

COMPARATIVE CHART (Versions as on 03.11.2018)

| Original Provisions | Changes incorporated | Draft Amended Provisions |
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| <p>THE ARCHITECTS ACT, 1972*</p> <hr/> <p>*Published in the Gazette of India on 31.05.1972.</p> <p>[31st May, 1972]</p> <p>An Act to provide for the registration of architects and for matters connected therewith. BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows: -</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRELIMINARY</p> <p>1. (1) This Act may be called the Architects Act, 1972. (2) It extends to the whole of India. (3) It shall come in to force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.</p> <p>2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) "architect" means a person whose name is for the time being entered in the register;</p> | <p>No amendment in Section 1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>(a) insertion of "and duly empowered under the Act to provide Architectural services"</p> <p>Insertion of clauses (aa), (ab) & (ac)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(aa) "architectural Services" includes providing any architectural design, plans, preparation of all drawings and documents, tracing or the like, for</p> | <p>THE ARCHITECTS ACT, 1972*</p> <hr/> <p>*Published in the Gazette of India on 31.05.1972. [31st May, 1972]</p> <p>An Act to provide for the registration of architects and for matters connected therewith. BE it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows: -</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRELIMINARY</p> <p>1. (1) This Act may be called the Architects Act, 1972. (2) It extends to the whole of India. (3) It shall come in to force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.</p> <p>2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) "architect" means a person whose name is for the time being entered in the register and is duly empowered under the Act to provide Architectural services;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(aa) "architectural Services" includes providing any architectural design, plans, preparation of all drawings and documents, tracing or the like, for use in sanction</p> |

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| <p>(b) "Council" means the Council of Architecture constituted under Section 3;</p> <p>(c) "Indian Institute of Architects" means the Indian Institute of Architects registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;</p> | <p>use in sanction and for construction, extension, addition or alteration of any building and built environment or part thereof including documentation, or, being in responsible control of professional services which require the development of sites, the architectural design, in whole or in part, of buildings or built environment, groups of buildings and also includes scrutinizing the documents, regulating the construction and development of buildings and related matters;</p> <p>(ab) "building bye-laws" include all building bye-laws as adopted by various municipalities / municipal Acts notified by Central Government or State Governments or Union Territories in India;</p> <p>(b) insertion of "India"</p> <p>Insertion of (ba) & (bb)</p> <p>(ba) "Examination Board" means a Board constituted to conduct professional examination.</p> <p>(bb) "Firm of Architects" means a Firm as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act 1932; such that all partners are Architects as defined in section 2(a) of the principal Act';</p> <p>(c) no amendment</p> <p>Insertion of (ca), (cb), (cc), (cd) & (ce)</p> <p>(ca)"Limited Liability Partnership of Architects" means a Limited Liability Partnership(LLP)</p> | <p>and for construction, extension, addition or alteration of any building and built environment or part thereof including documentation or being in responsible control of professional services which require the development of sites, the architectural design, in whole or in part, of buildings or built environment, groups of buildings and also includes scrutinizing the documents, regulating the construction and development of buildings and related matters;</p> <p>(ab) "building bye-laws" include all building bye-laws as adopted by various municipalities / municipal Acts notified by Central Government or State Governments or Union Territories in India;</p> <p>(b) "Council" means the Council of Architecture, India constituted under Section 3;</p> <p>(ba) "Examination Board" means a Board constituted to conduct professional examination.</p> <p>(bb) "Firm of Architects" means a Firm as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act 1932; such that all partners are Architects as defined in section 2(a) of the principal Act';</p> <p>(c) "Indian Institute of Architects" means the Indian Institute of Architects registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;</p> |
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| <p>(d) "recognised qualification" means any qualification in architecture for the time being included in the Schedule or notified under section 15;</p> <p>(e) "register" means the register of architects maintained under section 23;</p> <p>(f) "regulation" means a regulation made under this Act by the Council;</p> <p>(g) "rule" means a rule made under this Act by the Central Government.</p> | <p>formed and registered under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act of 2008 (No 6 of 2009) in which all such partners are Architects as defined in section 2(a) of the principal Act;</p> <p>(cb) "Municipality(s)" has the same meaning as defined in article 243(P) of the Constitution of India, as amended from time to time;</p> <p>(cc) "Planning/ Development Authority(s)" includes urban development authorities all over India as may be established under respective laws;</p> <p>(cd) "Practice of Architecture" within the meaning and intent of this Act, includes offering, providing, rendering or supplying architectural services as defined in this bill;</p> <p>(ce) "professional examination" means an examination conducted by the Council for granting registration as an Architect;</p> <p>Insertion of 'first' in 2(d)</p> <p>No amendment in (e), (f) & (g)</p> | <p>(ca) "Limited Liability Partnership of Architects" means a Limited Liability Partnership(LLP) formed and registered under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act of 2008 (No 6 of 2009) in which all such partners are Architects as defined in section 2(a) of the principal Act;</p> <p>(cb) "Municipality(s)" has the same meaning as defined in Article 243(P) of the Constitution of India, as amended from time to time;</p> <p>(cc) "Planning/ Development Authority(s)" includes urban development authorities all over India as may be established under respective laws;</p> <p>(cd) "Practice of Architecture" within the meaning and intent of this Act, includes offering, providing, rendering or supplying architectural services as defined in this bill;</p> <p>(ce) "professional examination" means an examination conducted by the Council for granting registration as an Architect;</p> <p>(d) "recognised qualification" means any qualification in architecture for the time being included in the first Schedule or notified under section 15;</p> <p>(e) "register" means the register of architects maintained under section 23;</p> <p>(f) "regulation" means a regulation made under this Act by the Council;</p> <p>(g) "rule" means a rule made under this Act by the Central Government.</p> |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE</p> | | <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE</p> |
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| <p>3. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, a Council to be known as the Council of Architecture, which shall be a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and may by that name sue or be sued.</p> <p>(2) The Head Office of the Council shall be at Delhi or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.</p> <p>(3) The Council shall consist of the following members, namely:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) five architects possessing recognized qualifications elected by the Indian Institute of Architects from among its members;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) two persons nominated by the All India Council for Technical Education established by the Resolution of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Education No.F.16-10/44-E.III, dated</p> | <p>3(1) - Insertion of word "India"</p> <p>No amendment in 3(2)</p> <p>No amendment in 3(3)(a)</p> <p>3(3)(b) – Substitution of word "persons" with Architects" and with "under the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 (No.52 of 1987)"</p> | <p>3. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, a Council to be known as the Council of Architecture, India, which shall be a body corporate, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable, and to contract, and may by that name sue or be sued.</p> <p>(2) The Head Office of the Council shall be at Delhi or at such other place as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.</p> <p>(3) The Council shall consist of the following members, namely:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) five architects possessing recognized qualifications elected by the Indian Institute of Architects from among its members;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) two architects nominated by the All India Council for Technical Education established under the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 (No.52 of 1987);</p> |

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| <p>the 30th November, 1945;</p> <p>(c) five persons elected form among themselves by heads of architectural institutions in India imparting full-time instruction for recognised qualifications;</p> <p>(d) the Chief Architects in the Ministries of the Central Government to which the Government business relating to defence and railways has been allotted and head of the Architectural Organization in the Central Public Works Department, <i>ex officio</i>;</p> <p>(e) one person nominated by the Central Government;</p> <p>(f) an architect from each State nominated by the Government of that state;</p> <p>(g) two persons nominated by the Institution of Engineers (India) from among its members; and</p> <p>(h) one person nominated by the Institution of Surveyors of India from among its members.</p> <p>Explanation. - For the purposes of this sub-section, -</p> <p>(a) "Institution of Engineers (India)" means the Institution of Engineers (India) first registered in 1920 under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and subsequently incorporated by a Royal chapter in 1935.</p> | <p>No amendment in 3(3)(c) to (h)</p> | <p>(c) five persons elected from amongst themselves by heads of architectural institutions in India imparting full-time instruction for recognized qualifications;</p> <p>(d) the Chief Architects in the Ministries of the Central Government to which the Government business relating to defence and railways has been allotted and head of the Architectural Organization in the Central Public Works Department, <i>ex officio</i>;</p> <p>(e) one person nominated by the Central Government;</p> <p>(f) an architect from each State nominated by the Government of that state;</p> <p>(g) Two persons nominated by the Institution of Engineers (India) from among its members; and</p> <p>(h) one person nominated by the Institution of Surveyors of India from among its members.</p> <p>Explanation.- For the purposes of this sub-section,-</p> <p>(a) "Institution of Engineers (India)" means the Institution of Engineers (India) first registered in 1920 under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and subsequently incorporated by a Royal chapter in 1935.</p> <p>(b) "Institution of Surveyors of India" means the</p> |
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| <p>(b) "Institution of Surveyors of India" means the Institution of surveyors registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (3), the Central Government may, pending the preparation of the register, nominate to the first Council, in consultation with the Indian Institute of Architects, persons referred to in the said clause (a) who are qualified for registration under section 25, and the persons so nominated shall hold office for such period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (f) of sub-section (3), the Central Government may, pending the preparation of the register, nominate to the first Council, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, persons referred to in the said clause(f), who are qualified for registration under section 25, and the persons so nominated shall hold office for such period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.</p> <p>4. (1) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall be elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves:</p> <p>Provided that on the first constitution of the Council and until the President is elected, a member of the Council nominated by the Central Government in this behalf shall discharge the functions of the President.</p> | <p>No amendment in 3(4)</p> <p>No amendment in 3(5)</p> <p>No amendment in 4(1), 4(2) & 4(3)</p> | <p>Institution of surveyors registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (a) of sub-section (3), the Central Government may, pending the preparation of the register, nominate to the first Council, in consultation with the Indian Institute of Architects, persons referred to in the said clause (a) who are qualified for registration under section 25, and the persons so nominated shall hold office for such period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.</p> <p>(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (f) of sub-section (3), the Central Government may, pending the preparation of the register, nominate to the first Council, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, persons referred to in the said clause(f), who are qualified for registration under section 25, and the persons so nominated shall hold office for such period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.</p> <p>4. (1) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall be elected by the members of the Council from amongst themselves.</p> <p>Provided that on the first constitution of the Council and until the President is elected, a member of the Council nominated by the Central Government in this behalf shall discharge the functions of the President.</p> <p>(2) An elected President or Vice-President of the Council shall hold office for a term of three years or till he ceases</p> |
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| <p>(2) An elected President or Vice-President of the Council shall hold office for a term of three years or till he ceases to be a member of the Council, whichever is earlier, but subject to his being a member of the Council, he shall be eligible for re-election:</p> <p>Provided that -</p> <p>(a) the President or the Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President or the President, as the case may be, resign his office;</p> <p>(b) President or the Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiry of his term of three years, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon office.</p> <p>(3) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the regulations.</p> <p>5. (1) Elections under this Chapter shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(2) Where any dispute arises regarding any such election, the matter shall be referred by the Council to a Tribunal appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette in this behalf, and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final:</p> | <p>Insertion of Clause 4(4) - "The process of election of President and Vice-President shall be initiated by the Council two months before the expiry of their term."</p> <p>No amendment in 5(1) & 5(2)</p> | <p>to be a member of the Council, whichever is earlier, but subject to his being a member of the Council, he shall be eligible for re-election:</p> <p>Provided that -</p> <p>(a) the President or the Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President or the President, as the case may be, resign his office;</p> <p>(b) President or the Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiry of his term of three years, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon office.</p> <p>(3) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed by the regulations.</p> <p>(4) The process of election of President and Vice-President shall be initiated by the Council two months before the expiry of their term.</p> <p>5. (1) Elections under this Chapter shall be conducted in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(2) Where any dispute arises regarding any such election, the matter shall be referred by the Council to a Tribunal appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette in this behalf, and the decision of the Tribunal shall be final:</p> |
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| <p>Provided that no such reference shall be made except on an application made to the Council by an aggrieved party within thirty days from the date of the declaration of the result of the election.</p> <p>(3) The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the Council.</p> <p>6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, an elected or nominated member shall hold office for a term of three years from the date of his election or nomination or until his successor has been duly elected or nominated whichever is later.</p> <p>(2) An elected or nominated member may, at any time, resign his membership by writing under his hand addressed to the President, or in his absence, to the Vice-President, and the seat of such member shall thereupon become vacant.</p> <p>(3) A member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat -</p> <p>(i) if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council; or</p> <p>(ii) if he ceases to be a member of the body referred to in clause (a), clause(g) or clause(h) of sub-section (3) of section 3 by which he was elected or nominated, as the case may be; or</p> <p>(iii) in the case where he has been elected under clause(c) of sub-section (3) of section 3, if he ceases to hold his</p> | <p>5(3) - Substitution with "Central Government from the Consolidated Fund of India."</p> <p>No amendment in 6(1), 6(2), 6(3), 6(4) & 6(5)</p> | <p>Provided that no such reference shall be made except on an application made to the Council by an aggrieved party within thirty days from the date of the declaration of the result of the election.</p> <p>(3) The expenses of the Tribunal shall be borne by the Central Government from the Consolidated Fund of India.</p> <p>6. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, an elected or nominated member shall hold office for a term of three years from the date of his election or nomination or until his successor has been duly elected or nominated whichever is later.</p> <p>(2) An elected or nominated member may, at any time, resign his membership by writing under his hand addressed to the President, or in his absence, to the Vice-President, and the seat of such member shall thereupon become vacant.</p> <p>(3) A member shall be deemed to have vacated his seat -</p> <p>(i) if he is absent without excuse, sufficient in the opinion of the Council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council; or</p> <p>(ii) if he ceases to be a member of the body referred to in clause (a), clause(g) or clause(h) of sub-section (3) of section 3 by which he was elected or nominated, as the case may be; or</p> <p>(iii) in the case where he has been elected under clause(c) of sub-section (3) of section 3, if he ceases to hold his appointment as the head of an Institution referred to in the said clause.</p> |
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| <p>appointment as the head of an Institution referred to in the said clause.</p> <p>(4) A Casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by fresh election or nomination, as the case may be, and the person so elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.</p> <p>(5) Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination, but not exceeding three consecutive terms.</p> <p>7. No act or proceeding of the Council or the Executive Committee or any other Committee shall be invalid merely by reason of -</p> <p>(a) any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of the Council, the Executive Committee or any other committee, or</p> <p>(b) any defect in the election or nomination of a person acting as a member thereof, or</p> <p>(c) any irregularity in procedure not affecting the merits of the case.</p> <p>8. A person shall not be eligible for election or nomination as a member of the Council, if he -</p> <p>(a) is an undischarged insolvent; or</p> <p>(b) has been convicted by a court in India for any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years, and shall continue to be ineligible for a further period of five years since his release.</p> | <p>No amendment in Clause 7</p> <p>Addition in 8(a) - "according to laws prevalent in India as amended from time to time"</p> <p>No amendment in 8(b)</p> | <p>(4) A Casual vacancy in the Council shall be filled by fresh election or nomination, as the case may be, and the person so elected or nominated to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the remainder of the term for which the member whose place he takes was elected or nominated.</p> <p>(5) Members of the Council shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination, but not exceeding three consecutive terms.</p> <p>7. No act or proceeding of the Council or the Executive Committee or any other Committee shall be invalid merely by reason of -</p> <p>(a) any vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of the Council, the Executive Committee or any other committee, or</p> <p>(b) any defect in the election or nomination of a person acting as a member thereof, or</p> <p>(c) any irregularity in procedure not affecting the merits of the case.</p> <p>8. A person shall not be eligible for election or nomination as a member of the Council, if he -</p> <p>(a) is an undischarged insolvent according to laws prevalent in India as amended from time to time; or</p> <p>(b) has been convicted by a court in India for any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years, and shall continue to be ineligible for a further period of five years since his release.</p> |
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| <p>9. (1) The Council shall meet at least once in every six months at such time and place and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed by regulations.</p> <p>(2) Unless otherwise prescribed by regulations, nine members of the Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.</p> <p>(3) In the case of an equal division of votes, the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President or, in the absence of both, the member presiding over the meeting, shall have and exercise a second or casting vote.</p> | <p>No amendment in 9(1)</p> <p>9(2) – substitution with “fifteen”</p> <p>No amendment in 9(3)</p> | <p>9. (1) The Council shall meet at least once in every six months at such time and place and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be prescribed by regulations as amended from time to time.</p> <p>(2) Unless otherwise prescribed by regulations, fifteen members of the Council shall form a quorum, and all the acts of the Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting.</p> <p>(3) In the case of an equal division of votes, the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President or, in the absence of both, the member presiding over the meeting, shall have and exercise a second or casting vote.</p> |
| <p>10. (1) The Council shall constitute from among its members an Executive Committee, and may also constitute other committees for such general or special purposes as the Council deems necessary to carry out its functions under this Act.</p> <p>(2) The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and the Vice-President of the Council who shall be members <i>ex-officio</i> and five other members who shall be elected by the Council from among its members.</p> <p>(3) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>(4) A member of the Executive Committee shall hold office as such until the expiry of his term as a member of the Council but subject to his being a</p> | <p>No amendment in 10(1) to (5)</p> | <p>10. (1) The Council shall constitute from among its members an Executive Committee, and may also constitute other committees for such general or special purposes as the Council deems necessary to carry out its functions under this Act.</p> <p>(2) The Executive Committee shall consist of the President and the Vice-President of the Council who shall be <i>ex-officio</i> members and five other members who shall be elected by the Council from among its members.</p> <p>(3) The President and the Vice-President of the Council shall be the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>(4) A member of the Executive Committee shall hold office as such until the expiry of his term as a member of the Council but subject to his being a member of the Council, he shall be eligible for re-election.</p> |

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| <p>member of the Council, he shall be eligible for re-election.</p> <p>(5) In addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act, the Executive Committee shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed by regulations.</p> <p>11. The President, the Vice-President and other members of the Council shall be entitled to such fees and allowances as the Council may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix in this behalf.</p> <p>12.(1) The Council shall -</p> <p>(a) appoint a Registrar who shall act as its Secretary and who may also act, if so decided by the Council, as its treasurer;</p> <p>(b) appoint such other officers and employees as the Council deems necessary to enable it to carry out its functions under this Act;</p> <p>(c) with the previous sanction of the Central Government, fix the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Council.</p> | <p>10(6) inserted with proviso - "The process of election of Executive Committee members shall be initiated two months before the expiry of their term."</p> <p>11.Substituted with "The President, the Vice-President and other members of the Council shall be entitled to such fees and allowances as may be determined by the regulations"</p> <p>Substitutions of 12(1)(c) as under :</p> <p>fix the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Council by Regulations.</p> | <p>(5) In addition to the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act, the Executive Committee shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be prescribed by regulations.</p> <p>(6) The process of election of Executive Committee members shall be initiated two months before the expiry of their term.</p> <p>11. The President, the Vice-President and other members of the Council shall be entitled to such fees and allowances as may be determined by the regulations.</p> <p>12.(1) The Council shall -</p> <p>(a) appoint a Registrar who shall act as its Secretary and who may also act, if so decided by the Council, as its treasurer;</p> <p>(b) appoint such other officers and employees as the Council deems necessary to enable it to carry out its functions under this Act;</p> <p>(c) fix the pay and allowances and other conditions of service of officers and other employees of the Council by Regulations.</p> |
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| <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause(a) of sub-section (1), for the first three years from the first constitution of the Council, the Registrar of the Council shall be a person appointed by the Central government, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.</p> <p>(3) All the persons appointed under this section shall be the employees of the Council.</p> | <p>No amendment in 12(2) and 12(3)</p> | <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause(a) of sub-section(1), for the first three years from the first constitution of the Council, the Registrar of the Council shall be a person appointed by the Central government, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Central Government.</p> <p>(3) All the persons appointed under this section shall be the employees of the Council.</p> |
| <p>13. (1) There shall be established a Fund under the management and control of the Council into which shall be paid all moneys received by the Council and out of which shall be met all expenses and liabilities properly incurred by the Council.</p> <p>(2) The Council may invest any money for the time being standing to the credit of the Fund in any Government security or in any other security approved by the Central Government.</p> <p>(3) The Council shall keep proper accounts of the Fund distinguishing capital from revenue.</p> <p>(4) The annual accounts of the Council shall be subject to audit by an auditor to be appointed annually by the Council.</p> <p>(5) As soon as may be practicable at the end of each year, but not later than the thirtieth day of September of the year next following, the Council shall cause to be published in the Official Gazette a copy of the audited accounts and the report of the Council for that year and copies of the said accounts and report shall be forwarded to the Central Government.</p> | <p>No amendment in 13</p> | <p>13. (1) There shall be established a Fund under the management and control of the Council into which shall be paid all moneys received by the Council and out of which shall be met all expenses and liabilities properly incurred by the Council.</p> <p>(2) The Council may invest any money for the time being standing to the credit of the Fund in any Government security or in any other security approved by the Central Government.</p> <p>(3) The Council shall keep proper accounts of the Fund distinguishing capital from revenue.</p> <p>(4) The annual accounts of the Council shall be subject to audit by an auditor to be appointed annually by the Council.</p> <p>(5) As soon as may be practicable at the end of each year, but not later than the thirtieth day of September of the year next following, the Council shall cause to be published in the Official Gazette a copy of the audited accounts and the report of the Council for that year and copies of the said accounts and report shall be forwarded to the Central Government.</p> |

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| <p>(6) The Fund shall consist of - (a) all moneys received from the Central Government by way of grant, gift or deposit; (b) any sums received under this Act whether by way of fee or otherwise.</p> <p>(7) All moneys standing at the credit of the Council which cannot be immediately be applied shall be deposited in the State Bank of India or in any other bank specified in column 2 of the First Schedule to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.</p> <p>14. (1) The qualifications included in the schedule or notified under section 15 shall be recognised qualifications for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Any authority in India which grants an architectural qualification not included in the schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised, and the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the schedule against such architectural qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised qualification only when granted after a specified date.</p> <p>Provided that until the first Council is constituted, the Central Government shall, before, issuing any notification as aforesaid, consult an expert committee consisting of three members to be appointed by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette.</p> | <p>Insertion of word 'first' in Section 14(1) and 14(2)</p> | <p>(6) The Fund shall consist of - (a) all moneys received from the Central Government by way of grant, gift or deposit; (b) any sums received under this Act whether by way of fee or otherwise.</p> <p>(7) All moneys standing at the credit of the Council which cannot be immediately be applied shall be deposited in the State Bank of India or in any other bank specified in column 2 of the First Schedule to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.</p> <p>14. (1) The qualifications included in the first schedule or notified under section 15 shall be recognized qualifications for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Any authority in India which grants an architectural qualification not included in the first schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognized, and the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the first schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the first schedule against such architectural qualification declaring that it shall be a recognized qualification only when granted after a specified date.</p> <p>Provided that until the first Council is constituted, the Central Government shall, before, issuing any notification as aforesaid, consult an expert committee consisting of three members to be appointed by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette.</p> |
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| <p>15.(1) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Council, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that an architectural qualification granted by any university or other institution in any country outside India in respect of which a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of architectural qualification is not in force, shall be a recognised qualification for the purposes of this Act or, shall be so only when granted after a specified date or before a specified date :</p> <p>Provided that until the first Council is constituted the Central Government shall, before issuing any notification as aforesaid, consult the expert committee set up under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 14.</p> | <p>Insertion of Section 14A -</p> <p>(1) The qualifications included in the second schedule shall be additional qualifications for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Any authority in India which grants an architectural qualification not included in the second schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification included, and the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the schedule against such architectural qualification declaring that it shall be an additional qualification only when granted after a specified date.</p> <p>No amendment in 15.</p> | <p>14A (1) The qualifications included in the second schedule shall be additional qualifications for the purposes of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Any authority in India which grants an architectural qualification not included in the second schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification included, and the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the second schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry shall be made in the second schedule against such architectural qualification declaring that it shall be a additional qualification only when granted after a specified date.</p> <p>15.(1) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Council, direct, by notification in the Official Gazette, that an architectural qualification granted by any university or other institution in any country outside India in respect of which a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of architectural qualification is not in force, shall be a recognized qualification for the purposes of this Act or, shall be so only when granted after a specified date or before a specified date :</p> <p>Provided that until the first Council is constituted the Central Government shall, before issuing any notification as aforesaid, consult the expert committee set up under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 14.</p> |
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| <p>(2) The Council may enter into negotiations with the authority in any State or country outside India, which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a register of architects, for settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of architectural qualifications and in pursuance of any such scheme, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that such architectural qualification as the Council has decided should be recognised, shall be deemed to be a recognised qualification for the purposes of this Act, and any such notification may also direct that such architectural qualification, shall be so recognised only when granted after a specified date or before a specified date.</p> <p>16. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 14, the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the schedule by directing that an entry be made in respect of any architectural qualification.</p> <p>17. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act, any recognised qualification shall be a sufficient qualification for enrolment in the register.</p> | <p>Substitution of "schedule" with "schedules"</p> <p>Substitution in Clause 17 with "any person possessing recognized qualification shall be eligible for appearing in the professional examination conducted by the Council under Section 2 (cf) of the Act."</p> | <p>(2) The Council may enter into negotiations with the authority in any State or country outside India, which by the law of such State or country is entrusted with the maintenance of a register of architects, for settling of a scheme of reciprocity for the recognition of architectural qualifications and in pursuance of any such scheme, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that such architectural qualification as the Council has decided should be recognized, shall be deemed to be a recognized qualification for the purposes of this Act, and any such notification may also direct that such architectural qualification, shall be so recognized only when granted after a specified date or before a specified date.</p> <p>16. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 14, the Central Government, after consultation with the Council, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the schedules by directing that an entry be made in respect of any architectural qualification.</p> <p>17. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act, any person possessing recognized qualification shall be eligible for appearing in the professional examination conducted by the Council under Section 2 (cf) of the Act.</p> <p>18. (1) Every authority or institution in India intending to grant a</p> |
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| <p>18. Every authority in India which grants a recognised qualification shall furnish such information as the Council may, from time to time, require as to the courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such qualification, as to the ages at which such courses of study and examinations are required to be undergone and such qualification is conferred and generally as to the requisites for obtaining such qualification.</p> | <p>Substitution of Section 18 with - "(1) Every authority or institution in India intending to grant a recognized qualification or additional qualification shall seek prior approval of the Council with a definite intake capacity to commence a recognized qualification or additional qualification and for continuation of the same from time to time.</p> <p>(2) The Council, may seek information from any such authority or institution regarding the courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such certificates; regarding entry age to such courses and examinations required for such certificate(s) and any other information or information's as may be required by the Council from time to time."</p> | <p>recognized qualification or additional qualification shall seek prior approval of the Council with a definite intake capacity to commence a recognized qualification or additional qualification and for continuation of the same from time to time.</p> <p>(2) The Council, may seek information from any such authority or institution regarding the courses of study and examinations to be undergone in order to obtain such certificates; regarding entry age to such courses and examinations required for such certificate(s) and any other information or information's as may be required by the Council from time to time.</p> |
| <p>19. (1) The Executive Committee shall, subject to regulations, if any, made by the Council, appoint such number of inspectors as it may deem requisite to inspect any college or institution where architectural education is given or to attend any examination held by any college or institution for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of architectural qualifications granted by that college or institution.</p> <p>(2) The inspectors shall not interfere with the conduct of any training or examination, but shall report to the Executive Committee on the adequacy of the standards of architectural education including staff, equipment, accommodation; training and such other facilities as may be prescribed by regulations for giving such education or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.</p> | <p>Insertion in Clause 19(1) - "upon receipt of inspection charges from the concerned institution, as may be prescribed by the Council" and "or is proposed to be given"</p> <p>Insertion in Clause 19(2) - "admissions to the course" and "eligible qualifications of the concerned faculty"</p> | <p>19. (1) The Executive Committee shall, subject to regulations, if any, made by the Council, upon receipt of inspection charges from the concerned institution, as may be prescribed by the Council, appoint such number of inspectors as it may deem requisite to inspect any college or institution where architectural education is given or is proposed to be given or to attend any examination held by any college or institution for the purpose of recommending to the Central Government recognition of architectural qualifications granted by that college or institution.</p> <p>(2) The inspectors shall not interfere with the conduct of classes and any training or examination, but shall report to the Executive Committee on the adequacy of the standards of architectural education including admissions to the course, staff, equipment, accommodation; training, eligible qualifications of the concerned faculty and such other facilities as may be prescribed by regulations for giving such education or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend.</p> |

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| <p>(3) The Executive Committee shall forward a copy of such report to the college or institution and shall also forward copies with remarks, if any, of the college or institution thereon, to the Central Government.</p> <p>20.(1) When upon report by the Executive Committee it appears to the Council -</p> <p>(a) that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in, or the proficiency required from the candidates at any examination held by, any college or institution, or</p> <p>(b) that the staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for staff and training provided in such college or institution,</p> <p>do not conform to the standards prescribed by regulations, the Council shall make a representation to that effect to the appropriate Government.</p> <p>(2) After considering such representation the appropriate Government shall forward it along with such remarks as it may choose to make to the college or institution concerned, with an intimation of the period within which the college or institution, as the case may be, may submit its explanation to the appropriate Government.</p> | <p>No amendment in 19(3).</p> <p>Substitution in 20(1) with - “may serve a notice to such institution to rectify any such deficiencies within a maximum period of six months failing which such institution shall be suspended from admitting further students for the next academic year, or more, and shall further make a representation to that effect to the appropriate Government and also to the Central Government.”</p> <p>Substitution of 20(2) with - “After considering such representation, the appropriate Government shall forward the same along with their remarks within 30 days of receipt of such representation to the college or institution concerned, with a direction that the college or institution, as the case may be, shall submit its explanation to the appropriate Government within 30 days of receipt of the appropriate</p> | <p>(3) The Executive Committee shall forward a copy of such report to the college or institution and shall also forward copies with remarks, if any, of the college or institution thereon, to the Appropriate Government.</p> <p>20.(1) When upon report by the Executive Committee it appears to the Council -</p> <p>(a) that the courses of study and examination to be undergone in, or the proficiency required from the candidates at any examination held by, any college or institution, or</p> <p>(b) that the staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for staff and training provided in such college or institution,</p> <p>do not conform to the standards prescribed by regulations, the Council may serve a notice to such institution to rectify any such deficiencies within a maximum period of six months failing which such institution shall be suspended from admitting further students for the next academic year, or more, and shall further make a representation to that effect to the appropriate Government and also to the Central Government.</p> <p>(2) After considering such representation, the appropriate Government shall forward the same along with their remarks within 30 days of receipt of such representation to the college or institution concerned, with a direction that the college or institution, as the case may be, shall submit its explanation to the appropriate Government within 30 days of receipt of the appropriate government letter.</p> |
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| <p>(3) On receipt of the explanation or where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of that period, the State Government, in respect of the college or institution referred to in clause(b) of sub-section (5), shall make its recommendations to the Central Government.</p> <p>(4) The Central Government -</p> <p>(a) after making such further enquiry, if any, as it may think fit, in respect of the college or institution referred to in sub-section (3), or</p> <p>(b) on receipt of the explanation from a college or institution referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (5), or where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of that period,</p> <p>may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the Schedule against the architectural qualification awarded by such college or institution, as the case may be, declaring that it shall be a recognised qualification only when granted before a specified date and the Schedule shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, "appropriate Government" means -</p> <p>(a) in relation to any college or institution established by an Act of Parliament or managed, controlled or financed by the Central Government, the Central</p> | <p>government letter."</p> <p>Substitution in 20(3) with - "within 30 days after expiry of period prescribed under sub-section (2)"</p> <p>Substitution in Section 20(4)(a) with - "within 30 days of receipt of recommendations of appropriate Government"</p> <p>Addition of "or additional qualification, as the case may be,"</p> <p>No amendment in 20(5)</p> | <p>(3) On receipt of the explanation or where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of that period, the State Government, in respect of the college or institution referred to in clause(b) of sub-section (5), shall make its recommendations within 30 days after expiry of period prescribed under sub-section (2).</p> <p>(4) The Central Government -</p> <p>(a) within 30 days of receipt of recommendations of appropriate Government, as it may think fit, in respect of the college or institution referred to in sub-section (3), or</p> <p>(b) on receipt of the explanation from a college or institution referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (5), or where no explanation is submitted within the period fixed, then on the expiry of that period,</p> <p>shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that an entry shall be made in the Schedule against the architectural qualification awarded by such college or institution, as the case may be, declaring that it shall be a recognised qualification or additional qualification, as the case may be, only when granted before a specified date and the Schedule shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.</p> <p>(5) For the purposes of this section, "appropriate Government" means -</p> <p>(a) in relation to any college or institution established by an Act of Parliament or managed, controlled or financed by the Central Government, the Central Government, and</p> <p>(b) in any other case, the State Government.</p> |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">Government, and (b) in any other case, the State Government.</p> <p>21. The Council may prescribe the minimum standards of architectural education required for granting recognised qualifications by colleges or institutions in India.</p> <p>22.(1) The Council may by regulations prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for architects.</p> <p>(2) Regulations made by the Council under sub-section (1) may specify which violations thereof shall constitute infamous conduct in any professional respect, that is to say, professional misconduct, and such provision shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force.</p> | <p>Substitution of 21 with - "(1) The Council may prescribe the minimum standards of architectural education required for granting recognised qualifications and additional qualifications by colleges or institutions or other authorities in India.</p> <p>(2) The Council may prescribe standards for ranking or accrediting the institutions imparting recognized qualifications and additional qualifications.</p> <p>(3) The Council shall constitute a Board to conduct professional examination for registration of architects."</p> <p>Insertion in Clause 22(1) - "architectural firms and limited liability partnerships of architects"</p> <p>Insertion of Clause 22(1A) - "The Council may make regulations prescribing Scale of Charges for various Architectural Services."</p> <p>Insertion in Clause 22(2) - "of an architect, architectural firm, limited liability partnership of architects"</p> | <p>21. (1) The Council may prescribe the minimum standards of architectural education required for granting recognized qualifications and additional qualifications by colleges or institutions or other authorities in India.</p> <p>(2) The Council may prescribe standards for ranking or accrediting the institutions imparting recognized qualifications and additional qualifications.</p> <p>(3) The Council shall constitute a Board to conduct professional examination for registration of architects.</p> <p>22. (1)The Council may by regulations prescribe standards of professional conduct and etiquette and a code of ethics for architects, architectural firms and limited liability partnerships of architects.</p> <p>(1A) The Council may make regulations prescribing Scale of Charges for various Architectural Services.</p> <p>(2) Regulations made by the Council under sub-section (1) may specify which violations thereof shall constitute infamous conduct in any professional respect, that is to say, professional misconduct of an architect, architectural firm, limited liability partnership of architects, and such provision shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force.</p> |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER III</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS</p> | | <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER III</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS</p> |
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| <p>23. (1) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, cause to be prepared in the manner hereinafter provided a register of architects for India.</p> <p>(2) The Council shall upon its constitution assume the duty of maintaining the register in accordance with the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(3) The register shall include the following particulars, namely:-</p> <p>(a) the full name with date of birth, nationality and residential address of the architect;</p> <p>(b) his qualification for registration, and the date on which he obtained that qualification and the authority which conferred it;</p> <p>(c) the date of his first admission to the register;</p> <p>(d) his professional address; and</p> <p>(e) such further particulars as may be prescribed by rules.</p> | <p>No amendment in Section 23</p> | <p>23. (1) The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, cause to be prepared in the manner hereinafter provided a register of architects for India.</p> <p>(2) The Council shall upon its constitution assume the duty of maintaining the register in accordance with the provisions of this Act.</p> <p>(3) The register shall include the following particulars, namely:-</p> <p>(a) the full name with date of birth, nationality and residential address of the architect;</p> <p>(b) his qualification for registration, and the date on which he obtained that qualification and the authority which conferred it;</p> <p>(c) the date of his first admission to the register;</p> <p>(d) his professional address; and</p> <p>(e) such further particulars as may be prescribed by rules.</p> |
| <p>24. (1) For the purposes of preparing the register of architects for the first time, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of three persons who have, in the opinion of the Central Government, the knowledge of, or experience in, architecture; and the Registrar appointed under section 12 shall act as Secretary of the Tribunal.</p> <p>(2) The Central Government shall, by the same or a like notification, appoint a date on or before which application for registration, which shall be</p> | <p>No amendment in Section 24.</p> | <p>24. (1) For the purposes of preparing the register of architects for the first time, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Registration Tribunal consisting of three persons who have, in the opinion of the Central Government, the knowledge of, or experience in, architecture; and the Registrar appointed under section 12 shall act as Secretary of the Tribunal.</p> <p>(2) The Central Government shall, by the same or a like notification, appoint a date on or before which application for registration, which shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed by rules, shall be made to the Registration Tribunal.</p> |

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| <p>accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed by rules, shall be made to the Registration Tribunal.</p> <p>(3) The Registration Tribunal shall examine every application received on or before the appointed day and if it is satisfied that the applicant is qualified for registration under section 25, shall direct the entry of the name of the applicant in the register.</p> <p>(4) The first register so prepared shall thereafter be published in such manner as the Central Government may direct and any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registration Tribunal expressed or implied in the register so published may, within thirty days from the date of such publication, appeal against such decision to an authority appointed by the central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>(5) The authority appointed under sub-section (4) shall, after giving the person affected an opportunity of being heard and after calling for relevant records, make such order as it may deem fit.</p> <p>(6) The Registrar shall amend, where necessary, the register in accordance with the decisions of the authority appointed under sub-section (4).</p> <p>(7) Every person whose name is entered in the register shall be issued a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(8) Upon the constitution of the Council, the register shall be given into its custody, and the Central Government may direct that the whole or any specified part of the application fees for registration</p> | | <p>(3) The Registration Tribunal shall examine every application received on or before the appointed day and if it is satisfied that the applicant is qualified for registration under section 25, shall direct the entry of the name of the applicant in the register.</p> <p>(4) The first register so prepared shall thereafter be published in such manner as the Central Government may direct and any person aggrieved by a decision of the Registration Tribunal expressed or implied in the register so published may, within thirty days from the date of such publication, appeal against such decision to an authority appointed by the central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>(5) The authority appointed under sub-section (4) shall, after giving the person affected an opportunity of being heard and after calling for relevant records, make such order as it may deem fit.</p> <p>(6) The Registrar shall amend, where necessary, the register in accordance with the decisions of the authority appointed under sub-section (4).</p> <p>(7) Every person whose name is entered in the register shall be issued a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(8) Upon the constitution of the Council, the register shall be given into its custody, and the Central Government may direct that the whole or any specified part of the application fees for registration in the first register shall be paid to the credit of the Council.</p> |
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| <p>in the first register shall be paid to the credit of the Council.</p> <p>25. A person shall be entitled on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by rules to have his name entered in the register, if he resides or carries on the profession of architect in India and -</p> <p>(a) holds a recognised qualification, or</p> <p>(b) does not hold such a qualification but, being a citizen of India, has been engaged in practice as an architect for a period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 24, or</p> <p>(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed by rules:</p> <p>Provided that no person other than a citizen of India shall be entitled to registration by virtue of a qualification -</p> <p>(a) recognised under sub-section (1) of section 15 unless by the law and practice of a country outside India to which such person belongs, citizens of India holding architectural qualification registrable in that country are permitted to enter and practise the profession of architect in such country, or</p> <p>(b) unless the Central Government has, in pursuance of a scheme of reciprocity or</p> | <p>Substitution of 'or' with 'and' in 25</p> <p>Substitution of 25(a) with - "has completed 1 year training under a registered architect, firm of architects or limited liability partnership of architects having minimum 5 years of standing, after obtaining the recognized qualification and qualifying the professional examination conducted by the Council under Section 2 (cf) of the Act,"</p> <p>No amendment in 25(b) and 25(c).</p> <p>No amendment in proviso.</p> | <p>25. A person shall be entitled on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by rules to have his name entered in the register, if he resides and carries on the profession of architect in India and -</p> <p>(a) has completed 1 year training under a registered architect, firm of architects or limited liability partnership of architects having minimum 5 years of standing, after obtaining the recognized qualification and qualifying the professional examination conducted by the Council under Section 2 (cf) of the Act, or</p> <p>(b) does not hold such a qualification but, being a citizen of India, has been engaged in practice as an architect for a period of not less than five years prior to the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 24, or</p> <p>(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed by rules:</p> <p>Provided that no person other than a citizen of India shall be entitled to registration by virtue of a qualification -</p> <p>(a) recognised under sub-section (1) of section 15 unless by the law and practice of a country outside India to which such person belongs, citizens of India holding architectural qualification registrable in that country are permitted to enter and practise the profession of architect in such country, or</p> <p>(b) unless the Central Government has, in pursuance of a scheme of reciprocity or otherwise, declared that qualification to be a recognised qualification under sub-section (2) of section 15.</p> |
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| <p>otherwise, declared that qualification to be a recognised qualification under sub-section (2) of section 15.</p> <p>26. (1) After the date appointed for the receipt of applications for registration in the first register of architects, all applications for registration shall be addressed to the Registrar of the Council and shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(2) If upon such application the Registrar is of opinion that the applicant is entitled to have his name entered in the register he shall enter thereon the name of the applicant:</p> <p>Provided that no person, whose name has under the provisions of this Act been removed from the register, shall be entitled to have his name re-entered in the register except with the approval of the Council.</p> <p>(3) Any person whose application for registration is rejected by the Registrar may, within three months</p> | <p>Insertion of Section 25A - "Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, bye-law, regulation of any development authority, municipal authority, local body, etc. only an architect registered under this Act shall be entitled to provide architectural services throughout the country and shall not be subjected to any further registration with any local body, development authority or any institution or⁴ local self-government."</p> <p>Section 26(1) substituted with - "After passing the professional examination conducted by the Council under Section 2 (cf) of the Act, all applications for registration shall be addressed to the Registrar of the Council and shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed by rules."</p> <p>No amendment in 26(2), 26(3), 26(4)</p> | <p>25A. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, bye-law, regulation of any development authority, municipal authority, local body, etc. only an architect registered under this Act shall be entitled to provide architectural services throughout the country and shall not be subjected to any further registration with any local body, development authority or any institution or local self-government.</p> <p>26. (1) After passing the professional examination conducted by the Council under Section 2 (cf) of the Act, all applications for registration shall be addressed to the Registrar of the Council and shall be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(2) If upon such application the Registrar is of opinion that the applicant is entitled to have his name entered in the register he shall enter thereon the name of the applicant:</p> <p>Provided that no person, whose name has under the provisions of this Act been removed from the register, shall be entitled to have his name re-entered in the register except with the approval of the Council.</p> <p>(3) Any person whose application for registration is rejected by the Registrar may, within three months of the date of such rejection, appeal to the Council.</p> <p>(4) Upon entry in the register of a name under this section, the</p> |
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| <p>of the date of such rejection, appeal to the Council.</p> <p>(4) Upon entry in the register of a name under this section, the Registrar shall issue a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by the rules.</p> <p>27. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that for the retention of a name in the register after the 31st day of December of the year following the year in which the name is first entered in the register, there shall be paid annually to the Council such renewal fee as may be prescribed by rules and where such direction has been made, such renewal fee shall be due to be paid before the first day of April of the year to which it relates.</p> <p>(2) Where the renewal fee is not paid before the due date, the Registrar shall remove the name of the defaulter from the register:</p> <p>Provided that a name so removed may be restored to the register on such conditions as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(3) On payment of the renewal fee, the Registrar shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules, endorse the certificate of registration accordingly.</p> <p>28. An architect shall, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules, be entitled to have entered in the</p> | <p>Insertion of Clause 26(5) - Every architect shall notify any change of the place of office, residence or practice, or place of employment in writing within 60 days of such change.</p> <p>No amendment in Section 27.</p> | <p>Registrar shall issue a certificate of registration in such form as may be prescribed by the rules.</p> <p>(5) Every architect shall notify any change of the place of office, residence or practice, or place of employment in writing within 60 days of such change.</p> <p>27. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that for the retention of a name in the register after the 31st day of December of the year following the year in which the name is first entered in the register, there shall be paid annually to the Council such renewal fee as may be prescribed by rules and where such direction has been made, such renewal fee shall be due to be paid before the first day of April of the year to which it relates.</p> <p>(2) Where the renewal fee is not paid before the due date, the Registrar shall remove the name of the defaulter from the register:</p> <p>Provided that a name so removed may be restored to the register on such conditions as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(3) On payment of the renewal fee, the Registrar shall, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules, endorse the certificate of registration accordingly.</p> |
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| <p>register any further recognised qualification which he may obtain.</p> <p>29. (1) The Council may, by order, remove from the register the name of any architect –</p> <p>(a) from whom a request has been received to that effect, or</p> <p>(b) who has died since the last publication of the register.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Council may order that the name of any architect shall be removed from the register where it is satisfied, after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit to make, -</p> <p>(a) that his name has been entered in the register by error or on account of misrepresentation or suppression of a material fact; or</p> <p>(b) that he has been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Council, involves moral turpitude; or</p> <p>(c) that he is an undischarged insolvent; or</p> <p>(d) that he has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.</p> <p>(3) An order under sub-section (2) may direct that any architect whose name is ordered to be removed from a register shall be ineligible for registration under this Act for such period as may be specified.</p> | <p>Substitution of Section 28 as under .</p> <p><i>“An Architect whose name is entered in the register on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules be entitled to have any entry stating such additional qualification, made against his name in the register in addition to any entry previously made.”</i></p> <p>No amendment in Section 29.</p> | <p>28. An Architect whose name is entered in the register on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules be entitled to have any entry stating such additional qualification, made against his name in the register in addition to any entry previously made.</p> <p>29. (1) The Council may, by order, remove from the register the name of any architect–</p> <p>(a) from whom a request has been received to that effect, or</p> <p>(b) who has died since the last publication of the register.</p> <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Council may order that the name of any architect shall be removed from the register where it is satisfied, after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard and after such further inquiry, if any, as it may think fit to make, -</p> <p>(a) that his name has been entered in the register by error or on account of misrepresentation or suppression of a material fact; or</p> <p>(b) that he has been convicted of any offence which, in the opinion of the Council, involves moral turpitude; or</p> <p>(c) that he is an undischarged insolvent; or</p> <p>(d) that he has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind.</p> <p>(3) An order under sub-section (2) may direct that any architect whose name is ordered to be removed from a register shall be ineligible for registration under this Act for such period as may be specified.</p> <p>(4) An order under sub-section (2) shall not take effect until</p> |
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| <p>(4) An order under sub-section (2) shall not take effect until the expiry of three months from the date thereof.</p> <p>30. (1) When on receipt of a complaint made to it, the Council is of opinion that any architect has been guilty of professional misconduct which, if proved, will render him unfit to practise as an architect, the Council may hold an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(2) After holding the inquiry under sub-section (1) and after hearing the architect, the Council may, by order, reprimand the said architect or suspend him from practice as an architect or remove his name from the register or pass such other order as it thinks fit.</p> <p>31. A person whose name has been removed from the register under sub-section (2) of section 27, sub-section (1) or sub-section(2) of section 29 or sub-section (2) of section 30, or where such person is dead, his legal representative, as defined in clause (11) of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall forthwith surrender his certificate of registration to the Registrar, and the name so removed shall be published in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>32. The Council may, at any time, for reasons appearing to it be sufficient and subject to the approval of the Central Government, order that upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules, the name of the person removed from the register shall be restored thereto.</p> <p>33. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that a certificate of registration has been lost or</p> | <p>No amendment in Section 30.</p> <p>No amendment in Section 31.</p> <p>No amendment in Section 32.</p> <p>No amendment in Section 33.</p> | <p>the expiry of three months from the date thereof.</p> <p>30. (1) When on receipt of a complaint made to it, the Council is of opinion that any architect has been guilty of professional misconduct which, if proved, will render him unfit to practise as an architect, the Council may hold an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed by rules.</p> <p>(2) After holding the inquiry under sub-section (1) and after hearing the architect, the Council may, by order, reprimand the said architect or suspend him from practice as an architect or remove his name from the register or pass such other order as it thinks fit.</p> <p>31. A person whose name has been removed from the register under sub-section (2) of section 27, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 29 or sub-section (2) of section 30, or where such person is dead, his legal representative, as defined in clause (11) of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, shall forthwith surrender his certificate of registration to the Registrar, and the name so removed shall be published in the Official Gazette.</p> <p>32. The Council may, at any time, for reasons appearing to it be sufficient and subject to the approval of the Central Government, order that upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules, the name of the person removed from the register shall be restored thereto.</p> <p>33. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Registrar that a certificate of registration has been lost or destroyed, the Registrar may, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed</p> |
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| <p>destroyed, the Registrar may, on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules, issue a duplicate certificate in the form prescribed by the rules.</p> <p>34. As soon as may be after the 1st day of April in each year, the Registrar shall cause to be printed copies of the register as it stood on the said date and such copies shall be made available to persons applying therefor on payment of such fee as may be prescribed by rules and shall be evidence that on the said date the persons whose names are entered therein were architects.</p> <p>35. (1) Any reference in any law for the time being in force to an architect shall be deemed to be a reference to an architect registered under this Act.</p> <p>(2) After the expiry of two years from the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 24, a person who is registered in the register shall get preference for appointment as an architect under the Central or State Government or in any other local body or institution which is supported or aided from the public or local funds or in any institution recognised by the Central or State Government.</p> | <p>Section 34 substituted with – “(1) As soon as may be, after the 1st day of April every year, the Registrar shall cause to print or make available electronic or online copies of the register as on date and such copies shall be made available to persons applying therefor on payment of charges prescribed by the Council.</p> <p>No amendment in Section 35 (1) &(2).</p> <p>Insertion of 35 (3), (4) and (5) as under :</p> <p>(3) Every architect appointed in the services of Central/ State Government/ Union Territories and other authorities established by law may exercise such powers, duties and control as prescribed by the Council from time to time.</p> <p>(4) The Council shall by regulations prescribe methods</p> | <p>by rules, issue a duplicate certificate in the form prescribed by the rules.</p> <p>34. As soon as may be, after the 1st day of April every year, the Registrar shall cause to print or make available <i>electronic or</i> online copies of the register as on date and such copies shall be made available to persons applying therefor on payment of charges prescribed by the Council.</p> <p>35. (1) Any reference in any law for the time being in force to an architect shall be deemed to be a reference to an architect registered under this Act.</p> <p>(2) After the expiry of two years from the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 24, a person who is registered in the register shall get preference for appointment as an architect under the Central or State Government or in any other local body or institution which is supported or aided from the public or local funds or in any institution recognised by the Central or State Government.</p> <p>(3) Every architect appointed in the services of Central/ State Government/ Union Territories and other authorities established by law may exercise such powers, duties and control as prescribed by the Council from time to time.</p> <p>(4) The Council shall by regulations prescribe methods for holding of competitions for architects and also for rendering architectural services by architects, firm of architects and limited liability partnerships of architects/ companies.</p> |
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| <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER IV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>36. If any person whose name is not for the time being entered in the register falsely represents that it is so entered, or uses in connection with his name or title any words or letters reasonably calculated to suggest that his name is so entered, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.</p> <p>37. (1) After the expiry of one year from the date appointed under sub-section (2) of section 24, no person other than a registered architect, or a firm of architects shall use the title and style of architect:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to-</p> <p>(a) practice of the profession of an architect by a person designated as a "landscape architect" or "naval architect";</p> <p>(b) a person who, carrying on the profession of an architect in any country outside</p> | <p>for holding of competitions for architects and also for rendering architectural services by architects, firm of architects and limited liability partnerships of architects.</p> <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law but subject to the provisions of this Act, Regulations prescribed by the Council under section 35 shall have effect over any other law in force.</p> <p>Substitution in 36 with "five lakh rupees"</p> <p>Substitution of Section 37 with - "(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or any other law for the time being in force, no person other than a registered architect or a firm of architect or limited liability partnership of architects shall practise the profession of architecture or provide architectural services.</p> <p>(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or any other law for the time being in force, no entity other than registered architect, or a Firm of Architect, or a limited liability partnership of architects shall use the title and style of architect,</p> <p>Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to-</p> <p>(a) practice of the profession of an architect by a person</p> | <p>Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law but subject to the provisions of this Act, Regulations prescribed by the Council under section 34(3) shall have effect over any other law in force.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER IV</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>36. If any person whose name is not for the time being entered in the register falsely represents that it is so entered, or uses in connection with his name or title any words or letters reasonably calculated to suggest that his name is so entered, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.</p> <p>37. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or any other law for the time being in force, no person other than a registered architect or a firm of architect or limited liability partnership of architects shall practise the profession of architecture or provide architectural services.</p> <p>(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or any other law for the time being in force, no entity other than registered architect, or a Firm of Architect, or a limited liability partnership of architects shall use the title and style of architect,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to-</p> <p>(a) practice of the profession of an architect by a person designated as a "landscape architect" or</p> |
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| <p>India, undertakes the function as a consultant or designer in India for a specific project with the prior permission of the Central Government.</p> <p>Explanation – For the purposes of clause (a), -</p> <p>(i) “landscape architect” means a person who deals with the design of open spaces relating to plants, trees and landscape;</p> <p>(ii) “naval architect” means an architect who deals with design and construction of ships.</p> <p>(2) If any person contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees or with both.</p> <p>38. If any person whose name has been removed from the register fails without sufficient cause forthwith to surrender his certificate of registration, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one</p> | <p>designated as a “landscape architect” or “naval architect”;</p> <p>(b) a person who, carrying on the profession of an architect in any country outside India, undertakes the function as a consultant or designer in India for a specific project with the prior permission of the Central Government.</p> <p>Explanation – For the purposes of clause (a), -</p> <p>(i) “landscape architect” means a person who deals with the design of open spaces relating to plants, trees and landscape;</p> <p>(ii) “naval architect” means an architect who deals with design and construction of ships.</p> <p>(3) If any person contravenes the provisions of aforementioned sub-sections, he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine not exceeding ten lakh rupees or with both.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no person, municipality or planning/ development authority, or local body or any other statutory authority created under any other law shall have power to license or to designate a person as an Architect or to enable him to undertake architectural services.</p> <p>Substitution in Section 38 of “one hundred” with “ten thousand” and of “ten rupees” with “one hundred”.</p> | <p>“naval architect”;</p> <p>(b) a person who, carrying on the profession of an architect in any country outside India, undertakes the function as a consultant or designer in India for a specific project with the prior permission of the Central Government.</p> <p>Explanation – For the purposes of clause (a), -</p> <p>(i) “landscape architect” means a person who deals with the design of open spaces relating to plants, trees and landscape;</p> <p>(ii) “naval architect” means an architect who deals with design and construction of ships.</p> <p>(3) If any person contravenes the provisions of aforementioned sub-sections, he shall be punishable on first conviction with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to five years or with fine not exceeding ten lakh rupees or with both.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no person, municipality or planning/ development authority, or local body or any other statutory authority created under any other law shall have power to license or to designate a person as an Architect or to enable him to undertake architectural services.</p> <p>38. If any person whose name has been removed from the register fails without sufficient cause forthwith to surrender his certificate of registration, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, and, in the case of</p> |
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| <p>hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to ten rupees for each day after the first during which he has persisted in the failure.</p> <p>39. (1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint made by order of the Council or a person authorised in this behalf by the Council.</p> <p>(2) No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.</p> | <p>Insertion of Section 39(3)-Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act, only the courts having jurisdiction over the head office of the Council shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act.</p> | <p>a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day after the first during which he has persisted in the failure.</p> <p>39. (1) No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act, except upon complaint made by order of the Council or a person authorised in this behalf by the Council.</p> <p>(2) No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence punishable under this Act.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, but subject to the provisions of this Act, only the courts having jurisdiction over the head office of the Council shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act.</p> |
| <p>40. (1) The Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes, and other information to the Central Government as that Government may require.</p> <p>(2) The Central Government may publish, in such manner as it may think fit, any report, copy or other information furnished to it under this section.</p> | <p>No amendment in Section 40.</p> | <p>40. (1) The Council shall furnish such reports, copies of its minutes, and other information to the Central Government as that Government may require.</p> <p>(2) The Central Government may publish, in such manner as it may think fit, any report, copy or other information furnished to it under this section.</p> |
| <p>41. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the Council or</p> | <p>No amendment in Section 41.</p> | <p>41. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the Council or any member</p> |

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| <p>any member of the Council, the Executive Committee or any other committee or officers and other employees of the Council for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder.</p> <p>42. The members of the Council and officers and other employees of the Council shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>43.(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty: Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament and the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 44 shall apply in respect of such order as it applies in respect of a rule made under this Act.</p> | <p>No amendment in Section 42.</p> <p>Insertion of Section 42A. – “Notwithstanding anything contained in the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to tax on wealth, income, profits or gains, the Council shall not be liable to pay wealth tax, income tax or any other tax in respect of its wealth, income, profits or gains derived.”</p> <p>No amendment in Section 43.</p> | <p>of the Council, the Executive Committee or any other committee or officers and other employees of the Council for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder.</p> <p>42. The members of the Council and officers and other employees of the Council shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>42A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (27 of 1957), the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to tax on wealth, income, profits or gains, the Council shall not be liable to pay wealth tax, income tax or any other tax in respect of its wealth, income, profits or gains derived.</p> <p>43.(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty: Provided that no such order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.</p> <p>(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament and the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 44 shall apply in respect of such order as it applies in respect of a rule made under this Act.</p> |
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| <p>44. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.</p> | <p>Insertion of Section 43A - "In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Council shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy relating to national purposes as may be given to it by the Central Government.</p> <p>Provided that every direction under this sub-section, shall be given after consultation with the Council, as the Central Government may deem necessary for the purpose."</p> <p>Insertion of Section 43B - "(1) Whenever it appears to the Central Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, or the directions issued by the Central Government under Section 43A, the Central Government may, if it think so after having afforded an opportunity to the Council to make its views, appoint a Commission of Enquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government one being the Judge of a High Court, and one by the Council; and refer to it the matters on which the enquiry is to be made.</p> <p>(2) The Commission shall proceed to enquire in such manner as it may deem fit and report to the Central Government on the matters referred to it together with such remedies, if any, as the Commission may like to recommend.</p> <p>(3) After the report is finally accepted, the Central Government may forward the same to the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as may be specified in the direction."</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 44(1)</p> | <p>43A. In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Council shall be guided by such directions on questions of policy relating to national purposes as may be given to it by the Central Government.</p> <p>Provided that every direction under this sub-section, shall be given after consultation with the Council, as the Central Government may deem necessary for the purpose.</p> <p>43B. (1) Whenever it appears to the Central Government that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, or the directions issued by the Central Government under Section 43A, the Central Government may, if it think so after having afforded an opportunity to the Council to make its views, appoint a Commission of Enquiry consisting of three persons, two of whom shall be appointed by the Central Government one being the Judge of a High Court, and one by the Council; and refer to it the matters on which the enquiry is to be made.</p> <p>(2) The Commission shall proceed to enquire in such manner as it may deem fit and report to the Central Government on the matters referred to it together with such remedies, if any, as the Commission may like to recommend.</p> <p>(3) After the report is finally accepted, the Central Government may forward the same to the Council to adopt the remedies so recommended within such time as may be specified in the direction.</p> <p>44. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.</p> |
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| <p>(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-</p> <p>(a) the manner in which elections under Chapter II shall be conducted, the terms and conditions of service of the member of the Tribunal appointed under sub-section (2) of section 5 and the procedure to be followed by the Tribunal;</p> <p>(b) the procedure to be followed by the expert committee constituted under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 14 in the transaction of its business and the powers and duties of the expert committee and the travelling and daily allowances payable to the members thereof;</p> <p>(c) the particulars to be included in the register of architects under sub-section (3) of section 23;</p> <p>(d) the form in which a certificate of registration is to be issued under sub-section (7) of section 24, sub-section (4) of section 26 and section 33.</p> <p>(e) the fee to be paid under sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 33;</p> <p>(f) the conditions on which name may be restored to the register under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 27;</p> <p>(g) the manner of endorsement under sub-section (3) of section 27;</p> | <p>No amendment in Clauses 44(2)(a), 44(2)(b)</p> <p>Substitution of Clause 44(2)(c) with – “the particulars to be included in the register of architects, firm of architects, limited liability partnerships of Architects under sub-section (3) of section 23 and 23A”</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 44(2)(d)</p> <p>Insertion of “23A” in Clause 44(2)(e)</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 44(2)(f), 44(2)(g), 44(2)(h) & 44(2)(i).</p> | <p>(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-</p> <p>(a) the manner in which elections under Chapter II shall be conducted, the terms and conditions of service of the member of the Tribunal appointed under sub-section (2) of section 5 and the procedure to be followed by the Tribunal;</p> <p>(b) the procedure to be followed by the expert committee constituted under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 14 in the transaction of its business and the powers and duties of the expert committee and the travelling and daily allowances payable to the members thereof;</p> <p>(c) the particulars to be included in the register of architects, firm of architects, limited liability partnerships of Architects under sub-section (3) of section 23 and 23A;</p> <p>(d) the form in which a certificate of registration is to be issued under sub-section (7) of section 24, sub-section (4) of section 26 and section 33.</p> <p>(e) the fee to be paid under sections 23A, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 33;</p> <p>(f) the conditions on which name may be restored to the register under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 27;</p> |
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| <p>(h) the manner in which the Council shall hold an enquiry under section 30;</p> <p>(i) the fee for supplying printed copies of the register under section 34.</p> <p>(j) any other matter which is to be or may be provided by rules under this Act.</p> <p>(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification to the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.</p> <p>45. (1) The Council may, with the approval of the central Government, *[by notification in the Official Gazette] make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act.</p> | <p>Insertion of Clause 44(2)(ia) – “fees for filing complaints for professional misconduct against Architects”</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 44(2)(j)</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 44(3)</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 45(1)</p> | <p>(g) the manner of endorsement under sub-section (3) of section 27;</p> <p>(h) the manner in which the Council shall hold an enquiry under section 30;</p> <p>(i) the fee for supplying printed copies of the register under section 34;</p> <p>(ia) fees for filing complaints for professional misconduct against Architects;</p> <p>(j) any other matter which is to be or may be provided by rules under this Act.</p> <p>(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification to the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.</p> <p>45. (1) The Council may, with the approval of the central Government, *[by notification in the Official Gazette] make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or the rules made thereunder to carry out the purposes of this Act.</p> |
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| <p>(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for –</p> <p>(a) the management of the property of the Council;</p> <p>(b) the powers and duties of the President and the Vice-President of the Council</p> <p>(c) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee or any other committee constituted under section 10, the times and places at which such meetings shall be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of persons necessary to constitute a quorum.</p> <p>(d) the functions of the Executive Committee or of any other committee constituted under section 10;</p> <p>(e) the courses and periods of study and of practical training, if any, to be undertaken, the subjects of examinations and standards of proficiency therein to be obtained in any college or institution for grant of recognised qualifications;</p> | <p>No amendment in Clause 45(2)(a), 45(2)(b), 45(2)(c) & 45(2)(d)</p> <p>Insertion of 45(2)(ba) –the remuneration, fees and allowances for the President, Vice-President and other members of the Council;</p> <p>(bb) the terms and conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Council;</p> <p>Substitution of 45(2)(e) with – “establishment of an institution, syllabus, courses and periods of study and of practical training, eligibility for admission to architecture course, if any, to be undertaken, the subjects of examinations and standards of proficiency therein to be obtained in any college or institution for grant of recognised qualifications and additional qualifications, and penalty for non-adherence to minimum standards or malpractices of any nature by any</p> | <p>(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for –</p> <p>(a) the management of the property of the Council;</p> <p>(b) the powers and duties of the President and the Vice-President of the Council;</p> <p>(ba) the remuneration, fees and allowances for the President, Vice-President and other members of the Council;</p> <p>(bb) the terms and conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Council;</p> <p>(c) the summoning and holding of meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee or any other committee constituted under section 10, the times and places at which such meetings shall be held, the conduct of business thereat and the number of persons necessary to constitute a quorum.</p> <p>(d) the functions of the Executive Committee or of any other committee constituted under section 10;</p> <p>(e) establishment of an institution, syllabus, courses and periods of study and of practical training, eligibility for admission to architecture course, if any, to be undertaken, the subjects of examinations and standards of proficiency therein to be obtained in any college or institution for grant of recognised qualifications and additional qualifications, and penalty for non-adherence to minimum standards or</p> |
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| <p>(f) the appointment, powers and duties of inspector</p> <p>(g) the standards of staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for architectural education;</p> <p>(h) the conduct of professional examinations, qualifications of examiners and the conditions of admission to such examinations;</p> <p>(i) the standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics to be observed by architects;</p> | <p>institution”</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 45(2)(f)</p> <p>Substitution of 45(2)(g) with – “the minimum qualification and experience for faculty members, the standards of staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for architectural education including grant of intake, period of approval etc.”</p> <p>Substitution of 45(2)(h) with –“the conduct of aptitude test, professional examination, qualifications of examiners, manner and mode and place of examination and the conditions of admission to such examinations”</p> <p>Insertion in 45(2)(i) of “architectural firms and limited liability partnerships of architects”</p> <p>Insertion of Clauses 45(2)(ia) – 45(2)(ig) – “(ia) the minimum standards for postgraduate and other higher-level courses in architecture; (ib) ranking or accreditation of architectural courses offered by institutions; (ic) power, duties and control to be exercised by architects in government services. (id) duties and functions of architects in practice and their liabilities. (ie) procedure for appointment of practicing architects by government agencies. (if) promotion of research and innovative techniques in</p> | <p>malpractices of any nature by any institution;</p> <p>(f) the appointment, powers and duties of inspector</p> <p>(g) the minimum qualification and experience for faculty members, the standards of staff, equipment, accommodation, training and other facilities for architectural education including grant of intake, period of approval etc.;</p> <p>(h) the conduct of aptitude test, professional examination, qualifications of examiners, manner and mode and place of examination and the conditions of admission to such examinations;</p> <p>(i) the standards of professional conduct and etiquette and code of ethics to be observed by architects, architectural firms and limited liability partnerships of architects;</p> <p>(ia) the minimum standards for postgraduate and other higher-level courses in architecture;</p> <p>(ib) ranking or accreditation of architectural courses offered by institutions;</p> <p>(ic) power, duties and control to be exercised by architects in government services.</p> <p>(id) duties and functions of architects in practice and their liabilities.</p> <p>(ie) procedure for appointment of practicing architects by government agencies.</p> <p>(if) promotion of research and innovative techniques in</p> |
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| <p>(j) any other matter which is to be or may be provided by regulations under this Act and in respect of which no rules have been made.</p> <p>(3) Every regulation made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification to the regulation or both Houses agree that the regulation should not be made, the regulations shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that regulation.</p> | <p>architecture.”</p> <p>No amendment in 45(2)(j)</p> <p>No amendment in Clause 45(3)</p> | <p>architecture.</p> <p>(j) any other matter which is to be or may be provided by regulations under this Act and in respect of which no rules have been made.</p> <p>(3) Every regulation made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification to the regulation or both Houses agree that the regulation should not be made, the regulations shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that regulation.</p> |
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