

BANGLADESH PARLIAMENT
RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF
PARLIAMENT OF
THE PEOPLES'S REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH

[As modified up to 11th January, 2007]

PREFACE

Honourable President of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh made the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament to regulate the Parliamentary procedure as per Article 75 (1) (a) of the Constitution on 1st April 1973 which was followed until 22nd July 1974.

The 1st National Parliament adopted the Rules of Procedure on 22nd July 1974 and it was published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on 23rd July 1974. Since then till 2006, the Rules of Procedure has been amended on ten occasions i.e. twice in the 2nd Parliament, once in the 3rd Parliament, four times in the 4th Parliament, once in each of the 5th, 7th and the 8th Parliaments.

The Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure of the 2nd Parliament placed a report on 13 February 1980 recommending amendments for rules 2, 4, 5, 48, 49, 53, 98, 99, 118, 119, 127, 145, 159, 162, 172, 191, 200, 205, 219, 231, 233, 240, 246, 256, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 295, 296, 296A, 296B and 310 which was considered and adopted by the House on 3rd March 1980. The same Parliament adopted another amendment of rule 248 on 4th June 1981, which was published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on 9th June 1981.

The 3rd Parliament adopted amendment of rule 219 of the Rules of Procedure on 12th July 1987, which was published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on 14th July 1987.

Amendment of rule 246 was adopted by the 4th Parliament on 11th May 1988 and it was published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on the same day. The Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure of the 4th Parliament placed a report with recommendation for amendments of rules 3, 8, 22, 75, 145, 247, 278 and rule 4 of the 1st Schedule on 15th February 1989 which was considered and adopted by the House and published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on the same day. The 4th Parliament adopted amendments regarding insertion of sub rule (3) after sub rule (2) of rule 189 on 31st May 1989 and insertion of chapter 21A, 21B in the Rules of Procedure was also adopted on 10th July 1989.

In the 5th Parliament the Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure placed a report on 26th January 1991 recommending amendments for rules 2, 15, 16, 42, 49, 53, 62, 71, 71A, 100, 131, 137, 142, 159, 162, 162A, 162B, 164, 189, 213, 233, 238, 239, 240, 248, 249, 257 & 278 which were considered and adopted by the House on 5th February 1992 and it was published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on the same day.

The 7th Parliament adopted amendment of rule 247 of the Rules of Procedure on 10th June 1997, which was published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on the same day.

The Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure of the 8th Parliament submitted before the House a report recommending amendments for rules 41, 48, 56, 57, 71A, 107, 140, 246, 267 and 304 on 20th September 2006 which the House considered and adopted on 26th September 2006 and accordingly it was published in the Bangladesh Gazette Extra-ordinary on the same day.

The present edition incorporates all the amendments made so far in the Rules of Procedure.

Dhaka

28th Paush, 1413

11th January, 2007

A T M Ataur Rahman
Secretary

Secretary

Bangladesh Parliament

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THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF PARLIAMENT OF BANGLADESH

CHAPTER I

Short Title and Definitions

1. Short Title

These rules may be called the rules of Procedure of Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

2. Definitions

1. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -
 - a. "Amendment" means a motion to amend an earlier motion before that earlier motion is put to Parliament for its decision;
 - b. "Bill" means a motion for making a law;
 - c. "Bulletin" means the Bulletin of the House containing-
 - i. a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings;
 - ii. information on any matter relating to or connected with the business of the House or other matter which in the opinion of the Speaker may be included therein; and
 - iii. information relating to Committees of the House;
 - a. "Chairman" means a member, other than the Speaker and the Deputy speaker, who for the time being presides over Parliament [and includes a Chairman] of its Committees;
 - (e) "Chamber" means the place where Parliament meets;
 - (f) "Committee" means a Committee set up by or under the authority of Parliament and includes its Sub-committees;
 - (g) "Constitution" means the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
 - (h) "Deputy Speaker" means the Deputy Speaker of the Parliament;
 - (i) "Gazette" means the Gazette of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
 - (j) "Government" means the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

- (k) "House" Means the Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- (l) "Leader of the House" means the Prime Minister or a Minister who is a member of the Parliament and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the Leader of the House;
- (m) "Leader of the Opposition" means that member of the Parliament who, in the opinion of the Speaker, is [* * *] the Leader in the House of the Party, or of the Group, as the case may be, in opposition to the Government having the greatest numerical strength in the House;
- (n) "Lobby" means the covered corridor immediately adjoining the Chamber and coterminous with it;
- (o) "Member" means a member of the Parliament;
- (p) "Member-in-Charge" means, in the case of a Government Bill, any Minister and, in the case of any other Bill, the member who has introduced it or any other member authorised by him in writing to assume charge of the Bill in his absence;

[(q) "Minister" means a member of the Cabinet and includes the Prime Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Minister:]

- a. "Motion" means a proposal made by a member for the consideration of the Parliament relating to any matter which may be discussed by the Parliament, and includes an amendment;
- b. "Parliament" means the Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- c. "Precincts of the House" means and includes the Chamber, the Lobby, the Galleries and such other places as the Speaker may from time to time specify;
- d. "President" means the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and includes any person discharging the functions of the President for the time being under the Constitution;
- e. "Presiding Officer" means, in relation to a sitting, any person who is presiding over that sitting;
- f. "Private Member" means a member other than a Minister;
- g. "Resolution" means a motion, other than a Bill, for the purpose of discussing a matter of general public interest and expressing an opinion thereon, and includes a resolution specified in the Constitution;
- h. "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules;
- i. "Secretariat" means the Secretariat of the Parliament;
- j. "Secretary" means the Secretary to the Parliament and includes any other officer for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary;
- k. "session" means the period from the time when the Parliament first meets after having been summoned to the time when it is prorogued or dissolved;

- l. "Sitting" means the meeting of the Parliament or of a committee (including its sub-Committees) from the commencement of its business to the termination thereof for the day;
 - m. "Speaker" means the Speaker of the Parliament and includes the Deputy Speaker or any other person for the time being performing the functions of the Speaker pursuant to Article 74 of the Constitution;
 - n. "Starred Question" means a question for an oral answer;
 - o. "Table" means the Table of the House and includes the Library of the Parliament;
 - p. "Unstarred Question" means a question for a written answer.
1. Words and expressions used in the Constitution and also used in these rules shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II

Summoning, Prorogation and Dissolution of Parliament and Seating,

Oath and Roll of Members

3. Summoning of Parliament

When Parliament is summoned, the Secretary shall cause a notification to be published in the Gazette stating the date, time and place of the meeting, and shall also cause to be issued to each member a summons intimating these particulars.

Provided that when a session is called at short notice or emergently, summons may not be issued to each member separately but an announcement of the date, time and place of the session shall be published in the Gazette and made in the Press, and members may be informed by telegram.

4. Prorogation or dissolution of Parliament

When Parliament is prorogued [or dissolved] the Secretary shall cause a notification to that effect to be published in the Gazette.

5. Oath of Members

(1) [Before] the first meeting of Parliament after general election, each person elected to Parliament shall, subject to the provisions of sub-clause (c) of clause (2) of Article 71 of the Constitution, make and subscribe and oath (or affirmation) in the form set out in the Third Schedule to the Constitution for member of Parliament before the outgoing Speaker, and in his absence, before the outgoing Deputy Speaker and in the absence of both of them before a person designated by the outgoing Speaker [and if both the offices of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant, before a person designated by the President for administering oath to Members and to preside over parliament until a Speaker is elected].

(2) Any person elected to Parliament who has not already made and subscribed the prescribed oath (or affirmation) under sub-rule (1), may do so at a [place and time as may be fixed by the Speaker] in accordance with the provisions contained in paragraph 5 of the Third Schedule to the Constitution.

(3) The outgoing Speaker, if he has been re-elected to the Parliament shall make and subscribe the oath (or affirmation) set out in the Third Schedule to the Constitution for a member of Parliament before [he administers the oath to Members under sub-rule (1)].

6. Roll of Members

There shall be a Roll of Members which shall be signed in the presence of the Secretary by every member immediately after making the oath.

7. Seating of Members

The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine.

CHAPTER III

Election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker and nomination of a Panel of Chairmen

8. Election of the Speaker

(1) At the first sitting after a general election, [***] Parliament shall proceed to elect a Speaker in the manner hereinafter laid down.

(2) Not less than one hour before the time fixed for the election, any member may give notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary, of a motion that another member be chosen as the Speaker, and the notice shall be seconded by a third member and shall be accompanied by a statement in writing by the member whose name is proposed in the notice that he is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected:

Provided that a member shall not propose his own name, or second a motion proposing his own name, or propose or second more than one motion:

Provided further that a person shall not preside over his own election.

(3) A member in whose name a motion stands on the list of business of the day may, when called, move the motion or withdraw the motion, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.

(4) The motions which have been moved and duly seconded shall be put one by one in the order in which they have been moved, and decided, if necessary, by division. If any motion is carried, the presiding officer, shall, without putting the other motions, declare that the member, proposed in the motion which has been carried, has been elected as the Speaker.

(5) The person so elected shall make and subscribe the oath (or affirmation) prescribed for the Speaker of Parliament in the Third Schedule to the Constitution.

9. Procedure for Election of the Deputy Speaker

The procedure prescribed in rule 8 for the election of Speaker shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, for the purposes of the election of the Deputy Speaker.

10. Filling of vacancies in office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker

Whenever the office of the Speaker or of the Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, an election to fill that vacancy shall be held within seven days, if the Parliament is in session or if the Parliament is not in session, at the first meeting thereafter, in accordance with rule 8 or rule 9, as the case may be.

11. Resignation of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker

Whenever the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker resigns his office, the Secretary shall, on receipt of an intimation to that effect in writing from the President, cause the resignation to be immediately published in the Gazette, and shall also circulate it to the members if Parliament is in session.

12. Panel of Chairmen and temporary Chairman

(1) At the commencement of each session, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of Parliament a panel of not more than five Chairmen, and arrange their names in an order of precedence, and in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the person whose name is highest on the panel, from amongst those present at the sitting, shall take the Chair.

(2) If at any time, at a sitting of parliament neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker nor any person on the panel of Chairmen is present, the Secretary shall inform the House of that fact, and the House shall, by a motion, elect one of the members present to preside.

13. Powers of person presiding

The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall, when so presiding, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding.

CHAPTER IV

Powers and functions of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

14. Powers and functions of the Speaker

(1) In addition to the specific powers and functions provided by these rules and subject to the provisions of clause (4) of article 74 of the Constitution and the second proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 8 of these rules, the Speaker shall take the Chair at every sitting of the Parliament at the hour to which Parliament adjourned at the last sitting or at the hour at which the Parliament has been summoned to meet.

(2) The Speaker shall call the sitting to order.

(3) The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and in the case of disturbance or disorder in the galleries, may cause them to be cleared.

(4) The Speaker shall decide all points of order.

(5) The Speaker shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

(6) for the purpose of enforcing the orders of the Speaker there shall be appointed a person to act as the Serjeant-at-Arms.

15. Withdrawal of member

The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so, forthwith and shall absent himself [for such a period of the day's sitting as may be decided by the Speaker].

16. Suspension of member

(1) The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, the Speaker shall, on a motion being made, forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the House for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session:

Provided that the House may, at any time, on a motion being made, resolve that such suspension be terminated.

(3) A member suspended under this rule shall forthwith withdraw from the precincts of the House.

(4) Suspension of a member from the service of the House shall not be construed as his absence without the leave of the House nor shall it in anyway affect his other rights and privileges as a member.

[(5) It will be deemed to be a breach of privilege/dignity of the House, if any member disregards the directions given by the Speaker under sub-rule (2) and the Speaker may, if he deems it fit, refer the matter to the Standing Committee of Privileges for taking necessary action against the member concerned.]

17. Suspension of sitting

In the case of gross disorder arising in the House, the Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, suspend any sitting for a time to be specified by him.

18. When Deputy Speaker is to take the Chair

Subject to the provisions of clause (4) of article 74 of the Constitution and other provisions of these rules, in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall take the Chair at a sitting of Parliament.

19. Delegation of powers of Speaker

The Speaker may, by an order in writing, delegate to the Deputy Speaker all or any of his powers under these rules.

CHAPTER V

Sittings of the House

20. Days of sittings

The Parliament shall sit on such days as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct.

21. When a sitting of the House is duly constituted

A sitting of Parliament is duly constituted when it is presided over by the Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of Parliament under the Constitution or the rules.

[22. Hours of sittings

A time-table for sitting of the House shall be decided according to the direction of the Speaker.]

23. Adjournment of sittings

Subject to the other provisions of these rules, the Speaker may -

- a. adjourn a sitting of Parliament; and
- b. if he thinks fit, call a sitting of the House at a time and date different from that to which it was earlier adjourned.

CHAPTER VI

Arrangement of Business and Orders of the Day

(A) Arrangement of Business

24. Classes of business

(1) Business of the House shall be classified as -

- i. Government Business, or
- ii. Private Members' Business

(2) Government business shall consist of Bills, the Budget, Resolutions, Amendments and other motions introduced or initiated by a Minister.

(3) Private Members' business shall consist of Bills, Resolutions, Amendments and other motions introduced or initiated by Private Members.

25. Allotment of time for transaction of business

On Thursday Private members' business shall have precedence, and on all other days, no business other than government business shall be transacted:

Provided that the Speaker may allot different Thursday for the disposal of different classes of Private Members' business and on Thursday so allotted for any particular class of such business, business of that class shall have precedence:

Provided further that if there is no sitting of the House on a Thursday, the Speaker may, if the volume of Private Members' business so requires, direct that any other day in the week may be allotted for Private Member's business:

Provided further that the Speaker if he deems it necessary, may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot any day other than Thursday for the transaction of Private Members' business.

26. Arrangement of Government business

The Secretary shall arrange Government business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine:

Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation.

27. Precedence of Private Members' Bills

(1) The relative precedence of notices of Bills given by Private Members' shall be determined by the ballot to be held in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, subject to the authority of the Speaker to make minor variations in the procedure from time to time.

(2) The ballot shall be held on such day, not being less than five days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the Speaker may direct, and the result of the ballot shall be intimated to the members at least three days before the date fixed for discussion in the House.

(3) On a day allotted for the disposal of Private Members' Bills such Bills shall be taken up in the following order:-

- a. Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill;
- b. Bills to be introduced;
- c. Bills which have been introduced and reported upon by a Committee;
- d. Bills which had been drawn in a previous ballot and were included in the previous Orders of the Day for Private Members' business but were not moved on that day;
- e. Bills received and balloted subsequently;
- f. Bills returned by the President with a message under clause (3) of Article 80 of the Constitution;
- g. Bills in respect of which the report of a Select Committee has been presented;
- h. Bills introduced in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;

- i. Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon; and
- j. Other Bills.

(4) The relative precedence of Bills falling under the same clause of sub-rule (3) shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, subject to the authority of the Speaker to make minor variations in the procedure from time to time:

Provided that the motion in respect of Bills falling under clause (a) of sub-rule (3) shall be entered in the Orders of the Day in the order in which notices of such motions have been received in point of time:

Provided further that the Speaker may, by special order to be announced in the House, make such variations in the relative precedence of Bills set out in sub-rule (3) as he may consider necessary or convenient.

28. Ballot in respect of identical Bills

If notices of more than one identical Bill are received, the Bill securing first place in the ballot shall be proceeded with and other similar Bills, if the Bill securing first place in the ballot is moved for leave for introduction in the House, shall not be admissible.

29. Precedence of resolutions

(1) The relative precedence of notices of resolutions given by Private Members which have been admitted, shall be determined by ballot to be held in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule I, on such day, not being less than five days before the day with reference to which the ballot is held, as the Speaker may direct, subject to the authority of the Speaker to make minor variations in the procedure from time to time, and the result of the ballot shall be intimated to the members at least three days before the date fixed for discussion in the House.

(2) A resolution which does not find place in the ballot shall not lapse but shall be included in the subsequent ballot in the same session of Parliament.

30. Business outstanding at the end of the day

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 27 and 29, any Private Members' business which has been commenced on any day but is not disposed of on that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day.

(2) Private Members' business set down for any day and not moved on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained precedence at the ballot held with reference to that day.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), all business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day shall stand over until the next working day, unless the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, directs otherwise.

31. Resumption of adjourned debate on Private Members' Bill or resolution

(1) When on a motion being carried the debate on a Private Members' Bill or resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Members' business in the same or next session, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot.

(2) When the debate on a Private Members' Bill or resolution is adjourned *sine die*, the member-in-charge of the Bill or the mover of the resolution, as the case may be, may, if he wishes to proceed with such Bill or resolution on a subsequent day allotted for Private Members' business, give notice for resumption of the adjourned debate, and on receipt of such notice the relative precedence of such Bill or resolution shall be determined by ballot.

(B) Orders of the Day

32. Orders of the Day

(1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary, and, after it has been approved by the Speaker, a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member. The list thus prepared shall be called the "Orders of the Day".

(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business, not included in the Orders of the Day, shall be transacted on any day at any meeting without the special leave of the Speaker.

(3) Save as otherwise provided by these rules, business requiring notice shall not be set down for a day earlier than the day following that on which the period of the notice necessary for that class of business expires.

(4) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more than five resolutions (in addition to any resolution commenced on, and outstanding from, a previous day) shall be set down in the Orders of the Day for any day allotted for the disposal of Private Members' resolutions.

CHAPTER VII

President's Address and Messages to and from the House

33. President's Address

On receipt of an intimation from the President of his intention to address Parliament, the Speaker shall cause the item "Address by the President" to be included in the Orders of the Day for a date and time intimated by the President.

34. Allotment of time for discussion of the address

(1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the President's Address to the House under article 73 of the Constitution.

(2) On such day or days or part of any day, the House shall discuss the matters referred to in such Address on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

(3) Amendments may be moved to such Motion of Thanks in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.

35. Other business that may be taken up

(1) Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for discussion on the President's Address, -

- a. motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day, and
- b. other business of a formal character may be transacted on such day before the House commences or continues the discussion on the Address.

(2) The discussion on the Address may be postponed in favour of a Government Bill or other Government business on a motion being made that the discussion on the Address be adjourned to a subsequent day to be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker shall forthwith put the question, no amendment or debate being allowed.

(3) The discussion on the Address shall be interrupted in the course of a sitting by a motion under rule 66.

36. Government's right of reply

The Prime Minister or any other Minister, whether he has previously taken part in the discussion or not, shall on behalf of the Government have a general right of explaining the position of the Government at the end of the discussion.

37. Time-limit for speeches

The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches after taking the sense of the House.

38. Message from the President

Where a message from the President under article 73 of the Constitution is received by the Speaker, he shall read the message to the House and give necessary directions in regard to the procedure that shall be followed for the consideration of matters referred to in the message. In

giving this direction the Speaker shall be empowered to suspend or vary the rules to such extent as may be necessary.

39. Communications from the President to the House

Communications from the President to the House shall be made to the Speaker by written message signed by the President but, if the President is absent from the place of sitting of the House, his message shall be conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister.

40. Communications from Parliament to the President

Communications from Parliament to the President shall be made -

1. by formal address after a motion has been made and carried in the House; and
2. through the Speaker.

CHAPTER VIII

Questions and Short Notice Questions

(A) Questions

41. Time of questions

Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every sitting shall be available for the asking and answering of questions:

Provided that during session on each Wednesday at the commencement of the sitting, an extra thirty minutes shall be available for asking question to and answering of the same from the Prime Minister:

Provided further that there shall be no Question Hour on the day the Budget is presented.

42. Notice of questions

A member who wishes to ask a question shall give not less than fifteen clear days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the question he wishes to ask, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned allows the question to be asked at shorter notice:

[Provided that no member shall give notice of more than ten questions in one day.]

43. Form of notice of question

(1) Notice of a question shall be given in writing to the Secretary and shall specify the official designation of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

(2) A question may be addressed to a private member provided the subject-matter of the question relates to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible; and the procedure in regard to such questions shall, as far as may be, be the same as that followed in the case of questions addressed to a Minister with such variation as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

(3) Where a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory.

44. Questions for oral answer to be distinguished by asterisks

A member who desires an oral answer to his question shall distinguish it by an asterisk. If he does not distinguish it by an asterisk, the question shall be treated as an unstarred question and shall be placed on the list of questions for written answer.

45. Speaker to decide if a question is to be treated as starred or unstarred

If, in the opinion of the Speaker, any question distinguished by an asterisk and put for oral answer is of such a nature that a written reply would be more appropriate, the Speaker may, after considering the reasons, if any, given by the member for desiring an oral answer, direct that such question be placed on the list of questions as unstarred question.

46. Notice of admission of questions

A question shall not be placed on the list of questions for answer until eight clear days have expired from the day when notice of the admission of the question by the Speaker has been given by the Secretary to the Minister or the member to whom it is addressed.

47. Allotment of days for questions

The time for answering questions shall be allotted on different days in rotation for answering of questions relating to such Ministry or Ministries of the Government as the Speaker may, from time to time, provide, and on such day, unless the Speaker with the consent of the Minister concerned otherwise directs, only questions relating to the Ministry or Ministries for which time on that day has been allotted, and questions addressed to private members, shall be placed on the list of questions for answers.

48. List of questions

Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 50 of Rules of Procedure, after determination of admissibility of starred Questions, the Order of the list of such Questions for the day shall be determined by balloting in the manner as specified by the Speaker and shall be called in the order they stand in the list:

Provided that the Speaker may change such balloted order of questions for the day:

Provided further that balloting and rules related to other questions shall not be applicable for the Prime Minister's Question Time.

49. Number of questions to be put on any one day

Not more [one] starred questions and [three] unstarred questions from the same member shall be placed on the list of questions for any one day.

50. Withdrawal or postponement of questions

The questions shall be put on the list of questions in the order in which their notices are received, but a member may, by notice in writing given at any time before the meeting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question, or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice, and on that later day the question shall, subject to the other provisions of these rules, be placed on the list after all the questions not so postponed :

Provided that a question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the time when the notice of postponement was received in writing by the Secretary.

51. Mode of asking questions and giving answers to them

(1) Printed copies of the answers to all questions shall be placed on the table at least half-an-hour before the Speaker takes the chair .

(2) At the time of asking questions the Speaker shall call successively each member in whose name a starred question appears in the list of questions.

(3) The member so called shall rise in his place and unless he states that it is not his intention to ask the question standing in his name, he shall ask the question by reference to its number on the list of questions.

(4) If on the question being called, it is not put or the member in whose name it stands is absent, he Speaker, at the request or any other member, may direct that the answer to it may be given.

(5) No unstarred question shall be answered orally but the answers thereto shall be printed and laid on the Table and no supplementary question shall be asked in respect thereof.

52. Written answer to questions not answered orally

If any question placed on the list of questions for answer on any day is not called for answer within the time available for answering questions on that day, the answer already supplied by the Minister concerned or the member to whom the question is addressed shall be deemed to have been laid on the Table at the end of the Question Hour by the Minister or member concerned and no oral reply shall be required for such a question nor shall any supplementary question be asked in respect thereof:

Provided that if the Minister concerned is not ready with the answer to that question, the question shall on a request made by him, be put for answer on the next following day allotted for that Ministry.

53. Conditions of admissibility of questions

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister or the member to whom it is addressed.

(2) In order to be admissible a question must satisfy the following conditions, namely:-

(i) it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;

(ii) if it contains a statement, the member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

(iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;

(iv) it shall not contain an expression of opinion on or the solution of an abstract legal question or a hypothetical proposition;

(v) it shall not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity nor to the character or conduct which can be challenged only on a substantive motion;

(vi) it shall not be of excessive length;

(vii) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government;

(viii) it shall not ask for information on any matter under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government except where the Government has financial interests in such bodies or persons;

(ix) it shall not ask for information on matters under the consideration of a Committee of the House; nor shall it ask about the proceedings of any such Committee, unless such proceedings have been placed before the House by a report of the Committee;

(x) it shall not make or imply a charge of a personal character;

(xi) it shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question;

(xii) it shall not repeat in substance any question already answered during [previous three consecutive sessions of Parliament] or answer to which has been refused in the same session;

- (xiii) it shall not be trivial, vexatious, vague or meaningless;
- (xiv) it shall not ask for information contained in documents easily accessible to the public or in ordinary words of reference;
- (xv) it shall not contain reference to newspapers by name and shall not ask whether statements in the Press or by private individuals or by non-official bodies are accurate;
- (xvi) it shall not ask for information regarding [discussions in the Cabinet] for any advice given to the President in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional, statutory or conventional obligation not to disclose information;
- (xvii) it shall not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history;
- (xviii) it shall not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of Bangladesh;
- (xix) it shall not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to inquire into, or investigate any matter, but may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or state of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the tribunal or commission or court of enquiry;
- (xx) it shall not-
 - (a) contain any reflection on the conduct of the President or of the Judges of the Supreme Court; or contain any criticism of the decisions of Parliament; or seek information about matters which are secret in the eye of law; or
 - (d) contain any reflection on a decision of a Court of Law or statutory tribunal established in Bangladesh or such remarks as are likely to prejudice a matter which is *sub judice*; or refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country; or amount in substance to a suggestion for a particular course of action.

54. Matters to which questions shall relate

- (1) A question addressed to a Minister shall relate to public affairs with which he is officially connected or to matter of administration for which he is responsible.
- (2) A question addressed to a private member must relate to some Bill, resolution or other matter connected with the business of the House for which that member is responsible.
- (3) Questions relating to the Secretariat of the Parliament including the conduct of its officials, may be asked of the Speaker by means of private communication and not otherwise. A copy of such communication together with a copy of the Speaker's reply thereto shall be sent to all other members by means of private communication.

55. Speaker to decide the admissibility of questions.

Within seven days from the date of the receipt of the notice, the Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a question and may disallow any question or a part thereof which, in his opinion, is in contravention of these rules or is an abuse of the right of asking a question or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House, or he may, in his discretion, amend it in form.

56. Supplementary questions

When a starred question has been answered, first the member who raised the question and then any other member may ask such supplementary question or questions as may be necessary for the elucidation of the answer, but the Speaker shall disallow a supplementary question which, in his opinion, either infringes any provision of these rules relating to the subject-matter and admissibility of questions or is otherwise an abuse of the right of asking questions.

57. Publicity of answers to questions in advance.

Questions and answers thereto which the Minister proposes to give in the House shall not be released for publication until the answers have actually been given on the floor of the House or laid on the Table.

58. Prohibition of discussion of question or answer

No discussion shall be permitted on any question or answer given to a question during the Question Hour, except as provided by Rule 60.

(B) Short Notice Questions

59. Short Notice Questions

(1) A question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than fifteen clear days and if the Speaker is of opinion that the question is of an urgent character and is otherwise admissible, he may cause it to be ascertained from the Minister concerned if he is in a position to reply and if so, on what date.

(2) If the Minister concerned agrees to reply, such question shall be answered on a day, not being later than the fifth day from the date of notice, to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions appearing on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.

(3) Where a member desires an oral answer to a question at shorter notice he shall briefly state the reasons for asking the question with short notice. Where no such reasons have been assigned in the notice of the question, the question shall be returned to the member.

(4) In other respects, the procedure for short notice questions shall be the same as for ordinary questions for oral answer with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

CHAPTER IX

Half-an-Hour Discussion

60. Discussion on a matter of public importance arising out of answer to a question.

(1) The Speaker may, on three clear days notice in writing being given by a member to the Secretary, allot half-an-hour on two sittings only in a week for discussion on a matter of public importance, which has been the subject of a recent question, starred or unstarred, and the answer to which needs elucidation on a matter of fact.

(2) Such notices shall briefly specify the point or points intended to be raised by the member and shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating the reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question:

Provided that if a notice is signed by more than one member, it shall be deemed to have been given by the first signatory only:

Provided further that the Speaker may with the consent of the Minister concerned waive the requirement concerning the period of notice.

(3) Such notices shall be considered by the Speaker in the order in which they have been received, and when two such notices are admitted all other notices shall lapse.

(4) The two admitted notices shall be entered in the Orders of the Day on two separate days in the week in the order in which they were received in point of time:

Provided that if any matter put down for discussion on a particular day, is not disposed of on that day, it shall not be set down for any other day.

5) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion, but he may not admit a notice which, in his opinion, seeks to revise the policy of the Government.

(6) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given the notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply briefly:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, if time permits, allow any other member, not exceeding two, who has previously intimated to him in writing, to ask a question each for further elucidation on a matter of fact.

CHAPTER X

Motion for adjournment on a matter of public importance

61. Speakers consent necessary to make motion.

Subject to the provisions of these rules, a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance may be made with the consent of the Speaker.

62. Method of giving notice

(1) Notice of an adjournment motion shall be given in writing and shall be accompanied by a written statement of the matter proposed to be discussed.

(2) Such notice shall be delivered in triplicate to the Secretary not less than [two hours] before the commencement of the sitting in which it is proposed to be moved, and the Secretary shall thereupon bring the notice to the knowledge of the Speaker and the Minister concerned.

63. Restrictions on the right to make adjournment motions.

The right to make an adjournment motion under rule 61 shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely :-

- (i) no adjournment motion shall be moved on any day fixed for general discussion of the Budget;
- (ii) not more than one such motion shall be moved at the same sitting. But the admissibility of other motions, if any, may be decided by the Speaker at the same sitting;
- (iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter or recent occurrence;
- (iv) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;
- (v) the motion shall not relate to a matter of privilege;
- (vi) the motion shall not revive a discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session;
- (vii) the motion shall not relate to matters which can only be remedied by legislation;
- (viii) the motion shall not anticipate a matter for the consideration of which a date has been previously appointed. In determining whether a motion shall be disallowed on the ground of anticipation, due regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;

(ix) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary;

(x) the motion shall not raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter but the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter to be raised as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, provided it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the tribunal, authority, commission or court of enquiry, as the case may be;

(xi) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of Bangladesh; and

(xii) the motion shall not contain a reflection on the conduct of the President or of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

64. Time for asking leave for motion.

Leave to make a motion for adjournment shall be asked for immediately after questions and before the Orders of the Day are entered upon.

65. Procedure to be followed

(1) If the Speaker is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order and he gives his consent, he shall, after the questions and before the Orders of the Day are entered upon, call the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House. At this stage the member concerned shall not make any speech but shall only read the motion along with the written statement:

Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 61 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order .

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than twenty-five members so rise or if no objection is taken, the Speaker shall announce that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken up as the last item for discussion for not more than two hours on such Day, as soon as possible, within three days from the date of grant of leave, as the Speaker, having regard to the state of business of the House, may fix. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

66. Closure of debate.

On the day fixed under sub-rule (2) of rule 65, the only question that may be put shall be that "the House do now adjourn" but no such question shall be put after the time for discussion of the motion has expired when the debate shall automatically terminate.

67. Time-limit for speeches

The Speaker shall prescribe a time limit for speeches.

CHAPTER XI

Discussion on matters of urgent public importance for short duration

68. Notice of raising discussion.

Any member desirous of raising discussion on matter of urgent public importance may give to the Secretary, not less than two days before the date on which he intends to raise the discussion, notice in writing supported by the signatures of at least five other members and specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised:

Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question.

69. Speaker to decide admissibility

(1) If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member and the Minister concerned as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient public importance to be raised in the House at an early date and that no early opportunity is otherwise available for the discussion of the matter, he may admit the notice.

2) The Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot two sittings in a week on which such matters may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour at or before the end of the sitting as he may consider appropriate in the circumstances.

70. No formal motion, time limit for speeches

(1) There shall be no formal motion before the House for voting. The member who has given the notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply in short. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to participate in the discussion:

Provided that if the member who has given the notice is absent, any other member who has signed the notice may with the permission of the Speaker, initiate the discussion.

(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time limit for the speeches.

CHAPTER XII

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

71. Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance

(1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, any member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date:

Provided that no member shall give more than one such notice for any one sitting:

Provided further that after a statement made by the Minister, considering the importance of the matter, it may be referred to the Standing Committee of the Ministry concerned by the Speaker for submission of a report on it within 15 days.

(2) There shall be no debate on such a statement at the time it is made but the member in whose name the item stands in the Orders of the Day may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question.

(3) A concise written statement by the Minister concerned in response to notices the members spoke on under sub-rule (1), shall be laid on the Table within the first three sitting days of the next session.

(4) In the event of more than three matters being presented for the same day, priority shall be given to such three matters which, in the opinion of the Speaker, are more urgent and important.

(5) All the notices which have not been taken up at the sitting for which they have been given shall lapse at the end of the sitting, unless the Speaker has admitted any three of them for a subsequent sitting.

(6) The proposed matter shall be raised immediately after the questions and before the Orders of the Day are entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House.

Explanation-(i) Notices for a sitting received up to two hours before the commencement of the sitting shall be deemed to have been received for that day and notices received thereafter shall be deemed to have been given for the next sitting.

(ii) In case notices are received from more members than one on the same subject and for the same sitting, they shall be dealt with in the order in which they have been received.

CHAPTER XIII

71A. Statement of a Member on matters or urgent public importance.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions in rule 71(5), a member may speak for two minutes on each of the notices which are acceptable under rule 71(1) but could not be so accepted in view of rule 71(3). But the total time will not exceed thirty minutes and only as many members may speak as may be possible within that time limit.

(2) The Speaker may allot time for statement on the above subjects after the business under rule 71(6) has been completed.

(3) A concise written statement by the Minister concerned in response to notices the members spoke on under sub-rule (1), shall be laid on the Table within the first three sitting days of the next session.

CHAPTER XIII

Legislation

PART I - INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

SECTION (A). - *Private Members' Bills*

72. Notice of Private Members' Bills

(1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, any member, other than a Minister, desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall give to the Secretary fifteen days' written notice of his intention to do so and shall together with the notice submit three copies of the Bill along with an explanatory statement of objects and reasons which shall not contain arguments.

(2) If the Bill is one which under the Constitution requires the previous recommendation of the President for its introduction, the notice shall also be accompanied by a copy of such recommendation conveyed through the Minister concerned, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with.

(3) If the Bill is one which involves expenditure from public moneys, it shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

73. Mode of obtaining and communicating recommendation of President

(1) A member other than a Minister, desiring to obtain the previous recommendation of the President for introduction of a Bill shall arrange to obtain it through the Minister concerned.

(2) If the member cannot obtain the recommendation under sub-rule (1), he may send or deliver a copy of the Bill to the Secretary, along with a request in writing that action for obtaining such recommendation be taken, and the Secretary shall cause a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Minister concerned for obtaining President's Order thereon.

(3) The Order of the President granting or withholding recommendation to the introduction of a Bill shall be communicated to the Secretary by the Minister concerned in writing, and on receipt of the President's Orders, the Secretary shall intimate the decision of the President to the member concerned.

(4) If the question arises whether a Bill does or does not require the previous recommendation of the President, the question shall be decided by the Speaker.

74. Introduction of Private Members' Bills

(1) Motions for leave to introduce Private Members Bills shall be set down in the Orders of the Day for a day meant for Private Members business.

(2) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement by the member moving for leave and by the member opposing it, may without further debate put the question.

(3) If leave is granted, the member-in-charge, when called, shall formally move forthwith to introduce the Bill, and on the motion being made, the Bill shall stand introduced.

SECTION (B). - Government Bills

75. Introduction of Government Bills

(1) A Minister may move for leave to introduce a Bill after giving to the Secretary seven days' written notice of his intention to do so, unless the Speaker for sufficient reasons suspends this rule and allows the motion to be made at a shorter notice.

(2) The notice shall be accompanied by [two copies] of the Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons, and if the Bill is one that under the Constitution requires the previous recommendation of the President for its introduction, the notice shall contain a certificate by the Minister that the Bill has been recommended by the President for introduction.

(3) The motion for leave to introduce the Bill shall be entered in the Orders of the Day for a day meant for Government business.

(4) When the item is called, the member-in-charge shall move for leave to introduce the Bill. Thereafter the procedure laid down in sub-rules (2) and (3) of rule 74 shall be followed.

PART II. - PUBLICATION OF BILLS

76. Publications of Bills

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), the Secretary shall cause every Bill that has been introduced to be published in the Gazette as early as possible together with the statement of objects and reasons and the financial memorandum, if any, accompanying it.

(2) As soon as may be after a Bill has been introduced, the Bill, unless it has already been published, shall be published in the Gazette.

PART III. - CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

77. Motions after introduction and time for consideration of Bills

When a Bill is introduced, or on some subsequent occasion, the member-in-charge may make anyone of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:-

- (a) that it be taken into consideration by the House either at once or on some future day to be specified in the motion; or
- (b) that it be referred to a Standing Committee; or
- (c) that it be referred to a Select Committee; or
- (d) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:

Provided that no such motion shall be made until after copies of the Bill have been made available for the use of members, and that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been so made available for three days before the day on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker in exercise of his power to suspend the rules, allows the motion to be made.

78. Discussion of principles of Bills

(1) On the day on which any of the motions referred to in rule 77 is made, or on any subsequent day to which discussion thereon has been postponed, the principles of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles.

(2) At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but-

- (a) if the member-in-charge moves that his Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, or to a Standing Committee, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion; or

(b) if the member-in-charge moves that his Bill be referred to a Select Committee, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Standing Committee or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion; or

(c) if the member-in-charge moves that his Bill be referred to a Standing Committee, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion.

(3) Where a motion that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried, and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, shall move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or to a Standing Committee unless the Speaker in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

79. Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made

No motion that the Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge and no motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or to a Standing Committee or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member-in-charge:

Provided that if the member-in-charge is unable, for reasons considered adequate by the Speaker, to move the next motion in regard to his Bill at any subsequent stage after introduction, he may authorise in writing any other member (or any Minister in the case of Government Bill) to move that particular motion with the approval of the Speaker.

Explanation. - Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the proviso the member who introduced the Bill shall continue to be the member-in-charge.

80. Procedure after presentation of report of Select/Standing Committee

(1) Where a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee or a Standing Committee, the member-in-charge may, after presentation of the final report by the Committee, move-

(a) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee or Standing Committee, as the case may be, be taken into consideration at once; or

(b) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee or Standing Committee, as the case may be, be recommitted to the same Committee or, to a new Select Committee either- as a whole, or with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or

(iii) with instructions to the Committee to make some particular or additional provisions in the Bill; or

(c) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee or Standing Committee be circulated or re-circulated, as the case may be, for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon:

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made if a copy of the report of the Select Committee or Standing Committee, as the case may be, has not been made available for the use of the members at least three days before the motion is made, and the objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

(2) If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee or Standing Committee, as the case may be, be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted to the same Committee or be circulated or re-circulated, as the case may be, for the purpose of eliciting opinion or further opinion thereon.

81. Scope of debate on report of Select/Standing Committee

The debate on a motion that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee or Standing Committee be taken into consideration shall be confined to consideration of the report of the Committee and matters referred to therein or any alternative suggestions consistent with the principles of the Bill.

82. Mode of moving amendments

Subject to the provisions of rules 80 and 81 when a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, any member, when called upon by the Speaker, may propose an amendment to the Bill :

Provided that in order to save time and repetition of arguments, a single discussion may be allowed to cover a series of inter-dependent amendments.

83. Notice of amendments

(1) If notice of a proposed amendment has not been given three clear days before the day on which the Bill, the relevant clause of the Schedule is to be considered, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker suspends this sub-rule and allows the amendment to be moved at shorter notice.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause a copy of every proposed amendment to be made available for the use of every member.

(3) If the proposed amendment is one which, under the Constitution, cannot be moved without the previous recommendation of the President, the notice shall be accompanied by a copy of, or a certificate about, such recommendation conveyed through a Minister, or given by a Minister, as the case may be according as the Bill is a Private Members' Bill or a Government Bill, and the notice shall not be valid until this requirement is complied with:

Provided that no such recommendation shall be required for moving an amendment which seeks to abolish or reduce any tax.

84. Conditions of admissibility of amendments

The right to move amendments to clauses or Schedules of a Bill shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:-

- (i) An amendment shall not be irrelevant to the subject-matter or beyond the scope of the Bill, or the clause or Schedule under consideration.
- (ii) An amendment shall not be inconsistent with, or contrary to any previous decision of the House on the same question at the same stage of a Bill.
- (iii) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.
- (iv) An amendment shall not be vague, meaningless or frivolous.
- (v) An amendment shall not be admissible if it is dependent upon an amendment which has already been negated by the House.
- (vi) An amendment shall not be such as to make the clause it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical.
- (vii) If an amendment refers to, or is not intelligible without a subsequent amendment or Schedule, notice of the subsequent amendment or Schedule shall be given before the first amendment is moved so as to make the series of amendments intelligible as a whole.
- (viii) An amendment may be moved to an amendment which has already been moved in the House.
- (ix) Amendments to the preamble and title of the Bill shall be admissible where amendments have been made to the Bill which render them necessary.

85. Arrangement of amendments

Amendments of which notices have been given shall, as far as practicable, be arranged in the list of amendments, issued from time to time, in the order in which they may be called. In arranging amendments raising the same question at the same point of a clause, precedence may be given to an amendment moved by the member-in-charge. Subject as aforesaid, amendments may be arranged in the order in which notices thereof are received.

86. Order of amendments

Amendments shall ordinarily be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate:

Provided that the Speaker may put as one question similar amendments to a clause.

87. Withdrawal of amendments

An amendment moved may, by leave of the House, but not otherwise, be withdrawn, on the request of the member, moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment, the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.

88. Submission of Bill clause by clause

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the Speaker shall, when a motion that the Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, submit the Bill or any part of the Bill, to the House clause by clause or Schedule by Schedule, as the case may be. The Speaker may call each clause or Schedule separately, and, when the amendments relating to it have been disposed of, he shall-put the question "that this clause or Schedule (or this clause or Schedule as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill":

Provided that consideration of the Schedule or Schedules, if any, shall follow consideration of clauses, and consideration of new clauses shall follow consideration of original clauses, and Schedules may be amended in the same manner as clauses:

Provided further that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, put clauses and/or Schedules, or clauses and/or Schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause or Schedule separately and so indicated in the proceedings.

(2) The Speaker may, if he thinks expedient, postpone the consideration of a clause or a Schedule.

89. Clause one, Enacting formula, Preamble and Title of Bill

Clause one, the Enacting formula, the Preamble, if any, and the Title of a Bill shall stand postponed until the other clauses and Schedules (including new clauses and new Schedules) have been disposed of and the Speaker shall then put the question: "that clause one, or the Enacting formula, or the Preamble or the Title (or that clause one, the Enacting formula, or the Preamble or the Title as amended, as the case may be) do stand part of the Bill".

PART IV . - PASSING OF BILLS, ETC.

90. Passing of Bills

(1) When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, and no amendment of the Bill is made the member-in-charge may at once move that the Bill be passed.

(2) When a Bill has undergone amendments, any member may object to a motion being made, on the same day, that the Bill as amended be passed, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker suspends this sub-rule and allows the motion to be made.

(3) Where such objection as aforesaid prevails, a motion that the Bill as amended be passed may be made on a subsequent day.

(4) At this stage no amendment to the Bill may be moved except verbal amendments which are merely of a formal or consequential nature.

91. Scope of debate

The discussion on a motion that the Bill or the Bill as amended, as the case may be, be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character.

92. Correction of patent and clerical errors

(1) Where a Bill is passed by the House, the Speaker shall have power to correct patent errors and make such other changes in the Bill as are consequential upon the amendments accepted by the House.

(2) Where amendments are made in the Bill, the renumbering or relettering of the clauses, sub-clauses and all references therein, the numbering or lettering of clauses and sub-clauses as required by such renumbering, relettering or amendments and any clerical errors may be rectified by the Secretary.

93. Withdrawal of Bills

The member-in-charge may at any stage of a Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill introduced by him, and if such leave is granted, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill.

94. Voting

Subject to the provisions of clause (2) of Article 75 of the Constitution regarding quorum, each clause or Schedule of a Bill shall form part of the Bill if it is passed by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

95. Authentication of Bills

(1) When a Bill is passed by the House, the Bill shall be signed in triplicate by the Speaker and presented to the President for assent:

Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from Dhaka, the Secretary may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.

(2) One copy of the Bill assented to, or deemed to have been assented to, by the President shall be preserved for verification and record and shall not be allowed to pass out of the custody of the House without the permission of the Speaker.

96. Publication of Bills assented to by the President

When a Bill passed by the House is assented to, or is deemed to have been assented to by the President under clause (3) or clause (4), as the case may be, of Article 80 of the Constitution, the Secretary shall immediately publish the Bill in the Gazette as an Act of Parliament.

PART V. - RECONSIDERATION OF BILLS RETURNED BY THE PRESIDENT

97. Message of the President and reconsideration of the Bill

(1) When a Bill passed by the House is returned to the House by the President with a message requesting that the Bill or any particular provisions thereof be reconsidered and that any amendments specified by him in the message be considered, the Speaker shall read the message of the President to the House, if it is in session or if the House is not in session, cause it to be published in the Bulletin for information of members.

(2) The Bill as passed by the House and returned by the President for reconsideration shall then be laid on the Table.

(3) At any time after the Bill has been so laid on the Table, any Minister, in the case of a Government Bill, or, any member, in the case of a Private Members' Bill, may give notice of his intention to move that the message of the President or the amendments recommended by the President, as the case may be, be taken into consideration.

(4) On the day on which the motion for consideration is set down in the Orders of the Day which shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be not less than two days from the receipt of the notice, the member giving notice may move that the amendment be taken into consideration.

(5) The debate on such a motion shall be confined to consideration of matters referred to in the message of the President or to any suggestion relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments recommended by the President.

(6) If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(7) An amendment relevant to the subject-matter of an amendment recommended by the President may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill unless, it is consequential upon, incidental or alternative to, an amendment recommended by the President.

(8) When all the amendments have been disposed of, the member giving notice of the motion under sub-rule (3) may move that the Bill as originally passed by the House be passed again, or passed again as amended, as the case may be.

(9) If the motion that the amendments recommended by the President be taken into consideration is not carried, the member giving notice of the motion under sub-rule (3) may at once move that the Bill as originally passed by the House be passed again without amendment.

98. Authentication of Bills passed again by the House

When a Bill is again passed by [the votes of a majority of the total number of members of] the House, with or without amendments, the Bill shall be signed in triplicate by the Speaker and presented to the President for assent in the following form:--

"The above Bill has been passed again by Parliament in pursuance of clause (4) of Article 80 of the Constitution.

Dated 19 Speaker":

Provided that in the absence of the Speaker from Dhaka, the Secretary may, in case of urgency, authenticate the Bill on behalf of the Speaker.

CHAPTER XIV

Amendment of the Constitution

99. Amendment of the Constitution

In respect of a Bill seeking to amend any provision of the Constitution, the following special rules shall apply in addition to the rules relating to other Bills in so far as they are not inconsistent with any provisions of these rules, namely-

- (a) no Bill seeking to amend any provision of the Constitution shall be allowed to proceed unless the long Title thereof expressly states that it will amend a provision of the Constitution;
- (b) no such Bill or any part thereof shall be declared as passed and presented to the President for assent unless it is passed by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the Parliament;
- (c) voting on the Bill shall be by division only;

(d) each clause of Schedule, or clause or Schedule as amended, as the case may be, of a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution shall be put to the vote of the House separately and shall form part of the Bill if it is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of Parliament:

Provided that the Speaker may, with the concurrence of the House, put clauses and/or Schedules, or clauses and/or Schedules as amended, as the case may be, together to the vote of the House in which case the result of the voting shall be taken as applicable to each clause of Schedule separately and so indicated in the proceedings;

(e) amendments to clauses or Schedules shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting in the same manner as in the case of any other Bill;

(f) [subject to the provisions of clauses (1A), (1B) and (1C) of Article 142 of the Constitution, when] a Bill passed by the House as aforesaid is presented to the President for his assent but the President does not assent to it within a period of seven days after its presentation to him, the Bill shall be deemed to have been assented to by the President on the expiration of that period.

Explanation - The expression "total number of members" referred to in these rules means the total number of members comprising the House under clause (2) of Article 65 of the Constitution irrespective of the fact whether there are vacancies or absentees on any account.

CHAPTER XV

Petitions

[100. Scope of Petitions

Petitions may be presented or submitted to the House with the consent of the Speaker on

- (i) A Bill which has been published under rule 76 or which has been introduced in the House;
- (ii) Any important matter connected with the business pending before the House; and
- (iii) Any other matter of public importance:

Provided that no such matter shall be acceptable-

(a) which is subjudice before any court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Bangladesh or which is pending disposal by any statutory tribunal or authority discharging judicial or quasi-judicial functions or by any inquiry commission or inquiry court;

(b) which can be raised on a substantive motion or resolution; or

(c) for which remedy is available under the law, including rules, regulations, bye-laws made by the Government of Bangladesh or an authority to whom power to make such rules, regulations, etc. is delegated.]

101. Petitions dealing with financial matters

A petition, dealing with any of the matters specified, in sub-clauses (a) to (e) of clause (1) of Article 81 of the Constitution or involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund, shall not be presented to the House unless recommended by the President.

102. General form of petition

(1) The general form of petition set out in Schedule II with such variations as the circumstance of each case require, may be used, and, if used, shall be sufficient.

(2) Every petition shall be couched in respectful, decorous and temperate language.

103. Authentication of petition

(1) The full name and address of every signatory of a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by his signature, and if illiterate by his thumb-impression.

(2) Where there is more than one signatory to a petition at least one person shall sign, or, if illiterate, affix his thumb-impression, on the sheet on which the petition is inscribed. If signatures or thumb-impressions are affixed to more than one sheet, the prayer of the petition shall be repeated at the head of each sheet.

104. Documents not to be attached

Letters, affidavits or other documents shall not be attached to any petition.

105. Counter-signature

(1) Every petition shall, if presented by a member, be countersigned by him.

(2) A member shall not present a petition from himself.

106. Petition to be addressed to House

Every petition shall be addressed to the House and shall conclude with a prayer reciting the definite object of the petitioner in regard to the matter to which it relates.

107. Notice of presentation

A member shall give advance intimation to the Secretary of his intention to present a petition.

108. Presentation of petition

A petition may be presented by a member or be forwarded to the Secretary, who shall report it to the House. No debate shall be permitted on the presentation, or the making of such report.

109. Form of presentation

A member presenting a petition shall confine himself to a statement in the following form:-

"Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by.....petitioner(s) regarding
....."

No debate shall be permitted on this statement.

110. Reference to Committee on petitions

Every petition shall, after presentation by a member or report by the Secretary, as the case may be, stand referred to the Committee on petition.

[For rules relating to Committee on Petitions, see Chapter XXVII of these rules].

CHAPTER XVI

Procedure in Financial Matters

(A) The Budget

111. Presentation of the Budget

(1) The annual financial statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of Bangladesh in respect of each financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the budget") shall be presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of Article 87 of the Constitution.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution in this behalf, the budget shall be presented to the House in such form as the Finance Minister may consider suitable.

(3) The Budget shall not be referred to any Committee and no other motion shall be made with reference to it except as provided in the rules contained in this Chapter.

112. Budget not to be discussed on presentation

Except the speech of the Finance Minister when presenting the Budget, there shall be no discussion on the Budget on the day on which it is presented to the House.

113. Stages of the Budget debate

The Budget shall be dealt with by the House in the following stages, namely:-

- (i) general discussion on the Budget as a whole;
- (ii) (a) discussion on demands for grants and appropriations in respect of charged expenditure;
- (b) voting on demands for grants relating to other expenditure:

Provided that the demands for grants in respect of charged expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the House.

114. Allotment of days

The Speaker shall allot separate days for each of the Budget mentioned in the foregoing rule.

General discussion of the Budget

115. General discussion of the Budget

(1) On a day to be appointed by the Speaker subsequent to the day on which the Budget is presented and for such time as the Speaker may allot for this purpose, the House shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the House.

(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

(B) Demands for Grants

116. Demands for grants

(1) A separate demand shall ordinarily be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Ministry, provided that the Finance Minister may include in one demand grants proposed for two or more Ministries or Departments or make a demand in respect of expenditure which cannot readily be classified under particular Ministries.

(2) Each demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimate under each grant divided into items.

(3) No demand for grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.

117. Voting of demands for grants

(1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot so many days as may be compatible with the public interest for the discussion and voting on demands for grants.

(2) On the last of the allotted days, at the time when the meeting is to terminate or at such other hour as the Speaker may fix in advance, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the demands for grants.

(3) Motions may be moved to reduce a demand for grant but not to increase a grant or to alter the destination of a grant.

(4) No amendments to motions to reduce any demand for grant shall be permissible.

(5) When several motions relating to the same demand for grant are offered, they shall be discussed in the order in which the heads to which they relate appear in the Budget.

118. Cut motions

A motion may be moved to reduce the amount of a demand in any of the following ways:

(a) "that the amount of the demand be reduced to Taka 1" representing disapproval of the policy underlying the demand. Such a motion shall be known as "Disapproval of Policy Cut". A member giving notice of such a motion shall indicate in precise terms the particulars of the policy which he proposes to discuss. The discussion shall be confined to the specific point or points mentioned in the notice and it shall be open to members to advocate an alternative policy.

(b) "that the amount of the demand be reduced by a specified amount" representing the economy that can be effected. Such specified amount may be either a lump sum reduction in the demand or omission or reduction of an item in the demand. The motion shall be known as "Economy Cut". The notice shall indicate briefly and precisely the particular matter on which discussion is sought to be raised and speeches shall be confined to the discussion as to how economy can be effected;

(c) "that the amount of the demand be reduced by Taka 100/-" in order to ventilate a specific grievance which is within the sphere of the responsibility of the Government [* * *]. Such a motion shall be known as "Token Cut" and the discussion thereon shall be confined to the particular grievance specific in the motion.

119. Conditions of admissibility of cut motions

In order that a notice of motion for reduction of the amount of demand may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions namely: -

- (i) it shall relate to one demand only;
- (ii) it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expression, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements;
- (iii) it shall be confined to one specific matter which shall be stated in precise terms;
- (iv) it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government ²⁹[* * *];
- (v) it shall not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund ²⁹ [* * *];
- (vi) it shall not relate to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Bangladesh.

120. Speaker to decide admissibility of cut motions

The Speaker shall decide whether a cut motion is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any cut motion when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving cut motions or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

121. Notice of cut motions

If notice of a motion to reduce any demand for grant has not been given two days previous to the day on which the demand is under consideration, any member may object to the moving of the motion, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker in exercise of his power to suspend this rule allows the motion to be made.

122. Vote on account

(1) A motion for vote on account shall state the total sum required and the various amounts needed for each Ministry, Department or item of expenditure which compose that sum shall be stated in a Schedule appended to the motion.

(2) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items whereof the grant is composed.

(3) Discussion of a general character may be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto, but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points.

(4) In other respects, a motion for vote on account shall be dealt with in the same way as if it were a demand for grant.

123. Supplementary, excess and exceptional grants and votes of credit

Supplementary, excess and exceptional grants and votes of credit shall be regulated by the same procedure as is applicable in the case of demands for grants subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may deem necessary or expedient.

124. Scope of discussion on supplementary grants

The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion.

125. Token grant

When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the House and, if the House assents to the demand, funds may be so made available.

(C) Appropriation Bill

126. Appropriation Bill

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution and these rules, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for Bills generally with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary:

Provided that the Appropriation Bill shall not be referred to any Committee:

Provided further that no amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill which has the effect of varying the amount of any grant made by the House or altering the purpose to which it is to be applied, or varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund.

(2) At any time after the introduction of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker shall, at the hour when the sitting is to terminate on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under sub-rule (2).

(4) The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of public importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demands for grants were under consideration.

(5) The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or may not be of sufficient public importance.

(6) If an Appropriation Bill is in pursuance of a supplementary grant in respect of an existing service, the discussions shall be confined to the items constituting the same, and no discussion shall be raised on the original grant nor the policy underlying it save in so far it may be necessary to explain or illustrate a particular item under discussion.

(D) Finance Bill

127. Finance Bill

(1) In this rule "Finance Bill" means the Bill ordinarily introduced in each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.

(2) At any time after the introduction of a Finance Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days, jointly or severally, for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the House, and when such allotment has been made the Speaker shall, at the hour when the sitting is to terminate on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted:

Provided that if a Minister has right of reply to the debate on the motion which is under discussion and has not commenced his reply one hour before the time fixed for termination of the sitting, the Speaker shall enquire how much time not exceeding one hour he requires for his reply and shall call upon any member for the time being addressing the House to resume his seat at such time as will leave available, before the time fixed for termination of the sitting for the day, the amount of time which the Minister requires for his reply.

(3) Where the question or one of the questions required by sub-rule (2) to be put, at the hour when the sitting is to terminate on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, is that the Bill be passed, sub-rule (2) shall have effect notwithstanding that amendments to the Bill have been made.

(4) Subject to the proviso to sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches at all or any of the stages for which a day or days have been allotted under that sub-rule.

(5) On a motion that the Finance Bill be taken into consideration, a member may discuss matters relating to general administration, local grievances within the sphere of the responsibility of Government³⁰ or monetary or financial policy of the Government.

(6) In other respects the rules applicable to Bills in Chapter XIII of these rules shall apply except that the Finance Bill shall not be referred to any committee.

128. Business that can be taken up on a day allotted for financial business

Notwithstanding that a day has been allotted for other business under rules 115, 117, 126 or 127, a motion or motions for leave to introduce a Bill or Bills may be made and a Bill or Bills may be introduced on such day before the House enters on the business for which the day has been allotted.

129. Time-limit for disposal of financial business

In addition to the powers exercisable under these rules, the Speaker may exercise all such powers as are necessary for the purpose of the timely completion of all financial business including allotment of time for the disposal of various kinds of such business, and where time is so allotted he shall, at the appointed hour, put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage or stages for which time has been allotted.

Explanation - Financial business includes any business which the Speaker holds as coming within this category under the Constitution.

CHAPTER XVII

Resolutions

(A) General

130. Right to move and subject-matter of resolution

Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member or a Minister may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.

131. Notice of resolution

(1) A private member who wishes to move a resolution shall give not less than ten days' notice of his intention, and shall submit, together with the notice, a copy of the resolution which he intends to move:

Provided that no member shall give notice of more than twenty-five resolutions in one day.

(2) A Minister who wishes to move a resolution shall give two days' notice of his intention and shall submit, together with the notice, a copy of the resolution which he intends to move.

132. Form of resolution

A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion or recommendation; or may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of Government, or convey a message; or command, urge or request an action; or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the Government, or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

133. Conditions of admissibility of resolutions

No resolution shall be admissible which does not satisfy the following conditions, namely: -

- (i) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise substantially one definite issue;
- (ii) it shall relate to a matter which is primarily the concern of the Government or in which the Government have substantial financial interest;
- (iii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations, or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of a person except in his official or public capacity;
- (iv) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Bangladesh;
- v) it shall not contain a reflection on the President or a Judge of the Supreme Court.

134. Raising discussion on matters before tribunals, commissions, etc.

No resolution which seeks to raise a discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or *quasi*-judicial functions or any Commission or Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall be permitted to be moved:

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if the

Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, Commission or Court of Enquiry as the case may be.

135. Speaker to decide admissibility of resolutions

The Speaker may disallow any resolution or a part thereof, if, in his opinion, it does not comply with these rules or is an abuse of the right of moving a resolution and the resolution or any part thereof so disallowed shall not be placed on the Orders of the Day.

136. Moving of resolution or its withdrawal

(1) A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it, when called upon, move the resolution, and shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.

(2) In the absence of the member in whose name the resolution stands in the Orders of the Day, any other member, authorised by him in writing in his behalf, may move the resolution with the consent of the Speaker.

137. Amendments to resolutions

(1) After a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to these rules, move an amendment to the resolution.

Provided that not more than ten notices of amendments will be accepted in the order in which they have been received on a resolution which has been moved.

(2) If notice of an amendment has not been given two clear days before the day on which it is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and thereupon the objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker in his discretion, allows the amendment to be moved.

(3) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause a copy of every amendment to be circulated for the use of every member.

138. Withdrawal of resolution or amendment after being moved

(1) The member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House.

(2) There shall be no discussion on a motion for leave to withdraw except with the permission of the Speaker.

139. Order of amendments

When an amendment to any resolution is moved or when two or more such amendments are moved, the Speaker shall, before taking the sense of the House thereon, read to the House the terms of the original motion and the amendment or amendments proposed.

140. Repetition of resolution

(1) When a resolution has been moved and the decision of the House given on it, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within six months of the decision.

(2) When a resolution is withdrawn by leave of the House, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved during the same session.

141. Scope of discussion

The discussion on a resolution shall be strictly limited to the subject-matter of the resolution.

142. Time-limit for speeches

No speech on a resolution shall, except with the permission of the Speaker, exceed three minutes in duration. But the mover of the resolution when moving it may speak for fifteen minutes and the Minister concerned may speak on the subject briefly.

143. Copy of the resolution passed to Ministers concerned

(1) A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the House shall be forwarded to the Minister concerned.

(2) The Minister concerned shall inform the Parliament in the next Session, if not earlier, of the action, if any, taken by Government on a resolution passed by the House.

(B) Resolutions for disapproval of Ordinances under clause (2)

of Article 93 of the Constitution.

144. Resolution for disapproval of Ordinance

(1) After an Ordinance made under clause (1) of Article 93 of the Constitution has been laid before the House any member may move a resolution for disapproval of the Ordinance under clause (2) of Article 93 of the Constitution after giving three clear days' written notice of his intention to do so to the Secretary.

(2) Where more than one such notice has been received in respect of the same Ordinance, the resolutions shall be taken up in the order in which the notices have been received, without resorting to ballot, on a day, being within thirty days of the laying of the Ordinance, to be fixed by the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House, and the provisions of Private Members' notices for resolutions shall not apply in respect of such resolutions:

Provided that when one such resolution is passed by the House, within thirty days after the Ordinance is laid, all other such resolutions shall lapse.

(3) No amendment shall be moved to any such resolution.

(4) A resolution disapproving an Ordinance shall be confined to disapproval of the ordinance as a whole and not any individual clause or Schedule of the Ordinance.

145. Rules not to apply to certain Constitutional resolutions

Rules 130 -- [143] shall not apply to the resolution mentioned in [Article 74] or any other Article of the Constitution.

CHAPTER XVIII

Motions (General)

146. Discussion on a matter of public interest

Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker.

147. Notice of motions

(1) Subject to other provisions in these rules and unless otherwise directed by the Speaker, notice of every motion, accompanied by a copy thereof, shall be given

in writing addressed to the Secretary and signed by the member giving the notice and shall be left at the Notice Office of the House.

(2) Where notice of a motion has been given, the Secretary shall send a copy thereof to the members as soon as possible after notice has been received.

(3) No notice shall be required

(a) for a motion for adjournment of the consideration of the motion which is under discussion; or

(b) for a motion for reference back to a Committee.

148. Conditions of admissibility of motions

The right of a member to make a motion shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:-

(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;

(ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements;

(iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons, except in their public capacity;

(iv) It shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;

(v) it shall not raise a question of privilege;

(vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

(vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session; and

(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of Bangladesh.

149. Motion for raising discussion on matters before tribunals, commissions, etc.

No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial

functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate any matter, shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved;

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry.

150. Speaker to decide admissibility of motions

The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules.

151. Identical motions

Where substantially identical motions stand in the names of two or more members, the Speaker shall decide whose motions shall be moved, and the other motions shall thereupon be deemed to be withdrawn.

152. Right to speak more than once

Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided in these rules, no member shall speak more than once on any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.

153. Right of reply

A member who has moved a substantive motion may speak again by way of reply and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister to whose Department the matter relates shall have the right of speaking after the mover, whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not:

Provided that the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution shall have no right of reply except with the permission of the Speaker.

154. Amendments

(1) An amendment must be relevant to, and within the scope of, the question to which it is proposed.

(2) An amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a question, an earlier part shall not be amended except with the leave of the Speaker.

(4) An amendment to a question must not be inconsistent with the previous decision on the same question given at the same stage of any motion.

(5) The Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which is in his opinion frivolous.

(6) When an amendment to any motion is moved, or when two or more amendments are moved, the Speaker shall, before taking the sense of the House thereon, state or read to the House the terms of the original motion and of the amendment or amendments proposed.

(7) Except as permitted by the Speaker,--

(a) notice of any amendment to a motion shall be given not later than the day preceding the day on which the motion is to be moved; and

(b) notice of any amendment to an amendment shall be given before the House meets for the day on which the amendment is to be moved.

(8) The Speaker may put amendments to the vote in any order he may choose.

155. Withdrawal of motions

(1) A member who has moved a motion may not withdraw the same, except with leave of the House.

(2) No discussion shall be permitted on a request for leave to withdraw, except with the permission of the Speaker.

(3) If the leave of the House has been given to withdraw a motion to which an amendment has been proposed, the mover of the amendment may forthwith move the motion in its amended form.

156. Allotment of time and discussion of motions

The Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion.

157. Speaker to put question at the appointed time

The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the original question.

158. Time-limit for speeches.

The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

CHAPTER XIX

Motion of No-confidence in Ministers and statement by a Minister who has resigned

159. Motion of No-confidence in Ministers

(1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a member may move for leave to make a motion expressing want of confidence in the [Cabinet] of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh after giving to the Secretary not less than three days written notice of his intention to do so.

(2) The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the motion which is proposed to be made, and the Secretary shall, as soon as possible, send a copy of both the notice and the motion to the Prime Minister and circulate the same to the members.

(3) The motion for leave of which notice has been given under sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the name of the member concerned in the Orders of the Day for the first working day after expiry of three days from the date of receipt of the notice.

(4) Leave to make the motion shall be asked for after questions and before the Orders of the Day are entered upon but no speech shall be permitted at this stage.

(5) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order and is not an abuse of the provisions of sub-rule (1), he shall read the motion to the house and shall

request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than thirty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted, and that the motion shall be taken up on such day, not being more than ten days from the day on which leave is asked for, as he may appoint. If less than thirty members so rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

(6) If leave is granted under sub-rule (5) the Speaker may after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for discussion of the motion.

(7) On the allotted day or the last of such days, as the case may be, the Speaker shall put every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion.

(8) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches;

Provided that the mover of the motion when moving the same and the Prime Minister or any other Minister on his behalf, as the case may be, may, while giving reply, speak for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.

160.Statement by a Minister who has resigned.

(1) A Minister who has resigned from his office may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, the Prime Minister or any other Minister on his behalf shall be entitled to make a statement pertinent thereto.

CHAPTER XX

Resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker from office

161. Resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker

(1) A member may give notice to Secretary in writing of a motion for leave to move a resolution under sub-clause (c) of clause (2) of Article 74 of the Constitution for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker and the Secretary shall, as soon as may be, circulate the notice to the members.

(2) The motion for leave of which notice has been given under-sub-rule (1) shall be entered in the name of the member concerned by the Secretary in the orders of the Day for the first working day after the expiry of fourteen days from the date of receipt of the notice.

(3) On the day fixed for a motion for leave to move a resolution under sub-rule (1), that item shall be taken up before any other business for the day is entered upon.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision in these rules the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker shall not preside over a sitting of the Parliament while a resolution for his own removal is taken up for consideration.

(5) The member in whose name the motion stands in the Orders of the Day shall, unless he wishes to withdraw it, move the motion when called upon to do so, but no speech shall be permitted at this stage.

(6) As soon as a motion for leave of which notice under sub-rule (1) was given has been moved the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall place the motion before the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places. If not less than thirty members rise accordingly, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding as the case may be, shall declare that leave has been granted and the resolution will be taken up not later than five days from the date on which the leave is granted and call upon the member concerned to move the resolution. If less than thirty members rise, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker or the person presiding, as the case may be, shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

(7) On the appointed day the resolution shall be included in the list of business to be taken up after the questions and before any other business for the day is entered upon.

(8) Except with the permission of the person presiding a speech on the resolution shall not exceed fifteen minutes in duration:

Provided that the mover of the resolution when moving the same and the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker, as the case may be, for whose removal the resolution has been moved may speak for such longer time as the person presiding may permit.

(9) The resolution which has been moved shall be put and decided, if necessary by division.

CHAPTER XXI

Motions for impeachment of the President and his removal from office on ground of incapacity

162. Procedure for impeachment of the President and his removal from office on ground of incapacity.

(1) A notice of a motion for impeachment of the President on a charge of violating the Constitution or of grave misconduct under clause (1) of [Article 52] or for his removal from office on ground of physical or mental incapacity under clause (1) of [Article 53] of the Constitution shall be given to the Speaker in writing signed by not less than [a majority] of the total number of members of Parliament.

(2) Such notice shall set out the particulars of the charges or, as the case may be, of the alleged incapacity, and shall not contain any statement or reflection not relevant to the specific charges or incapacity.

(3) On receiving such notice the Speaker shall fix a day for consideration of the motion, not being a day earlier than fourteen days not later than thirty days after notice of the motion was delivered to the Speaker, and the Speaker shall forthwith summon the Parliament, if it is not then in session.

(4) No amendment shall be moved to any such motion.

(5) The conduct of the President may be referred by Parliament to [any court, tribunal or body appointed or designated] by Parliament for investigation of a charge under [Article 52] of the Constitution when such a reference is made by Parliament, the Secretary shall send a copy of the decision of the House in this behalf to [the court, tribunal or body] to which the reference has been made, for necessary action.

(6) On receipt of a notice of a motion for the removal of the President from office on the ground of mental or physical incapacity under [Article 53] of the Constitution the Speaker shall forthwith summon Parliament if it is not in session and shall call for a resolution constituting a Medical Board and upon the necessary motion being made and carried shall forthwith cause a copy of the notice to be transmitted to the President together with a request signed by the Speaker that the President submit himself within a period of ten days from the date of the request to an examination by the Board.

(7) The motion for removal shall not be put to the vote earlier than fourteen nor later than thirty days after notice of the motion is delivered to the Speaker, and if it is again necessary to summon Parliament in order to enable the motion to be made within that period, the Speaker shall summon Parliament.

(8) The President shall have a right to appear and to be represented during the consideration of the charge [or the motion, as the case may be].

(9) The Speaker shall satisfy himself that the requirements of the provisions of the Constitution in this behalf have been complied with.

CHAPTER XXII

Privileges

(A) Questions of Privileges

163. Question of privilege

Subject to provisions of rule 165, a member may raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the Parliament or of a Committee thereof.

164. Notice of question of privilege

A member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary [two hours] before the commencement of the sitting on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised is based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he is satisfied about the urgency of the matter, allow a question of privilege to be raised at any time during the course of a sitting after the disposal of questions.

165. Conditions of admissibility of question of privilege

The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:--

- (i) not more than one question shall be moved by the same member at the same sitting;
- (ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence and shall be raised at the earliest opportunity;

- (iii) not more than one question shall, after leave is granted be discussed in the same sitting;
- (iv) the matter shall be such as requires the intervention of the House; and
- (v) the question shall not reflect on the personal conduct of the President nor any court of law in the exercise of its judicial functions.

166. Mode of raising a question of privilege

(1) If the Speaker holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall, after the questions and before the Orders of the Day are entered upon, call upon the member concerned who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto.

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifteen members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted. If less than fifteen members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

(3) Where the Speaker is of the opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of question of privilege and state that he holds that the notice of question of privilege is not in order.

167. Time for question of privilege

A question of privilege shall have precedence over other motions.

168. Consideration by the House or reference to the Standing Committee on Privileges

If leave is granted, the House may consider the question of privilege and come to a decision or refer it to the Standing Committee on privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member.

169. Reference of Questions of Privilege to Standing Committee on Privileges by Speaker

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Standing Committee of privileges for examination, investigation and report.

170. Power of Speaker to give directions

The Speaker may issue such directions as may be necessary for regulating the procedure in connection with all matters connected with the consideration of the question of privilege either in the Committee of Privileges or in the House.

171. Priority for consideration of report of the Committee

A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege and when a date has already been fixed for the consideration of the report, it shall be given priority as matter of privilege on the day so appointed.

(B) *Intimation to Speaker of arrest, detention, etc., and release of a member*

172. Intimation to Speaker by Magistrate, of arrest, detention etc., of a member

When a member is arrested on criminal charge or for a criminal offence [* * *] or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court, or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate, or executive authority, as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in Schedule III.

173. Intimation to Speaker on release of a member

When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal, or otherwise released, such fact shall also be intimated to the Speaker by the authority concerned in the appropriate form set out in Schedule III.

174. Arrest within the precincts of the House

No arrest shall be made within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

175. Service of legal process

No legal process, civil or criminal, shall be served within the precincts of the House without obtaining the permission of the Speaker.

176. Treatment of communications received from Magistrate, etc.

As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in rule 172 or rule 173 read it out in the House if in session or, if the House is not in session, direct that it may be circulated for the information of the members:

Provided that if the intimation of the release of a member either on bail or by discharge on appeal is received before the House has been informed of the original arrest, the fact of his arrest, or his subsequent release or discharge may not be intimated to the House by the Speaker.

CHAPTER XXIII

Resignation and vacation of seats in the Parliament

177. Resignation of seats in the House

(1) A member who desires to resign his seat in Parliament shall intimate, in writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his intention to resign his seat in the House, and shall not give any reason for his resignation:

Provided that where any member gives any reason or introduces any extraneous matter, the Speaker may, in his discretion, omit such words, phrases or matter and the same shall not be read out to the House.

(2) The resignation shall take effect and the seat of the member shall become vacant under clause (2) of Article 67 of the Constitution when the intimation is received by the Speaker or if the office of the Speaker is vacant, or the Speaker is for any reason unable to perform his functions, by the Deputy Speaker.

178. Reference to Election Commission and vacation of seats

(1) If any dispute arises as to whether a member has after his election, become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (2) of Article 66 or as to whether a member should vacate his seat pursuant to Article 70 of the Constitution, the dispute shall be referred by the Speaker to the Election Commission.

(2) If the decision of the Election Commission is that the member has become disqualified or should vacate his seat, as the case may be, the member shall cease to be a member.

(3) If a member resigns his seat, or is absent, without leave of the House, for ninety consecutive sitting days of the Parliament, or fails to make and subscribe his oath of office within the time mentioned in clause (1)(a) of Article 67 of the Constitution, or otherwise ceases to be a member, the Speaker shall bring the fact to the notice of the House, if it is in session;

Provided that when the Parliament is not in session, the Speaker shall inform the House immediately after the House reassembles that a member has resigned or ceased to be a member, as the case may be, during the inter-session period.

(4) If the seat of a member becomes vacant, the Secretary shall cause a notification to that effect to be published in the Gazette and forward a copy of the notification to the member concerned and also to the Election Commission for taking steps to fill the vacancy thus caused.

CHAPTER XXIV

Leave of absence from the Sittings of Parliament

179. Application for leave of absence

(1) A member desirous of obtaining the leave of the House for his absence for ninety consecutive days may make an application in writing addressed to the Speaker specifying the period for which leave of absence is required, indicating also the date of commencement and of termination of such leave and the grounds for it:

Provided that the leave of absence applied for at any one time shall not exceed a period of ninety days.

(2) On receiving such application, the Speaker shall read out the application to the House and put the question, without debate, that leave be granted.

(3) When a member is prevented or incapacitated from making such an application, leave of the House may be granted on a motion moved by any other member;

Provided that a member who has been granted leave under these rules by the House may attend the session of the House before the expiry of such leave with intimation to the Speaker, and if he does so, the unexpired portion of the leave from the date of his resuming attendance shall lapse.

(4) The Secretary shall, as soon as possible, communicate the decision of the House to the member concerned.

180. Attendance Register

The Secretary shall cause a register to be maintained showing the attendance of each member at each sitting and shall make the register available for inspection of the members.

CHAPTER XXV

Secret sittings of the House

181. Secret sittings of the House

(1) On a request made by the Leader of the House the Speaker shall fix a day or part thereof for sitting of the House in secret.

(2) When the House sits in secret, no stranger shall be permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobbies or Galleries:

Provided that persons authorised by the Speaker may be present in the Chamber, Lobbies or Galleries.

182. Report of proceedings

The Speaker may cause a report of the proceedings of a secret sitting to be issued in such manner as he thinks fit, but no other person present shall keep a note or record of any proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting, whether in part or full, or issue any report of, or purport to describe, such proceedings.

183. Procedure in other respects

The procedure in all other respects in connection with a secret sitting shall be in accordance with such directions as the Speaker may give.

184. Lifting ban of secrecy

(1) When it is considered that the necessity for maintaining secrecy in regard to the proceedings of a secret sitting has ceased to exist and subject to the consent of the Speaker, a motion may be moved by the Leader of the House or any member authorised by him that the proceedings in the House during a secret sitting be no longer treated as secret.

(2) On adoption by the House of the motion under sub-rule (1), the Secretary shall cause to be prepared a report of the proceedings of the secret sitting, and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may direct.

185. Disclosure of proceedings or decisions

Subject to the provisions of rule 184, disclosure of proceedings or decisions of a secret sitting by any person in any manner shall be treated as a gross breach of privilege of the House.

CHAPTER XXVI

Procedure for Amendment of Rules

186. Amendment of Rules

(1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than fifteen clear days notice of a motion for leave to amend these rules shall be given and the notice shall be accompanied by the amendments proposed.

(2) The motion shall be included in the Orders of the Day, if the Parliament is in session, within seven days of the expiry of the notice, under sub-rule (1), or within seven days of the commencement of a session, as the Speaker may direct.

(3) When the motion is reached, the Speaker shall read out the proposed amendment to the House and ask whether the member has the leave of the Parliament. If objection is taken, the Speaker shall call such of the members as may be in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if at least fifteen members do not so rise he shall declare that the member has not the leave of the House, or, if no objection is taken or such number so rise, the Speaker shall declare that the member has the leave of the House.

(4) (a) When a member has the leave of the House under sub-rule (3), he may move that the proposed amendment be taken into consideration, to which any other member may move as

an amendment that the proposed amendment be referred to the Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure. If the motion for consideration is carried, the proposed amendment will be put to the House immediately for decision.

(b) If the amendment to refer the proposed amendment to the Committee is carried, the matter shall be referred to the Committee.

(5) After the proposed amendment has been referred to the Committee, the procedure in regard to a Bill similarly committed shall be followed, as far as may be, with such variation as the Speaker may consider necessary.

(6) When a new rule or an amendment of a rule is passed by the House, it shall come into force at once.

CHAPTER XXVII

Rules Regulating Committees

(A) General

187. Committee

In this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, "Committee" means and includes "Committee" as defined in sub-rule (1) (f) of rule 2.

188. Appointment of Committee

(1) The members of a Committee shall be appointed by Parliament on a motion made by it.

(2) No member shall be appointed to a Committee who has a personal, pecuniary or direct interest in any matter which may be considered by that Committee. Nor shall a member be appointed to a Committee if he is not willing to serve on it. The proposer shall ascertain whether the member whose name is proposed by him is willing to serve on that Committee.

Explanation For the purpose of this sub-rule the interest of the member should be direct, personal or pecuniary and separately belong to the person whose inclusion

in the Committee may be objected to and not in common with the public in general or with any class or section thereof or on a matter of State policy.

(3) Casual vacancies in a Committee shall be filled by appointment by the Parliament on a motion made, and any member appointed, to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term for which the member in whose place he is appointed, would have normally held office.

189. Term of office of a Committee

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution in this behalf, the term of office of a Committee of the House other than a Select Committee on a Bill or a Special Committee constituted by the House for a specific purpose, [shall be valid during the duration of the Parliament]:

[Provided that a Committee may be reconstituted by the House, if necessary.]

(2) A Committee nominated by the Speaker under these rules shall, unless otherwise specified in the rules contained in this Chapter, hold office for the period specified by him or until a new Committee is nominated.

190. Resignation from Committee

A member may resign his seat from a Committee by writing under his hand, addressed to the Speaker.

191. Chairman of Committee

(1) The Chairman of a Committee shall, unless designated by the House, be elected by the Committee from amongst the members of that Committee.

[(2) If the Chairman ceases to be a member of the Committee, remains absent from any sitting of the Committee or is otherwise unable to perform his duties, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman for that sitting.]

192. Quorum

(1) The quorum to constitute a sitting of a Committee shall be, as near as may be, one-third of the total number of members of the Committee.

(2) If at any time fixed for any sitting of the Committee or if at any time during any such sitting, there is no quorum, the Chairman of the Committee shall

either suspend the sitting until there is a quorum or adjourn the sitting to some future day.

(3) When the Committee has been adjourned in pursuance of sub-rule (2) on two successive dates fixed for sittings of the Committee, the Chairman shall report the fact to the House.

193. Discharge of members absent from sittings of Committee

If a member is absent from two or more consecutive sittings of a Committee without the permission of the Committee, a motion may be moved in the House for the discharge of such member from the Committee.

194. Voting in Committee

All questions at any sitting of a Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting.

195. Casting vote of Chairman

the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman, or the person acting as such, shall have a second or casting vote.

196. Power to appoint Sub-Committees

(1) A Committee may appoint one or more Sub-Committees, each having the powers of the undivided Committee, to examine any matters that may be referred to them, and the reports of such Sub-Committees shall be deemed to be reports of the whole Committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.

(2) The order of reference to a Sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the Sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

197. Sittings of Committee

The sittings of a Committee shall be held on such days and at such hour as the Chairman of the Committee may fix.

Provided that if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may fix the date and time of a sitting:

Provided further that in the case of Select Committee on a Bill, if the Chairman of the Committee is not readily available, the Secretary may, in consultation with the Minister concerned fix the date and time of a sitting.

198. Committee may sit whilst Parliament is sitting

A Committee may sit whilst the Parliament is sitting provided that on a division being called in the House the Chairman of the Committee shall suspend the proceedings in the Committee for such time as will in his opinion enable the members to vote in a division.

199. Sittings of Committee in private

The sittings of a Committee shall be held in private.

200. Venue of sittings

The sittings of a Committee shall be held within the precincts of the [*] House, and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the ⁵² [*] House, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

201. All strangers to withdraw when Committee deliberates

All persons other than members of the Committee and officers of the Parliament Secretariat shall withdraw whenever the Committee is deliberating.

202. Power to take evidence or call for documents

(1) A witness may be summoned by an order signed by the Secretary and shall produce such documents as are required for the use of a Committee.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence given before it as secret or confidential.

(3) No document submitted to the Committee shall be withdrawn or altered without the knowledge and approval of the Committee.

203. Power to send for persons, papers and records

A Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records:

Provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

Provided further that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State.

204. Evidence on oath

(1) A Committee may administer oath (or affirmation) to a witness examined before it.

(2) The form of the oath (or affirmation) shall be as follows:

"I, , do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the evidence which I shall give in this case shall be true, that I will conceal nothing, and that no part of my evidence shall be false".

205. Procedure for examining witnesses

The examination of witnesses before a Committee shall be conducted as follows:-

(i) The Committee shall, before a witness is called for examination, decide the mode of procedure and the nature of questions that may be asked of the witness.

(ii) The Chairman may first ask the witness such question or questions as he may consider necessary with reference to the subject-matter under consideration or any subject connected therewith according to the mode of procedure mentioned in clause (i) of this rule.

(iii) The Chairman may call other members of the Committee one by one to ask any other questions.

(iv) A witness may be asked to place before the Committee any other relevant points that have not been covered and which a witness thinks are essential to be placed before the Committee.

(v) A verbatim record of proceedings of the Committee shall, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, be kept.

(vi) The evidence given before the Committee may be made available to all members of the Committee.

206. Record of decisions of Committee

A record of the decisions of a Committee shall be maintained and circulated to members of the Committee under the direction of the Chairman.

207. Evidence, report and proceedings treated as confidential

(1) A Committee may direct that the whole or a part of the evidence or a summary thereof may be laid on the Table.

(2) No part of the evidence, oral or written, report or proceedings of a Committee which has not been laid on the Table shall be open to inspection by anyone except under the authority of the Speaker.

(3) The evidence given before a Committee shall not be published by any member of the Committee or by any other person until it has been laid on the Table:

Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.

208. Special reports

A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make a special report on any matter that arises or comes to light in the course of its work which it may consider necessary to bring to the notice of the House, notwithstanding that such matter is not directly connected with, or does not fall within or is not incidental to, its terms of reference.

209. Report of Committee

(1) Where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report by a Committee, the report shall be presented within one month of the date on which reference to the Committee was made:

Provided that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final.

(3) The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Committee:

Provided that in case the Chairman is absent or is not readily available the Committee shall choose another member to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.

210. Availability of report to Government before presentation

A Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any part of its report before presentation to the House. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the House.

211. Presentation of report

(1) The report of a Committee shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.

(2) In presenting the report the Chairman or in his absence, the member presenting the report shall, if he makes any remarks, confine himself to a brief statement of fact, but there shall be no debate on that statement at this stage.

212. Printing, publication or circulation of report prior to its presentation to House

(1) The Speaker may, on a request being made to him and when the House is not in session, order the printing, publication or circulation of a report of a Committee although it has not been presented to the House. In that case the report shall be presented to the House during its next session at the first convenient opportunity.

213. Power to make suggestions on procedure

(1) A Committee shall have power to regulate its own procedure.

[(2) A committee may obtain co-operation and advice from any expert in its respective field, if deemed necessary.]

214. Power of Speaker to give directions

If any doubt arises on any point of procedure or otherwise, the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, refer the point to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

215. Business before Committee not to lapse on prorogation of House

Any business pending before a Committee shall not lapse by reason only of the prorogation of the House and the Committee shall continue to function notwithstanding such prorogation.

216. Unfinished work of Committee

A Committee which is unable to complete its work before the expiration of its term or before the dissolution of the House may report to the House that the Committee has not been able to complete its work. Any preliminary report, memorandum or note that the committee may have prepared or any evidence that the Committee may have taken shall be made available to the new Committee.

217. Applicability of general rules to Committees

Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to any particular Committee, the general rules in this Chapter shall apply to all Committees; and in so far as any provision in the special provisions relating to a Committee is inconsistent with the general rules, the former rules shall prevail.

218. Secretary to be ex-officio Secretary of Committees or he may authorise any officer

(1) The Secretary shall be ex-officio Secretary to every Committee of the Parliament.

(2) The Secretary may authorise any officer of the Secretariat to perform such duties as he may direct.

(B) Business Advisory Committee

219. Constitution of Business Advisory Committee

[The] Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than [fifteen] members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

220. Functions of the Committee

(1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill or other business shall be completed.

(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Explanation.- The expression 'other business' referred to in this rule means business, other than private members' Bills and private members' Resolutions under these rules.

221. Notification of allocation of Time Order

The allocation of time in respect of Bills and other business as may be decided by the Committee, shall be notified in the Bulletin:

Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, vary the time-table to such extent as may be considered necessary.

(C) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

222. Constitution of Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions

(1) There shall be a Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions consisting of not more than ten members.

(2) The Committee shall be appointed by the House on a motion made by it.

223. Functions of the Committee

(1) The functions of the Committee shall be-

(a) to examine every Bill seeking to amend the Constitution notice of which has been given by a private member, before a motion for leave to introduce the Bill is included in the Orders of the Day;

(b) to examine all private members' Bills after they are introduced and before they are taken up for consideration in the House and to classify them according to their nature, urgency and importance into two categories namely, category A and category B;

(c) to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of each private members' Bill and also to indicate in the time-table so drawn

up the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill in a day shall be completed;

(d) to recommend time-limit for the discussion of private members' Resolutions and other ancillary matters.

(2) The Committee shall perform such other functions in respect of private members' Bills and Resolutions as may be assigned to it by the House from time to time.

224. Notification of classification and allocation of Time Order

The classification of Bills and the allocation of time in respect of Bills and Resolutions as may be decided by the Committee, shall be notified in the Bulletin:

Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, vary the time-table to such extent as may be necessary.

(D) Select Committees on Bills

225. Constitution of Select Committee

The members of a Select Committee on a Bill shall be appointed by the House when a motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee is made;

Provided that the member-in-charge of the Bill shall be a member of the Committee, even if his name be not included in the motion for constitution of such a Committee:

Provided further that a Minister who is not a member of the Committee may, with the permission of the Chairman, address the Committee.

226. Notice of Amendments and procedure generally

A member of a Select Committee may propose amendments to any of the provisions of the Bill after giving one days notice unless the Chairman allows amendments to be proposed without such notice.

227. Power of Committee to take evidence

A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and representatives of special interests affected by the measure before them.

228. Report of the Committee

(1) As soon as may be, after a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, the Select Committee shall meet from time to time in accordance with rule 197 to consider the Bill and shall make a report thereon within the time fixed by the House:

Provided that where the House has not fixed any time for the presentation of the report by a Select Committee, the report shall be presented before the expiry of three months from the date on which the House adopted the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee:

Provided further that the House may at any time, on a motion being made, direct that the time for the presentation of the report by the Select Committee be extended to a date specified in the motion.

(2) The Select Committee shall in their report state whether the publication of the Bill required by these rules has taken place, and the date on which the publication has taken place.

(3) Where a Bill has been altered, the Select Committee may, if they think fit, include in their report a recommendation to the member-in-charge of the Bill that his next motion should be a motion for circulation, or, where the Bill has already been circulated, for re-circulation.

(4) Any member of the Select Committee may record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt with in the report.

(5) A minute of dissent shall be couched in temperate and decorous language and shall not refer to any discussion in the Select Committee nor cast aspersion on the Committee.

229. Presentation of report

The report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House by the Chairman or in his absence by any member of the Committee.

230. Printing and publication of reports

The Secretary shall cause every report of a Select Committee to be printed, and a copy of the report shall be made available for the use of every member of the House.

The report and the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, shall be published in the Gazette.

(E) Committee on Petitions

231. Constitution of Committee on Petitions

[The] Speaker shall nominate a Committee on petitions consisting of not less than ten members:

Provided that a Minister shall not be nominated a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his nomination to the Committee is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

232. Functions of the Committee

(1) The Committee shall examine every petition referred to it, and if the petition complies with these rules, the Committee may direct that it be circulated. Where circulation of the petition has not been directed, the Speaker may at any time direct that the petition be circulated.

(2) Circulation of the petition shall be *in extenso* or in summary form as the Committee or the Speaker, as the case may be, may direct.

(3) It shall also be the duty of the Committee to report to the House on specific complaints made in the petition referred to it and to suggest remedial measures in a concrete form.

(F) Standing Committee on Public Accounts

233. Functions of Committee on Public Accounts

(1) There shall be a Committee on Public Accounts for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the House for the expenditure of the [Government], the annual finance accounts of the ⁵⁸[Government] and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit. [Upon examination of irregularities and lapses of Institutions, the Committee shall report to Parliament with recommendations of remedial measures.]

(2) In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the ²[Government] and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself-

(a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for, and applicable to, the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;

(b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and

(c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.

(3) It shall also be the duty of the Committee-

(a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance-sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the President may have required to be prepared or are prepared under the provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or manufacturing scheme or concern or project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon;

(b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Bangladesh either under the directions of the President or by a statute of Parliament; and

(c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the President may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.

(4) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the House for that purpose, the Committee shall examine with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and make such recommendation as it may deem fit.

234. Constitution of the Committee

The Committee shall consist of not more than fifteen members who shall be appointed by the House:

Provided that a Minister shall not be appointed a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his appointment to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall, cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(G) Committee on Estimates

235. Functions of Committee on Estimates

There shall be a Committee on Estimates for the examination of such of the Estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House. The functions of the Committee shall be-

- (a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;
- (b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;
- (c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and
- (d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the House.

236. Constitution of the Committee

The Committee shall consist of not more than ten members who shall be appointed by the House from amongst its members:

Provided that a Minister shall not be appointed a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his appointment to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be a member of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

237. Examinations of Estimates by Committee

The Committee may continue the examination of the estimates from time to time throughout the financial year and report to the House as its examination proceeds. It shall not be incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The demands for grants may be finally voted notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has made no report.

(H) Committee on Public Undertakings.

238. Functions of Committee on Public Undertakings

There shall be a Committee on Public Undertakings for the examination of the working of the public undertakings specified in Schedule IV. The functions of the Committee shall be-

- (a) to examine the reports and accounts of the public undertakings specified in the Schedule IV;
- (b) to examine the reports, if any, of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the public undertakings;
- (c) to examine, in the context of the autonomy any deficiency of the public undertakings, whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices; [the Committee shall report to Parliament on remedy of irregularities and lapses of the public undertaking and recommend measures to free the institution from corruption and, if considered necessary, a part of its report in this respect may be sent to the Government before the report is placed before Parliament;] and
- (d) to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the public undertakings specified in the Schedule IV as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time:

Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following, namely:-

- (i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings;
- (ii) matters of day-to-day administration; and
- (iii) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.

239. Constitution of the Committee

The Committee shall consist of not more than ten members who shall be elected by the House:

Provided that a Minister shall not be elected a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is appointed a Minister he shall cease to be member of the committee from the date of such appointment.

[***(I) Standing Committee of Privileges***

240. Constitution of Committee of Privileges

[At its first session] [the] Parliament shall appoint a Committee of Privileges consisting of not more than ten members.

241. Examination of question by Committee

(1) The Committee shall examine every question referred to it and determine with reference to the facts of each case whether a breach of privilege is involved and, if so, the nature of the breach, the circumstances leading to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.

(2) The report may also state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

242. Consideration of report

After the report has been presented, the Chairman or any member of the Committee or any other member may move that the report be taken into consideration whereupon the Speaker may put the question to the House.

243. Priority for consideration of report of the Committee

A motion that the report of the Committee be taken into consideration shall be accorded the priority assigned to a matter of privilege under rule 167 unless there has been undue delay in bringing it forward:

Provided that when a date has already been fixed for the consideration for the report, it shall be given priority as a matter of privilege on the day so appointed.

(J) Committee on Government Assurances

244. Functions of Committee on Government Assurances

There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinize the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by a Minister, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on-

- (a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. have been implemented; and

(b) where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

245. Constitution of the Committee

The Committee shall consist of not more than eight members who shall be appointed by the House.

(K) Standing Committees on certain other subjects

[246. Appointment of Committees on certain other subjects

Each new Parliament shall, within its third session, appoint the Standing Committees on each Ministries which may, subject to the Constitution and to any other law, -

- (a) examine draft Bills and other legislative proposals;
- (b) review the enforcement of laws and propose measures for such enforcement; and
- (c) examine any other matter referred to them by Parliament under Article 76 of the Constitution.]

[247. Constitution of the Committee

(1) Every Standing Committee, as referred to in Rule 246, shall consist of not more than ten members including the Chairman.

(2) Members including the Chairman shall be appointed by the House:

Provided that a Minister shall not be the Chairman of the Committee.

(3) If a member, after being elected as Chairman under Sub-Rule (2), is appointed as Minister, he shall cease to be the Chairman of the Committee from the date of such appointment.

(4) the Minister in-charge or if there is no Minister, the Minister of State or if there is no Minister of State. Deputy Minister of a Ministry shall be the ex-officio member of the Committee provided he is a member of Parliament.

(5) Even if the Minister-in-charge or the Minister of State or the Deputy Minister of a Ministry is not a member of Parliament, he may remain present in the

meeting of the Committee and take part in the proceedings but shall abstain from voting.

(6) If there be no Minister in-Charge or Minister of State or Deputy Minister of a Ministry, the Leader of the House shall nominate a member of the Cabinet to the Standing Committee of such Ministry and if he is a member of Parliament he shall be a member of the Committee and if he is not a member of Parliament, he may remain present in the meeting and take part in its proceedings but shall abstain from voting.]

[248. Functions of Committee

Each such Standing Committee shall meet at least once in a month and the functions of a Committee shall be to examine any Bill or other matter referred to it by Parliament, to review the works relating to a Ministry which falls within its jurisdiction, to inquire into any activity or irregularity and serious complaint in respect of the Ministry and to examine, if it deems fit, any such other matter as may fall within its jurisdiction and to make recommendations.

Provided that if for any reason the meeting of a Committee is not called in accordance with these rules, the Speaker may direct the Secretary to call a meeting of that Committee and the Secretary shall convene a meeting of the Committee at a date, time and place fixed by the Speaker.]

(L) House Committee

249. Constitution of House Committee

(1) There shall be a House Committee consisting of not more than twelve members including the Chairman.

(2) The Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker . A member may be renominated by the Speaker to the new House committee.

250. Functions of the Committee

(1) The functions of the House Committee shall be

(i) to deal with all questions relating to residential accommodation for members of Parliament; and

(ii) to exercise supervision over facilities for accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities accorded to members in M.P. House in Dacca.

- (2) The functions of the Committee shall be advisory.

251. Accommodation Sub-Committee

- (1) There shall also be an Accommodation Sub-Committee consisting of not more than four members including the Chairman of the House Committee who shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

- (2) The members of the Sub-Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman of the House Committee from amongst the members of the House Committee.

- (3) The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Sub-Committee shall be two.

- (4) The function of the Sub-Committee shall be to advise on the allotment of residential accommodation to members.

252. Power to appoint Sub-Committee

- (1) The Committee may appoint one or more Sub-Committees, each having the powers of the undivided committee, to examine any special points relating to residential accommodation, food, medical aid and other amenities in M.P. Houses and the reports of such Sub-Committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole committee, if they are approved at a sitting of the whole Committee.

- (2) The order of reference to a Sub-Committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the Sub-Committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

253. Secretariat for Committee

The Secretariat for the House Committee or its Sub-Committees shall be provided by the Parliament Secretariat. An Officer of the Parliament Secretariat nominated in this behalf by the Secretary of the Parliament shall be the Secretary to the House Committee and the Accommodation Sub-Committee.

254. Record of proceedings and Minutes of Committee

- (1) A record of the proceedings of the sittings of the House Committee and the Accommodation Sub-Committee shall be maintained.

- (2) The draft minutes shall be prepared by the Secretary to the Committee and approved by the Chairman.

(3) The minutes of each sitting shall be circulated to members of the Committee or the Sub-Committee, as the case may be. Relevant extracts there from may be forwarded to appropriate authorities for necessary action.

255. Appeal against decision of Committee or Sub-Committee

An appeal against the decision of the House Committee or Accommodation Sub-Committee shall lie to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.

256. Provisions applicable in other respects

In other respects, the general rules applicable to [other Committees] shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

(M) Library Committee

257. Constitution of Library Committee

(1) There shall be a Library Committee consisting of the Deputy Speaker and nine other members from the Parliament nominated by the Speaker.

(3) The Deputy Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by nomination by the Speaker from the members of the Parliament.

258. Functions of the Committee

The functions of the Committee shall be

(a) to consider and advise on such matters concerning the Library as may be referred to it by the Speaker from time to time;

(b) to consider suggestions for the improvement of the Library; and

(c) to assist members of Parliament in fully utilising the services provided by the Library.

262. Provisions applicable in other respects

In other respects, the general rules applicable to other Committees [***] shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as the Speaker may consider necessary or convenient.

(N) Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure

263. Functions of Rules Committee

There shall be a Committee on Rules of Procedure to consider matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and to recommend any amendments [by way of addition, alteration, substitution or repeal] to these rules that may be deemed necessary.

264. Constitution of the Committee

The Committee on Rules of Procedure shall be appointed by the House and shall consist of twelve members including the Chairman [**]. The Speaker shall be the ex-officio Chairman..

265. Laying of report on the Table

(1) The recommendations of the Committee shall be laid on the Table and within a period of seven days, beginning with the day on which they are so laid, any member may give notice of any amendment to such recommendation.

(2) The House shall consider the Report of the Committee and amendments, if any, proposed thereto and the Rules shall stand amended [accordingly] after the same has been adopted by the House.

(3) The amendments or additions to the rules shall come into force on their adoption by the House and shall be notified in the official Gazette.

(0) Special Committee

266. Composition and Functions

The Parliament may, by motion, appoint a Special Committee which shall have such composition and function as may be specified in the motion.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Rules to be observed by members

267. Rules to be observed by members while present in the House

Whilst the House is sitting a member-

- i. shall show sign of regards to the Chair while entering or leaving the House, and also when taking or leaving his seat;
- ii. shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;
- iii. shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House;
- iv. shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking;
- v. shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House;
- vi. shall always address the Chair;
- vii. shall keep to his usual seat while addressing the House;
- viii. shall maintain silence when not speaking in the House;
- ix. shall not obstruct proceedings, or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House;
- x. shall not applaud when a stranger enters any of the Galleries, or the Special Box; and
- xi. shall not while speaking make any reference to the strangers in any of the Galleries.

268. Member to speak when called by Speaker

When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak. The Speaker shall, as far as possible, call the member to speak who catches his eyes first.

269. Mode of addressing House

A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker:

Provided that a member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting.

270. Rules to be observed while speaking

A member while speaking shall not-

- (i) refer to any matter which is *sub judice* in a court of law in any part of Bangladesh;
- (ii) make a personal charge against a member, Minister or the holder of a public office except in so far as it may be strictly necessary in regard to the subject-matter before the House;
- (iii) make any remark which reflects upon the personal conduct of the President or a Judge of the Supreme Court unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;
- (iv) reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it;
- (v) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of Parliament;
- (vi) use any offensive, abusive, vulgar expressions;
- (vii) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;
- (viii) use his right of speaking for the purpose of wilfully obstructing the business of the House; and
- (ix) shall not refer to another member discourteously in a debate nor shall he be permitted to use expressions which are unparliamentary in nature.

271. Procedure regarding allegation against a person

No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply:

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.

272. Questions to be asked through Speaker

When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker.

273. Irrelevance or repetition

The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech, and the member shall thereupon resume his seat.

274. Personal explanation

A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward and no debate shall arise.

275. Member not to speak after question is put

No member shall speak on any question after it has been put to the House by the Speaker.

276. Address by Speaker

The Speaker may himself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member, address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with a view to aid members in their deliberations, and such expression of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision.

277. Procedure when Speaker rises

(1) Whenever the Speaker rises he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume his seat.

(2) No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.

CHAPTER XXIX

General Rules or Procedure

Notices

278. Notices by members

(1) Every notice required by these Rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary, and signed by the member giving notice, and shall be left at the Notice Office which shall be kept open for this purpose on everyday, except [Friday] or a public holiday, between such hours as may be appointed from time to time.

(2) Notices left at the Notice Office after the hours appointed under sub-rule (1) shall be treated as given on the next open day.

279. Circulation of notices and papers to members

(1) The Secretary shall, if notice is given in time, circulate to each member a copy of every notice or other paper which is required by these Rules to be made available for the use of members.

(2) A notice or other paper shall be deemed to have been made available for the use of every member if a copy thereof is deposited in such manner and in such place as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

280. Publicity of notices in advance

A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members:

Provided that a notice of a question shall not be given any publicity until the question is answered in the House.

281. Speaker to amend notices of questions and motions, etc.

If, in the opinion of the Speaker, any notice contains words, phrases or expressions which are argumentative, unparliamentary, ironical, irrelevant, verbose, or otherwise inappropriate, he may, in his discretion, amend such notice before it is circulated.

Motions

282. Repetition of motions

(1) Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, no motion shall raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.

(2) This rule shall not be deemed to prevent the making of any of the following motions, namely:-

(a) a motion for the taking into consideration of, or the reference to a Select Committee of a Bill, where an amendment has been carried to a previous motion of the same kind to the effect that the Bill be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon;

(b) a motion for the amendment of a Bill which has been recommitted to a Select Committee or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon;

(c) a motion for the amendment of a Bill returned by the President or re-consideration by the Parliament; or

(d) a motion for the amendment of a Bill which is consequential or is designed merely to alter the drafting of another amendment which has been carried.

283. Adjournment of debate on motion and dilatory motion in abuse of the rules of House

At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate of the motion be adjourned and if the Speaker is of opinion that the motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of these rules, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to do so.

Anticipating Discussion

284. Anticipating discussion

No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation the Speaker shall have regard to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

Amendments

285. Scope of amendments

(1) An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed.

(2) An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) An amendment on a question shall not be inconsistent with a previous decision on the same question.

286. Selection of amendments

The Speaker shall have power to select the amendments to be proposed in respect of any motion, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it.

287. Putting of amendments

The Speaker may put amendments in such order as he may think fit:

Provided that the Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which in his opinion is frivolous.

Order of speeches and right of reply

288. Order of speeches and right of reply

(1) After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak on the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled, except with the permission of the Speaker, to speak on the motion at any later stage of the debate.

(2) Except in the exercise of right of reply or as otherwise provided by the rules, no member shall speak more than once on any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker.

(3) A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member, the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker.

289. Mover reply concludes debate

Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 288 the reply of the mover of the original motion shall in all cases conclude the debate.

Closure

290. Closure

(1) At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: "That the question be now put", and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion "That the question be now put".

(2) Where the motion "That the question be now put" has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate.

291. Limitation of debate

(1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or on any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage of the Bill or the motion, as the case may be.

(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with the stage of the Bill or the motion.

Question for Decision

292. Procedure for obtaining decision of House

A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made by a member.

293. Proposal and putting of question

When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall propose the question for consideration, and put it for the decision of the House. If a motion embodies two or more separate propositions, those propositions may be proposed by the Speaker as separate questions.

294. No speech after voices collected

A member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that question.

Voting and Division

[295. Voting

Votes of Members on a question put up to the House by the Speaker may be taken by voice, electrical device or by division, as the Speaker may decide in the circumstances of each case.]

296 Division

(1) Except as otherwise provided the votes of members on the question put by the Speaker may be taken by voice in the first instance. On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say "Aye" and those against the motion to say "No".

(2) The Speaker shall then say: "I think the Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it". If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is not challenged, he shall say twice: "The Ayes (or the Noes, as the case may be) have it" and the question before the House shall be determined accordingly.

(3) (a) If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged he shall utter the word "Division" and order that Lobbies be cleared and the division bells be rung for two minutes to enable members not present in the Chamber to return to their places.

(b) Immediately after the bells stop ringing all the entrances to the Member's Lobbies will be locked and watch and ward staff posted at each gate will have standing instruction not to allow any entry through these gates until the division has concluded. Then the Speaker shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion "Ayes" or "Noes" have it.

(c) If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that votes be recorded [either by operating the automatic vote recorder or by the members going into the Lobbies]:

Provided that if in the opinion of the Speaker the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for "Aye" and those for "No" respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the House. In such a case, names of the voters shall not be recorded.

[296A. Division by automatic vote recorder.]

(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of rule 296 that the votes shall be recorded by operating the automatic vote recorder, it shall be put into operation and the members will cast their votes from their seats respectively allotted to them by pressing the buttons provided for the purpose.

(2) After the result of the voting appears on the indicator board, the result of the division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged.

(3) A member who is not able to cast his vote by pressing the button provided for the purpose due to any reason considered sufficient by the Speaker, may with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded verbally by stating whether he is in favour or against the motion, before the result of the division is announced.

(4) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake by pressing the wrong button, he may be allowed to correct his mistake, provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the division is announced.]

[296B. Division by going into the Lobbies]

(1) Where the Speaker directs under clause (c) of sub-rule (3) of Rule 296 that the votes shall be recorded by the members going into Lobbies, he shall direct the "Ayes" to go into the right Lobby and the "Noes" into the left Lobby.

(2) According as they wish to vote, members will then proceed to the "Ayes" or the "Noes" Lobby and pass in single file before the tellers appointed by the Speaker. On reaching the desk of the tellers, each member will, in turn, call out the division number which will be previously allotted to him for this purpose. The tellers will then mark off this number on the division list simultaneously calling out the name of the member. In order to ensure that his vote has been properly recorded, the member should not move off until he has clearly heard the teller thus call out his name. The

division number allotted to each member will be marked on the seat-card of each member.

(3) After voting in the Lobbies is completed, the tellers shall bring the division lists to the Table when the votes shall be counted by the officers at the Table and the totals of "Ayes" and "Noes" presented to the Speaker.

(4) The result of the division shall be announced by the Speaker and it shall not be challenged. If the members voting for "Ayes" and "Noes" are equal, the question will be decided by the casting vote of the Speaker.

(5) A member who is unable to go to the Division Lobby owing to sickness or infirmity may, with the permission of the Speaker, have his vote recorded either at his seat or in the Lobby before the result of the division is announced.

(6) If a member finds that he has voted by mistake in the wrong Lobby, he may be allowed to correct his mistake, provided he brings it to the notice of the Speaker before the result of the Division is announced.]

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

297. Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would not be in the public interest:

Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table.

298. Treatment of papers laid on the Table.

(1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.

(2) All papers and documents laid on the Table shall be considered public.

299. Procedure when a Minister discloses source of advice or opinion given to him

If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion of advice, or a summary thereof on the Table.

Statement made by a Minister

300. Statement made by a Minister

A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.

Points of Order

301. Points of Order and decisions thereon

(1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution to regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question, which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

(2) A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment;

Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House.

(3) Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and if so give his decision thereon, which shall be final.

(4) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order, but the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear members before giving his decision.

(5) A point of order is not a point of privilege.

(6A member shall not raise a point of order-

- a. to ask for information; or
- b. to explain his position; or
- c. when a question on any motion is being put to the House; or
- d. which may be hypothetical; or
- e. that Division Bells did not ring or were not heard.

302. Raising a matter which is not a point of order

A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.

Maintenance of Order

303. Speaker to preserve order and enforce decisions

The Speaker shall preserve order and shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

Quorum

304. Quorum

If, at any time during which Parliament is sitting, the attention of the Speaker is drawn to the fact that the number of members present is less than sixty, he shall adjourn or suspending the sitting cause the bell to be rung for five minutes but if no quorum is available even when the bell stops ringing, he shall adjourn the sitting.

Language of the House

305. Language of the House

- (1) The members shall address the House in Bengali:

Provided that the Speaker may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Bengali to address the House in English.

(2) The official records of the proceedings of the House shall be kept in Bengali:

Provided that any part or excerpts of the proceedings may be kept in English if the Speaker deems it necessary.

Report of Proceedings

306. Report of Proceedings of House

The Secretary shall cause to be prepared a full report of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings and shall, as soon as practicable, publish it in such form and manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct.

307. Expunction of words from debates

If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

308. Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings

The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows:

"Expunged as ordered by the Chair".

Printing and Publication of Parliamentary Papers

309. Printing and Publication of Parliamentary Papers

(1) The Speaker may authorise printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connection with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the Table or presented to the House or a Committee thereof.

(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause (4) of Article 78 of the Constitution.

Custody of Papers

310. Custody of Papers

The Secretary shall have custody of all records, documents and papers belonging to the House or any of its Committee or the Parliament Secretariat and he shall not permit any such record, documents or papers to be taken from the [Parliament] without the permission of the Speaker .

Chamber of the House

311. Restriction on use Chamber of House

The Chamber of the House shall not be used for any purpose other than the sittings of the House.

Admission of Strangers

312. Admission of strangers

The admission of strangers during the sitting of the House to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of members shall be regulated in accordance with orders made by the Speaker.

313. Withdrawal of strangers

The Speaker may, whenever he thinks fit order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.

314. Removal and taking into custody of strangers

An officer of the Secretariat authorised in this behalf by the Speaker shall remove from the precincts of the House or take into custody, any stranger whom he may see, or who may be reported to him to be, in any portion of the precincts of the House which is reserved for the exclusive use of members, and also any stranger who, having been admitted into any portion of the precincts of the House, misconducts himself or wilfully infringes the regulations made by the Speaker under rule 312 or does not withdraw when the strangers are directed to withdraw under rule 313 while the House is sitting.

Suspension of Rules

315. Suspension of Rules

Whenever any inconsistency or difficulty arises in the application of these rules any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House, and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall stand suspended

Residuary Powers of the Speaker

316. Residuary Powers of the Speaker

Any matter arising in connection with the business of the House, and its Committees for which no specific provision exists in these Rules shall be decided by the Speaker and his decision shall be final.

Lapse of Business.

317. Lapse of pending notices on prorogation of House

(1) On the prorogation of the House, all pending notices, other than notices of intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, shall lapse and fresh notices shall be given for the next session:

Provided that a fresh notice shall be necessary of intention to move for leave to introduce any Bill in respect of which recommendation has been granted under the Constitution if the recommendation has ceased to be operative.

(2) Bills which have been introduced shall be carried over to the pending list of business of the next session. If the member-in-charge makes no motion in regard to the Bill during two consecutive sessions the Bill shall lapse, unless the House, on a motion by the member-in-charge in the next session, grants special leave for the continuance of the Bill.

318. Effect of dissolution of Parliament

On the dissolution of the Parliament all pending business shall lapse.

SCHEDULE I

Ballot procedure for determining relative precedence of Private Members Bills and Resolutions

(See Rules 27 and 29)

1. Not less than seven days before each day allotted for the disposal of Private members' business, the Secretary will cause to be placed in the Notice Office a numbered list. This list will be kept open for two days, and during these days and at hours when the office is open, any member who wishes to give or has given notice of a resolution or has given notice of a Bill, as the case may be, may have his name entered, in the case of a ballot for resolution, against one number only, or, in the case of a ballot for Bills, against one number for each Bill of which he has given notice up to the number of three.
2. The ballot will be held in the Committee Room before the Secretary, and any member who wishes to attend may do so.
3. Paper with numbers corresponding to those against which entries have been made on the numbered list will be separately placed in a box.
4. [An Assistant] will take out at hazard from the box one of the papers and the Secretary will call out from the list the corresponding name, which will then be entered on a priority list. This procedure will be carried out till all the numbers or, in the case of a ballot for resolutions, five numbers have been drawn.
5. Priority on the list will entitle the member to have set down, in the order of his priority for the day with reference to which the ballot is held, any Bill or any resolution, as the case may be, of which he has given the notice required by the Rules:

Provided that he shall then and there specify such Bill or Bills or such resolution.

SCHEDULE II

Form of Petition

(See Rule 102)

To

Parliament,

People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The humble petition of

(Here insert name and designation or description of petitioner(s) in concise form e.g. "A. B. and others" or "the inhabitants of....." or "the municipality " etc.).

Sheweth

(Here insert concise statement of case)

and accordingly your petitioner(s) pray that

(Here insert "that the Bill be or be not proceeded with" or "that special provision be made in the Bill to meet the case of your petitioner(s)" or any other appropriate prayer regarding the Bill.)

and your petitioner(s) as in duty bound will ever pray.

Name of petitioner	Address	Signature or Thumb Impression

Counter signature of member presenting

SCHEDULE III

Form of communication regarding arrest, detention, conviction or release, as the case may be, of a member

(See Rules 172 and 173)

Place

Date

To

The Speaker,

Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(A)

Dear Mr. Speaker,

I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section of the (Act), to direct that Mr , Member of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, be arrested/detained for (reason for the arrest or detention as the case may be.)

Mr Member of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, was accordingly arrested/taken into custody at (Time) on (Date) and is at present lodged in the (Jail) (Place)

(B)

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. , Member of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, was tried at the Court before me on a charge (or charges) of (nature of offence charged)

On (date) after trial lasting for days, I found him guilty of and sentenced him to imprisonment for (period)

(His application for leave to *appeal to is pending consideration.)

*Name of the Court.

(C)

I have the honour to inform you that Mr Member of the Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who was convicted on (date) and imprisoned for (nature of offence for which convicted) was released on bail pending appeal (or as the case may be) released on the sentence being set aside on appeal on the (date)

Yours faithfully,

(Judge, Magistrate or Executive Authority)

SCHEDULE IV

List of Public Undertakings

(See Rule 238)

PART I

Public Undertakings established by Acts/President's Orders.

1. The Bangladesh Insurance Corporation.
2. The Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation.
3. The Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation.
4. The Bangladesh Shipping Corporation.
5. The Bangladesh Jute Corporation.
6. The Bangladesh Cottage Industries Corporation.
7. The Warehousing Corporation.
8. The Trading Corporation of Bangladesh.
9. The Bangladesh Water and Power Development Boards.
10. The Bangladesh Consumer Supplies Corporation.
11. The Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation.
12. The Printing Corporation.
13. The Small Industries Corporation.
14. The Television Corporation.
15. The Bangladesh Biman.
16. The Bangladesh Mineral Exploration and Development Corporation.
17. The Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation.

18. The Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation.
19. The Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation.
20. The Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation.
21. The Bangladesh Tea Board.
22. The Water Supply and Sewerage Authority.
23. The Agricultural Development Corporation.
24. Any other Corporation/Autonomous body that may have been constituted before liberation but allowed to continue thereafter.
25. Any other Corporation/body that may be created after adoption of these Rules.

PART II

All Corporations established by the Bangladesh Industrial Enterprises (Nationalisation) Order, 1972 (P. O. No.27 of 1972).