem.
- The group may be given a topic and asked to discuss on the same.

- A panel will observe the proceedings and evaluate the members of the group.

NIFT Exam Pattern for Master's

Candidates who clear the written entrance exam for PG design course admissions at NIFT then need appear for Group Discussion (GD)/ Personal Interview (PI) round. Candidates are informed that this admission round is case study based.

Master of Design (M.Des)	CAT	40%
	GAT	30%
	GD/PI	30%
Master of Fashion Technology (M.FTech)	GAT	70%
	GD/PI	30%
Master of Fashion Management (MFM)	GAT	70%
	GD/PI	30%

OBJECTIVE

Let's start from the basic. One needs to know what one's objective in the group is. A good definition of your objective is - to be noticed to have contributed meaningfully in an attempt to help the group reach the right consensus. What does this essentially mean?

1. ***The first implication is that you should be noticed by the panel. Merely making a meaningful contribution and helping the group arrive at a consensus is not enough. You have to be seen by the evaluating panel to have made the meaningful contribution. What does that mean in practice?***
 - ✦ You must ensure that the group hears you. If the group hears you, so will the evaluator. That does not mean that you shout at the top of your voice and be noticed for the wrong reasons.
 - ✦ You have to be assertive. If you are not a very assertive person, you will have to simply learn to be assertive for those 15 minutes. Remember, assertiveness does not mean being bull-headed or being arrogant.
 - ✦ And most importantly, you have to make your chances. Many group discussion participants often complain that they did not get a chance to speak. The fact is that in no group discussion will you get a chance to speak. There is nothing more unacceptable in a GD than keeping one's mouth shut or just murmuring things which are inaudible.
 - ✦ Participate in as many practice GDs as possible before you attend the actual GD. There is nothing like practice to help you overcome the fear of talking in a GD.

2. ***The second important implication is that making just any sort of contribution is not enough. Your contribution has to be meaningful. A meaningful contribution suggests that***
 - ✦ You have a good knowledge base.
 - ✦ You are able to put forth your arguments logically and are a good communicator.
 - ✦ The quality of what you said is more valuable than the quantity. There is this myth amongst many group discussion participants that the way to succeed in a group discussion is by speaking loudly and at great length. One could not be more wrong. You must have meat in your arguments.
 - ✦ Therefore, think things through carefully.

- ✦ Always enter the room with a piece of paper and a pen. In the first two minutes jot down as many ideas as you can.
- 3. ***When you jot down points, keep these pointers in mind. If it is a topic where you are expected to take a stand, say for example, “Should India sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty?” note down points for both sides of the argument. It will be useful on twocounts -***
 - One, if you do not start the GD and are not amongst the first five speakers and find that everyone in the group is talking for the topic, then it makes sense to take the alternate approach and oppose the topic even if you initially intended to talk for the topic.
 - Second, it helps to have knowledge of how group members who take a stand diametrically opposite to yours will put forth their argument and to be prepared with counter arguments.
- 4. ***Everybody else will state the obvious. So, highlight some points that are not obvious. The different perspective that you bring to the group will be highly appreciated by the panel. Some pointers on being relevant while having a different perspective are:***
 - Be careful that the “something different” you state is still relevant to the topic being debated.
 - Can you take the group ahead if it is stuck at one point?
 - Can you take it in a fresh and more relevant direction?
- 5. ***The last implication is that you must be clearly seen to be attempting to build a consensus.***
 - Gaining support or influencing colleagues is the mantra adopted by many a successful Business Leaders.
 - Nobody expects a group of ten intelligent, assertive people, all with different points of view on a controversial subject to actually achieve a consensus. But what matters is “Did you make attempts to build a consensus?”
 - The reason why an attempt to build a consensus is important is because in most work situations you will have to work with people in a team, accept joint responsibilities and take decisions as a group.
 - You must demonstrate the fact that you are capable and inclined to work as part of a team.

**DON'T LET THE CORONA VIRUS
COME BETWEEN YOU & YOUR GOAL**

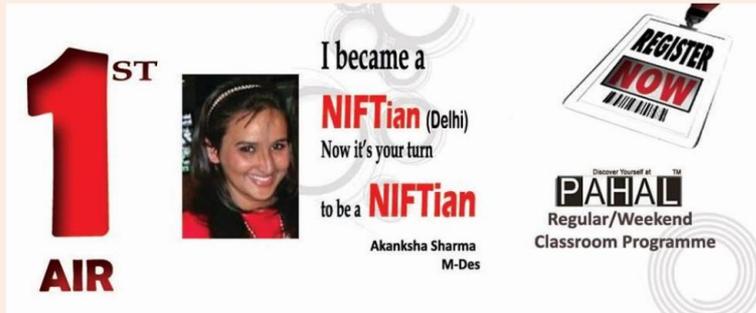
Online Live Classes

- ✓ Group Discussion
- ✓ Personal Interview
- ✓ Last 10 Year GD Topics & Question Discussions



Classroom Experience at Home
 Same Curriculum | Same Mentors | Same Learning

Objective of a Group Discussion (GD)



While the written exam tests the quantitative, reasoning and verbal skills of an applicant, that's not all that a future manager should excel in. In fact, that is just the start. A successful manager should not just be good with his quota of

work, but s/he is also expected to contribute as part of a team. And, that's what GDs aim to test.

GD's are conducted to test managerial attributes like interpersonal skills, leadership, analytical and rational thinking, knowledge and personality traits.

It is a way through which the B-School panel measures the calibre of the candidate on parameters like content and knowledge, rational thought process, communication skills, group behaviour and leadership skills. Look at GD's as steps up a ladder to prepare for MFM.

Types of Group Discussions

Not all GD's are the same. B-schools use several types to test applicants. While there are some GD's that test the knowledge of a candidate on a topical issue, others are designed to test the 'lateral thinking' of the candidate.

Another type of GD comes in the form of a short 'case-study' where applicants are asked to analyse a situation and frame responses. Yet another type of a GD is a 'group exercise'.



GDs can be classified into three types: factual, abstract, and case study. While factual ones are based on contemporary but controversial topics, abstract topics involve lateral thinking and unconventional perspectives.

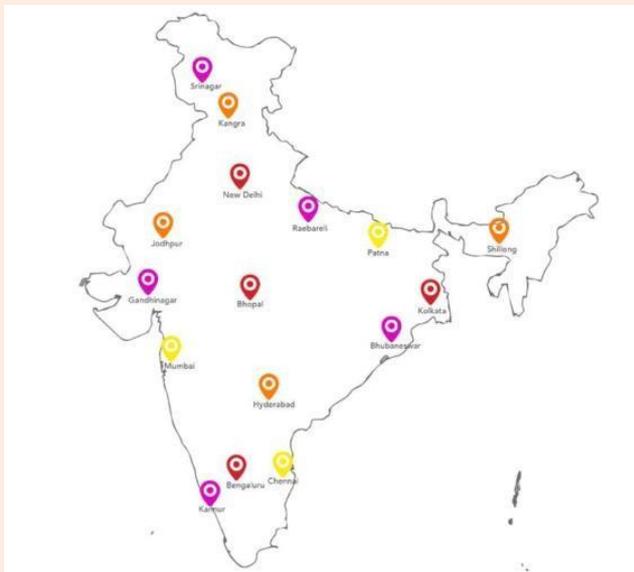
Topics can either be knowledge intensive or non-knowledge intensive. Knowledge-intensive topics are based on areas like the economy and its sectors like IT or telecom, society, politics, sports or media. Non-knowledge intensive topics can either be ‘concrete topics’ (like ‘greed is good’), while ‘abstract topics’ can be totally open-ended like ‘Deep Blue is not blue enough’.

How to Prepare for a Group Discussion

So, how should you prepare for the GD? Experts opine that you should work on developing your knowledge base, while at the same time focussing on improving your communication. Some specific lessons on managing yourself during the GD are important too. There are small tricks and tips that can improve your group discussion.

Tips & Tricks for a Successful Group Discussion

The first step in your quest to do well in a GD is to improve your knowledge quotient. Read, watch, listen! Read newspapers and magazines on current issues,



especially year-end issues that capture highlights of the year gone by. Also, watch and listen to the news and current affair programmes on news channels. Candidates must keep abreast of contemporary issues with help of the media. There are some group discussion topics of perennial interest. For economics-related topics, read fundamental concepts like FDI, stock markets, liberalisation, employment scenario, capital convertibility, rupee vs dollar, inflation, export-import, socialists vs capitalists etc. For sector-based topics, start by making a one-or- two page note on important sectors like IT, ITES, banking, insurance, retail, telecom,

healthcare, agriculture etc. Find out about the developments in last year and prospects in the coming ones.

Express Yourself During a Group Discussion

Knowledge itself is not enough. The next step is to improve your ability to express yourself. You can practice speaking in a GD scenario by forming a discussion group that meets every day and take up a topic for discussion. GD or MFM discussions, as it is also known as, can be your sure shot at getting into a good B school. So, don't take it easily. Practice ease of expression because clarity, brevity and word choice are keenly observed by evaluators.

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PROCEDURE FOR APPLYING UNDER THE FOREIGN NATIONAL/SAARC/ NRI/ OCI CATEGORY:

Those seeking admission under this category have to apply online at website www.nift.ac.in or <https://applyadmission.net/NIFTNRI2021>. The last date for applying under this category is 30th April 2021.

Candidates applying for Master Programmes i.e. Master of Fashion Management (MFM), should arrange to send GMAT test scores while those applying for Master of Design (M.Des.) and Master of Fashion Technology (M.FTech.) should arrange to send GRE test scores directly to NIFT H.O. Delhi. The candidates must designate NIFT Programmes as choice in the GRE/GMAT/SAT.

Candidates seeking admission under this category should apply in the prescribed Application Form online.

The candidates who fulfill the admission criteria specified for the category may apply online with requisite application fee of US\$125 through the Online NIFT Payment gateway.

CHILDREN AND WARDS OF NRI

NRI seats being supernumerary, will not be converted to any other category. However, seats remaining unfilled in the NRI category after the process described above will be offered to the children/wards of NRI as per merit during counselling.

All the candidates having Common Merit Rank (CMR) in the NIFT Entrance Examination and falling under the category “Children/Wards of NRI” will be given an opportunity to opt for NRI seats subject to fulfilling the criteria, submission of necessary documents and fee during regular counselling.

NIFT may reallocate seats between the programmes to meet the demand of the candidates, within the overall limit prescribed for this category.

Fee Payment:

Once selected under this category, candidates shall pay the fee at the time of admission for the first academic year consisting of two semesters. They would also need to obtain a valid residential permit or student visa for the prescribed duration of the programme.

Master of Fashion Management (MFM)

Diversified Career Options

The objective of the two-year Master of Fashion Management (MFM) Programme (erstwhile AMM), started in 1987, is to develop leadership and managerial talents in the fields of management, marketing, merchandising and retailing, honed specifically for the requirements of the garment export, fashion and lifestyle and retail sectors. Students undergo in depth education in management, marketing, buying, merchandising (retail and export), retail operations, forecasting, international marketing, international trade practices and project formulation.

They are exposed to creative merchandising/marketing, innovative fashion management practices, Information technology developments, directions of fashion trends and business practices through field visits and industry internships. Research, data analysis and decision-making skills are inculcated as part of curriculum. Entrepreneurship is inculcated both as part of curriculum and through various projects. The students are also associated with craft clusters because of which they become better marketers of both handloom and handicraft products, and understand the entrepreneurial challenges of the MSME sector, and the business solutions that are needed.

Latest innovations in the programme have been in the areas of Mall Management, E-Business and Store Operations. Relevant new areas of study like Intellectual Property Rights, Social Media Marketing, Luxury Management, Services Marketing, e-commerce and

the study of Special Product Groups have also been included in the curriculum. Students undertake company sponsored graduation research project with an organization of their choice to integrate the learning of previous semesters to solve problems. Over the last three decades the department and its alumni have shared a rich relationship with the



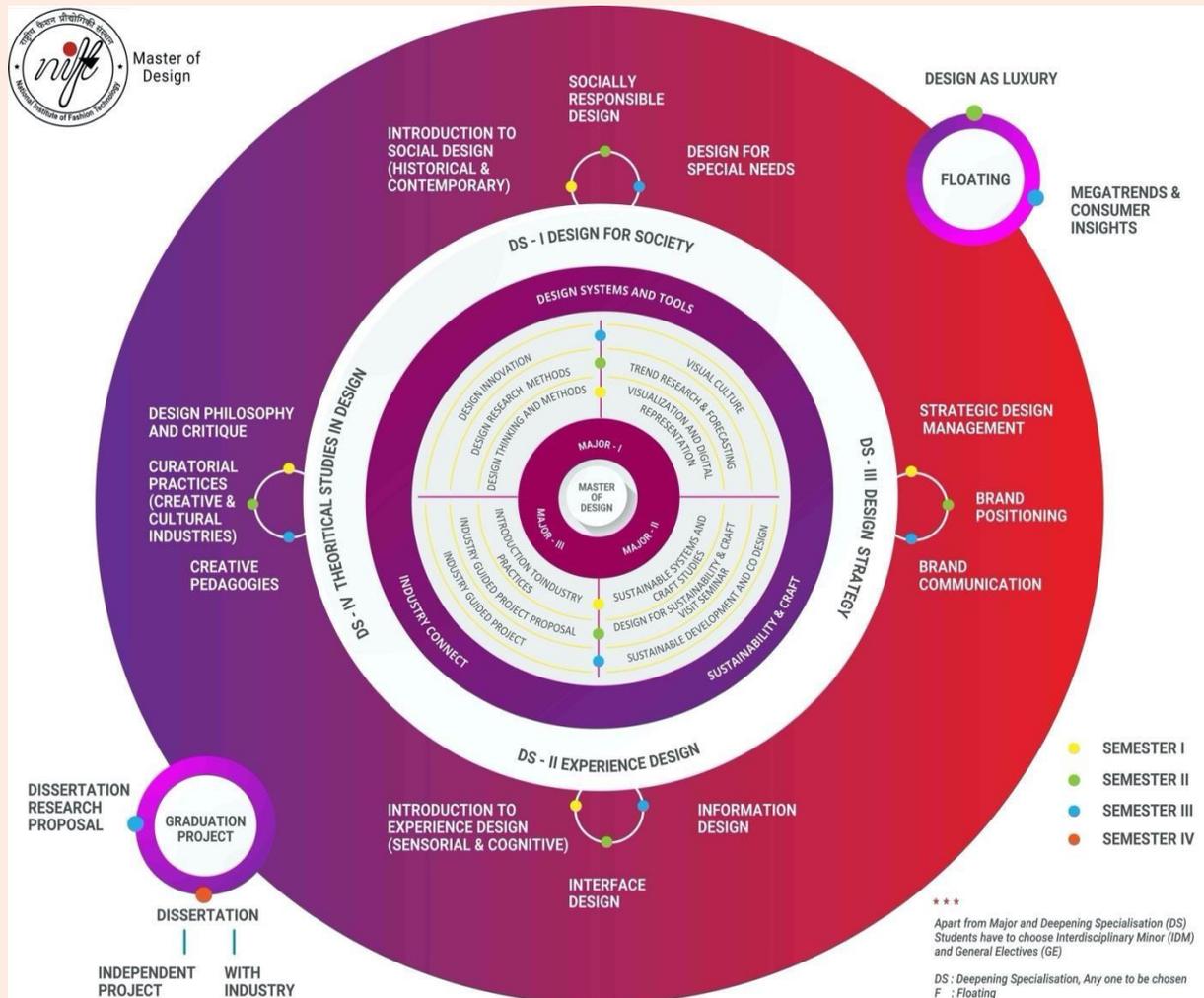
industry, with most of the largest Fashion companies and brands recruiting students - some of which are also being headed by our alumni.

Master of Design (M.Des)

Diversified Career Options

The nature of fashion has evolved beyond its association with apparel, to become multi-disciplinary and multi-dimensional. Its approach to various concepts, material, technology, craftsmanship, culture, business, economics, promotion, consumption and innovation now tends to creating unexplored areas that present immense scope for study and research. 'Master of Design' degree caters to this multi-disciplinary and dynamic nature of job profiles that seek professionals who can work in versatile environments. Research is one of the tools that empower one to take up challenges, which may emerge in contemporary complex systems. Therefore, this course builds its specializations based on the foundation of design thinking and research practice.

Students are provided with options for forming their own Career Pathways to create new avenues from varied areas of interest. The unique aptitude and ability of each student is recognized and honed through specialized training and skill development during the course of two years. Students from different disciplines provide multi-dimensional and innovative thought construct for providing critical and creative solutions to future problems.

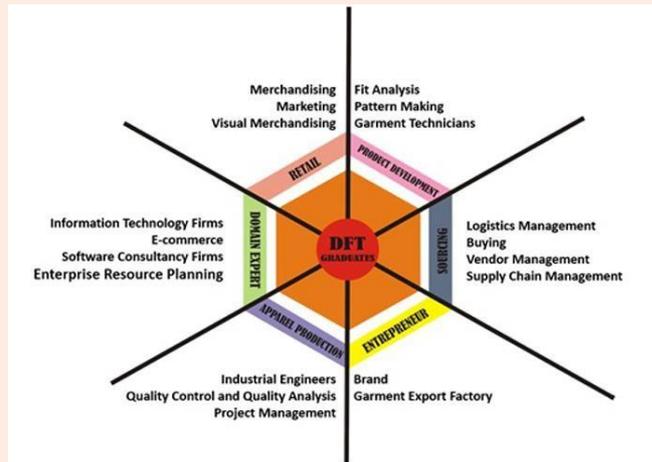


Graduates of this programme would be equipped to hold key positions in large fashion, design or corporate houses in the areas of Craft, Textiles, Special Needs, Publications, Media, Lifestyle Products, Graphics and User Experience Design. The area of specialization pursued by each student enables individual pathways in the design industry domains. The graduates would be able to contribute in Research and Development in government and private agencies. The course also prepares students for academic careers.

Master of Fashion Technology (M.Ftech)

Diversified Career Options

The programme adopts a holistic approach towards cultivating postgraduate students meant for techno managerial roles in the fashion and allied manufacturing sector. In the initial courses students are oriented towards the apparel manufacturing industry as they learn various operations and processes involved. Concurrently the programme imparts managerial concepts related to operations.



Technology subjects relating to the engineering of patterns using manual method and computer-aided design and construction of garments allow the students to understand product specifics. Knowledge of various machineries involved ranging from the basic mechanisms to new age automated machineries ensure the students are aware of technical issues which arise due to product complexities. This enables identifying accessible solutions and development of related indigenous solutions. Extensive inputs are given in

areas of Plant layout, Industrial engineering, Maintenance engineering related to manufacturing of fashion goods.

Skills relating to usage of new age software tools pertaining to managing information and data that enable the students to delve into researching of relevant areas are enriched in the later part of the programme. Production and demand planning skills, technology and data management skills are honed during the programme. Additionally, inputs of entrepreneurship and developing of business plans are provided. The programme requires the student to undertake a thesis in the field of their choice to research and derive solutions by way of collaborating with domestic and international companies.

NIFT GDPI - Topics and Questions

Personal Interview Questions

1. Tell me something about yourself?
2. Why do you want to join NIFT?
3. Do you know about MFM /M.Des curriculum ?
4. If you get NIFT Shillong will you join?
5. Why are you not interested in pursuing masters in the same stream (graduation)?
6. What brand clothes you are wearing right now? Tell something about it?
7. Name Five Shirt brands?
8. Where do you see yourself five years down the line?
9. Tell me something about your family?
10. About Home Town?
11. Who is Ram Vilas Paswan? I Shatrughan Sinha is a member of which political party?
12. Do you think the smartphone's camera is responsible for diminishing the usage of DSLRs?
13. Compare twitter and Instagram as social mediums?
14. Why are you interested in M.des?
15. Why MFM why not M.des?
16. Name five ethnic brands of India
17. Introduce yourself?
18. How your field related to design?
19. Questions related to graduation subjects
20. Why we select you?

Group Discussion Topics /Case study

1. Can artificial intelligence be creative
2. Is Entrepreneurship necessity or obligation for the Indian Economy?
3. Communication is the lifeline of fashion Industry. Do you agree or disagree?
4. Have Social networking sites influenced the buying behaviour of customers?
5. What does a hand textile company should do to keep their sale up with latest technology?
6. Should e- commerce and retail outlets have the concept on “exclusive rights”?
7. Is e-commerce is feasible to sell handicrafts or not?
8. Do Indian consumers are not ready for experimental marketing?
9. Manager Policies could restrict employee
10. Can design play an active role in recycling
11. Women Entrepreneurship in India in the next ten years
12. Sustainable fashion vs fast fashion
13. Financial sector is the backbone of India
14. Counterfeit is good for fashion. Do you agree
15. Overloaded information can lead the customer to confusion
16. Footfall is an incorrect tool to assess customer conversion and customer loyalty
17. Should luxury brand opt for franchise models for their stores, or full ownership model?
18. Design specialization is confusing and overlapping?
19. Is it possible to eliminate child labour completely from garment Industry?
20. Perfect self or selfie?
21. Holyman (Baba Ramdev) outshine its competitors even after not knowing about brand strategies?

SUCCESS STORY OF TOPPERS

Radhika Ahuja secured Rank 2 in NIFT Entrance Exam 2020 for Masters in Fashion Management (MFM) course admissions. Radhika shared that she would like to join NIFT Delhi for MFM course. A English (Hons) appearing student from Hindu College, University of Delhi Radhika also writes blog on Fashion, Style and Trend and the blog name is FashionFervour which provides you with everything you need to know to make a bold statement that speaks for you.

Radhika’s father and mother both are doctors and she is from Sonapat. Radhika shared that she pursues countless hobbies like “reading books, Fashion Articles and magazines, Fashion Market, writing blogs on Fashion Articles and Participated in lot of Fashion curriculum activities in college for example she was a costume designer at Nakshtra in Hindu College and on professional front she did her internship as a fashion content editor and fashion forecaster at apparel resources.

Pahal Design spoke at lengths with Radhika Ahuja to find out her prep strategy and PI experience in NIFT Entrance Exam 2020 as well as her future plans. Go through the detailed interview below for more insights.

Q. Congratulations! Did you expect to be the topper?

RADHIKA: Thank you so much this is very overwhelming and without Pahal Design this was not possible without guidance of everyone. I didn't expect to be topper but I did prepare to get a nice rank because I always wanted to be NIFT Delhi and for that you need to get top 10 to 20 Rank in order to be in NIFT Delhi and I was also hoping that I will get a NIFT Delhi but I didn't expect that I will get All India Rank 2 and that was really big surprise for me.

Q: What is fashion for you?

RADHIKA: Fashion functions as a powerful mode of self-expression through your freedom to dress up and conquer the world.

Q: What is your score in NIFT admissions 2020?

RADHIKA: I have scored overall 80 out of 100. My common merit rank is 2, whereas my category rank (general) is 2.

Q: How was your NIFT written exam?

RADHIKA: Written exam was quite interesting, though a bit lengthy. It was more of a logical sort than a technical one.

Q: Did you join any coaching?

RADHIKA: Yes, I joined Pahal Design for coaching which really helped me in terms of study material, Mock GD, PI and time management.

Q: What as per you are the mistakes one should avoid while preparing for the exam?

RADHIKA: Start early for NIFT Written exam, at least 3 to 4 months before your written exam to cover entire syllabus easily and you will not get stress and feel pressurised before written exam. If you have time during exam you can do more mock tests practice during written exam and Poor time management is a blunder. Manage your time well and practice as much as possible, be it for the written exam or for the group discussion.

Q: How did you prepare for your GD/PI?

RADHIKA: I was taking online classes from **PAHAL DESIGN** and I gave a lot of mock interview and mock GD and PI and I was also studying current affairs of fashion industry and current corona virus was hot topic and reading that also helped developing my knowledge about it and giving me confidence to speak about it.

Q: Any tips for aspirants on how they should prepare for the NIFT MFM?

RADHIKA: You have to give your own efforts, self-study, dedication and time management with right guidance is very important. We have lot of case studies in written exam and which required a lot of dedication something I didn't do before and Being a English Honours vocabulary was my plus point during written exam and that really helped me a lot for scoring marks.

Q: What are your future plans?

RADHIKA: I aspire to become a fashion editor as well as wardrobe stylist or curator.

PAHAL DESIGN NIFT Toppers 2020:



SEAT MATRIX OF NIFT

The National Institute of Fashion Technology is a leader in fashion education with the ability to integrate knowledge, traditional arts, contemporary thought, academic freedom, innovations in

design & technology and creative thinking to continuously upgrade

its curriculum to address the changing needs of the

industry. Its history of more than three decades at the pinnacle of fashion education stands as a

testimony to its focus on core values where academic excellence has

been nurtured. The institute has stood as a beacon of industry-academia

engagement and a key enabler in developing

competent professionals.

The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), set up in 1986 under the

Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, is a Statutory Institute governed by the NIFT Act 2006.

Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early

instructors included leading progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA.

Academic inclusiveness has been the key thought in the expansion plans of the institute. NIFT, today, has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Through its 17 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of

Fashion Technology provides an excellent environment to its students from different

No. of Seats (2020)	Course	No. of Seats (2021)
624	B.Des Fashion Design	686
168	B.Des Leather Design	168
600	B.Des Accessory Design	600
558	B.Des Textile Design	646
296	B.Des Knitwear Design	296
598	B.Des Fashion Communication	642
518	B.Ftech Apparel Production	518
171	M.Des	171
606	MFM	650
140	M.FTech	140
4,279	Total	4,517

Course-wise Seats on Offer for NIFT Admissions 2021

parts of the country to achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered. Since the early years of its inception, the institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since then, NIFT has continued to set and achieve higher academic standards.

CENTRE WISE ALLOCATION OF THE PROGRAMMES (ADMISSION-2021)		Bachelor Programmes (B.Des) - Design	Fashion Design	Leather Design	Accessory Design	Textile Design	Knitwear Design	Fashion Communication	Bachelor Programme (B.F.Tech.) - Technology	Apparel Production	Master Programmes	Master of Design	Master of Fashion Management	Master of Fashion Technology	Total
S.No	Centres		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Bengaluru	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	-	37	37	37	37		37		37	37	31	327
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	-	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	4	44
2.	Bhopal	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	0	-	34	34	-	-		-		-	35	-	103
		State Domicile	0	-	7	7	-	-		-		-	7	-	21
3.	Chennai	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	37	37	37	37	37		37		37	37	31	327
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	5	5	5	5	5		5		-	5	4	44
4.	Gandhinagar	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	-	37	37	-	37		37		-	37	37	253
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	-	5	5	-	5		5		-	5	4	34
5.	Hyderabad	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	-	37	37	37	37		37		-	37	-	259
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	-	5	5	5	5		5		-	5	-	35
6.	Kannur	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	34	-	-	34	34	34		35		35	35	-	241
		State Domicile	7	-	-	7	7	7		7		7	7	-	49
7.	Kolkata	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	37	37	37	37	37		37		-	37	-	296
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	5	5	5	5	5		37		-	5	-	40
8.	Mumbai	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	-	37	37	37	37		37		37	37	-	296
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	-	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	-	40
9.	New Delhi	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	37	37	37	37	37		37		37	37	31	364
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	5	5	5	5	5		5		5	5	4	49
10.	Patna	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	34	-	34	34	34	-		34		-	35	-	205
		State Domicile	7	-	7	7	7	-		7		-	7	-	42
11.	Panchkula	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	34	-	-	-	34	-		-		-	34	-	102
		State Domicile	7	-	-	-	7	-		-		-	7	-	9
12.	Raebareli	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	37	37	37	-	-	37		-		-	37	-	185
		NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC	5	5	5	-	-	5		-		-	5	-	25
13.	Shillong	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	34	-	34	34	-	34		-		-	35	-	171
		State Domicile	7	-	7	7	-	7		-		-	7	-	35
14.	Kangra	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	34	-	34	34	-	34		35		-	-	-	171
		State Domicile	7	-	7	7	-	7		7		-	-	-	35
15.	Jodhpur	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	34	-	34	34	-	34		35		-	35	-	206
		State Domicile	7	-	7	7	-	7		7		-	7	-	42
16.	Bhubaneswar	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	34	-	34	34	-	34		35		-	35	-	206
		State Domicile	7	-	7	7	-	7		7		-	7	-	42
17.	Srinagar	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))	24	-	-	-	-	24		-		-	-	-	48
		State Domicile	13	-	-	-	-	13		-		-	-	-	26
Total	Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL), GEN-EWS, PwD (Open, SC, ST, OBC(NCL))		558	148	500	531	256	524		433		146	540	124	3760
		State Domicile	62	0	42	56	7	55		35		7	49	0	313
Total	NRI/OCI/Foreign Nationals/SAARC		66	20	58	59	33	63		50		18	61	16	444
G. Total			686	168	600	646	296	642		518		171	650	140	4517

IMPORTANT VIDEO LINKS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vMmSSiwKoAA&t=206s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=okjv8Bi9PWM>

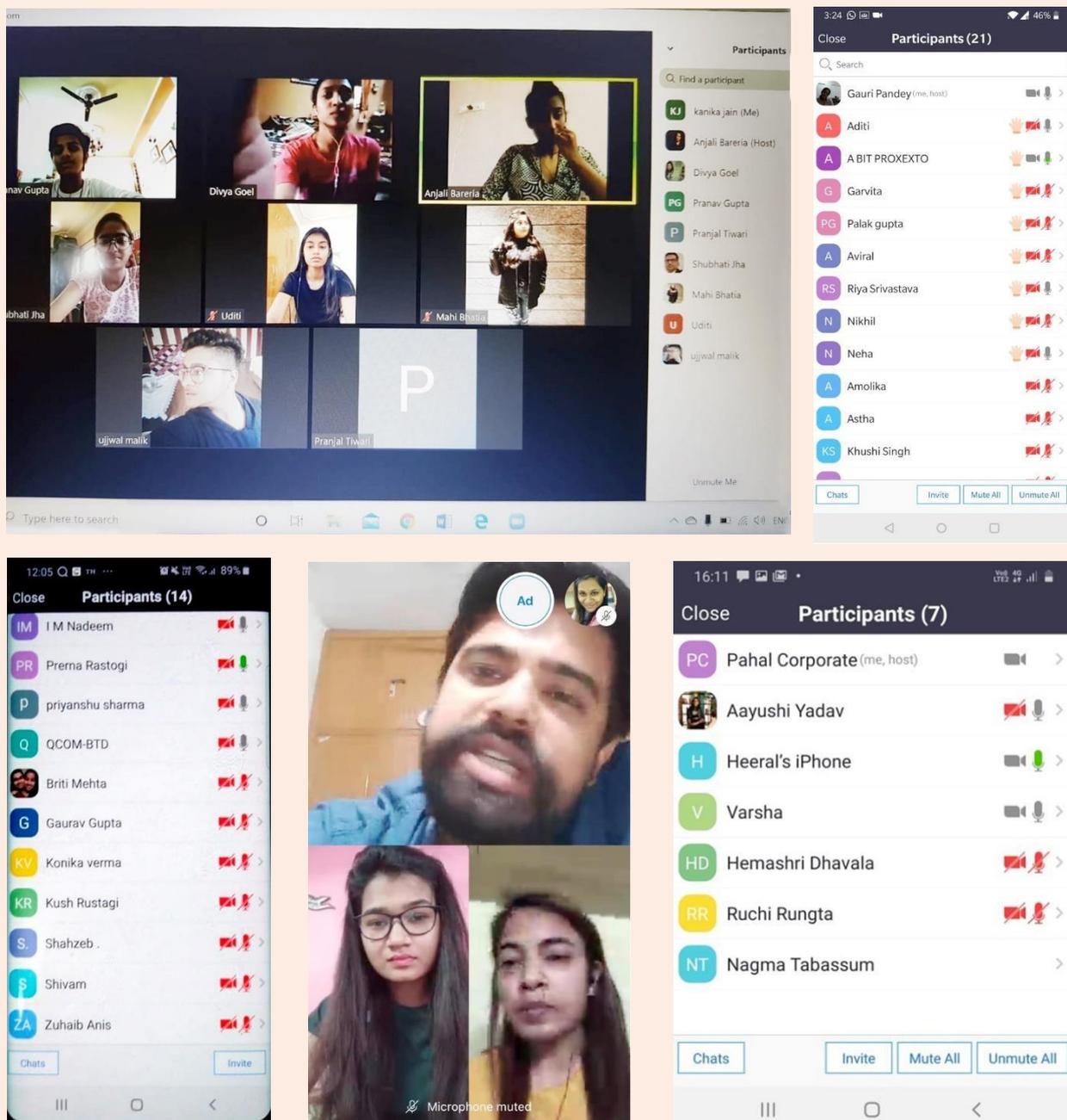
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHeZT_LvDeY&t=11s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9q4ZGOZbfl8&t=78s>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_VVBjx9pQQ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2GSPouP1HhY&t=35s>

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