



AIUB Continuing Education Center (CEC)

Curriculum of Interior Design and Decoration

Total course duration 3 months (12 weeks)

Course description includes the following:

- **Introduction to Interior Design**
- **Interior design vs. Interior decorating**
- **Conception And Visualization**
- **Theory And Psychology Of Color**
- **Colors and application**
- **Present Available Tools And Materials Of Interior Design And Decoration**
- **Landscaping**
- **Lights And Shades**
- **Architectural Computer Aided Design**
- **Soft Wares Support In Design**
- **Historical Furnishings Construction Documents all over the world**
- **Furniture design**
- **Floral Arrangement**
- **Material Technique And Application**
- **Perspective and Interpretive Drawing Three-Dimensional Design**
- **Space Planning And Measurement**
- **Business Principles**
- **Portfolio and Presentation**
- **Internship**

INTRODUCTION:

A career in interior design demands creativity and technical skills to transform stale, impractical spaces into lively, functional settings for various purposes. Pursuing a profession in this field requires sufficient knowledge of perspective, measuring and calculating formulas, and understanding how visual elements can influence a person.

SKILLS NEEDED TO BECOME AN INTERIOR DESIGNER

Organizational Skills

- Interior decorators must not only decide how to decorate a space, they must also plan the process of completing the decoration. To do this effectively, they must possess organizational skills. Decorators must be able to plan the implementation of their ideas and keep track of sub-contractor schedules to ensure that the project is completed to the customer's specifications. Additionally, the possession of organizational skills makes it easier for decorators to keep track of their current and former decorating projects as well as sort financial records.

Budgeting

- When planning a project, an interior decorator must be able to operate within a budget. In nearly every case, a customer presents the interior decorator with a spending cap prior to the beginning of a project. Interior decorators must be adept at realizing their aesthetically pleasing visions while still operating within the set spending range.

Communication Ability

- Interior decorators must be able to communicate their ideas with customers effectively to ensure that the clients can understand their visions. After developing a decorating plan, the decorator must be capable of communicating this plan to the client so that the client can determine whether the plan is one with which she agrees.

Elements of Aesthetics

- To create beautiful areas, interior designers must understand aesthetics. Often, decorators study the basics of beauty in design school, learning different principles that can be used to create an attractive space. Decorators must keep these rules of aesthetics in mind when designing their spaces to ensure that the resulting decorating scheme is visually appealing.

Blueprint Creation

- When planning decorating schemes, interior decorators create and use blueprints. Blueprints allow the interior designer to share his vision with others working on the project. To create blueprints, the decorator must have a basic understanding of the principles of measurement and mathematics. Failure to effectively create blueprints can result in a number of problems, from the under- or over-ordering of supplies to the production of an unattractive final product.

STEPS TO BECOMING AN INTERIOR DECORATOR

If you are thinking about becoming an interior decorator, read on – Below are ten steps for you to consider when pursuing the Interior decorating career.



1. Train Your Eye

If you are thinking about a career as an interior decorator, you may already have a good sense of design style and the ability to single out areas of improvement in any space you see. However, even the most innately talented decorators need to “train their eye” to recognize the tastes of different clients and to keep abreast of changing industry trends. There are many easy and fun ways to do it: flip through the pages of design or architecture magazines; attend open houses in wealthy neighborhoods; hang out in art galleries, historic homes, and furniture galleries; or browse the web sites of interior decorating and design professional associations.

1. Learn the Tools of the Trade

Although interior decorators are not subject to formal education requirements like their peers in interior design, clients and employers expect them to be knowledgeable about decorating fundamentals such as space planning; correct use of color, textures, fabrics, accessories, and lighting; different styles of furniture and decorating (such as Southwestern or green design); and design elements like window treatments and wall coverings. Much of this knowledge can be obtained through self-study; however, the fastest and most comprehensive method is taking an interior design course. In addition, formal training gives you and your future clients more confidence in your abilities.

3. Practice at Home

You know the old saying: Practice makes perfect. It’s important to have some hands-on decorating experience before you start tinkering with other people’s properties. Most interior decorators use their own homes to get this much-needed early experience. Whether you live in a studio apartment or a three-story house, all you need is one room to play around with and try out new styles. See how a new color of paint or just rearranging the furniture creates an entirely new look for your living environment. Even experienced decorators often use their homes as “labs” to test out concepts before suggesting them to clients.

4. Volunteer Your Services to Friends and Family

Another great way to hone your skills is by offering to decorate the homes or offices of your friends and family. Chances are they're always asking you for advice already. Why not take it to the next level and let them be your first (non-paying!) clients? Go through the whole decorating process like you would with real customers. Have them fill out a decorating questionnaire, present them a proposal, modify your ideas to suit their personal tastes, agree on a schedule and budget, and get to work! It's excellent practice for dealing with clients, though your clients may not be as forgiving as your loved ones.

5. Prepare a Portfolio

When you start looking for work, the first thing clients and decorating firms will ask for is your portfolio – a collection of samples of your best work, plus any supporting documents that speak of your talent (letters of recommendation, awards, certificates, etc.). In addition to about 15-20 “before and after” photos of interiors you have worked on, you should include “design boards” that display some of your preferred materials like fabrics, flooring, and wallpaper. Even if you have no formal work experience, you can put together a portfolio showing projects you've done for yourself or friends or assignments you completed during your training.

6. Get an Industry Job

Even if your ultimate goal is to start an interior decorating business of your own, it's valuable to begin your career at a company related to the decorating field. In addition to jobs at interior design and decorating firms, you can find decorating positions in a number of different businesses like home builders, furniture and housewares manufacturers, hotel and restaurant chains, home improvement stores, antique dealers, and furniture stores. You'll continue to gain experience and knowledge while also meeting potential clients and suppliers.

7. Start Your Own Business

Many interior decorators opt for self-employment, giving them more flexibility and control over their work. Being their own boss also gives them the luxury and cost savings of working from home – since decorators travel to the homes or businesses of their clients, there's no need for a large office space. If you're interested in starting your own decorating business, the first thing to do is choose a company name and decide whether you want to incorporate. Basic business advice is available free-of-charge from organizations like SCORE and the U.S. Small Business Administration.

8. Establish Relationships with Suppliers and Contractors

Clients often choose decorators not only for their vision, but also for their connections. Professional interior decorators who deal directly with suppliers are entitled to “designer discounts” of up to 50% off the standard retail price. That means big savings on the products needed to make your sketches a reality, such as furniture, wall coverings, flooring, and fabrics. In addition, good relations with contractors (painters, carpenters, and installation professionals) could help you negotiate lower rates for their services.

9. Network and Market Yourself

One of the easiest ways to build your client base is by networking. Joining a professional organization is a great way to hobnob with fellow decorators and potentially find projects. Word of mouth is also highly effective – if you can get home builders and renovators, real estate agents, architects, antique dealers, art dealers, and satisfied customers to tout your designs, you will not only gain a good reputation, but new clients as well. Another effective marketing strategy is to create your own website with photos of your work and to seek publicity in the real estate section of your local newspaper. Remember that there's a huge pool of potential clients out there, including new home buyers, wealthy homeowners, corporations, boutiques, restaurants, spas, and many other types of businesses.

10. Continue to Grow as a Professional

Design trends and decorating techniques are constantly changing, so it's important to stay current by attending industry trade shows, reading design magazines and websites, and joining professional organizations. The final

step in establishing your career is to become certified as a professional interior decorator. Although certification is optional, it's sure to impress clients and create new possibilities and opportunities for you.

INTERIOR DESIGN VS. INTERIOR DECORATING



Although the terms interior decorating and interior design are similar, and thus are often used interchangeably, there are many differences between the two. If you are considering a career in design, it is extremely important that you understand each title so that you can make the appropriate decision about your education and your career.

Interior Decorators require no formal education, but in most cases it's necessary. Since this is the case, you could start working as an interior decorator today, but there is still a lot you need to know. Interior decorators typically work with the insides of buildings including homes and businesses and focus mainly on the surface decorations. They may be working with an entire building or just a single room and work to make the space aesthetically pleasing. To do so, interior designers concentrate on space-planning (layout), color schemes, furniture, paint, wallpaper, window coverings, fabrics, flooring, carpeting, lighting, art, etc. Because you are working with clients' living spaces, your main goal as an interior designer should be your client's approval of (and excitement for) your decorations. In order to achieve this, you will need to be able to review and measure space, prepare room layout proposals, obtain cost estimates, present samples to clients, arrange and oversee painting, wallpapering, flooring, etc., select and purchase furnishings and accessories, and much more.

An Interior Designer needs a more specific skill set. Their job can include interior decoration, but also extends to the actual buildings as well. **The definition of an interior designer's objective is, "to enhance the function and quality of interior spaces for the purpose of improving the quality of life, increasing productivity, and protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public."** Interior designers can work in homes, office buildings, airport terminals, hospitals, manufacturing plants, government institutions, etc. and must be prepared to: analyze clients' needs, goals, and safety requirements; create working illustrations and specifications in compliance with universal accessibility guidelines and other applicable codes; work closely with other licensed professionals such as mechanics, electricians, and load-bearing designers. Finally, interior designers, who typically work for furniture and home furnishings stores, interior design services and architectural firms, or independently as freelance designers, must explicitly understand: flame spread ratings, smoke toxicity, and fire rating classifications and materials; space planning for public and private facilities; national, state, and local building codes; ergonomics, which is the application of scientific information concerning humans to the design of a space; the quality and quantity of lighting a room requires; and acoustics and sound transmission.

As you can see, interior decoration and interior design can lead you down two very different career paths. It is important to consider which profession suites you best before making a commitment, but by carefully comparing your career and education options you are sure to find what's right for you.

INTERIOR DESIGN COURSES

Courses and their descriptions may include the following:

- **Introduction to Interior Design**—This class will provide an overview of the interior design profession. It will include instruction about principles and elements of design, furniture selection, accessories, lighting, fabrics and architectural finishes.



- **Theory and Psychology of Color**—



- In this class, you'll learn about different theories of color and how choosing color schemes in decorating can have a psychological impact on people.
- **Architectural Computer Aided Design**-
- -This is an introductory course that teaches the use of computer-aided design in architecture. You will learn how to measure existing buildings, draw floor plans, section elevations, and plot plans and schedules
- **Historical Furnishings**--This will include a study of historical furnishings from different eras.
- **Construction Documents**--This course will teach about blueprint reading, construction terminology, codes and the construction process.
- **Material Technique And Application**—(This course will teach about fabrics, ,WOOD,STEEL, TIMBER ,CARPENTRY, Masson work along with all related accessories application including fiber, yarns, methods of construction and finishes and how to apply the information in interior design.
- **Perspective and Interpretive Drawing**--Will teach about two-dimensional drawing and how it relates to the interior design process.
- **Three-Dimensional Design**--An introductory course that teaches about the elements and principles of three-dimensional design.
- **Space Planning**--Includes instruction about residential space planning. Fundamental concepts include programming, concept development, problem solving, space planning and design communication.
- **Business Principles**--In this course, you will learn about the business aspects of interior design. Instruction will include information about procedural forms and professional practices for the interior designer, such as ethics, contracts, fee bases, purchase orders, letters of agreement, business formations, and terminology relating to the interior design business practice. Resume writing, interviewing and job seeking skills for the job market will also be covered.
- **Portfolio and Presentation**--Here you will learn about the planning, preparation and presentation of both a portfolio and design projects. This will give you a medium for presenting the things you have learned throughout the coursework.
- **Internship**--During this course, you will be able to interact with a professional design studio or retail business in a working environment. It will give you real hands-on experience in the field of interior design.

These courses can be found in many interior design schools across the country, including online programs. Check out our featured interior design schools below and start taking interior design courses today!

CONCEPT AND VISUALIZATION IN INTERIOR DESIGN



Design concept in interior design, often viewed as solely an aesthetic or artistic concern, is actually capable of serving a much broader purpose in societies. Not only does design concept function on the artistic level of decoration, it can also serve to reflect changing attitudes and beliefs in a culture.

In the mid-1990's, researchers at the University of Southern California studied the changing design of hospitals in the United States, noting not only design changes, but possible connections in political and cultural changes. What they found was indicative of not just a style change in interior design, but of the changing beliefs and attitudes towards the medical profession in the U.S.

From the 1880's through the 1960's, hospitals underwent one of their most profound changes as they moved towards becoming more acceptable and common places for people to go to receive treatment and stopped being viewed solely as places associated with mortality. With this change in attitude came the classic, sterile hospital look that maximized the role of the physician and other medical professionals, while unwittingly minimizing patient comfort. In this model, technological and medical advances were of high importance, as were the needs of hospital staff, but patient care and comfort remained somewhat ignored in favor of the "clinical" design concept.

This design style began to change in the 1970's as healthcare became more competitive. During this time, the "shopping mall" hospital evolved to address patient demands and to make hospital stays more comfortable. These design changes also took into account the increase in outpatient services that came along with certain medical advances as well as changing attitudes surrounding issues of death and illness.

In the 1990's, a significant change again occurred, this time with hospitals treating patients and their families less as "clients" and more as "guests." In this newer model, spatial relationships became important in order to de-emphasize segregation between staff and patient and to provide community meeting areas.

While the effects of these changing design concepts on patient care remains unknown, what is clear is that changing interior design concepts in the hospital reflect changing attitudes and views in society as a whole. And what is even more interesting is that this phenomenon is not limited to the medical field either. As political and social views and norms change over time, these changes are often reflected in the physical world, making the interior design concept and its change over time not just an "artistic" study, but also a cultural one.

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND VISUALIZATION

Conceptualization is the development of the philosophy and concepts that lead to a concrete design idea. It includes the process of inventing or contriving an idea or explanation and formulating it in your mind. Visualization is any technique for creating images, diagrams, or animations to communicate that idea. The concept of conceptualization and visualization go hand-in-hand in the design process; one leads to the other.

The Process

The design process begins with the ability to think, create, develop, and communicate ideas on the conceptual level. You will often employ the basics of designing, using your knowledge of color, light, fabrics, etc. to formulate an idea. Emphasis is placed on idea-making techniques through conceptual sketching and analysis. Well-developed drawing and visualization tools will enable an idea to come to fruition. You will use your skills to communicate a design idea through visual media. This might include using the following steps:

1. Strategic Planning - Gathering the necessary information and facts.
2. Conceptual Design - Devising an initial design concept.
3. Visualization - Developing detailed plans, sketches or drawings.

Software

Software has evolved to aid in the visualization process. Visualization software has become a key tool for interior designers, and other design professionals, for bringing conceptualized ideas to life.

Computer programs used to exist in a two-dimensional world. CAD users were consequently pleased when the first commercially available systems were introduced that allowed them to display wireframe isometrics. Soon the wireframes grew into shades and shadows. Architects and designers began taking advantage of animation, simulation and photorealistic technologies. This led to virtual reality software, which allowed users to navigate, in real-time, around a virtual space.

The latest technology is collaborative engineering software that allows users to "meet" in a virtual conference room, and while looking at the same 3D model, make notes, take measurements and in some cases, even make changes.

Education

As a design student, you will explore design-related principles and applications. You will gain the skills and knowledge to resolve design problems and effectively communicate concepts and solutions. You will gain a thorough understanding of research methods, design processes, elements and principles of design, conceptualization and visualization, creative problem solving, materials and media.

SPATIAL COMPOSITION IN DESIGN



Spatial composition means using the available space in order to create the desired environment and convey the mood that the owner or builders picture. It is important for designers to know the space they are designing and to incorporate the size and proportionality into the design of the space. If a room is large, and the owner desires a look of power, then an interior designer would want to use items that enhance the size of the ceiling, floor, and room.

Determining the spatial composition of a project is the first step before designing the area. Designers must know the space which they are working with in order to create a desired look or need for the space. There are numerous example of how designers have used the space they are provided to produce specific affects - from the combination of structural elements to use of empty space.

College Campuses - Many colleges are very large. This creates problems concerning safety for those using the campus. Dark areas or corners can be areas of concern for those worried of being robbed or worse. Crime on a campus can reduce the quality of life and the health of those that live there. By understanding how architectural design and landscape design affects people's feelings of safety, designers can create more comfortable spaces that may ultimately be less prone to crime.

Building Density - Studies show that people can discern small differences in building size. However, perception of size can be altered. People determine the size of a space by comparing it to items within the given space. By designing a space with objects that give off a certain perception, designers can significantly change the way people discern the size of a space.

Skate Parks - Many communities are creating more skateboarding parks as a place for teens to gather and skateboard. How a skateboard park uses its given space determines how successful a skateboard park is at attracting teens. Parks must be easily accessible and must include the appropriate facilities. To attract skateboarders, however, designers must create a park that simulates the city environment in which teens prefer, but are not allowed to, skate. By creating this type of "unplanned" space, more teens will be attracted to the vibe of the skate park.

In summary

Space can be used to produce different effects. Designers must use the space provided to articulate style, class, and perceptions. A successful designer can use virtually any space to produce a desired outcome.

Admission Requirements:

- Course Fee
- 3 copies PP size photographs
- Photocopy of National ID card/ Passport/ Birth Certificate
- Photocopy of AIUB ID card [if AIUB alumni]

COURSE INSTRUCTOR'S PROFILE:

KHAN MD. FAZL-E-MUNTAQIM

Director - PRAXIS

Consultant - LIMIT DESIGNERS LTD

Part Time Instructor, AIUB Continuing Education Center (CEC)

REGISTRATION IS GOING ON!

For more information please contact:

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