

National Building Code Of India

Examples of building codes began... 9b94f921ad

List of energy efficient buildings in India Mumbai Dormitory Building, Karjat Energy portal Green building in India Energy Conservation Building Code Solar power in India India Environment Portal Following is the list of energy efficient buildings according to climatic zones they are situated in 9b94f921ad

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 It also deals with public nuisance, prevention of offences and maintenance of wife, child and parents. After the Rebellion of 1857, the crown took over the administration in India. The Indian Penal Code was passed by The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, commonly called Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), was the main legislation on procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India. It provides the machinery for the investigation of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of guilt or innocence of the accused person and the determination of punishment of the guilty. It was enacted in 1973 and came into force on 1 April 1974. deciding the cases of the Crown's subjects 9b94f921ad

== History == 9b94f921ad

National Museum of India Sir Maurice Gwyer, the former chief justice of India and vice chancellor The National Museum, New Delhi, also known as the National Museum of India, is one of the largest museums in India. Established in 1949, it holds a variety of articles ranging from the pre-historic era to modern works of art. It functions under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India. the idea of building a National Museum for India was proposed by the Gwyer Committee. The blueprint of the National Museum had been prepared by the Gwyer Committee set up by the Government of India in 1946. The museum has around 200,000 works of art, mostly Indian, but some of foreign origin, covering over 5,000 years. The museum is situated on Janpath 9b94f921ad

Flag of India The national flag of India, colloquially called Tirāṅgā (the tricolour), is a horizontal rectangular tricolour flag, the colours being of India saffron The national flag of India, colloquially called Tirāṅgā (the tricolour), is a horizontal rectangular tricolour flag, the colours being of India saffron, white and India green; with the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre. The flag was subsequently retained as that of the Republic of India. In India, the term "tricolour" almost always refers to the

Indian national flag. It was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947, and it became the official flag of the Union of India on 15 August 1947 9b94f921ad

Building code The building code becomes law of a particular jurisdiction when formally enacted by the appropriate governmental or private authority. The main purpose of building codes is to protect public health, safety and general welfare as they relate to the construction and occupancy of buildings and structures—for example, the building codes in many countries require engineers to consider the effects of soil liquefaction in the design of new buildings. Buildings must conform to the code to obtain planning permission, usually from a local council. building code (also building control or building regulations) is a set of rules that specify the standards for construction objects such as buildings A building code (also building control or building regulations) is a set of rules that specify the standards for construction objects such as buildings and non-building structures 9b94f921ad

A new Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act 2016, which was notified on 22 March 2016, has been brought into force with effect from 12 October 2017. The Act establishes the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) as the National Standards Body of India.

9b94f921ad Warren Hastings had taken initiative under East India Company to start the Postal Service in the country in 1766. It was initially established under the name "Company Mail". It was later modified... 9b94f921ad == Calcutta Public Library == 9b94f921ad The Flag Code of India has been divided... 9b94f921ad The organisation was formerly the Indian Standards Institution (ISI), set up under the Resolution of the Department of Industries and Supplies No. 1 Std.(4)/45, dated 3 September 1946. The ISI was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. 9b94f921ad Earlier, the display of the national flag was governed by the provisions of Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 (No. 12 of 1950) and the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 (No. 69 of 1971). The Flag Code of India, 2002, is an attempt to bring together all such laws, conventions, practices and instructions for the guidance and benefit of all concerned. Advocate B. M. Birajdar said, "The Flag Code of India 2002 permits unrestricted display of the tricolour, consistent with the honour and dignity of the flag," 9b94f921ad It also houses the National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology on the first floor which was established in 1983 and has been a university since 1989, running master's and doctoral level courses in art history, conservation and museology. 9b94f921ad

Flag Code of India Part I of the code contains a general description of the national flag. The Flag Code of India is a set of laws, practices and conventions that apply to the display of the national flag of India. Flag Code of India, 2002, has been divided into three parts. Flag Code of India, 2002, has The Flag Code of India is a set of laws, practices and conventions that apply to the display of the national flag of India. Part III of the code pertains to the display of the national flag by union and state governments and their organisations and agencies. Part II of the code pertains to the display of the national flag by members of public, private organisations, educational institutions, etc 9b94f921ad

In 1946, the idea of building a National Museum for India was proposed by the Gwyer Committee. Sir Maurice Gwyer, the former chief justice of India and vice chancellor of Delhi University, headed the committee. One of the members of the committee was Sir Mortimer Wheeler, then heading the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), who is often cited as chief initiators... 9b94f921ad IGBC is India's premier body for green building certification and related services. Today, with strong support from various stakeholders, they have achieved the following significant milestones: 9b94f921ad

India Post postal buildings that echo the historical evolution and architectural grandeur of bygone eras. It is involved in delivering mail (post), remitting money by money orders, accepting deposits under Small Savings Schemes, providing life insurance coverage under Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) and providing retail services like bill collection, sale of forms, etc. It is an organisation under the Ministry of Communications. It is the most widely distributed postal system in the world and India is the country that has the largest number of post offices in the world with 164,999 post offices including 149,385 rural post offices and 15,614 urban post offices. India Post has declared 44 heritage buildings so far. The Department of Posts, d/b/a India Post, is an Indian public sector postal system statutory body headquartered in New Delhi, India 9b94f921ad

Apart from delivering services to general public and corporates, India Post is also proud custodian of a rich heritage of postal buildings that echo the historical evolution and architectural grandeur of bygone eras. India Post has declared 44 heritage buildings so far. 9b94f921ad The National Library is the successor to the Imperial Library, which in 1903 was combined with another library, the Calcutta Public Library and eventually became known as the National Library of India after independence. 9b94f921ad Building codes are generally intended to be applied by architects, engineers, interior designers, constructors and regulators but are also used for various purposes by safety inspectors, environmental scientists, real estate developers, subcontractors, manufacturers of building products and materials, insurance companies, facility managers, tenants, and others. Codes regulate the design and construction of structures where adopted into law. 9b94f921ad After the Rebellion of 1857, the crown took... 9b94f921ad

Bureau of Indian Standards The Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department having administrative control of the BIS is the ex-officio President of the BIS. BIS has 500 plus scientific officers working as Certification Officers, Member secretaries of technical committees and lab OIC's. It is established by the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 which came into effect on 12 October 2017. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is the National Standards Body of India under Department of Consumer affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is the National Standards Body of India under Department of Consumer affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Government of India 9b94f921ad

== History == 9b94f921ad As a National Standards Body, it has 25 members drawn from Central or State Governments, industry, scientific and research institutions, and... 9b94f921ad == History == 9b94f921ad The Flag Code of India, 2002, took effect from 26

January 2002. The Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) was formed by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in 2001. The council is based out of the CII-Sohrabji Green Business Centre, Hyderabad which is India's 1st Platinum rated green building and a Net Zero Energy Building. The vision of the council is to enable a 'Sustainable built environment for all. The flag is based on the Swaraj flag, a flag of the Indian National Congress adopted by Mahatma Gandhi after making significant modifications to the design proposed by Pingali Venkayya. This flag included the charkha, which was replaced with the chakra in 1947 by Jawaharlal Nehru. In medieval India, subsequent to the law set by the Muslims, the Mohammedan Criminal Law came into prevalence. The British rulers passed the Regulating Act 1773 under which a Supreme Court was established in Calcutta and later on at Madras and in Bombay. The Supreme Court was to apply British procedural law while deciding the cases of the Crown's subjects. In the 18th and earlier 19th century, Calcutta saw the formation of multiple libraries, however the libraries tended to be exclusive and limited entry to only a select few of the British elites and lacking in terms of library facilities. Later by the first few decades of the 19th century, there was a surge in the formation of libraries in India, especially in the larger cities such as Calcutta given the demand by... Before the amendment of the flag code in 2021, the flag was by law only to be made of khadi, a special type of hand-spun cloth or silk, made popular by Mahatma Gandhi. The manufacturing process and specifications for the flag are laid out by the Bureau of Indian Standards. The right to manufacture the flag is held by the Khadi Development and Village...

Green building in India Business Centre, Hyderabad which is India's 1st Platinum rated green building and a Net Zero Energy Building. The idea of "green buildings" attempts to completely reduce any bad effects while maximizing any beneficial effects a structure has on both its surrounding environment and its human occupants. The vision of the council is to enable a 'Sustainable A green building is one that uses less water, optimizes energy efficiency, conserves natural resources, generates less waste and provides healthier spaces for occupants, as compared to a conventional building. Throughout the building lifecycle, green buildings employ practices that are resource- and environmentally-conscious. The Indian green building council (IGBC) is the leading green building movement in the country

== Climatic zones == Indian Green Building Council ==

National Library of India The National Library was moved there in 1953 into the estate where the former British Viceroys resided. With a collection in excess of 2. The library is designated to collect, disseminate and preserve printed material produced within India. The National Library is under Ministry of Culture, Government of India. 5 million books and records, it is the largest in the country. The National Library of India is a library located in the Belvedere Estate, Alipore, Kolkata, India. It is India's largest library by volume and public record. The National Library was moved there in 1953 into The National Library of India is a library located in the Belvedere Estate, Alipore, Kolkata, India

On 11 August 2023, a Bill to replace the CrPC with the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) was introduced in the Lok Sabha. On 26 December 2023, it was replaced with Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS). 9b94f921ad

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