

## Opportunities for the Profession of Architecture & Planning Neha Gajanan Kapse<sup>1</sup>, Manish Pandit Chavan<sup>2</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

Architecture offers a multitude of opportunities and is a crucial aspect of creating beautiful and functional structures. The field of architecture is comparable to the word "Janani," which means mother, signifying love and creation. Opportunities are abundant in this field, and it is essential to recognize its significance. Architecture is an attractive career path with vast potential for growth in both private and government sectors.

Various career options are available in Architecture and Planning, such as working with construction companies, builders, consultancies, and being an independent architect. In terms of planning the opportunities range from working in government sector, working as a consultant of various projects under major schemes such as AMRUT etc. providing many opportunities. The government sector also offers opportunities for architects and planners, including departments like National Institute of Urban Affairs, Public Works Department etc.

This paper discusses the different career options available in the profession of Architecture and Planning, enabling individuals to explore and select their preferred path based on their interests and skills. Success in these fields requires a natural creative perspective, an eye for details, and the ability to develop technical proficiency for the aesthetic appeal and functional requirements of structures.

Overall, architecture and Planning are fulfilling and financially rewarding careers for those passionate about design, possessing the necessary skills and qualifications.

**Keywords:** Creation, Opportunities, Potential, Skills, Architecture, Design, Construction, Government, Career.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Upon completing their architectural education, individuals are frequently confronted with pivotal and transformative choices that carry substantial significance. These decisions wield considerable influence, as they shape the initial path of their professional journey. It is vital to carefully deliberate on all available options and prospects when assessing one's career trajectory. Typically, recent graduates in architecture aspire to secure positions in private practices, with aspirations of eventually establishing their own firm. Nonetheless, it is equally important to recognize the potential advantages of pursuing a career

in the public sector. Unfortunately, many students remain unaware of the abundant opportunities present in government positions, often perceiving them as uninspiring or mundane. Hence, it is crucial to gain a comprehensive understanding of the diverse range of possibilities within this realm and to explore the potential for architects within government organizations. Engaging in this line of work offers significant rewards, as it provides a direct avenue for contributing to the advancement and prosperity of one's nation through involvement in government projects aimed at fostering progress and well-being.

### 1.1. NEED FOR STUDY

It is crucial to recognize and fully comprehend the abundance of opportunities presented by the public

sector, thereby delving into its vast potential. There exists a common misconception regarding the repetitive nature of government positions, and unfortunately, many students remain uninformed about the wide array of prospects within this domain.

## 1.2. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the opportunities for government jobs in architecture and planning, and how can they promote growth?

## 1.3. AIM

The goal is to explore the untapped potential for architects, planners, and related professions in working in the government sector.

## 1.4 OBJECTIVE

1. To gain insight into the present status of work within government organizations.
2. To gain a better understanding of the types of platforms and exposure in the government sector.
3. To forecast and analyze future trends and potential growth in this sector.

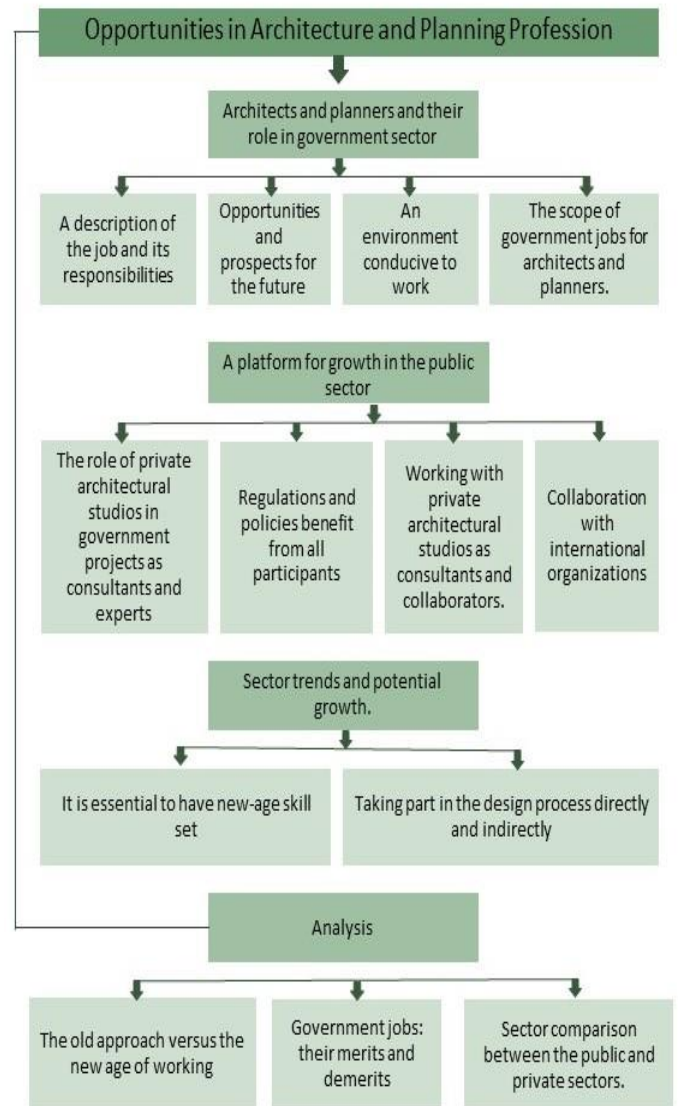
## 1.5 SCOPE

In planning and architecture jobs, the scope can vary depending on the specific job and project. For example, the scope of an architect's job may include designing buildings, creating construction plans, and overseeing construction projects. A planner's scope may include developing land use plans, transportation plans, and community development plans. Both architects and planners may also be involved in reviewing zoning regulations and environmental impact studies.

## 1.6 LIMITATIONS

Limitations in planning and architecture jobs can arise from various factors. These limitations can be physical, such as constraints imposed by the site or existing infrastructure, or they can be legal, such as zoning regulations and building codes. Other limitations may include budget constraints, time constraints, or limitations on the availability of resources such as materials or labor. Additionally, social and political factors such as community opposition or changes in government policies can also limit the scope of planning and architecture jobs.

## 2. METHODOLOGY AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK



**Fig 1.** Research Framework  
Source: Author Generated

## 2.1 ARCHITECT, PLANNERS AND THEIR ROLE IN GOVERNMENT SECTOR.

Government entities typically maintain dedicated architecture or planning departments as internal teams, providing consultation for a wide range of projects. These departments present numerous employment opportunities for graduates in the fields of architecture and planning. It is worth noting that there is a multitude of government organizations that extend such prospects, some of which include:

- CPWD
- Archaeological Dept.

- Ministry of Defence
- Department of Railways
- Post and Telegraphs
- Public Sector Undertaking,
- National Building Organization
- Town and Country Planning Organization,
- HUDCO
- DDA
- Airports Authority of India
- Union service commissions, State Urban Planning and Development Authorities,
- NBCC
- State Metro Rail Commissions,
- ISRO
- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited,
- Rail India Technical and Economic Service,
- DRDO
- National and State colleges and universities,
- NITI Aayog
- Incorporating architects into banking institutions,
- Indian Armed Forces

### 2.1.1 DESCRIPTION OF JOBS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARCHITECTS AND PLANNER

During interviews, it became evident that the recruitment of graduates for government positions is not steady. Government departments hire on an as-needed basis, resulting in irregular job postings. This lack of consistency leads to a limited awareness of government job opportunities, which are fewer and less consistent compared to the private sector. Furthermore, in the field of architecture and planning, job prospects are even scarcer in comparison to fields like engineering. This is primarily due to the limited number of government organizations directly focused on architecture and planning, with other organizations having smaller departments for these purposes based on their specific requirements.

In addition, most organizations follow an independent examination and interview process for their selection. The selection criteria for these jobs typically consider the merit list established through the conducted examination, as well as the educational background of the applicants.

### 2.1.2 OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECT FOR FUTURE

The future holds numerous opportunities and prospects for architects and planners. Here are some potential trends and areas of growth:

**Sustainability:** As climate change becomes an increasingly pressing issue, architects and planners who specialize in sustainable design will be in high demand. This could include designing buildings with renewable energy sources, reducing waste and energy consumption, and utilizing green materials.

**Urbanization:** As more people move to urban areas, architects and planners will be needed to design and plan buildings and infrastructure that can accommodate growing populations. This could include designing mixed-use developments, creating efficient transportation systems, and developing green spaces.

**Technology:** As technology continues to advance, architects and planners will need to stay up-to-date on the latest tools and software to create efficient and innovative designs. This could include utilizing 3D printing to create building components, using virtual and augmented reality to simulate designs, and incorporating smart technologies into buildings.

**Aging populations:** As the population ages, architects and planners will be needed to design spaces that are accessible and functional for older adults. This could include designing retirement communities, nursing homes, and medical facilities.

**Disaster response:** Architects and planners will be needed to design and plan infrastructure that can withstand natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods. This could include designing buildings with resilient materials, creating evacuation plans, and developing emergency response systems. Overall, the field of architecture and planning will continue to evolve and grow in response to changing societal needs and technological advances. Those who can stay ahead of the curve and specialize in these areas will likely have strong career prospects in the future.

## 3. THE PLATFORM FOR GROWTH IN PUBLIC SECTOR

There are several platforms for growth in the public sector for planning and architecture professionals. Here are a few:

**Government agencies:** Local, state, and federal government agencies often employ architects and planners to work on public infrastructure projects. These could include designing public buildings, parks, transportation systems, and other public spaces. Architects and planners in the public sector may also work on projects related to environmental conservation, historic preservation, and disaster response.

**Non-profit organizations:** Non-profit organizations focused on urban planning and design, sustainability, and affordable housing may also offer opportunities for architects and planners in the public sector. These

organizations may work closely with government agencies to design and implement public projects, or they may take a more grassroots approach and work directly with communities to address their needs.

**Public-private partnerships:** In some cases, architects and planners may work in public-private partnerships to design and implement large-scale projects. These partnerships bring together public and private resources to address complex urban planning and design challenges. Examples of public-private partnerships could include developing affordable housing, creating mixed-use developments, or building sustainable infrastructure.

**International organizations:** Architects and planners with experience in international development may also find opportunities working for organizations such as the United Nations or the World Bank. These organizations may work on projects related to disaster relief, economic development, and sustainable design in countries around the world. E.g., UN Sustainable Development Goals, UN Habitat etc.

Overall, the public sector offers many opportunities for architects and planners to work on meaningful projects that have a positive impact on communities and the environment. Professionals in this field who are interested in the public sector should consider networking, volunteering, and pursuing relevant certifications or advanced degrees to position themselves for growth.: In some cases, architects and planners may work in public-private partnerships to design and implement large-scale projects. These partnerships bring together public and private resources to address complex urban planning and design challenges. Examples of public-private partnerships could include developing affordable housing, creating mixed-use developments, or building sustainable infrastructure.

#### **4. SECTOR TRENDS AND POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH IN FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING.**

For development in any field developing the essential skill set is necessary. Without skills set it is hard to measure growth in any sector to succeed and develop in the field of architecture and planning, there are several essential skills that are necessary. Here are a few:

**Technical skills:** Architects and planners must have a strong technical background in areas such as engineering, construction, and design. They need to be proficient in using drafting software and other design

tools, as well as understand building codes and regulations.

Technical skills are essential for success with the background of architecture and planning. Here are some of the key technical skills required:

- **Proficiency in design software:** Architects and planners must be proficient in using computer-aided design (CAD) software such as AutoCAD, SketchUp, and Revit to create detailed designs and drawings of buildings, structures, and public spaces.
- **Knowledge of building codes and regulations:** For architects and planners, it is essential to possess a comprehensive knowledge of regulations and building code at the local, state, and federal levels. This understanding is crucial to ensure that their designs adhere to the required safety, accessibility, and environmental standards
- **Understanding of construction techniques and materials:** Architects and planners must be familiar with construction techniques and materials to create designs that can be built safely, efficiently, and within budget.
- **Visualization and modelling skills:** Architects and planners must be able to visualize and create detailed models of their designs to communicate their ideas effectively to clients, stakeholders, and construction teams.
- **Structural engineering:** Architects and planners must have a basic understanding of structural engineering principles to ensure that their designs can withstand various loads and stresses.
- **Project management:** Architects and planners must have strong project management skills to manage timelines, budgets, and resources for their projects.

**Sustainability and energy efficiency:** Architects and planners must have a good understanding of sustainable design practices and materials, as well as be able to design buildings and structures that are efficient and environmentally friendly.

**Creative thinking:** Architecture and planning require creative thinking to develop unique and innovative designs that meet the needs of the client and community. This includes the ability to think outside of the box, solve problems, and find creative solutions to design challenges.

**Communication skills:** The abilities of architects and planners in communicating with clients, stakeholders, and other team members must be excellent. Developing the best possible solutions requires listening to feedback and working collaboratively with others.

**Time management and organization:** Architects and planners must be able to manage multiple projects and deadlines simultaneously. This requires strong time management and organizational skills to prioritize tasks and stay on schedule.

**Leadership:** Architects and planners often lead teams of engineers, designers, and construction workers to bring a project to completion. They must be able to inspire and motivate team members, provide guidance, and feedback, and ensure that all project requirements are met.

**Sustainability and environmental awareness:** With the increasing focus on sustainability and environmental impact, architects and planners must have a good understanding of sustainable design practices and materials, as well as be aware of environmental regulations and policies.

Overall, the field of architecture and planning requires a diverse set of skills, from technical proficiency to creative thinking and leadership. Those who possess these skills and are committed to ongoing learning and professional development will have the best opportunities for growth and success in this field.

## 5. ANALYSIS

A qualitative analysis has been conducted for each of the key characteristics of government employment after a literature review.

### 5.1 PAST APPROACH VERSUS THE NEW AGE OF WORKING

**Table 1.** Comparative Analysis between past and new-age approaches in government jobs

Source: Author Generated

**5.2 GOVERNMENT JOBS: THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

**5.3 SECTOR COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AND OWN PRACTICE**

**Table 2.** An analysis of government jobs from a qualitative perspective.

|                   |                                     |   | Parameters  | Past Approaches                                  | New Age Working   |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| <b>Advantages</b> | Salary                              | Private Sector: Fixed pay (No other benefits included)<br>Govt. Sector: Grade pay (HRA, DA, Transportation cost, Accommodation etc all benefits included)<br>In comparison with the private sector there is 40% difference. | Insights into what makes fresh graduates attractive   | Stability of employment                          | Efficiencies and scale of projects powered by technology  |
|                   | Job security                        | At the time of the pandemic, permanent employees received benefits, and no jobs were cut.   | Exploration of design possibilities   | Continually repeating design leads to stagnation | The goal is to improve the quality of projects through innovation and concept development         |
|                   | Work-life Balance                   | Work hours are fixed and flexibility in work timings is allowed, however, the higher the position, the more responsibilities are assigned.  | Achieving management skills through skill development   | Work done by hand and by draftsmanship           | There are more opportunities for exploration in design now that drafting work is being outsourced |
|                   | Career Growth                       | Working for a fixed amount of time and then being promoted  | Partnership with international companies  | International architects' team                   | The Indian community has been included in the rules   |
|                   | <b>Disadvantages</b>                | Work Process  | Inspecting the office processing documents, and answering to many people takes a lot of time. | Groups of organizations                          | Projects handled on a major scale   |
|                   | Facilities for the work environment | Infrastructure and Facilities not that much updated as compare to private offices.  | Cooperation with architectural institutions   | Consultancy jobs for research projects           | Consultancy Jobs- some projects dealing with the government Internships                           |
|                   | Architects vs. Engineers ratio      | There are fewer architects in the field resulting in a higher workload  |   |  |   |
|                   | A competitive environment           | In spite of the high demand for government jobs there are limited openings.   |   |  |   |

The public and private sectors present distinct opportunities, but they are influenced by various external factors such as culture, practices, and regulations, which may be appealing to some individuals while not suiting others. Moreover,

establishing a private architectural or planning firm entails contrasting aspects. This article aims to offer

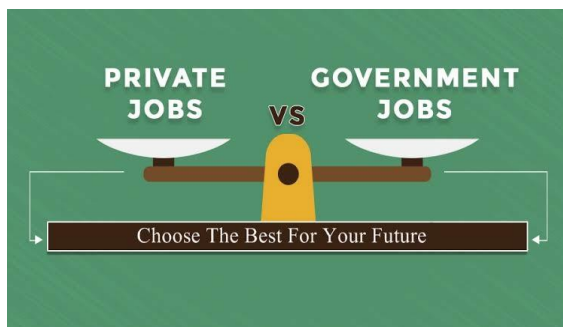
insights into the nature of employment in the public and private sectors, as well as the experience of owning a business.

The following table explains the three sectors of work in Planning and Architecture. Based on the literature review and interviews, the parameters are identified for analysis

In addition to offering a lucrative platform for architects, Planners in government jobs also offer a stable job security, well-defined working hours and salaries. As many of these projects involve diplomatic paperwork and approvals that take time, their execution is comparatively slower than those in the private sector. A wide variety of projects are available, and many of these relate to issues accruing at urban/city level, such as projects of railway, projects of housing, etc. This diversity ensures excellent exposure to the field.

In addition to the characteristics, the public sector offers certain advantages, including personal compensations and higher starting salaries compared to the private sector.

These perks and benefits make government positions an appealing platform for young architects, resulting in increased competition for such jobs.



**Fig 2.** Comparison Between Govt. and private job  
Source: LinkedIn

**Table 3** Comparative Analysis between working in the government job, private sector, and having own practice

| Parameter                      | Public Sector jobs   | Private Sector jobs  | Own practices   |
|--------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Security of Employment         | During the epidemic, no employment cuts were made and permanent employee benefits were provided.                                     | This is highly dependent on fluctuations in the market and the availability of projects  |   |
| Amount incurred                | Additional costs incurred  | No additional cost incurred  | Setting up costs are high   |
| An effective work-life balance | In most cases, 9-5 pm, but it varies by department and job title.  | A typical work day runs from 10 am to 6:30 pm and can extend as late as 7 pm when deadlines are approaching.   | requires continuous involvement throughout the day since it is 24 hours per day.                    |
| The growth of a career         | Opportunities for promotions and deputations based on merit and a fixed system   | A trainee, a junior architect or planner, a senior architect or planner, an associate, an associate director, and a director.  | Based on the type of projects and contacts established and the studio's success and visibility.     |
| Aspects of the Work            | Setting of minimum standards for designing, policy for housing   | Coordinate with clients on project goals and budgets, prepare detailed plans and alternatives as needed, supervise the project from beginning to end   | Responsible for all types of work, from design to management to dealing with clients and suppliers. |
| Explicit                       | Scope of projects are city level, big scale, exposure is more  | Depending on the kind of project that is brought in- small scale projects at studio firms and large scale projects at multinational corporations   | Exposure is good because there are many lessons to be learned.                                      |
| Salary Compensation            | As per the guidelines set by the Central Pay Commission  | The trend is set by offices, based on general trends   | Compensation fluctuates depending on the number and type of projects                                |
| Salary at start-up             | Regular employee: 50,000 to 60,000 per month gross Contract - much lower; similar to pvt. jobs                                       | < 1 year experience upto Rs. 3 L.<br>1-4 yr's experience Rs. 4 Lakh<br>5-9 yr's experience Rs. 6 Lakh<br>10-19 yr's experience- Rs. 11 L.<br>20 years and higher Rs. 3o Lakh (includes tips, bonus and overtime) |   |
| Work Process                   | working process is very slow (paperwork)   | In order to meet client expectations, budget, and timeline, design exploration during conceptual development is important.   |   |
| Work-space Facilities          | Infrastructural facilities are very less   | Infrastructural facilities are good  |   |
| Competitiveness                | Difficult to get in due to very high demand for government jobs. Small number of job openings subject to the need of the department. | Finding a job at a starting level is relatively moderately difficult.  | With all the existing competitors, it can be challenging to break through in the market             |

Source: Author Generated



## 6. CONCLUSION

By this paper we may conclude that the government sector holds significant potential in the field of architecture and planning, despite being plagued by long-standing stereotypes and preconceptions. While it has been perceived as a "lazy," "un-innovative," as well as "non-productive" area in the past, it has undergone considerable development in recent years and is now emerging as a highly rewarding domain. By being part of the government's platform for growth, individuals can align their work with their interests and values, contributing to the community through departments dedicated to health, education, infrastructure, and social justice.

Government jobs in architecture and planning offer ample opportunities for career progression, given the extensive scope and depth of the field. They provide a healthy work-life balance, including benefits such as public holidays and maternity leaves. The platform offers excellent prospects for personal and professional growth, not only due to the scale and impact of the work but also the direct contribution one can make towards the nation's advancement, which brings immense satisfaction.

This paper presents comprehensive data on architecture and planning professionals seeking government employment, focusing on those at the early stages of their careers. It explores the career trajectory of architectural professionals aspiring to work in the government sector. Extensive research has been conducted to raise awareness about how the government sector can serve as a vital platform for personal and professional growth in the field of architecture and planning.

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