INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE EXCEPTIONAL RESEARCH

Optimizing Storage Solutions in Foyers and Living Areas of Small Residences

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Article Info

ISSN (online): 2583-8261
Impact Factor (RSIF): 8.41
Volume: 05
Issue: 02
Received: 17-01-2026
Accepted: 19-02-2026
Published: 30-03-2026
Page No: 223-235

Abstract
Urbanization and rising housing costs have led to a significant increase in compact residential units, where space optimization has become essential for ensuring functionality and comfort. The foyers and living areas are often underutilized or poorly planned in terms of storage. Small residences often face space limitations, especially in commonly used areas such as foyers and living areas. These constraints challenge homemakers to maintain functionality and organization while dealing with limited storage options. This study aims to design and improve storage solutions for foyers and living areas in small houses, so that space can be used more efficiently and daily use becomes more convenient. The present research was descriptive in nature. The data was gathered through observation on a sample of 280 small residences from Vadodara city selected through purposive sampling. The findings of the study revealed the need for well-planned storage arrangements in foyers and living areas to address space constraints and improve organization. Based on the results, suitable storage designs were developed to optimize available space and enhance usability. The intervention program enhanced the knowledge of homemakers regarding effective use of available storage space. The study highlights the importance of proper storage planning in improving functionality, aesthetics, and overall quality of living in small residential spaces.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.54660/IJSSER.2026.5.2.223-235

Keywords: Storage solutions, foyers, living areas, small residences

Introduction

Urbanization is increasing rapidly, and this has changed the way people live in cities. Due to high population density, limited land, and rising housing costs, many families now live in small and compact houses. These small residences are affordable, but they create problems related to space, especially storage.

One of the most pressing issues in small residences is the lack of adequate storage space. Modern lifestyles demand the accommodation of a wide range of household items, from daily essentials to occasional-use belongings. In the absence of well-planned storage systems, these items often occupy valuable living space, leading to clutter and inefficiency. Research indicates that cluttered environments not only affect the physical organization of a home but also contribute to psychological stress, reduced productivity, and decreased overall well-being (Saxbe & Repetti, 2010; Vohs *et al*., 2013) [7, 8]. According to Belk (2014) people often develop emotional attachment to their belongings, which leads to accumulation of items and increases the need for effective storage solutions in homes.

Within small residences, foyers and living areas hold particular importance due to their functional and social roles. The foyer serves as a transitional space that connects the exterior and interior of the home, often accommodating items such as footwear, bags, and personal accessories.

Meanwhile, the living area acts as a central hub for social interaction, relaxation, and sometimes work-related activities. Despite their significance, these spaces are frequently overlooked in storage planning and tend to become cluttered due to the absence

of designated storage solutions. Similarly, Becker (2018) [2] emphasized that a well-organized and decluttered home improves comfort, focus, and overall quality of life, especially in small residences.

Additionally, in the Indian context, homes often accommodate culturally significant items such as religious artifacts, decorative elements, and seasonal materials. In support of this, Chatterjee (2022) [3] highlighted that cultural practices and lifestyle patterns strongly influence how space is used and managed within Indian homes. These items require careful storage or display, further increasing the demand for efficient storage systems within shared spaces like living rooms. Therefore, there is a growing need to explore innovative storage strategies that can enhance the usability, aesthetics, and functionality of foyers and living areas in small residences.

The need to optimize storage solutions in foyers and living areas arises from both practical and research-based gaps. As highlighted in previous studies, most research on storage design have focused on functional areas such as kitchens, bedrooms, and wardrobes, with limited attention given to transitional and common living spaces. This creates a significant gap in understanding how underutilized spaces like foyers and living rooms can be transformed into efficient storage zones.

Foyers, though small in size, play a crucial role in maintaining the organization of a household. In the absence of appropriate storage, they often become dumping areas for frequently used items, leading to disorganization and poor first impressions. Similarly, living areas in compact homes must accommodate multiple activities, making it essential to integrate storage solutions that are both functional and aesthetically pleasing. Without such interventions, these spaces tend to lose their intended purpose and visual clarity.

Moreover, the increasing accumulation of possessions due to changing consumption patterns has intensified the pressure on limited storage space (Lee & Kim, 2021) [5]. This issue is particularly relevant in urban Indian households, where cultural practices encourage the retention of items with emotional, functional, or seasonal significance. Consequently, the absence of efficient storage solutions can lead to overcrowding and reduced quality of life.

Another important aspect is the psychological and social impact of poorly organized spaces. Studies have shown that cluttered environments can elevate stress levels and negatively affect mental health (Saxbe & Repetti, 2010) [7]. Supporting this, Evans, Wells, and Moch (2003) [4] reported that poor housing conditions and lack of proper space organization can negatively impact mental health and well-being. In addition, disorganized living spaces may discourage social interaction, as residents often feel hesitant to invite guests into cluttered homes (Wilkinson, 2020) [9]. Thus, optimizing storage is not only a matter of spatial efficiency but also a factor influencing well-being and social behaviour.

The present study is therefore undertaken to address these issues by focusing specifically on foyers and living areas spaces that offer significant yet underexplored potential for storage optimization. By identifying unused or inefficiently used areas and proposing innovative design interventions such as multifunctional furniture, vertical storage, and concealed storage systems, the study aims to enhance the functionality and liveability of small residences. Moreover, Kim, Park, and Lee (2022) [6] suggested that multifunctional and convertible furniture is highly effective in maximizing storage in compact living spaces.

Furthermore, this research aligns with sustainable design principles by promoting efficient use of space, reducing clutter, and encouraging mindful consumption. It also contributes to the development of practical design solutions that can be adopted by homemakers, interior designers, and architects working in the domain of compact housing.

In conclusion, the rationale of this study lies in addressing the gap between the increasing demand for storage and the limited availability of space in small residences, with a focused approach toward optimizing foyers and living areas for improved organization, aesthetics, and overall quality of life.

Objectives of The Study

1. To assess the problems faced by the homemakers in available storage space in Foyer and Living areas of small residence.
2. To develop and implement storage designs for optimizing space in foyers and living areas of selected small residences.
3. To conduct an intervention programme for optimizing storage space in foyers and living areas.

Hypothesis

There exists a difference in the extent of problems related to storage space in foyers and living areas of small residences before and after the implementation of storage designs.

Methodology

The present study adopted a descriptive research design to assess existing storage spaces and identify problems faced by homemakers in small residences, with a specific focus on foyers and living areas. The study was conducted in Vadodara city, Gujarat, and the sample comprised 280 homemakers residing in small residential units with a carpet area ranging between 500–700 sq. ft. A purposive sampling technique was used to select respondents meeting the criteria, followed by a snowball sampling method to reach additional participants within different zones of the city.

Data collection was carried out using two primary tools: a structured questionnaire and an observation sheet. The questionnaire gathered information on demographic characteristics and the extent of problems related to storage in foyer and living areas of the residence, while the observation sheet was used to assess existing storage conditions. The tools were validated by experts and tested for reliability to ensure accuracy and consistency of data. The collected data were analyzed using both descriptive as well as relational statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation were used to summarize the data and relational statistics. Based on the findings, need-based storage designs were developed with a focus on effective utilization of space and improving storage arrangements in foyers and living areas. These designs were prepared using software such as AutoCAD and SketchUp with the help of 2D drawings and 3D views for better visualization. Selected designs were implemented in selected residences with the consent of the homemakers. The study also ensured ethical considerations. The study also ensured ethical considerations by obtaining informed consent from the respondents before data collection and intervention.

Findings and Discussion

The findings of the present study were obtained after analyzing the data and information obtained from the interview and observation. Suitable interpretations and discussions are then provided for the findings.

Problems faced by the homemakers regarding available storage space in small residence.

This section dealt with the problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in small residences, with a specific focus on the foyer and living area. The respondents were asked to respond on a 2-point continuum scale in Yes and No response structure. The scores of 2 through 1 were ascribed to each of the statements which depicted the problems experienced by the respondents. For statistical analysis, the scores were divided into two categories on the basis of equal interval method of scoring pattern.

Problems faced by respondents regarding available storage space in Foyer area.

Various parameters such as limited space for storage units due to the small size of the foyer, inadequate depth in wall-mounted racks and open shelves, insufficient space in base cabinets, and the absence of designated storage in freestanding units contributed to storage challenges in the foyer area. Additionally, issues such as improper placement of storage units, insufficient length and height of cabinets and shelves, inadequate sectioning within cabinets, and difficulty in sliding drawers were commonly reported. The lack of suitable storage locations and insufficient clearance space further exacerbated the problems experienced by respondents regarding storage furniture in the foyer area.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution according to the problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in foyer area.

Sr. No.	Problems	Respondents (n=280)				
		Yes		No		Weighted mean score (2-1)
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Less space is available for having the storage units due to small size of the foyer area.	186	66.42	94	33.57	1.66
2.	Difficult to store things in built in wall cabinets	116	41.43	164	58.57	1.41
3.	Less space is available in base cabinets of foyer area	142	50.71	138	49.29	1.51
4.	Depth is less in wall mounted racks	133	47.5	147	52.5	1.48
5.	No space for storage in freestanding storage unit	137	48.93	143	51.07	1.49
6.	Depth of open shelf is less for storage in foyer area	132	47.14	148	52.86	1.47
7.	There is less space for storage in multipurpose rack	210	75.00	70	25.00	1.75
8.	The placement of the storage unit is not appropriate	234	83.57	46	16.43	1.84
9.	Length of the storage cabinet is small and no sufficient space to keep the necessary belongings in the foyer area	135	48.21	145	51.79	1.48
10.	The storage cabinet is not at suitable height	145	51.79	135	48.21	1.52
11.	Sections in the cabinets are not enough and wide to keep the necessary things	129	46.07	151	53.93	1.46
12.	The drawers of the storage cabinet do not easily slide while using	149	53.21	131	46.79	1.53
13.	The storage shelves are not at suitable height	128	45.71	152	54.29	1.46
14.	Depth of the shelves are not adequate	148	52.86	132	47.14	1.53
15.	Length of the shelves are small	126	45	154	55	1.45
16.	Storage space available is not at required place.	169	60.36	111	39.64	1.60
17.	Overall weighted mean					1.54

Table 01 depicts the problems faced by respondents with the available storage space in the foyer area. The results indicated that 83.57 per cent of the respondents had issues with the wrong placement of storage units, about 75 per cent of the respondent's faced problems due to limited space in multipurpose racks, and 66.42 per cent of the respondents reported a lack of space for storage units because of the small foyer size. Around 53.21 per cent of the respondents experienced difficulty in sliding drawers, 52.86 per cent of the respondents had problems with shelves being too shallow, and 51.79 per cent of the respondents reported that storage units were placed at an uncomfortable height. Similarly, 50.71 per cent of the respondents faced issues with base cabinets, 48.93 per cent of the respondents with freestanding storage units, and 47.5 per cent of the respondents with shallow wall mounted racks. Data revealed that 60.36 per cent of respondents reported that storage was not available as per their needs. The overall weighted mean score of 1.54 indicates that storage-related problems are prevalent, highlighting the need for better space management and storage solutions in the foyer area.

Table 2: Extent of problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in foyer area.

Sr. No.	Extent of problems	Score Range	Respondents (n=280)	
			f	%
1	High	24-32	183	**65.36**
2	Low	16-23	97	34.64

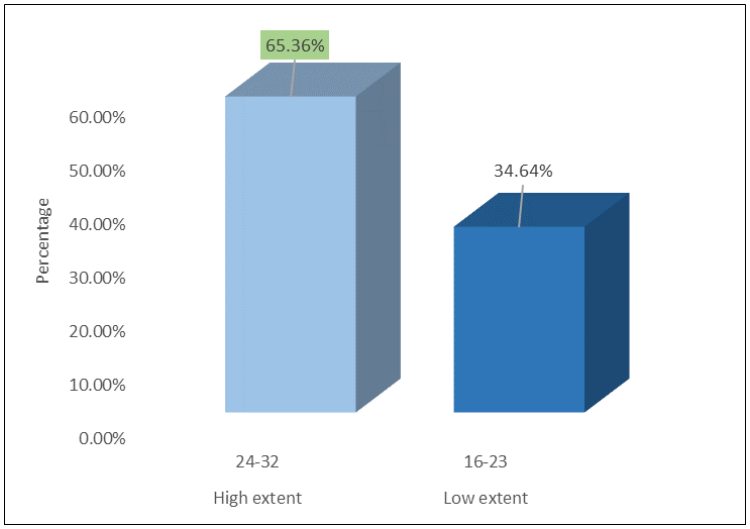

Fig 1: Graphical representation of extent of problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in foyer area.

This section dealt with the extent of problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in foyer area (Table 02, Figure 01). The possible score ranged between 16 to 32, which was divided into 2 categories with almost equal interval. The range score 24 to 32 indicated high extent of problems experienced by the respondents and 16 to 23 indicated low extent of problem experienced by the respondents. The data indicated that 65.37 per cent of the respondents experienced high extent of problems, while 34.64 per cent of the respondents of the respondents experienced low extent of problems regarding available storage space in the foyer area.

Problems faced by respondents regarding available storage space in Living Room

Various parameters such as limited space for storage units due to the small size of the living room, inadequate depth in wall-mounted racks, open shelves, and TV cabinets, as well as insufficient space in base cabinets, contributed to storage challenges in the living area. Additionally, issues such as the improper placement of storage units, insufficient length and height of cabinets and shelves, inadequate sectioning within cabinets, and difficulty in sliding drawers were commonly reported. The absence of space for freestanding storage units and multipurpose racks further limited storage options. Moreover, the unavailability of storage at required locations and the lack of clearance space added to the difficulties experienced by respondents in efficiently organizing their belongings in the living room.

Table 3: Frequency and Percentage distribution according to the problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in Living room.

Sr. No.	Problems	Respondents (n=280)				
		Yes		No		Weighted Mean Score (2-1)
		f	%	f	%	
1	Less space is available for having the storage units due to small size of the room.	178	63.57	102	36.43	1.64
2	Difficult to store things in built in wall cabinets	113	40.36	167	59.64	1.40
3	Less space is available in TV cabinets	151	53.93	129	46.07	1.54
4	Sections with in the cabinets are not enough and wide to keep the necessary things	127	45.36	153	54.64	1.45
5	The drawers of the storage cabinet do not slide easily while using	127	45.36	153	54.64	1.45
6	Less space is available in base cabinet in living area.	125	44.64	155	55.36	1.45
7	The storage cabinet is not at suitable height	193	68.93	87	31.07	1.69
8	Depth is less in wall mounted racks	214	76.43	66	23.57	1.76
9	The storage shelves are not at suitable height	221	78.93	59	21.07	1.79
10	Depth of the shelves are not adequate	222	79.29	58	20.71	1.79
11	Length of the shelves is small	222	79.29	58	20.71	1.79
12	Depth is less in TV cabinet	130	46.43	150	53.57	1.46
13	No space is left for freestanding storage unit	141	50.36	139	49.64	1.50
14	Depth of open shelf is less for storage in living area	122	43.57	158	56.43	1.44
15	There is less space for storage in multipurpose rack.	137	48.93	143	51.07	1.49
16	The placement of the storage unit is not suitable.	146	52.14	134	47.86	
17	Length of the storage cabinet is small and no sufficient space to keep the necessary belongings in the living area.	144	51.43	136	48.57	1.51
18	Length of the shelves is small	144	51.43	136	48.57	1.51
19	Storage space available is not at required place.	127	45.36	153	54.64	1.45
	Overall weighted mean					1.56

The data in the above table (Table 03) revealed that most of the problems experienced by respondents in the living room were related to storage. The results indicated that 79.29 per cent of the respondent's faced issues with insufficient depth and length of shelves in the cabinet, 78.93 per cent of the respondents reported that the height of the storage shelves was unsuitable. Additionally, 76.43 per cent of the respondents experienced problems with wall-mounted racks lacking sufficient depth, 68.93 per cent of the respondents found the height of storage cabinets inconvenient, 63.57 per cent of the respondents stated that there was not enough space for storage units due to the small size of the room, while 53.93 per cent of the respondents faced the problems with insufficient space in TV cabinets, 51.43 per cent of the respondents were facing issues with inadequate length in the storage cabinets, 50.36 per cent of the respondents lacking space for freestanding storage units, and 45.36 per cent of the respondents were facing problems with built-in wall cabinets being hard to use and drawers not sliding smoothly. These findings highlight a significant need for improved storage solutions to better utilize space and enhance functionality in the living room.

Table 4: Extent of problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in Living room.

Sr. No.	Extent of problems	Score Range	Respondents (n=280)	
			f	%
1	High	24-32	165	**58.93**
2	Low	16-23	115	41.07

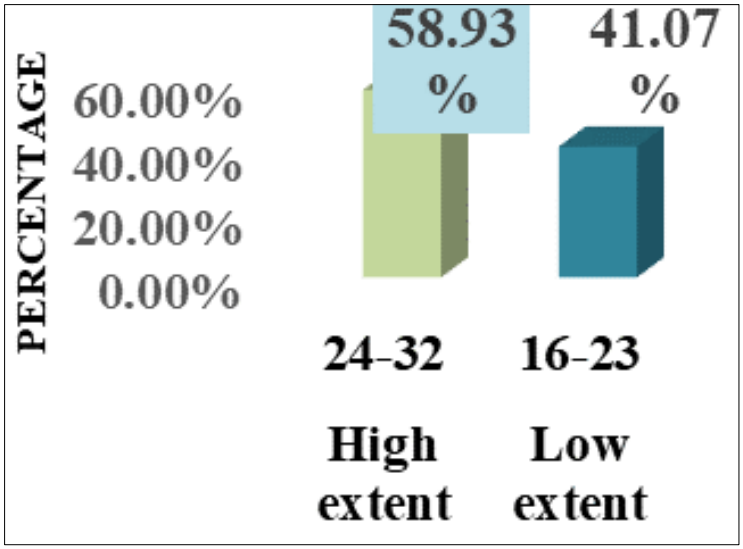

Fig 2: Graphical representation of Extent of problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in Living room.

This section dealt with the extent of problems faced by the respondents regarding available storage space in living room (Table 04, Figure 02). The possible score ranged between 16 to 32, which was divided into 2 categories with almost equal interval. The range score 24 to 32 indicated high extent of problems experienced by the respondents and 16 to 23 indicated low extent of problem experienced by the respondents. The data revealed that 58.93 per cent of the respondents experienced high extent of problems, while 41.07 per cent of the respondents experienced low extent of problems regarding available storage space in the living room.

Intervention Program

One of the objectives of the study was to conduct an intervention program for selected small residence for optimization of storage space in foyers and living areas. It was observed that respondents interested in design options and storage spaces solution through awareness program conducted by the researcher. The respondents showed their interest in getting the storage designed for their residence. After expressing willingness to participate, the consent was taken from the respondents', sites were visited and measurements were taken to understand their specific problems and requirements. Based on the measurements and discussions, 2Dimensional drawings and 3Dimensional views of the design solutions were prepared, along with detailed quotations. After approval of the design proposals, the designs were implemented in the respondents residences. It was implemented in the residences of the selected homemakers for which the cost was borne by the homemakers as per the consent. The feedback was collected from the respondents after 3 months of intervention, and all of them were highly satisfied with the storage designs.

Fig 3: Intervention Program conducted by the researcher

Design Development

The intervention designs focused on designing storage space solutions with supportive 2D drawings with description key and 3D views of foyers and living areas of small residences, optimized for functionality and space utilization. The design was implemented for selected residences with consent of the homemakers.

Table 5: Schedule of Drawings Developed for Intervention

Sr. No.	Title	Drawing Titles
1.	Foyer area	Partition with storage cabinet Storage unit in foyer area
2.	Living room	Console with storage Console with decorative storage behind sofa

Foyer Area

Partition with storage cabinet

The elevation depicts a well-designed Partition with storage cabinet designed to combine open display and covered storage. This drawing represents the elevation of a partition with integrated storage behind a door, featuring a combination of metal framing, a glass door, and wooden paneling. This unit was created to solve common storage problems faced by homemakers living in small residences, where space is limited and proper storage planning is designed. In many small homes, the foyer or entrance area often remains unused. This unit has been specifically designed to utilize that unused space in the foyer effectively. Designing storage in this area helps to address the issue of limited space without interfering with the main living areas.

The total height of the partition is 9’-0”, with a width of 8’-7“. The design includes a glass door divided into two panels, each measuring 1’-9” wide, giving a total door width of 3’-6”. Below the glass, a wooden paneling section extends up to 2’-9” in height. On the left side, the storage partition is composed of a metal framework with modular shelving. The overall depth of the storage unit is 9”, ensuring a sleek design that does not take up excessive space. On the right, a solid wall with a thickness of 1’-6” completes the structure. The shelves are designed in different sizes to store books, showpieces, and other display items. This partition with storage cabinet gives an open and modern look and helping to keep things organized. Next to the open shelves is a glass cabinet with two glass doors. Inside, there are glass shelves that can be used to store and display crockery, glassware, or decorative items. The glass keeps the items visible while protecting them from dust. Below the glass cabinet, there is a wooden paneled storage section. This area provides closed storage for keeping items that are not used daily. The wooden finish adds warmth and contrast to the metal and glass parts of the unit.

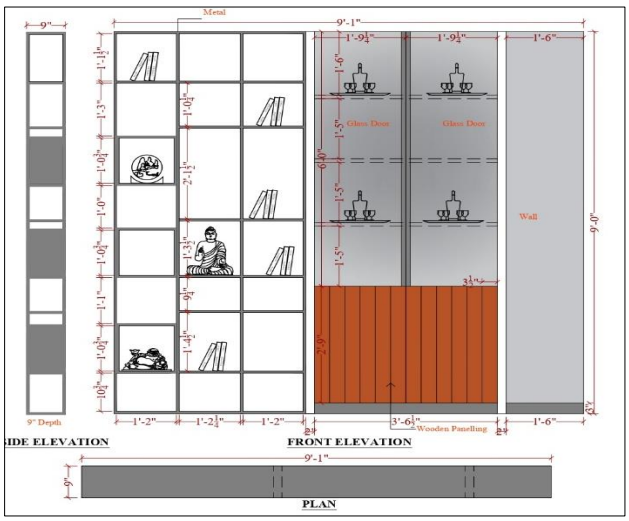

Fig 4: Working Drawing of Partition with storage cabinet

Fig 5: 3D view of Partition with storage cabinet

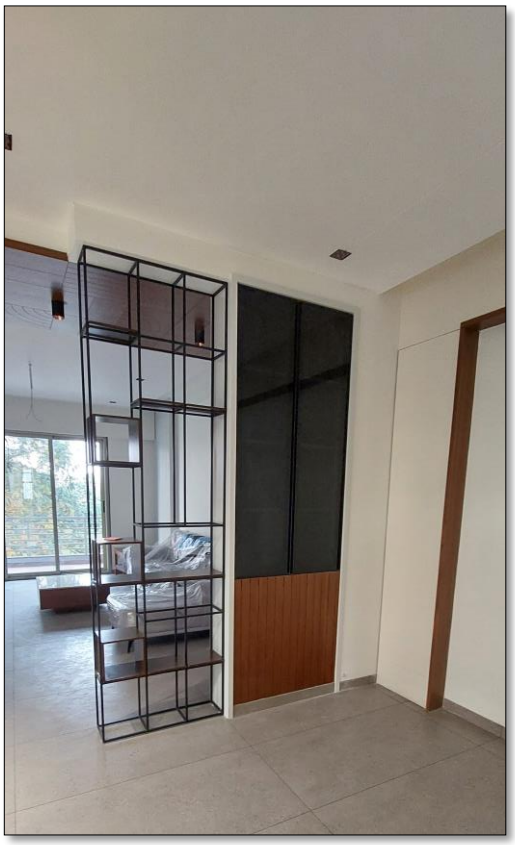

Fig 6: Implementation of Partition with storage cabinet

Storage unit in Foyer area

The elevation depicts a storage unit in foyer designed to combine storage with open display. In small residences, homemakers often struggle with the lack of storage near the entrance area. Items like shoes, bags, keys, and cleaning supplies tend to pile up, creating clutter and making the space look messy. To solve this issue, a well designed storage unit in foyer was created that combines both function and style.

This unit is built against the wall and includes a tall arched mirror in the center, which is 5’-6” high. The mirror not only adds a decorative touch but also helps to make the narrow space look brighter and more spacious. The total width of the unit is 5’-0”, and the overall height is 6’-6”, which allows the design to make use of the vertical space on the wall.

Behind the mirror etched design, two storage cabinets are placed, each measuring 1’-6” wide, 2’-6” high, and 1’-0” deep. These cabinets provide enough space to store everyday items that are often used when entering or leaving the house. The top of the cabinets can be used to display small decorative items or indoor plants, enhancing the look of the foyer. This storage design is especially useful in small homes where every inch counts. It helps to keep the entrance organized without taking up extra floor space, and the addition of a mirror makes the area feel more open.

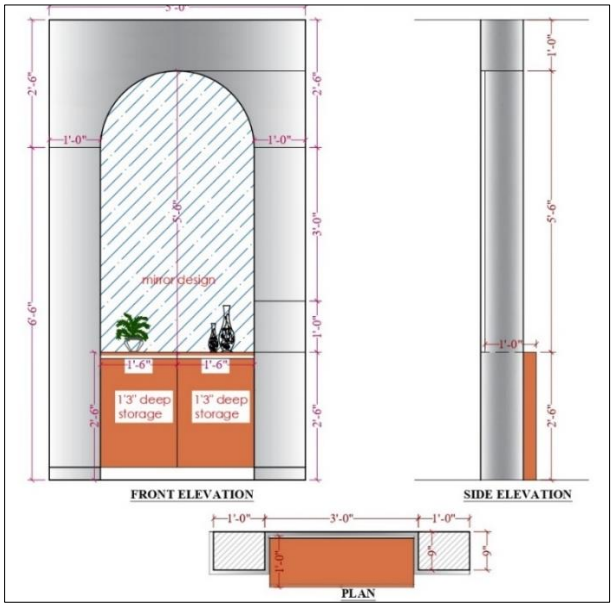

Fig 7: working drawing of Storage unit in Foyer area

Fig 8: 3D view of Storage unit in Foyer area

Fig 9: Implementation of Storage unit in Foyer area

Living room

Console with storage

The elevation shows a small and attractively built foyer partition unit that skillfully blends decorative features with useful storage. This design effectively utilizes a little wall space and turns it into a useful space that improves the entrance zone's beauty and usefulness in small homes. A proportional 9 x 9 grid of nine circulars embossed MDF wall plates is located in the middle portion of the wall. Each circle is uniformly placed with 1’-0” spaces between them and has a diameter of 1’-3”. In addition to providing a unique method to use wall space decoratively and clutter free, these embossed patterns act as artistic focus points.

The measurement of storage cabinet is 3’-6” wide and 2’-0” high is situated on the right side. Each of the four shutters in this unit is equally 1’-0" wide and 15" deep. This unit can be used for storing shoes, purses, or other everyday necessities out of sight, the shutters offer hidden storage. Shutters have simple access while preserving a neat and orderly appearance.

The storage cabinet is cantilevered from the floor with visible supports, creating a floating effect. A 0’-3" gap on each side is maintained to ensure visual balance and avoid crowding the wall edges. The cabinet has a flat surface on top that can be utilized for extra display or as a place for objects to temporarily rest as they are brought into the house.

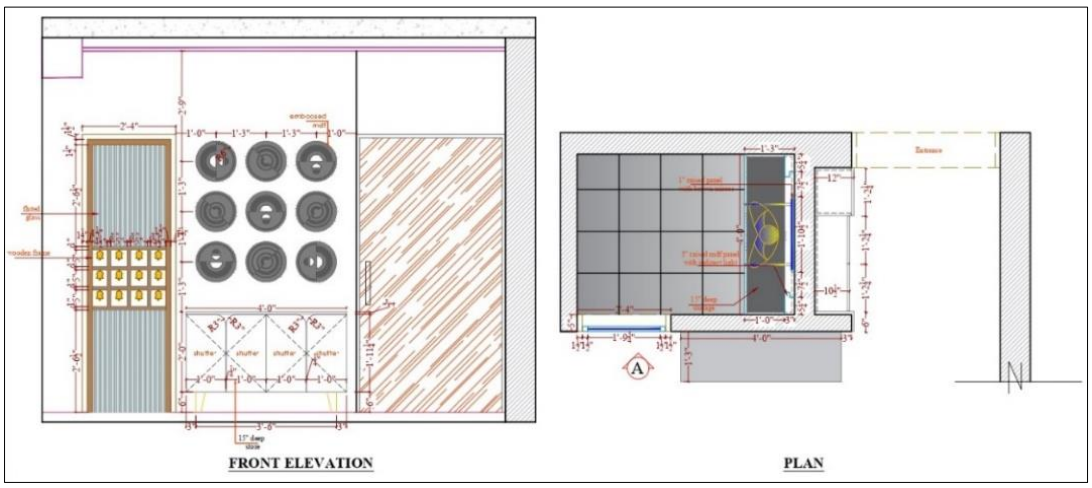

Fig 10: Working drawing of Console with storage

Fig 11: 3D view of Console with storage

Fig 12: Implementation of Console with storage

Console with decorative storage behind sofa

This elevation depicts a well-designed sofa unit with a built-in storage cabinet, made to provide comfortable seating as well as useful storage in small living areas. The detailed layout and elevation views of a multifunctional furniture arrangement are shown in this sketch. It was carefully designed to meet the needs of homemakers who live in tiny homes with little space that needs to be used effectively. Furniture frequently takes up a lot of room in tiny dwellings without providing any extra use. In order to maximize the limited floor space, this item has been specially built to integrate two key features: a storage unit and a sofa for seating. The design enhances living spaces spatial organization and lessens clutter by fusing these two purposes into a single, well thought out arrangement.

The width of the sofa unit is 7’-4”, and its seat and back heights are 1’-7” and 2’-9”, respectively. The wooden frame used in the design of the armrests ensures both longevity and aesthetic appeal. It is appropriate for modest spaces because of its ergonomic backrest angle and small depth of 2’-5”, which are seen from the side elevation.

The drawing's bottom section depicts a low-height storage container that is paired with the sofa. This 7’-0” wide unit has both open niches and cupboards with shutters closed. The open areas can be utilized to store regularly used items or to display ornamental items, while the shutters provide hidden storage, perfect for items not used frequently. The unit has a veneered surface, which improves the overall appearance and gives the design coziness. One side features a wooden path element that adds material and textural variety.

The storage unit's front elevation displays a stepped design that allows for a variety of storage combinations and adds to its dynamic, contemporary appearance. It is appropriate for living rooms, bedrooms, or multipurpose areas in small homes because to its tiny height and modular design.

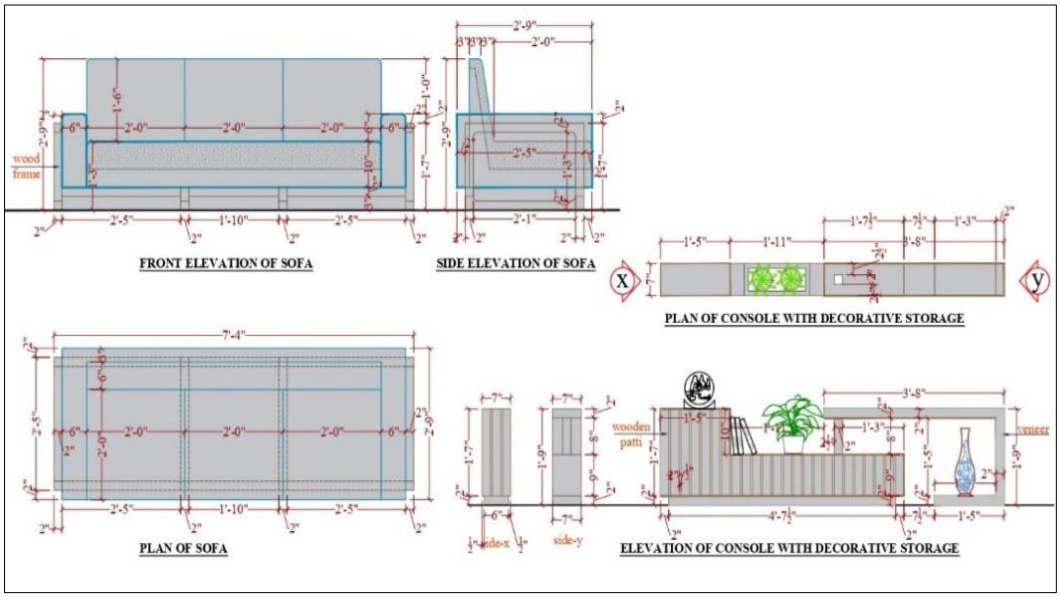

Fig 13: Working drawing of Console with decorative storage behind sofa

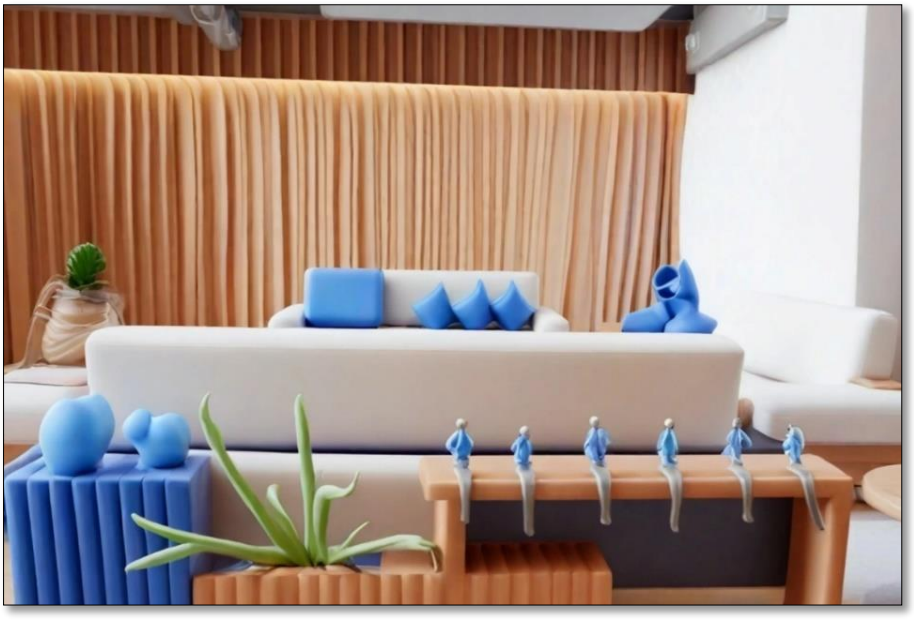

Fig 14: 3D view of Console with decorative storage behind sofa

Fig 15: Implementation of Console with decorative storage behind sofa

Testing of Hypotheses

In order to test the hypotheses formulated for the present investigation, as per the nature of variables paired t- test was computed. For the purpose of statistical analysis, the hypotheses are formulated.

Ho_1: There is no significant difference in the extent of problems experienced by the respondents regarding available storage space in foyers and living areas before and after the implementation of storage designs in their small residences.

A Paired t-test was computed to find out the difference in the extent of problems experienced by the respondents regarding available storage space in foyers and living areas of small residences before and after the implementation of storage designs.

Table 5: Paired t-test showing the difference in the extent of problems regarding available storage space in foyers and living areas before and after theimplementation of designs in their small residences.

Sr. No.	Variable	Mean score of problems	t-value	df	Level of significance
1.	Before Implementation	304.42	9.86	279	0.05
	After Implementation	274.99			

* df- Degree of freedom

The computed t-value shows a significant difference in the extent of problems related to available storage space in foyers and living areas before and after the implementation of storage designs. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the respondents experienced a lower extent of storage-related problems after the implementation of storage designs in their small residences.

Conclusion

The study concluded that proper storage planning is very important in small homes. Due to limited space, foyers and living areas often become cluttered and disorganized. The study found that many homemakers face problems because of lack of proper storage in these areas. The intervention programme helped in solving these problems. Homemakers learned better ways to organize their space through simple guidance and practical design solutions. By identifying unused spaces and introducing simple solutions like multifunctional furniture and vertical storage, space can be used more effectively. The awareness and intervention program improved knowledge and made homes more comfortable. The better storage in these areas helps in improving daily living and maintaining a neat and organized home. The findings of the study can be useful for interior designers, architects, and policymakers working towards improving space efficiency in small urban housing.

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How to Cite This Article
Shah K, Patel S. Optimizing storage solutions in foyers and living areas of small residences. International Journal of Social Science Exceptional Research. 2026;5(2):223–235. doi:10.54660/IJSSER.2026.5.2.223-235