

Interior design

Design



In the past, interiors were put together instinctively as a part of the process of building. The profession of interior design has been a consequence of the development of society and the complex architecture that has resulted from the development of Industrial processes. The pursuit of effective use of space, user well-being and functional design has contributed to the development of the contemporary Interior design profession. In ancient India, architects used to work as interior designers.

This can be seen from the references of Vishwakarma the architect - one of the gods in Indian mythology. Additionally, the sculptures depicting ancient texts and events are seen in palaces built in 17th century India. Throughout the 17th and 18th century, and into the early 19th Century, interior decoration was the concern of the homemaker or, an employed upholsterer or craftsman who would advise on the artistic style for an Interior space.

Architects would also employ craftsmen or artisans to complete Interior design for their buildings. The profession of Interior design is just over 100 years old. In these hundred years, what began as the art of decorating, embracing form and function, has evolved by leaps and bounds into today's world of highly specialized areas of interior design that require years of study and experience. In the early 1800s, the term "Interior Decorator" was first used in America. Most decorators at the time had no academic credentials, but the best of them had a combination of good taste, common sense, and natural talent to interpret and address the issues, such as scale and proportion.

Elsie De Wolfe became the first Interior Decorator to be given a design commission. In 1913, Elsie De Wolfe published the first Interior design

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book, 'The House In Good Taste. " Dorothy Draper was the first documented commercial Interior Decorator, establishing her design firm In 1923. The term " Interior Designer" was coined in the sass's, by a magazine called " Interior Design and Decoration. " That magazine was not printed between 1943 and 1952, but a competing magazine, " Interiors," insisted on using only the term " interior designer," not " decorator.

At this time design schools also recognized the work not only of designers but also of architects and engineers. " Interiors" published more contract work than residential work. When " Interior Design and Decoration" magazine resumed publication, it dropped the term " and Decoration" from its name. The largest professional organization In the field at the time, AID, was founded In 1931 when a group meeting convened at a furniture show determined to create a national professional organization. AID changed Its name from the American Institute f Decorators to the American Institute of Interior Designers (AID) in 1936.

Over the and associations to represent the varied professional members. In the sass's both The Foundation for Interior Design Educational Research (FIDE) and National Council for Interior Design Qualification (IONIC) were formed to establish, maintain and govern standards for the education and examination of interior design professionals. It was not until 1982 that the first United States legislation supporting the fast evolving profession of interior design was passed. That legislation was passed in Alabama.

The history of interior design continues to rapidly evolve in a world that is at once becoming ever more global and at the same time demanding the fine-

focus of specialized areas of critical knowledge. Interior design specialties are now widely accepted as part of the norm in built environments where the health, safety and welfare of the public are of foremost importance, including, but not limited to, Design for Aging in Place, Universal Design, Healthcare Design, Educational & Institutional Design, Specialty Workplace Design and more.