



**Article : Role of Ergonomically Designed House-Hold Furniture To Make Life Stress Free**

**Author : Dr. Shweta Rathi & Dr. Surabhi Saini**

**INTRODUCTION**

Furniture arrangement in India has always been an active art, firmly linked to the Indian way of life. Our aim in this thesis is not only to supply you with the knowledge – from relatively simple matter of choosing a lamp or curtaining a problem window to recognizing period furniture or arranging a room for conversation – but also to encourage you to express your personal taste freely in the decoration of your home.

Good furniture arrangement is compounded of many things of taste and individuality, of comfort and convenience, of a sense of value and an understanding of style.

The impulse to furnish a house springs from a desire to create something beautiful and comfortable that can be shared with family and friends. In this research or (thesis) we hope to show you the tangibles and intangibles, which make a house not merely decorated but designed for living.

Rooms of easy elegance, like the one at the left, represent the classic, timeless styles in decoration. Such furniture arrangement are evidence of sound, basic principles, for they pegged to no period but are always attend to the architecture and activities of the times.

Change is the lifeblood of decoration for it excites the eye and the spirit. The change is no more than a rearrangement of furniture, a new set of slip covers or a fresh coat of paint, yet it has the power to keep rooms from becoming set or static and more comfortable freedom of choice is the benefit conferred on furniture arrangement by the questing age in which we live. However alike houses may look

on the outside. We can draw on an unparalleled range of materials and furnishings, designs and accessories to make the interiors of our homes individual.

The changing trends in furniture – Past, Present and Future

Change, the revitalizing factor in decoration, is the motivation behind the furniture trends and cycles that have sprung in the last fifteen years. Since the end of World War heralded a passing of drabness and conformity, there has been an unprecedented desire and demand for furniture in the home. Furniture trends do not rise out of however. They may be traced to a reaction against a previous furniture phase, which has become tiring or dated. One furniture trend will develop as others fall off, reach its saturation point and then in turn decline often furniture trends run concurrently, some edging up slowly while others make a more spectacular climb to acceptance.

A beautiful piece of furniture such as an antique breakfront or a complete extra Anza. Fashions and fads in interior decoration come and go, leaving only a select few that can survive the test of time. These remain with us through the centuries for, although the components change with the times, the overall effect is constant.

The broad trends visible in the last few years attest to our ability to judge what is suitable to our way of life. We have found mixtures of furniture and accessories more to our taste than rooms that are rigidly contemporary or period. From the orient we borrowed the idea of using neutral tones and textures to give rooms serenity and relate them to nature, the comfortable scale of low furniture.

Review of Literature

ART DECO FURNITURE BEGAN BEFORE THE FIRST World War as a reaction Art Nouveau. Art Deco furniture is characterized by limited use of ornament, simple shapes, emphasis of fine craftsmanship and use of precious and exotic materials. Genuine Art Deco furniture was very expensive and afforded only by the wealthy.

Household furniture represents approximately 55 percents of the total Dominican furniture market; approximately 60 percents of this market is attributed to sales of

wooden furniture; 20 percent to upholstered furniture; 5 percent to metal furniture; 15 percent to mattress supports and mattresses. : [www.worldfurnitureonline.com](http://www.worldfurnitureonline.com)

CSTL-Center for Industrial Studies carried out a European project called SMART Furniture “European system of Economic and technological intelligence for the furniture Industry”, started two years ago this will be done through the integration of experience and activities already developed in some European countries at national level. [www.worldfurnitureonline.com](http://www.worldfurnitureonline.com)

## OBJECTIVES

□ To compare the furniture of different time period according to the circulation space in lower middle and upper middle income group.

## METHODOLOGY

Random sampling procedure was used for collecting the sample. The total sample was consist (90) houses having traditional and modern furniture.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DATA

1. To measure the different between two means ‘z’ tests were used.
2. To find out the association between two different variables i.e. Traditional and modern furniture from ergonomically point of view, chi-square test were used.

Total samples – (90)

Anthropometrics Measurements of respondents

Before 1975

After 1975 to 2000

After 2000 to Present

30

30

30

15

15

15

15

15

15

Lower  
Middle

Upper  
Middle

Lower  
Middle

Upper  
Middle

Lower  
Middle

Upper  
Middle

## LIMITATIONS

- The study were delimited only time periods and income group.
- Sample sizes were 90 houses.
- Furniture was studied only sitting, resting, dining, storing and studying furniture.
- The families having only lower middle class and upper middle class socio-economic status were the part of sample.
- The furniture other than the sitting, resting, dining, storing, studying were not taken for the study.

Analysis and Discussion

Chi-value ( $\chi$ ) and statement of lower middle & upper middle-income group about their reach to the kitchen platform.

Table No. 01

	Before 1975		1975 to 2000		2000 to 2006		Chi-value
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	$\chi$
Lower Middle	49	16	47	18	63	02	0.067
Upper Middle	45	20	62	03	50	15	

\*F value is significant at 0.05 levels

Hypothesis- “There is no significant association between the furniture of different time periods according to the reaches in lower middle and upper middle income group”.

The Chi square value was found to be .067\* at 1 degree of freedom which was significant at 0.05 level of significance.

It was found that respondents of lower middle and upper middle income group belonging all the time periods have comfortable reach to the kitchen platform but some respondents of lower middle income group are not having comfortable reach to the kitchen platform and it only because they don't built their kitchen platform according to their anthropometric measurements.

Chi-value ( $\chi$ ) and statement of lower middle & upper middle-income group about their reach to the wall units.

Table No. 02

	Before 1975		1975 to 2000		2000 to 2006		Chi-value
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	$\chi$
Lower Middle	40	25	48	17	53	12	17.503

Upper Middle	40	25	62	03	51	14	
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\*F value is not significant at 0.05 levels.

Hypothesis- “There is no significant association between the furniture of different time periods according to the reaches in lower middle and upper middle income group”.

The Chi square value was found to be 17.503\* at 1 degree of freedom which was in significant at 0.05 level of significance.

It was accessed that maximum respondents of lower middle and upper middle income groups belonging all the time periods have comfortable reach to their wall units and some of them not comfortable with their wall units because they have not built their wall units according to their anthropometric measurement

Chi-value ( $\chi$ ) and statement of lower middle & upper middle-income group about their reach to the depth of Elmira.

Table No. 03

	Before 1975		1975 to 2000		2000 to 2006		Chi-value $\chi$
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Lower Middle	62	03	51				