

.....

THIRD TEST: INTERVIEW SPECIFICATION AND QUALITY ESTIMATION

Attempt all the following questions

- ① Explain the ways of Practice of an Interior Designer
- ② Explain the need of an Interior Designer.
- ③ Write in brief about the Roles of an Interior Designer

Answers to Following the ways of Practice of Interior Designer

① Joining an Established Firm  
 An established firm requires employees with experience and you need experience to establish to get the entry, but not least, if you are outstanding, you will be noticed and appreciated and get a responsible job in the company.

Finding out the Established one  
 During the course of your study you must have heard the names of some of the good companies. Some of the existing restaurants, a directory of architects and designers might help you.

Meeting the Established ones  
 Go thru office with portfolios and visit the design offices. Many departments get good

Advantages & Disadvantages  
 Next good salary in beginning but responsibility will also be less. Many departments get good experience

② Joining a Small Firm:  
 Pros & cons concerning may not be design sometimes but not good ideas to join them

Advantages & Disadvantages  
 you have to do everything from design work to the designer. Experience is valuable & work

1. The student should be able to identify the different types of learning styles and explain how they affect the learning process.

C) Getting a student room:

Structure of the structure do after job to the Designer. But they are not for selling the product.

Not good for the Designer to make but to start. They are meant for Business.

Advantage & Disadvantages:

You have to please your boss and about to a client the target and you can manipulate the price in the case of the structure and client type coming to structure.

So you will be in the case of the structure and client type coming to structure.

D) Freelance work

Conditions you can become a free lance. Good experience in designing but not be over estimation.

Conditions you can become a free lance. Good experience in designing but not be over estimation.

E) Part. Practice

Struggle, practice, hard work even up the life of diverse opportunities.

F) Part-time ship

Good to be partner with a designer or non designer.

Advantages: it non-designer as partner, he would initiate with you work. He will help you.

Work in Association.

G) Also create ship.

This is the best, so most practical in practice. Fine to give practice belonging to structure.

Advantages - Great economy, greatest range of designing work, team confidence.

QUESTION 2

Answer 2. People usually are the thought that the designer will increase the budget to meet the taste, on many occasions the job is incomplete but the T.O. on the table.

(a) Design: Int. Des. designs spaces keeping in mind the client's style requirements (likes & dislikes), taste, financial constraints, family conditions, and religion and social practices. This makes the client's living easy and comfortable.

(b) Economy: Int. Des. give three stages of Economies:  
① Economy of space    ② Economy of materials    ③ Economy of time    ④ Economy of time

(c) Budget Control  
Economic value of the project starts overlooking in very bad. T.O. helps the client to control the profit in the given amount.

(d) Selection

i. Selection of single floor & neighbourhood  
Int. Des. will guide you about the suitability of home or building for you because

ii. Selection of Periodic style  
Everybody has some special ideas of styles. Indian, Islamic or European etc.

iii. Selection of Professionals  
Int. Design has life long relationship with other professionals. Like air conditioning specialists, accountants, electricians and others, so we can take you.

iv. Selection of Contractor / Supervisor  
Int. Des. has team of Contractor or Supervisor and wants to remain in the field for ever

v. Selection of materials  
A designer in through aware of properties of materials and their suitability for specific

vi. Selection of Accessories  
Accessories may be of ornaments, sculptures, lighting fixtures, plant etc

(2) Efficiencies

- (i) Elimination of Contusion / Disturbance
- (ii) Elimination of mistakes / Disturbance
- (iii) Elimination of hindrance.
- (iv) Elimination of Unwanted functions.

(3) Safety

- a. Safety of consumers
- b. Safety of work
- c. Safety of money
- (4) Arbitration: Means a firm Person has to judge things. Arbitration between the firm of clients and appropriation.
- i. Arbitration between client Contractor / Suppliers.
- ii. Arbitration between Dimension

(iv) Aesthetics Dimension

- i. Taste
- ii. Creation of Ambience (atmosphere)
- iii. Thought of future

(i) Service

A client should like a designer he came for services and depend on many competitive notes. Most of the time client want what he wants, service design but he has to save the time for it. So by giving the designer the same things to be more economical.

Measurements From your Inst. Designer  
Next of time it has been that Inst. Designer are not paid fully so they complain but quit the project.

All other have agreed. Measurements are expected for vehicle-based from destination or material resources.

Attitude of client & Designer  
Client are most of them businessmen or working with and have innovative thinking that I.D. is their friend.

Some of them are not honest designers. Some of them are also decreasing the fees to go ahead project and encouraging them to proceed.

- Typical Behaviors of the Client
- Client does not appreciate but asks for designer to come
  - All matters are regarding
  - Designer does not work for fees.
  - Make the designer work for fees in cost
  - After completion the fees

Given coming the problems

- Sign a Contract / agreement for the
  - Never reduce the fees.
  - Never agree on reduced amount or less than fees
  - Report to your contract
  - Report to your contract where the contract final payment
  - Final payment is made before the contract final payment
- Understanding relations about I.D. Designer
- Designer is also a professional as Design or Designer

Crucial question other than Fees:

Word description of a designer - towards profession

Acceptance of liabilities.

Some material supplier increase the total billings of an order by some percentage and then increased amount to designer as commission. But Designer participation is at stake

Receiving of Additional Discounts

Some supplier offer a value discount of about 15% to designer and in reality given from the supplier

Risk:

Cost of installation - They are not included in Bill (Equation)

Unpaid etc billed again - Packing / Freight / Delivery Costs. They are not included in Bill (Equation)

Out of Pocket Expenses - like insurance

Cost of storage - Disposal - like insurance of Fees on Materials.

Extras of the Designer towards Non-Payment of Fees on Materials.

A designer should take the trade for some discount / Commission on discounts are offered to the designer, he should be to the extent 'Reasonably'.

- Already accepted fees on material & labour

- Designer in Non-Commission based as value will affect the creative aspect of design

- Spreading the cost of discount / Commission with material supplier / labour contractor

- In case the client comes to him this management with material supplier / labour contractor

Consider this as a very and would create a bad name.

S. K. Dey