COUNTRY REPORT OF INDIA

BY

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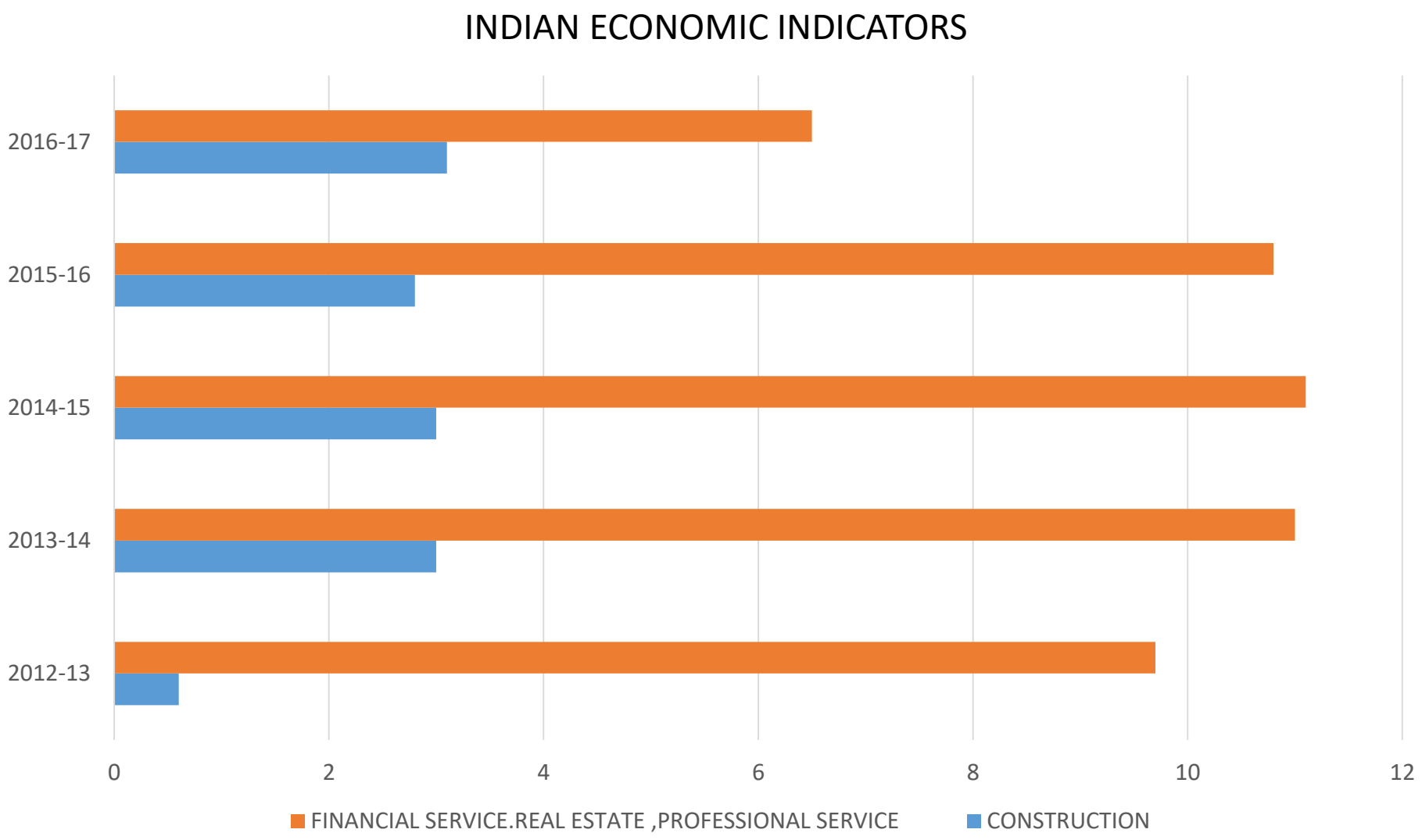
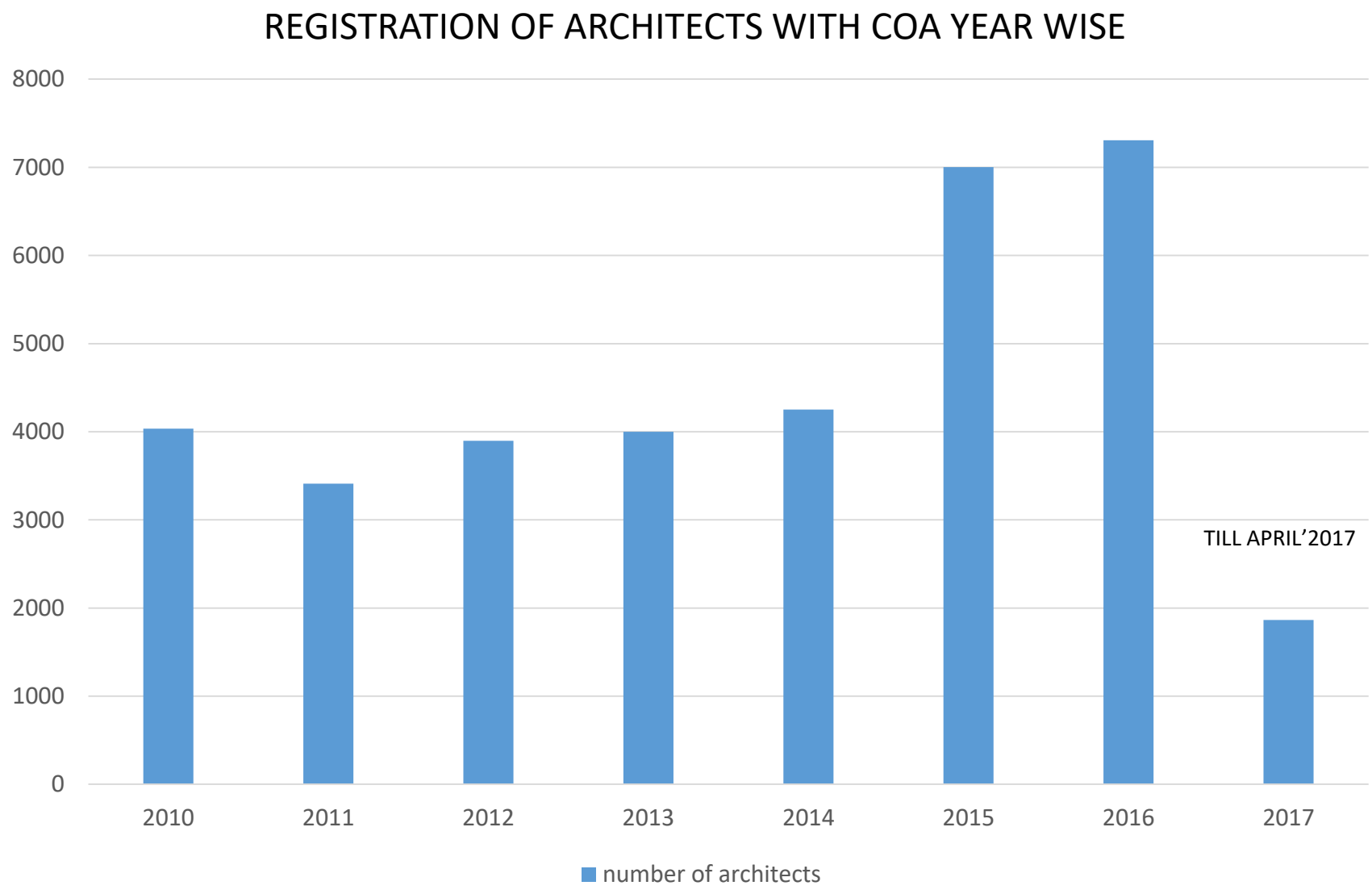
THE **CULTURE OF INDIA** REFERS COLLECTIVELY TO THE THOUSANDS OF DISTINCT AND UNIQUE CULTURES OF ALL RELIGIONS AND COMMUNITIES PRESENT IN INDIA.

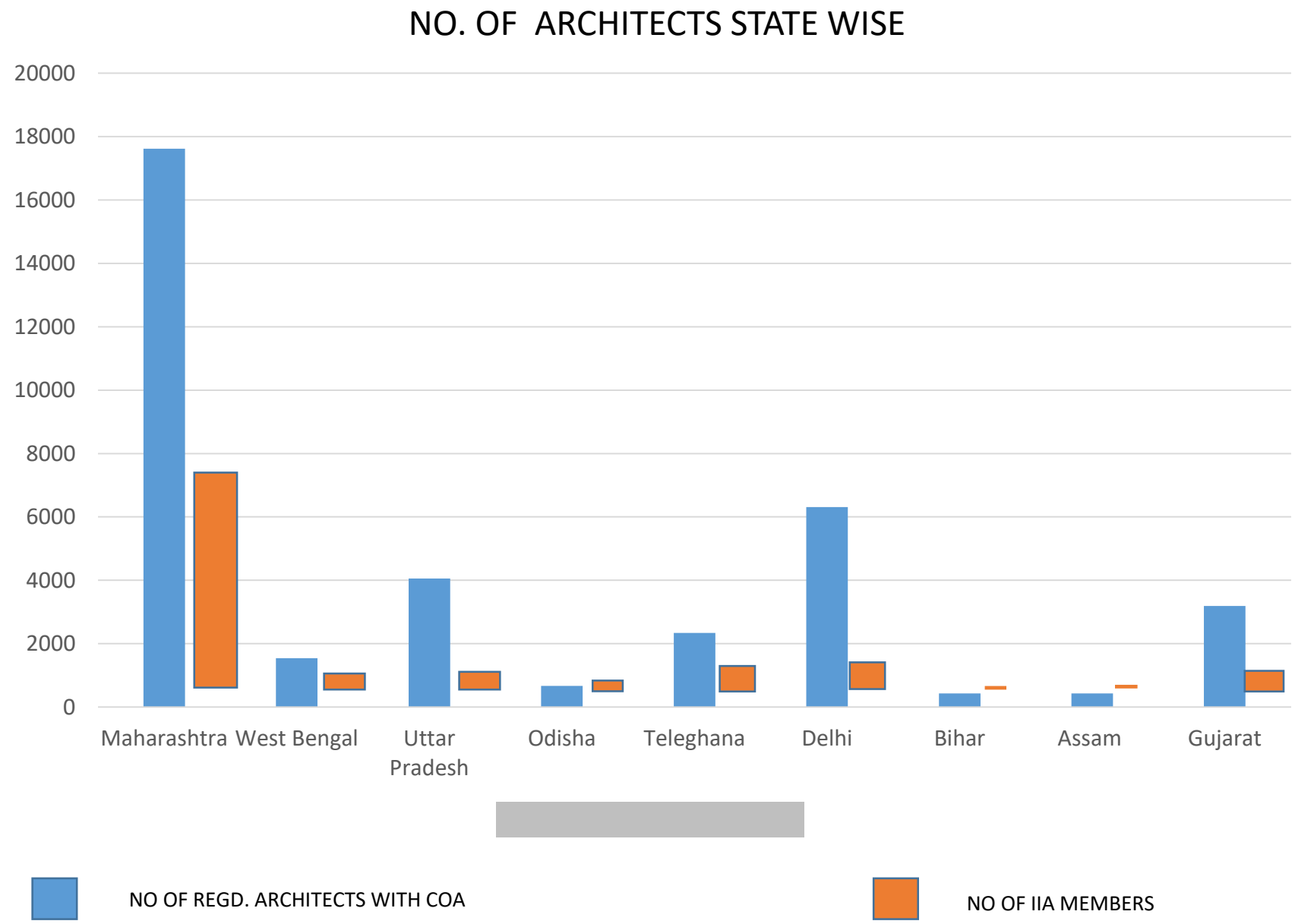
INDIA'S LANGUAGES,RELIGIONS,DANCE,MUSIC,FOOD AND CUSTOMS DIFFERS FROM PLACE TO PLACE WITHIN THE COUNTRY. THE INDIAN CULTURE, OFTEN LABELED AS AN AMALGAMATION OF SEVERAL CULTURES, SPANS ACROSS THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT AND HAS BEEN INFLUENCED BY A HISTORY THAT IS SEVERAL MILLENNIA OLD.

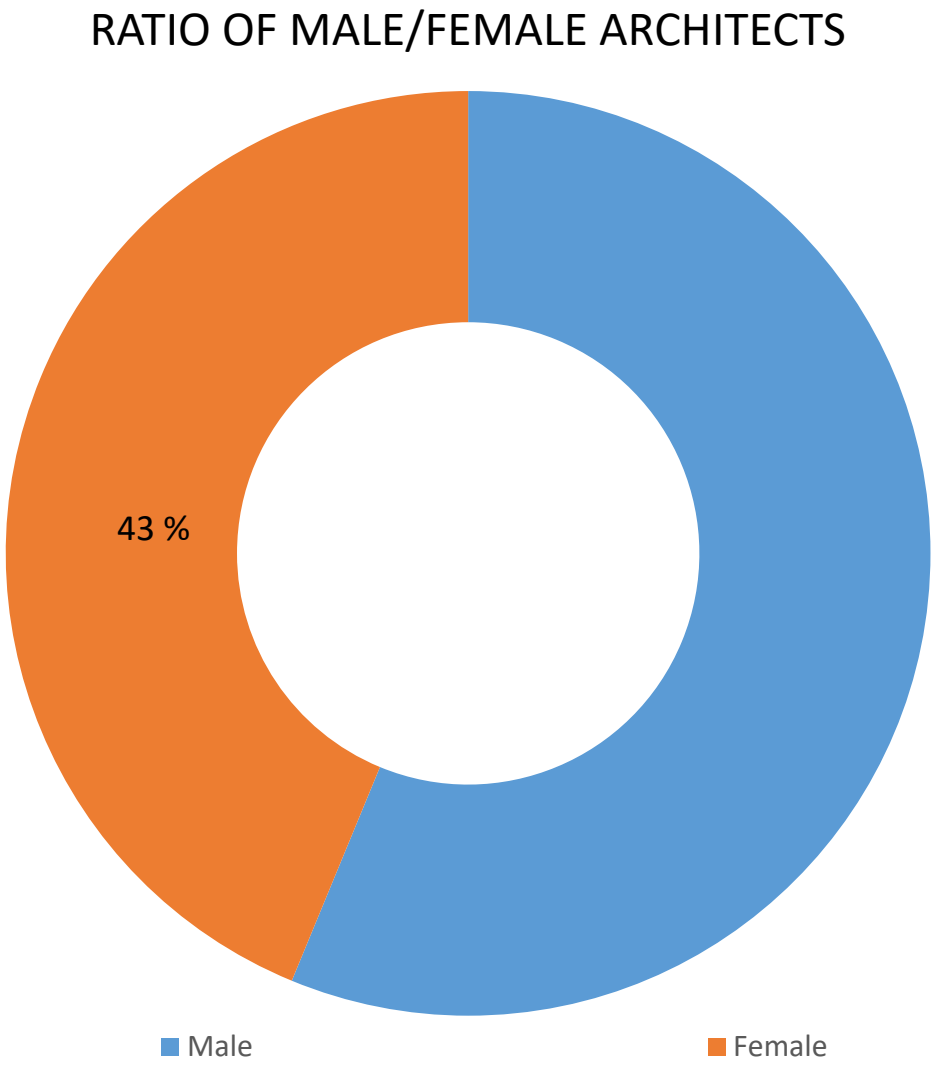
MANY ELEMENTS OF INDIA'S DIVERSE CULTURES, SUCH AS INDIAN RELIGIONS,PHILOSOPHY AND CUSINE, HAVE HAD A PROFOUND IMPACT ACROSS THE WORLD.

IN THE ABOVE AGE OLD PRETEXT THE ROLE & COMMITMENTS OF PRESENT DAY ARCHITECTS IN THE PRESENT GLOBAL SCENARIO IS VERY COMPLEX AND CHALLENGING.


INDIAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS
2016-17
2015-16
2014-15
2013-14
2012-13
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
FINANCIAL SERVICE.REAL ESTATE ,PROFESSIONAL SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION

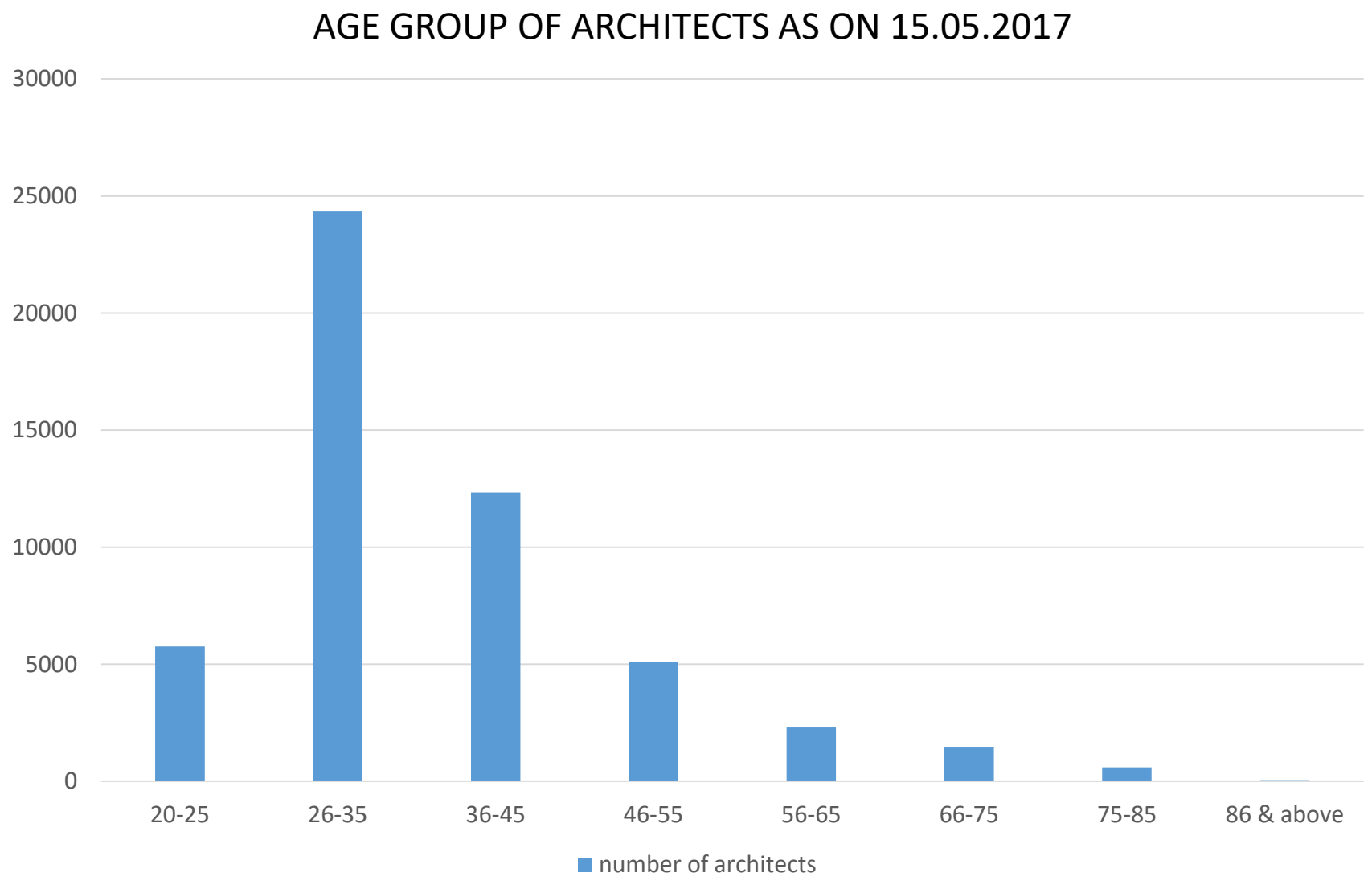

REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS WITH COA YEAR WISE
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
TILL APRIL'2017
number of architects


NO. OF ARCHITECTS STATE WISE
20000
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Maharashtra
West Bengal
Uttar Pradesh
Odisha
Teleghana
Delhi
Bihar
Assam
Gujarat
NO OF REGD. ARCHITECTS WITH COA
NO OF IIA MEMBERS

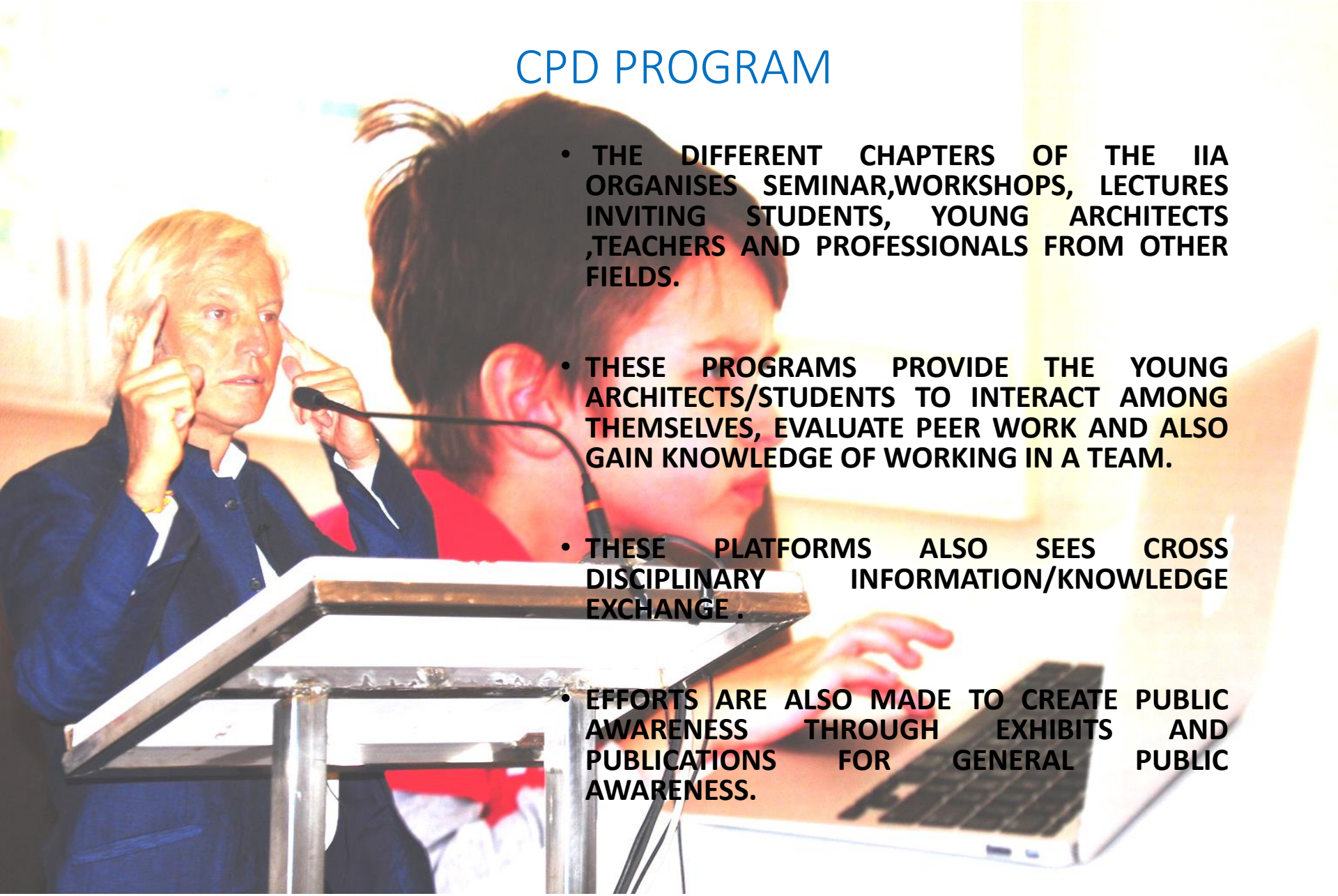

RATIO OF MALE/FEMALE ARCHITECTS
43 %
Male
Female

PLACEMENT OF WOMAN ARCHITECTS

- employed in private sector
- others
- practicisng independently
- employed in private sector
- Govt employed
- Practising as partner
- Teaching


AGE GROUP OF ARCHITECTS AS ON 15.05.2017
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
20-25
26-35
36-45
46-55
56-65
66-75
75-85
86 & above
number of architects

CPD PROGRAM



- THE DIFFERENT CHAPTERS OF THE IIA ORGANISES SEMINAR,WORKSHOPS, LECTURES INVITING STUDENTS, YOUNG ARCHITECTS ,TEACHERS AND PROFESSIONALS FROM OTHER FIELDS.
- THESE PROGRAMS PROVIDE THE YOUNG ARCHITECTS/STUDENTS TO INTERACT AMONG THEMSELVES, EVALUATE PEER WORK AND ALSO GAIN KNOWLEDGE OF WORKING IN A TEAM.
- THESE PLATFORMS ALSO SEES CROSS DISCIPLINARY INFORMATION/KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE .
- EFFORTS ARE ALSO MADE TO CREATE PUBLIC AWARENESS THROUGH EXHIBITS AND PUBLICATIONS FOR GENERAL PUBLIC AWARENESS.

STUDENT EXCHANGE PROGRAM

- A GREAT LEARNING OPPORTUNITY FOR THE STUDENTS TO EXPLORE DIFFERENT WORKING ENVIRONMENTS
- THE MAJOR HINDRANCE FOR SUCH PROGRAMS HOWEVER IS TO OBTAIN THE SHORT TERM WORK PERMIT .
- THE ARCASIA MEMBER COUNTRIES CAN REQUEST THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO SIMPLIFY/ SPEED UP THE CLEARANCE PROCEDURES SO THAT MORE STUDENTS CAN AVAIL OPPORTUNITIES TO TAKE PART IN SUCH PROGRAMS.
- SAME IS ALSO APPLICABLE FOR TEACHING FACULTY TOO.
- ABOVE PROGRAM WILL STRENGTHEN THE BOND BETWEEN ARCASIA COUNTRIES.

LEGISLATIONS REGULATIONS & STANDARDS RELATED TO ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSION

- THE ARCHITECTS' ACT CAME INTO FORCE FROM 31ST MAY 1972 AND EXTENDS TO WHOLE OF INDIA

- THE ACT PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS, STANDARDS OF EDUCATION , RECOGNISED QUALIFICATION ,STANDARDS OF PRACTICE AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH

- HOWEVER TO CATER THE PRESENT NEEDS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCENARIO THAT HAS SEEN SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN LAST 45 YEARS , THE ACT FRAMED IN 1972 NEEDS AMENDMENTS.

CROSS BORDER PRACTICE

- THE ARCHITECTS' ACT 1972 WHICH GOVERNS THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA SPECIFIES THAT ARCHITECT HAS TO BE A CITIZEN OF INDIA AND LIABLE TO ADHERE TO ALL TAX LIABILITIES.

- PRESENTLY ALL FOREIGN FIRMS COLLABORATE WITH LOCAL ARCHITECTS / FIRMS WHERE THE LIABILITIES REST WITH THE LOCAL ARCHITECT.

- ARCHITECTS PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY AS PER ACT RESTS WITH THE INDIAN COUNTER PART AND ATTRACTS BOTH CIVIL & CRIMINAL LIABILITIES AS PRESCRIBED IN THE INDIAN PENAL CODE 1860

- BUT TO TRULY UNLOCK THE POTENTIAL OF CROSS BORDER PRACTICE AMONG THE ASIAN COUNTRIES, DEVELOPMENT OF A RECIPROCAL CROSS BORDER PRACTICE POLICY IS REQUIRED AT THE GOVERNMENT LEVEL SO THAT THE ARCHITECTS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES GET EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO PRACTICE IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

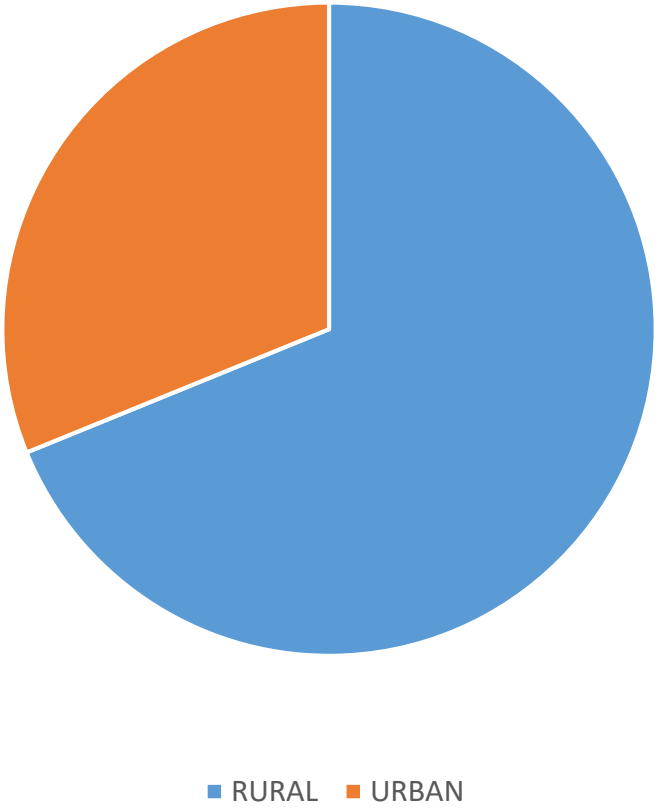
CHALLENGES IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

- THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECRTURE IS MOSTLY CONCENTRATED IN URBAN AREAS IN A COUNTRY LIKE INDIA WHERE ALMOST 70 % IS RURAL AREA.

- PRESENT GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN INITIATIVES FOR ALL POSSIBLE INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES INCLUDING RULAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING & PUBLIC HEALTH.

- THIS INITIATIVE WILL GRADUALLY INCREASE THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTS IN A BIG WAY.

RURAL/URBAN DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA



CHALLENGES IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

- **WITH GLOBALISATION SURGES AND INCREASED GDP ,ARCHITECTS NEEDS TO BE A MAJOR STAKE HOLDER IN USHERING NEW DEVELOPMENT**

- **BUT THERE IS A LACK OF AWARENESS ABOUT THE ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE IN INDIA**

- **UNLESS AWARENESS IS CREATED AT THE POLITICAL AND BUREAUCRATIC LEVEL , MASS SCALE CONTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT IS NOT POSSIBLE. EFFORTS ARE MADE IN THIS REGARD THROUGH WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS**

- **ARCHITECTURE AS AN ELECTIVE IN 10+2 LEVEL IS INTRODUCED TO CREATE AWARENESS ABOUT THE SUBJECT AMONG THE GENERAL PUBLIC.**

OTHER ISSUES

- MAJORITY OF THE KEY POSITIONS IN GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN MATTERS RELATED TO HOUSING AND INFRA-STRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IS OCCUPIED BY ENGINEERS . THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS TO INCOPORATE MORE ARCHITECTS IN THESE ROLES .

- TO ENSURE THE QUALITY OF PRACTICE, DISCUSSIONS ARE BEING MADE TO PROVIDE REGISTRATION TO THE FRESHLY PASS OUT ARCHITECTS ONLY AFTER A PERIOD OF CERTAIN YEARS OF WORK EXPERIENCE UNDER SUPERVISION OF EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS WHICH IS ABSENT AT PRESENT.

THANK YOU

JAI HIND