

The architect between his architectural responsibility and the reality of professional practice through his civilized role

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Abstract

Over different ages, the Egyptian architect has influenced the consequent civilizations where the architectural history always gives us indicators that point out that their works could challenge the age factors and stay as witness on their genius sight, starting from the first ancient Egyptian instructor and architect "Amouhtb" and up to "Hassan Fathy" the pioneer of national and environmental architecture.

However, there was a gap between the Egyptian architect and his civilized atmosphere according to internal and external changes and international developments that had negative effects on his role in performing his responsibilities that varied in several times with the reality of professional performance. That is because the architect was not qualified in his academic and professional being to face that reality, or it was intended for him to be hidden in the shade of the attack of westernization and destroying the architectural environment. All that required the exposure to this point of research to reach the reasons that made the architect disordered in his responsibilities to face the challenges of the reality by reviewing the theoretical study of the relationship between the architect and constructive system. Through the questionnaire of the analytic study, we identified that the architect realize their responsibilities, their relationship with the parties of the construction process and that they suffer from the professional practice. Finally, we reached the results and recommendations of the research to help in regaining the civilized role of the Egyptian architect which consequently reflects on the civilized Egyptian environment.

Introduction

In this paper, the study consisted of two main aspects: "theoretical study - analytical study."

First: - Theoretical Study: This paper reviews several aspects, the most important of which is an explanation of the concepts of "architectural responsibility", "professional practice of architecture" and then shed light on the role of the architect through the most important civilizations and factors influencing his role

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in the contemporary stage and what became the situation through the review of the most important aspects that led to the weakening of its role in facing the challenges of reality. The study explores the fields of the architectural practice of its current and emerging responsibilities, and refers to the current practice. The study discussed the relationship between the responsibility of the architect and the responsibilities of the stakeholders of the structural process, then identifying the basics of the aspects of architectural responsibility criminal and civil, finally, review the international levels of the practice of architectural profession as approved by the International Federation of Architects.

Second: Analytical study: Is represented in analyzing of the answers of a variety of ages, mission and residence of the architects in order to connect the theoretical study with the extent of the architects' understanding of their responsibility through the practice of professional practice to extract the results of the studies and to identify the necessary points of recommendation to contribute with the concerned parties in restoring the architectural role of the architects.

Research Problematic

The Egyptian architect is exposed to multiple challenges and complex responsibilities that affect his cultural role and are reflected in his professional performance through a global variables and developments that render the architectural work without any artistic, ecological or technological or economic boundaries. This led the Egyptian architect to band from his position which he inherited through successive civilizations as well as far from indeed requirements which negatively affected on the architectural output and consequently the Egyptian cultural environment.

Research goals

The aim of the research is to review several aspects of the reasons for the decline of the role of the Egyptian architect in carrying out his responsibilities to improve professional practice, and to recognize the extent of the architects' understanding of the factors influencing the formulation of their role in society, and to investigate the causes of the imbalance in this role, and to evaluate the relationship between the architect and the parties of the structural process.

Methodology:

The research is based on the analytical descriptive method. Firstly, reviewing the theoretical study of the responsibility of the architect from the point of view of professional practice and its cultural role. Secondly, analyzing the architects' responses of a questionnaire to identify axes that effect on the professional practice of the architect to extract recommendations that help the architectural to restore the role of the Egyptian architect.

Previous studies

Several previous studies related to the subject of the present study have been reviewed according to the objective of the study. The most important of these studies are:

-Badawi's study (2009) aimed to evaluate the compatibility of the contents of the university architectural curricula with the need of profession practice to prepare an architect with professional performance by conducting an analytical study of the university architectural education in Egypt and the performance of the architects in the labor market[1].

-Bony's study (2004) reviewed the definition of architecture, architecture's character and its role through civilizations, the problems of architectural education in Egypt, fields of professional practice and systems of training and rehabilitation of architecture.[2]

-Mansour study (2008) reviews the types of architectural responsibility ,sanctions at the violation and damage to the surroundings and workers of the site, the of the responsibility of the contractor and engineer, the scope of application of the laws of responsibility of the contractor and engineer. [3]

-Al-Naeem Study (1423 H) examines the possibility of creating the opportunity for Saudi companies to grow and continue by supporting internal merger in the Kingdom so as not to turn existing offices into informal and ineffective offices.[4] - The pick study (2012) aims to define the professional practice of the architect ,the architectural work fields and the factors that effects on the ability of the architect to practice his profession by analyzing the abilities of the students of architecture and the ability of academic education to fine-tune those who will perform the architectural work. [5]

1- Definition of the architect:

The architect is the person who makes the civilization of the people and its development and urbanization, who form the insider spaces of buildings and its

shape from the outside and identifies and draws the movement of the users of these buildings.

The title of the architect, according to British Royal Society of Architects (RIBA), is a person who is registered and licensed and holds the certificate of architecture. He is responsible for the cultural expression in the society through the spaces, shape and historical context. Therefore, the definition of the architect according to the regulations of the profession of architecture of Egyptian engineers Syndicate is "The architect is a distinguished person who is able to plan, design, and implement and has a full knowledge of the construction arts and sciences according to environmental conditions and contribute to the reconstruction and construction in the general planning system and enjoys the legal protection."^[6]

1.1. Concept of Architectural Responsibility:

Responsibility is defined as the person's obligation to perform the work as specified. The architect is responsible for finding a suitable forms and spaces for use and understanding the diverse needs, values, behavioral standards, physical abilities and social styles which characterize different cultures, individuals and the implications of this diversity on the responsibilities and their social roles.^[7]

1.2. The concept of practicing the profession of architecture:

The practice is known as "action and achievement" and also the "method of action" which associated with customs and the professional system.^[22] Of course, the architectural profession is based on the interrelationships between the various parties who near or far from the specialization, so the reality of engineering is a group of relationships and a professionalism that professionals deal with their colleagues and with the general public.^[4] It also means understanding the technical principles, legal aspects of practice regulation, financial management, business planning, project management, mitigation of risk and arbitration, as well as understanding of the trends that affect the practice of the profession, like globalization, outsourcing, completion of projects, the expansion of adjusting practice and understanding of ethical issues which involved in the formation of professional judgment in the architectural design and professional practice.

1.3. The cultural role of the architects throughout history:

The role of civilization is defined as the specific type of civilization and the superior behavior which expected from who occupies a certain position. The architect has had this role. Since the dawn of history, the architecture has

Influencing in the formation of the society and the surrounding environment in response to his needs. And that through the successive civilizations of Egypt.

- Pharaonic Civilization

The architect Kanover was the spiritual father of the Pharaonic architecture, in Which the architecture of clay moved to stone architecture. Architect Imhotep is the one who built the great pyramid of Zuser.^[8] The architect Sinnamut is the one who built the temple of Hatshepsut and carved a tomb beneath it.

- Egyptian Islamic civilization

It was characterized by various buildings such as mosques, ribbons, castles, forts, hospitals, baths and decorative formations. The most important architect in this era was Ibn al-Sioufi.^[9]

2. Factors affecting the formulation of the role of the architect in society.

There have been changes in the political, social, economic and cultural life affected on architects like other segments of society who interacted with these developments. So it was necessary to shed light on the most important of these different variables. The most important of these variables are:

2.1. Political factor.

It means regime if it was democratic or totalitarian, monarchical or republican , throughout the ages The architect was the technician who in charged to meet the ruler's demand like building pyramids, tombs, palaces, temples, and planning of cities, castles and walls, and it was the duty of the architect to please the ruler.^[11]

2.2. Economic factors.

The successive wars fought by Egypt from the 1948 "Palestine War" to the "October 1973 war" affected the weakness of the Egyptian economy. This was reflected in the emergence of new patterns and modernized names such as popular housing, economic housing and rapid housing. Post 1973 war, The trend towards openness economic and transformation from the Eastern bloc to the dependence of the Western capitalist bloc, and took ownership phenomenon in the growing. It resulted in the expansion of high towers and the invasion of foreign multinational companies. Then the stage of privatization is came, which means the expansion of private ownership and the increasing role of The private sector was the architect's outlet for these ideologies and ran with them.

2.3. Social factors.

Social changes occurred to the Egyptian society, with the revolution of aspirations to the upper classes and the prevalence of visual consumption. This movement was reflected in a limited positive and negative attitude towards the Egyptian society and its values which prevailed in many forms and images, including attacking the green areas and increasing the rate of random construction, and that occurred by importing the western model and borrow imported vocabulary.

2.4. Culture factors.

Culture acquire property of change with the stages of development of society, it is not the same changes in all stages of development as a result of the way the product is subjected to changes.^[12] Some architects believe that their role is to express the culture and philosophy which prevailing in their community through their architectural work and their buildings.

2.5. The implications of the new world order ;

Current transformations in the world pose new challenges to the future of economic, social, political and cultural development and their relationship to contemporary architecture. The issues of globalization and the communications revolution are at the top of these variables.^[13]

2.5.1. Globalization and its impact on the role of the architect.

There is a fundamental contradiction between the necessity of adapting the architectural product to its local conditions and the requirements of its content, its urban, social and environmental context, and the theses of globalization and modernity that have existed since its inception on a purely deconstructive philosophy that reflected on the architecture in the separation between form and content, form and formations. It tended to elevate the material, so it leading to a formal focus on isolation on content and context,^[14] which will appear in the following treatises:-

- Generalization the architectural model regardless of content or context considerations.
- The separation of the architectural theory from society and the reality of the cognitive-architectural experiment, which lost the credibility of the theory.
- The architectural product is transformed into a commercial commodity whose features define global demand rather than local needs.
- Marginalization of the real requirements of the user community, focusing on form and formation as the goal in itself.
- Marginalization of local identity and culture and heritage, as well as the marginalization of environmental and ecological problems.

2.5.2. Informatics and its impact on the role of the architect

The impact of informatics on architecture is evident at the end of the twentieth century, which enabled this information revolution to control the building. There is no doubt that the volume of informatics will increase in the coming decades and is expected to develop and increase its benefits and potentials. This is expected to have a significant impact on architecture through Influencing the general pattern of the new life that a 21st century man is expected to live.

3. The weak aspects of the role of the architect and his responsibilities in facing the challenges of reality.

The reality refer to that there are several aspects of the defect in the role of the architect in front of global and local developments, It needs to stand to see whether the architect has the tools and the ability to enable him to perform professionally or not. The most important of these challenges are:

3.1. The weakness of architectural education

The programs of architectural education lack development. There is a remarkable stagnation in these programs shows in the lack of interaction with the rapid changes in the fields of technology, communication, information, social and economic changes. The current development attempts are scattered and fragmented and not covered by a comprehensive strategic framework for development. The main elements of the process of architectural education and the formation of Egyptian architecture in the following points:^[15]

- The current architectural education does not teach the student the overall view, and think about the holistic first and then the particles and then the periodic revisions to modify the holistic after studying the particles, especially that the world has entered the era of the holistic view of economic and scientific integration and skip the era of technology, specialization and accurate partial view of the holistic view. So the student is able to understand the overall formula of human integration with the environment and technology.
- Lack of emphasis on the teaching of architectural design and training to cooperate with all disciplines related to his work.
- Lack of focus on the study of the local architectural heritage and its analysis and linking it to its causes and development of constants to ensure the element of continuity of civilization and personal excellence. The future is only a conscious development of the values and lessons of the past and present
- The absence of a successful system so far encourages the recruitment of excellent architects, designers and practitioners of the profession who able to teach architecture.

- The weakness of of laboratory and experimental research related to building materials and methods.
- There is no test to measure the aesthetic taste and architectural abilities of students who want to studying architecture. The current architectural tests only measure the technique of drawing and perspective rules.
- The lack of emphasis on highlighting the difference between the architect and designer architect. In the United States, for example, architect is known as an engineer who helps designer in several key fields, including construction technology.
- Lack of an effective link between architectural education and the practice of the profession .^[16]

3.2. Reduce the role of architect.

The shrinking role of architecture and the atrophy of its responsibilities in the civilizational framework of its society is the result of a number of factors, the most important of which are:

- The weakness of the creative intellectual movement in the Egyptian architecture, and thus emerged subordination to the movements of Western intellectual without awareness which led to intellectual atrophy in the creative trends with very limited exceptions.
- The lack of a minimum common monetary concepts and dialogues between the architects due to the scarcity of seminars, exhibitions, conferences and contraction in the movement of copyright and other factors that contribute to the creation of an Intellectual climate.
- Control the venture capital in the components of internal and external architecture to serve its interests away from the values of architecture.
- The low of architectural designer's income, and the weakness of the architectural culture of the client to the importance of the role of the architect.
- The overlap of other engineering disciplines in the role of the architect.
- Retreat of the professional level of the architect in the main specialization, faded in front of the new specialties.

3.3. Limitations in the texts of legislation and executive decisions and follow-up.

The laws governing the building suffer from severe shortcomings in the legislative philosophy of its various articles, which have been reflected negatively on architectural works. Laws modified and changed to the extent that they can't be contained in volumes and minds can't realize their dimensions until they reach what can be called "legislative flooding". The law wasn't exposed standards must be taken into account to ensure that the architectural works are appropriate for the necessary health, psychological and social needs.

3.4. The responsibility of the architect to take the scientific and technological revolution.

The technology has a strong impact on the provision of modern and multiple amenities within the spaces of the building. Architect now has the ability to overcome the traditional formations and he can replace the human element with the control elements through the use of computer in the design process as well as in the methods of construction and implementation of high technology. There is a lack of quantitative and qualitative balance between the technological sciences and the humanities that are given in the architectural schools. In some schools, human studies such as Sociology, economics, history and studying the features of values, Psychology, philosophy and art criticism. [24]

3.5. Architectural laxity in architectural identity recovery.

The modern architecture is witnessing a state of cultural and architectural alienation. Architect is the responsible for that when he start to call the Western vocabulary and styles, followed by the adoption of the socialist approach as an ideology of the Eastern bloc, the emergence of popular housing and the loss of individual buildings. Then the stage of openness economic to the Western bloc and opening ways for foreign companies to build in Egypt, spread of high towers and used large glass surfaces and aluminum strips. During the implementation of the policy of privatization, there was a spread of the phenomenon of ownership and luxury housing and stereotypes of poor classes and housing in the tombs and lambs of the tin Destitute. Egyptians architects dispersed to several directions by the beginning of modernity and late modernism and post-modernism. [17]

3.6. Architectural failures.

Although humanity boasts that it has become have a major advance of technology in various aspects, including architecture. The failures of those involved in architectural affairs make this claim in doubt if the call of these failures. The most important of these failures are:

- The housing crisis and the rampant phenomenon of slums-:

The reality of the housing crisis in Egypt is concentrated in two main directions: the deficit in the number of housing units built to cope with the increase in the population, [18] and the lack of adequate housing in terms of humanity (random housing(

- The disappearance of aesthetic values in architectural production

Many of the architectural works of Egypt are free of the basis of the architectural form known Scientifically. Its due to the non-architects intervention in the design

process without a scientific background and because there is no specialized sergeant to prevent this distortion and visual pollution. The process of cultural alienation has become dominant, thus losing the product character and characteristics that characterized it through different ages.

- Exacerbate the issue of urban extensions and the erosion of agricultural land-:

Egyptian urbanization suffers from many forms of deterioration. The most serious of these is the unplanned urban extensions of the cities and villages at the expense of the agricultural land, which has taken the high rates of eating catastrophic dimensions. Moreover, these extensions are mostly a dilapidated environment a socially, economic, urban and environmental.

- Frequent violations and structural violations

There is a state of constant challenge from real estate owners in the form of a flood of irregularities, whether they without a license or violation of the terms of the license internally and externally, or a change in uses or overlap to the latest list of irregularities that are difficult to enumerate, which has the effect in the form of buildings which is not homogenous with around, in addition to the lack of actual relationship between the urban life of the street and the age of the laws that are subject to reconstruction.^[10]

3.7. The absence of the concept of architectural evaluation.

Evaluation means estimating an assessment and valuation. It is a term that makes the object valued.^[19] The evaluation is not objectively without the existence of foundations and criteria that are subject to the rule of the referee and vary according to the purpose and type of evaluation. However, this paper is interested in three types and they are respectively-:

- Advanced assessment of the study of architecture:

Due to the specificity of the architecture, the students transferred from secondary school to university to study architecture must be evaluated to ensure that they have a set of basic abilities. The most important of which are cognitive abilities, mental ability, creative ability, drawing skills, artistic taste, ability Imagination and Perception.^[20]

- Evaluate the progress of the architect throughout his career:

Many architects have not been subjected to any evaluation and professional Exams where there is no classification of engineering offices or licenses for engineers and throughout the career, except for the progress of the Association to obtain a consultative title without a real assessment of the journey of more than fifteen years And beyond of the architectural work. This weakens many of the architects' spirit

of competition from graduation, and thus do not push architects to self-development themselves, both scientifically and practically relying on the collection of information from the stage of university study in addition to the period of work. The evaluation and evaluation process was important in the architectural stages. Therefore, it was necessary to find a system that the engineer engages from the moment of his graduation through all stages of his professional life to maintains the level of scientific and professional engineers and based on the same Time on the global experience, which is based on the examination and evaluation of professional practice and the granting of licenses to engineers on the basis of development and professional performance on the one hand and to conduct a comprehensive assessment and evaluation of the expertise of professional and scientific engineers on the other hand, especially that there are many countries have taken this approach, including regional countries such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Through a set of conditions to move from one degree to another, the most important goals of professional registration are:^[4]

- Evaluation of academic qualifications and practical experience of professionals in the profession.
- Maintain continuous development in order to develop the skills of engineers and follow up what is new in their field of specialization.
- Providing and applying the best professional practices by the engineers to achieve the protection of the community and achieve its welfare.
- Professional degrees are divided to Architect, Associate Architect, Professional Architect and Consultant
 - Evaluation of architectural designs before and after implementation:

The absence of responsibility and the influential role of the specialized architectural bodies to evaluate the architectural output before the approval in the construction process and after the operating at periodic intervals from the age of the building due to the negative effects. In order to avoid this, it must there is a specialized architectural body similar to what is known as decimal places for the structural specialization to carry out its responsibilities in evaluating the designs, Interior and exterior, architecture in terms of the basis of design in accordance with our architectural identity.

4. The reality of professional architectural practice.

The architects, like others, suffer from the separation of education from the architectural labor market, as well as the increase in the percentage of graduates of architecture to the extent that left large numbers of the unemployed either completely or suffer from lack of protection from private employers, where the

wages of architects are low. Despite the focus of architectural education on the architectural design course reach 40% of all grades and hours of study, but the requirements of professional practice does not allow the architects to work in this direction as most of the work available in the field of implementation and project management and other emerging disciplines that do not have the same interest in architectural design.

5. International standards for the practice of architecture as approved by the International Federation of Architects .

In August 1985, the Commission of the European Union adopted the basic requirements for registration and licensing a set of skills and abilities that must be met by persons qualified to practice architectural work, as follows:^[21]

- The ability to innovate and develop designs suited to aesthetics and technical requirements.

- Understand the relationship between people and buildings, between buildings and the surrounding environment.

- Understanding the role of the architect in society, especially with regard to social work.

- Knowledge of methods of research and preparation for the work of studies for a design project.

- Familiarity with structural design and structural problems related to architectural design.

- Suitable information on actual problems on the use of buildings to provide them with amenities.

- Basic design skills to know the needs of building users in the context of factors and building codes.

- Information on the industries and methods of implementation to transform design ideas into buildings and work of full implementation plans. Architectural education must ensure that all graduates have an efficient architectural design including technical methods, requirements, considerations and safety, understanding cultural, historical, social, economic and environmental context of the architecture and understand the role and responsibilities of the architect.

6. Analytical Study.

This study was conducted on a random sample of architects. This questionnaire was conducted both in the syndicate of engineers in Cairo and Tanta as a representative of the region's architects. The questionnaire was designed on several axes as the role of the architect in the past and present and factors affecting this role, the architectural relationship with the parties in the projects, the influence of the parties

on the architectural output, the degree of reflection on the architectural identity, the extent of communication between architect with the architectural organizations. Taking into account the age diversity to learn about different visions of diversity in the activity (academic work - government work - Construction Company - Real Estate Office - individually) distributed to different regions. It was a 90 form.

In this section, some of the survey results, which are characterized as descriptive, will be reviewed. The analytical descriptive style of the responses should be used, as well as graphical representation if necessary to further clarify.

- The answer to the first question is that 33% work individually, semi-sporadically and non-permanently. 28% are contracting companies, 23% are government employees, 11% are engineering firms, and 5% are academics.
- In the answers to the second and third questions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the answers are to the comparison between the architect in the past and now to indicative of a decline in the role of the architect now, and a relative approximation of yes 29%, not 37%.

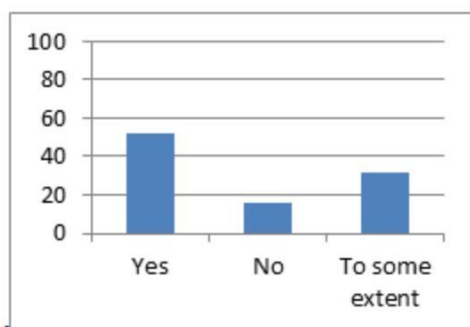


Fig.1, The extent of positive architects across previous civilizations

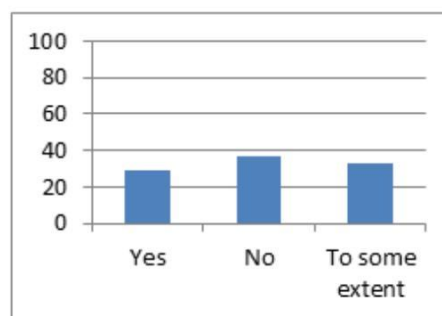


Fig.2, The extent of Positive architectural in our time

It is noted that the answers to the fourth question, as in Fig.3, about the reason for the decline in the role of the architect was the highest percentage 31% "low fees and wages for architects," followed by "twice the level of architecture graduates by 23% and then the weakness of scientific and technological follow. it show that economic problems and the level of education are fundamental reasons for the decline of the role of the current architect.

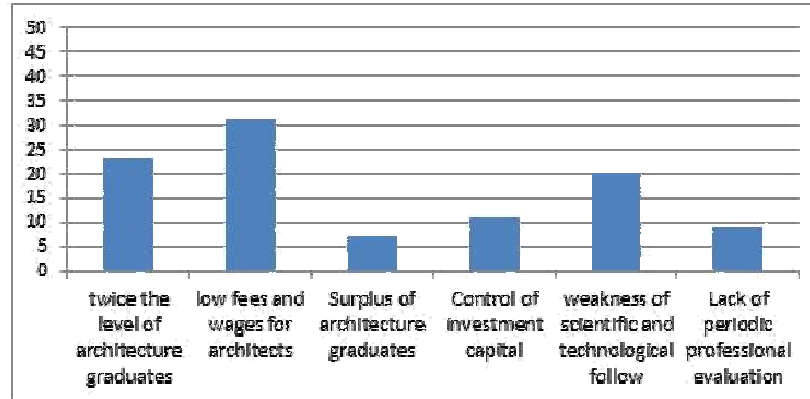


Fig.3, The reason for the decline of the architectural role

In answer to the fifth question on "the responsibility of the current architectural reality, whether the architect is located," the highest answer was 61% yes as in Fig.4, while in the sixth question, as shown in Fig.5, on who participate architect This responsibility, the highest answer 48% "official bodies" followed by 35% "owner", which explains the sequence of responsibility "the architect, official authorities and owner.

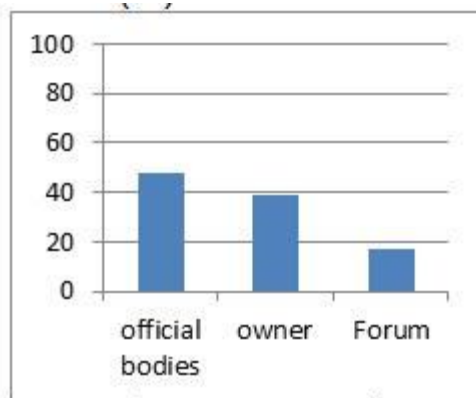


Fig.4, The responsibility of the architect for the reality of architectural production

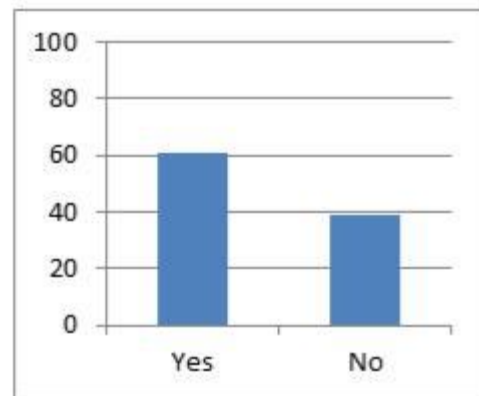


Fig.5, Participants with the Architect in Architectural Responsibility

-The answer to the seventh question on the "impact of engineering departments" shows that the top answers came between negative and ineffective 69%, while the answer to the eighth question on "why" the answer was 51% "because the structural requirements do not help to create". 25% say that "The role of departments is limited to legal review".

The answers of Question 9, as in Fig.6, "Does the cooperation of engineering specialties affect the success of the role of the architect?" The answer was "yes" to 43% to demonstrate the importance of this cooperation for the success of the architectural work. However, the percentage of respondents who responded "no, to some extent" was the most 57%. The answer to question 10 "why this", the highest answer was 36% for the overlap of competencies, as shown in Fig.7. The reasons for this are the acquisition of the fees of one of the specialties or the lack of conviction of the importance of specialization, Followed by 33% "because their role is not shown to the recipient, and then came the third answer to confirm the previous answers, 24% says that the "Lack of awareness of the importance of collective action", The last answer varied views between the weak income to the lack of mechanism to organize work.

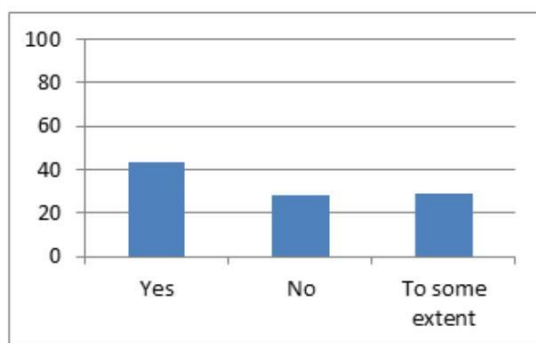


Fig.6, The influence of the cooperation of engineering disciplines on the success of the architect

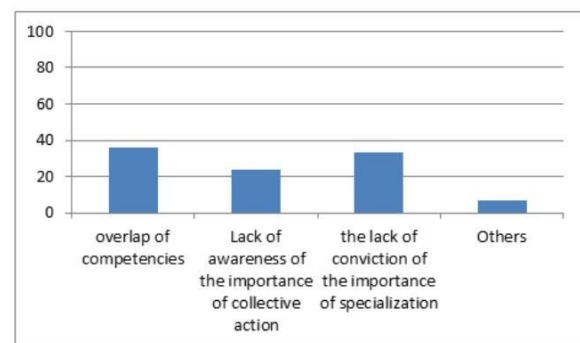


Fig.7, The reason for the weak cooperation of other engineering disciplines with the architect

The answer to the eleventh question about "knowledge of limits of professional and legal responsibility" was that the highest percentage was 44% to a certain extent, 29% for "yes" and 27% for "no", which indicates a knowledge gap in this field. In the second question, "the architectural problem of professional practice", the highest answer was 52% for "lack of practical training" followed by 28% for "lack of work opportunities", 16% for "intervention non-architects in architectural work" as in Fig.8; The last answer is "others".

The answer to question thirteen, as Fog.9, about "The importance of professional qualification for architects through passing the profession exams", The highest percentage was 75% positive, while 19% responded "not effective" and 6%

"Negative". It indicates to the importance of this proposal to upgrade the architect professionally and scientifically.

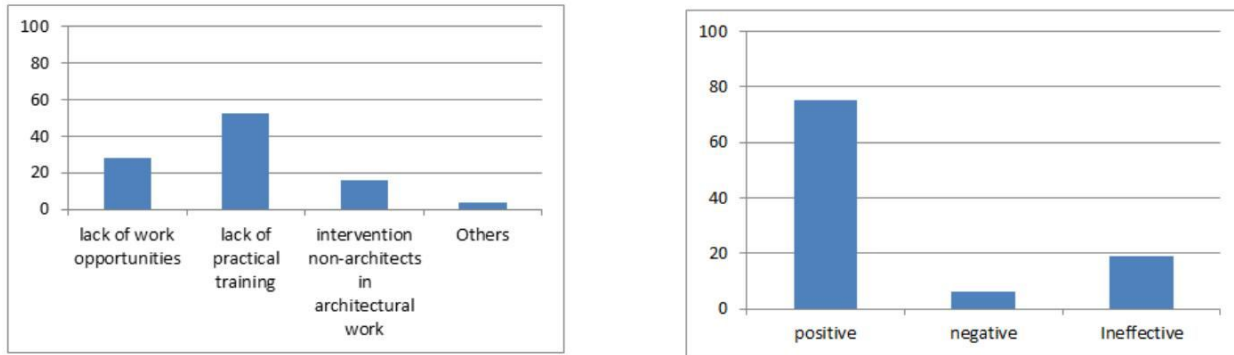


Fig.8, what the architect suffers from Fig.9, The importance of professional in professional practice qualification for architects

The answers of question fourteen as Fig.10, which about "whether there is an identity of contemporary Egyptian architecture," the higher answer was "No" with 68%. It demonstrate that the life of the Egyptian architecture in a real crisis. The answer to the question fifteenth as Fig.11, "Why", the highest percentage was 56% says that "the lack of awareness and understanding required by the architects", The following answers came as follows: The owner, the estate investor, 27%, The official role of the state 17%.It show that the greatest responsibility on the architect.

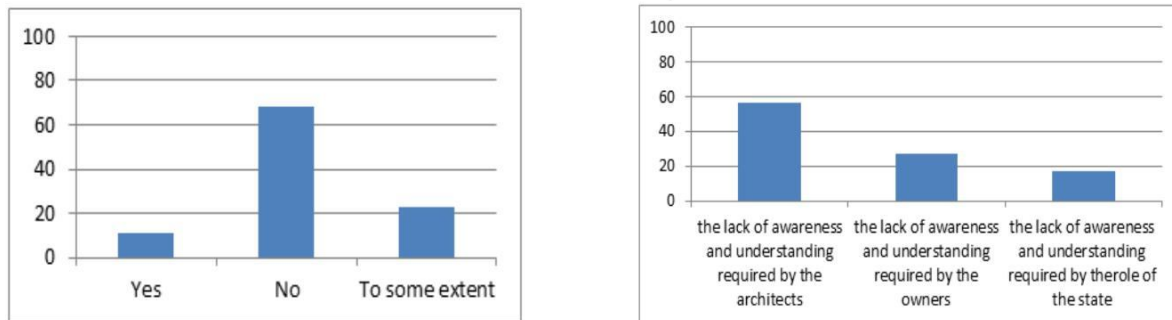


Fig.10, A statement on whether there is a reflection of the architectural identity on Contemporary Egyptian architecture

Fig.11, Reasons for the absence of Architectural identity on Contemporary Egyptian architecture

-The answer to the last question on "the extent of the communication between architect and the architectural organizations to discuss the affairs of architecture" , The answer, which explains many of the above, "No" is the highest of 83%. It is necessary to discuss the reluctance of the architects about this communication. In

fact, this question need answers to explain the imbalance in not a few of the architects and this requires an independent research in this regard.

7. Results

The results were divided into general results of this paper, and the results of the analysis of the questionnaire of the selected sample of the architects.

7.1. The general Results

- Since the dawn of history and architect have role of influential in the formation of society and environment surrounding the human being responsive and needs.
- The political, economic, social, cultural, globalization and informational factors influenced the role of the architect in the society, which reflected the architecture in the separation between form and content.
- The role of the current architect to the manifestations of the imbalance in front of global and local developments, the most important of which:
 - The process of architectural education lacked development in a strategic framework, which negatively affected the graduate of architecture.
 - The shrinking role of the architecture and the atrophy of its responsibilities due to multiple factors, leading to a decline in the professional level.
 - Building legislation has weakened the creative status of the architect, while other standards have been overlooked to ensure
 - Adapting architectural works to human needs.
 - The architect abandons his responsibility to take the scientific and technological revolution.
 - Architectural negligence in the restoration of architectural identity led to the existence of cultural alienation incident now.
 - Absence of the concept of professional evaluation, whether on the level of architects or on the level of architectural output.
- There are many responsibilities and areas of architecture, but it has introduced new architectural tasks required by the community life.
- The architect is bound by the interrelationships between his responsibilities and the rest of the structural process, which requires his awareness of this leadership.

-The future of architecture is related to building the architecture scientifically, professionally and organizationally to be able to assume responsibility for construction.

7.2. Results of the analytical study.

- The study showed that there are differences between the positive role of the architect in the past and what is the reality now, and attributed the most important results of the reason for the decline in the role of architect to the low fees and wages of architects,
- The results showed that the responsibility of the current architectural reality rests with the architect by up to 61%. Among the participants with the architect in the architectural responsibility, the highest answers (48%) came from the official authorities, followed by the owner (35%).
- The higher results confirmed that the cooperation of the other engineering disciplines leads to the success of the role of the architect, and that one of the most important reasons for not succeeding the role of the architect is "overlapping specialties", "because their role is not shown to the recipient in the final picture", then "to the lack of awareness of the importance of collective action".
- The results show that 71% of the total sample is not responsible for their professional and legal responsibility.
- In the practice of professional shows high rates of obstacles such as weak practical training and non-architects practice the profession without a watchdog, and the lack of real employment opportunities.
- 68% of the architects acknowledged that there is no identity for the contemporary Egyptian architecture, and that the reason is the poor awareness of the architects, followed by both the owner and the official authorities of the state.
- The answer to the last question shows that (83%) of the architects said that there is no connection between them and the architectural organizations to discuss the affairs of architecture, which indicates that there is a defect in the architectural relationship with these formal and informal architectural entities, as well as the weakness of the positive affiliation of the profession in terms of participating in finding necessary solutions Egyptian architectural production.

8. Recommendation

- The necessity of linking and interacting the process of architectural education with the latest developments and developments in a comprehensive strategic framework.

- Remove the restrictions imposed on the architect, which impede the process of architectural creativity of the laws of construction or molding of identity.
- Expanding monetary dialogues, seminars, exhibitions and other factors that contribute to creating an intellectual climate.
- The need to sensitize architects to their professional and legal responsibilities (civil and criminal) and their implications.
- Promoting scientific production in research, application, adaptation and dissemination in order to serve the reality of society and its future and future requirements.
- The need to establish a specialized architectural body and to carry out its responsibilities in evaluating architectural designs internally and externally in terms of the basis of design and architectural design in accordance with our architectural identity.
- Consider the inclusion of new disciplines for study before and after graduation so that the architect can deal with all the architectural tasks required by the architectural work internally and externally.
- Activating the positive participation between the parties to the construction process by respecting the importance and value of each specialization for the success of the architectural work in order to achieve a positive return for all parties.
- Not to overlook the participation of both the user and the investor or the owner in the composition of the architectural work to activate the emotional link between them and the different spaces and reduce the proportion of intellectual overbearing for all parties.
- The need for formal and informal architectural organizations and entities in turn to raise the professional level of architects through multiple means, and their participation in the concerns of the profession to return the architectural role of civilization as usual
- Continuing education is the basis of keeping up with the architectural changes of the times, and thus on the competition in its performance globally
- Activate vocational qualification and identify occupational categories through passing professional examinations over the course of working life.

- The necessity of urging the Engineers Syndicate to do their part by purifying the profession from outsiders to help solve the problem of unemployment for architects

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