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Council of Architecture Rules, 1973

These rules prescribe the manner of election of five representatives of Indian Institute of Architects, five heads of architectural institutions in India, election of President of Council of Architecture and other office-bearers, application procedure for registration, manner of filing complaints against architects for mis-conduct, procedure for inquiry by the Disciplinary Committee, proforma for registration of Architects and other forms prescribed for election of office-bearers of the Council.

Architect Act, 1972 :-

Since Independence in 1947, building construction activity in India has expanded on a phenomenal scale. Many unqualified person calling themselves as architects are undertaking construction of building which are uneconomical and unsafe, thus bringing into disrepute to the profession of architects. With the passing of this legislation, it will be unlawful for

This act protects the title "Architect" but does not make the design, supervision and construction of buildings as an exclusive responsibility of architects. Other professionals like Engineers may engage themselves in their normal vocation in respect of building construction work provided they do not style themselves as architects.

Scope of Work :-

An Architect shall provide services in respect of the following works:-

- ① Site evaluation and analysis
- ② Environmental work and site development
- ③ Architectural work and site development
- ④ Structural engineering work
- ⑤ Sanitary, plumbing, drainage, water supply and sewerage work.
- ⑥ Electrical work
- ⑦ Heating, ventilation and air conditioning work.
- ⑧ Acoustical work
- ⑨ Landscape work

any person to designate himself as Architect unless he has requisite qualification and is registered under the Act.

The main features of the Act are as under:-

- a) A corporate body known as "Council of Architecture" is created.
- b) It has powers for registration of Architects.
- c) It enrolls persons holding recognized degree or diploma in Architecture, or persons who have been practicing as Architects for a period of 5 years before September 1, 1972.
- d) It recommends to Government additional qualifications acceptable for registration.
- e) It holds enquiries into the misconduct of Architects and takes suitable action.
- f) It prescribes minimum standard of education and training of Architects in India.