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 People s 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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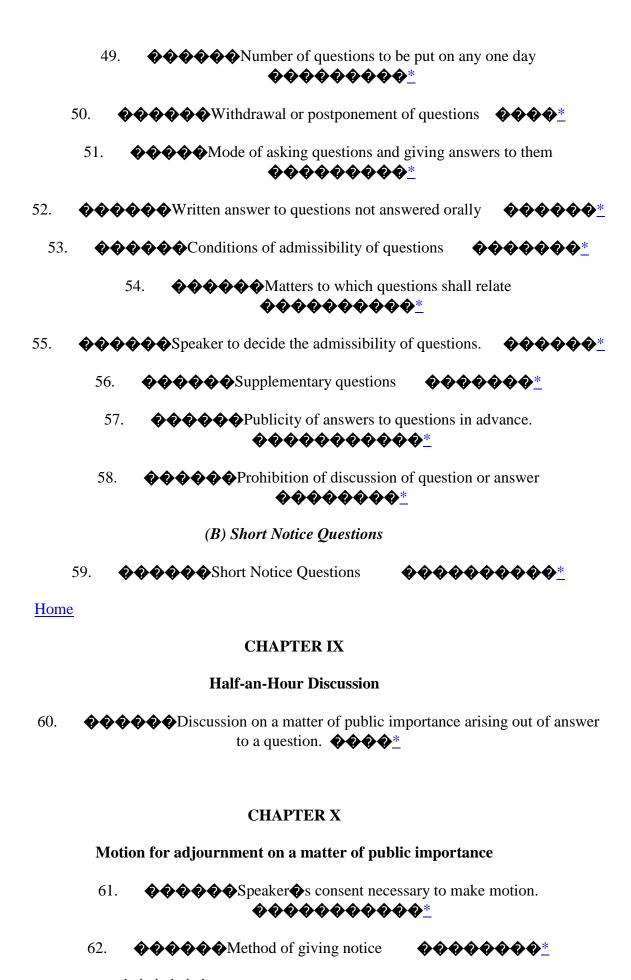
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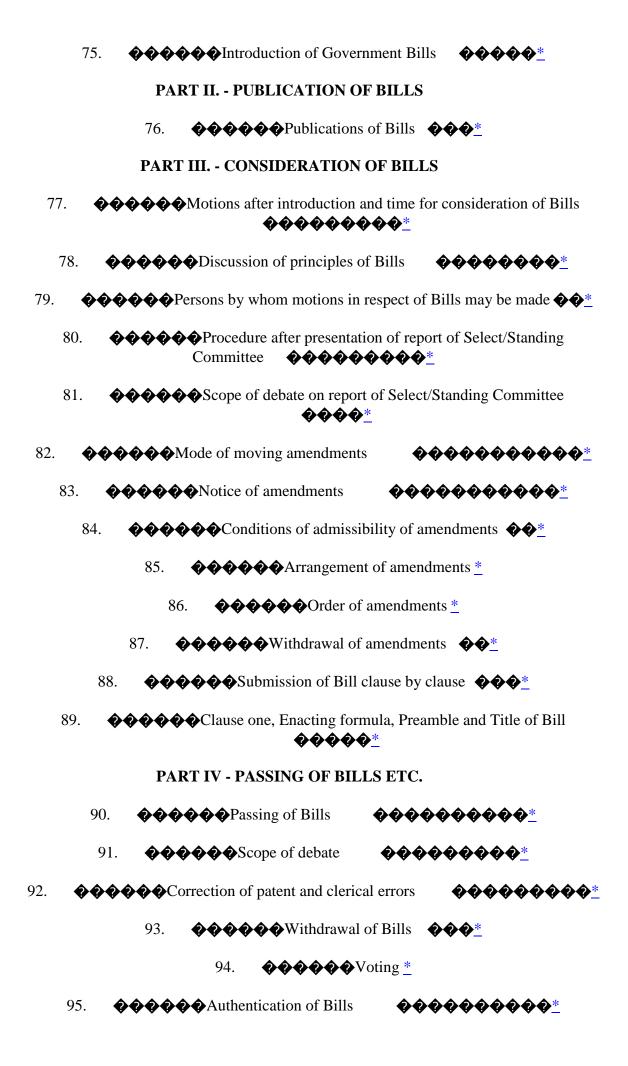
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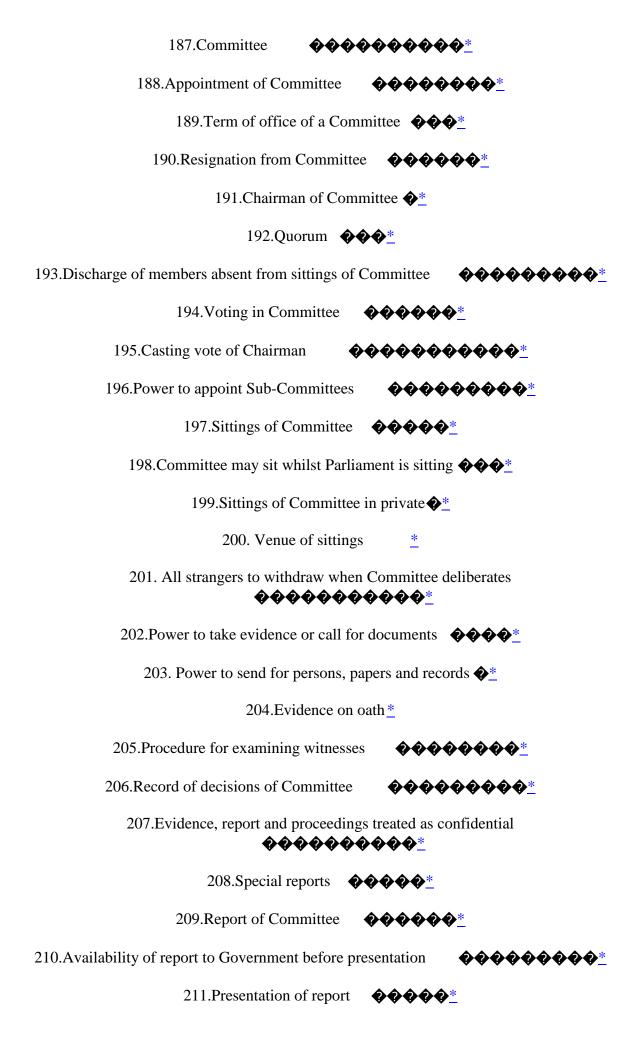
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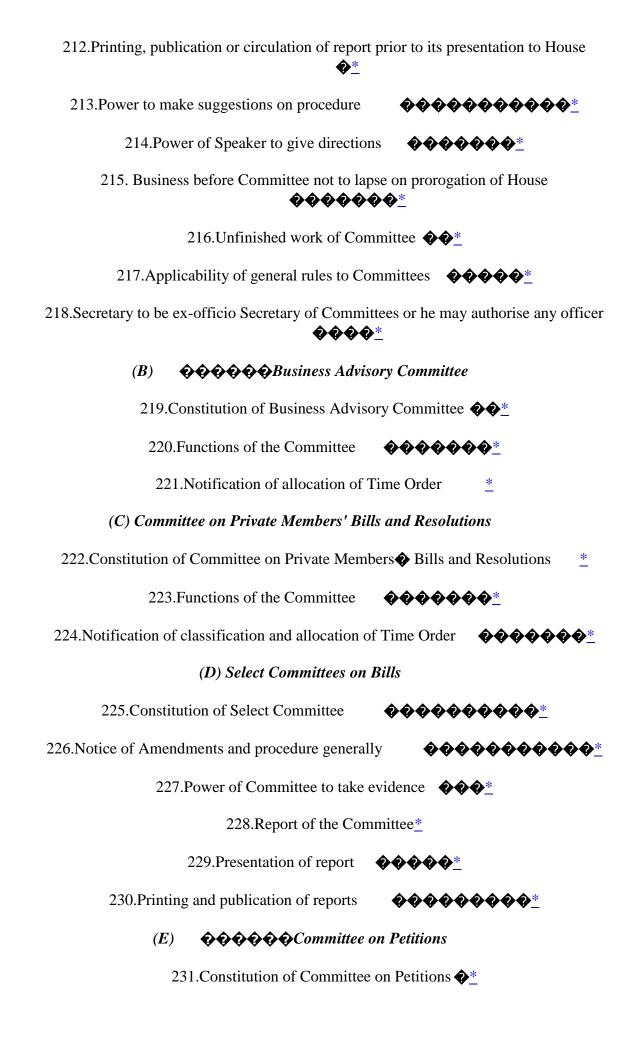


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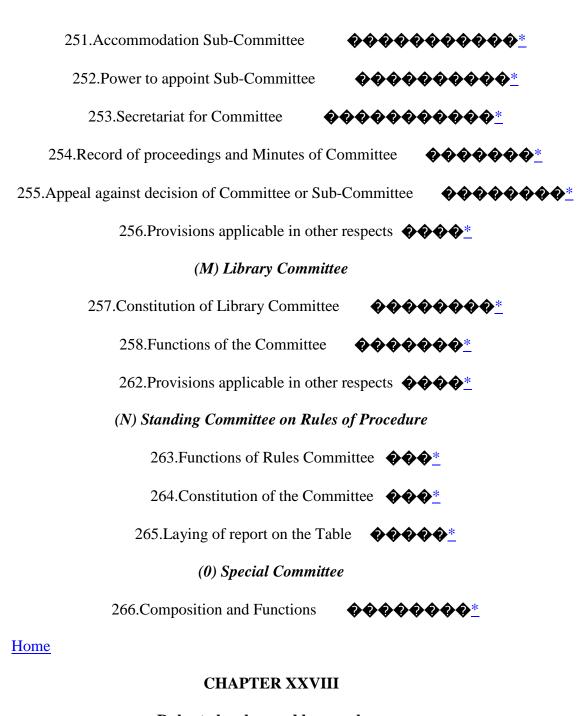
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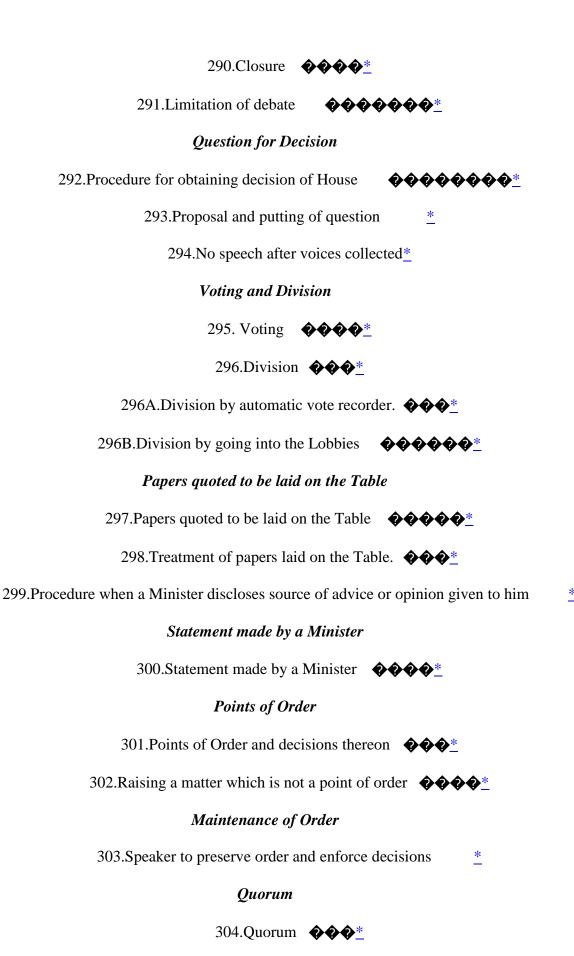
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THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF PARLIAMENT OF BANGLADESH

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;

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- (f) �����"Committee" means a Committee set up by or under the authority of Parliament and includes its Subcommittees;
- (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;
- (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;
- "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

QQQQ 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

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5. ������Oath of Members

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.

6. ������Roll of Members

7. ������Seating of Members

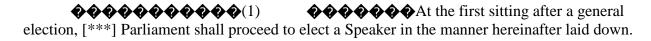
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CHAPTER III

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

8. ������ Election of the Speaker



�������(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:

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.

9. • • • • • • • • • • • • Procedure for Election of the Deputy Speaker

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

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

**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.

\$\display\$ \display\$ 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

Proof 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

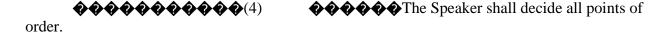
Powers and functions of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

14. ����Powers and functions of the Speaker

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.



and decorum, and in the case of disturbance or disorder in the galleries, may cause them to be cleared.



**Deaker shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions.

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

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:

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17. �����Suspension of sitting

18. ����� When Deputy Speaker is to take the Chair

19. ����Delegation of powers of Speaker

CHAPTER V

Sittings of the House

20. �����Days of sittings

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21. �����When a sitting of the House is duly constituted

QADA 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

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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.



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CHAPTER VI

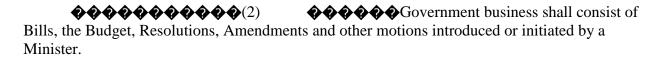
Arrangement of Business and Orders of the Day

(A) Arrangement of Business

24. �����Classes of business

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



�������(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:

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:

QQQQ 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.

QQQ QQQ QQQ

- 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
- i. Other Bills.

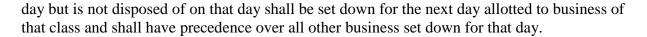
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28. ����� Ballot in respect of identical Bills

29. • Precedence of resolutions

30. ����Business outstanding at the end of the day

\$\display\$Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 27 and 29, any Private Members' business which has been commenced on any



**Comparison of Subrule (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

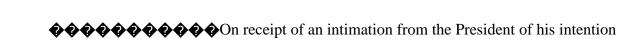
32. • Orders of the Day

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".

��������(4) �����Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not more that 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



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

�����President's Address

33.

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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.

35. ����Other business that may be taken up

- 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.

\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\display\$\$\$\display\$\$\$\display\$\$\$ 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.

\$\display\$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

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

38. �����Message from the President

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

A **A * A **A *** 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

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

Home

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

44. �����Questions for oral answer to be distinguished by asterisks

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

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

 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

QQQ 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

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

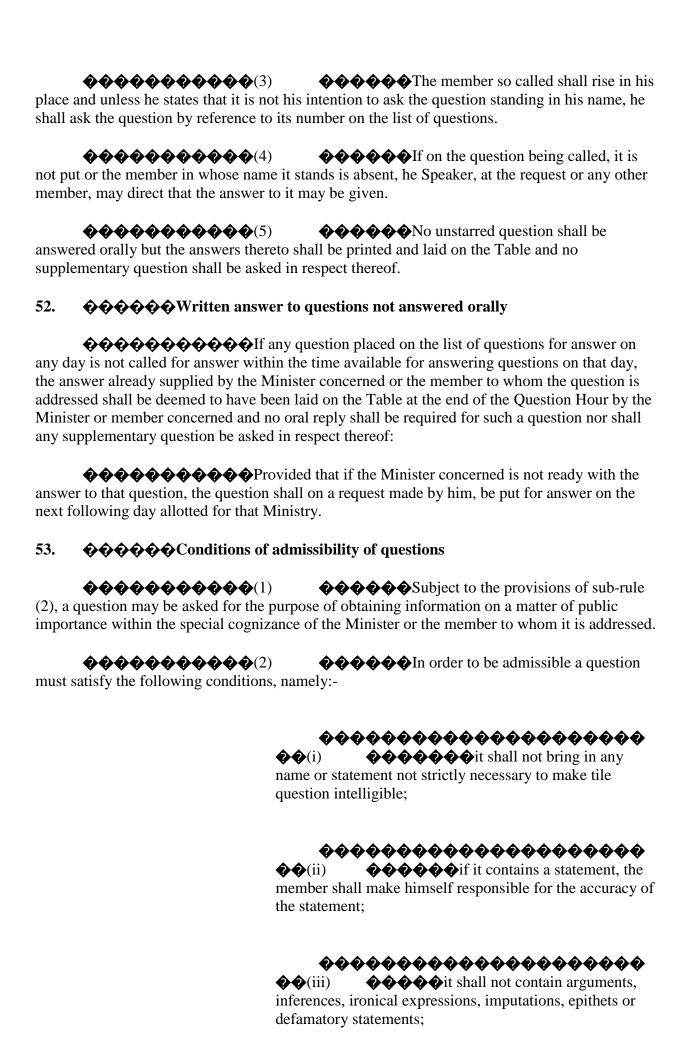
\$\display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ Not more [one] starred questions and [three] unstarred questions from the same member shall be placed on the list of questions for any one day.

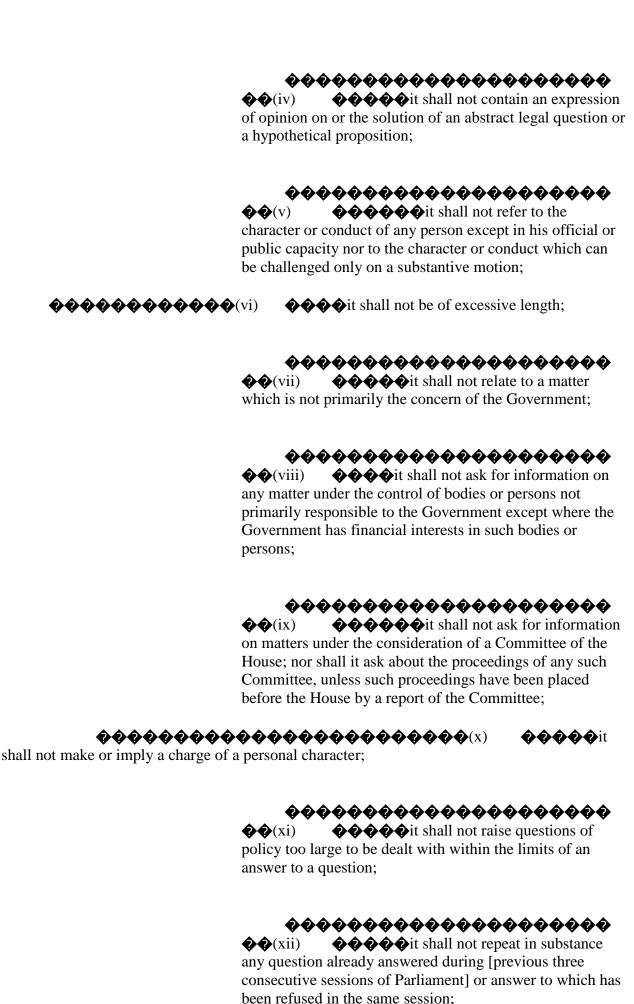
50. Withdrawal or postponement of questions

QQQ 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:

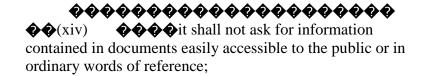
Provided that a question shall not be placed on the list until two clear days have expired from the time when the notice of postponement was received in writing by the Secretary.

51. Mode of asking questions and giving answers to them

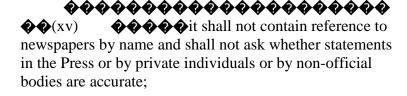




not be trivial, vexatious, vague or meaningless;







(a) ����contain any reflection on the conduct of the President or of the Judges of the Supreme Court; or



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(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



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54. ����Matters to which questions shall relate

shall relate to public affairs with which he is officially connected or to matter of administration for which he is responsible.

******* The system of the House for which that member is responsible. ****** The system of the House for which that member is responsible.

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.

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.

���������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

\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$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

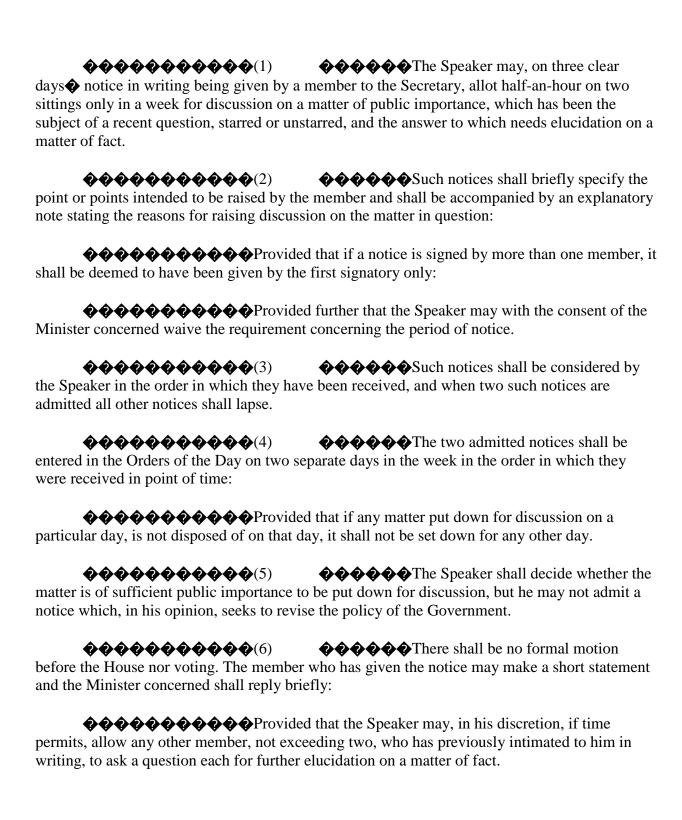
reply, such question shall be answered on a day, not being later than the fifth day from the date of notice, to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after the questions appearing on the list of questions for oral answer have been disposed of.

Home

CHAPTER IX

Half-an-Hour Discussion

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



CHAPTER X

Motion for adjournment on a matter of public importance

61. �����Speaker�s consent necessary to make motion.

\$\display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ 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

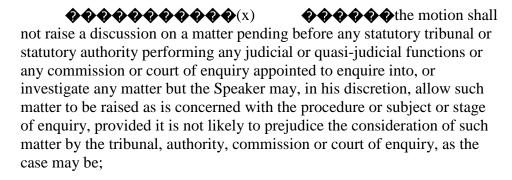
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63. ����Restrictions on the right to make adjournment motions.

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••••• 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;



QQQ QQQ QQQ QQQ (xi) **QQQQ** 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

64. �����Time for asking leave for motion.

\$\display\$ \display\$ 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

A **A * **

�������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.

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.

QUESTION QUESTION 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

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:

69. �����Speaker to decide admissibility

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.

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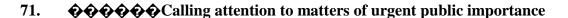
70. �����No formal motion, time limit for speeches

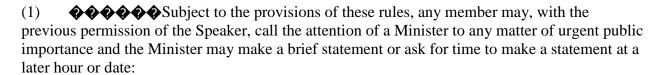
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CHAPTER XII

Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance





�������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.

**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.

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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.

CHAPTER XIIA

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

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(3) A concise written statement by the Minister concerned is 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

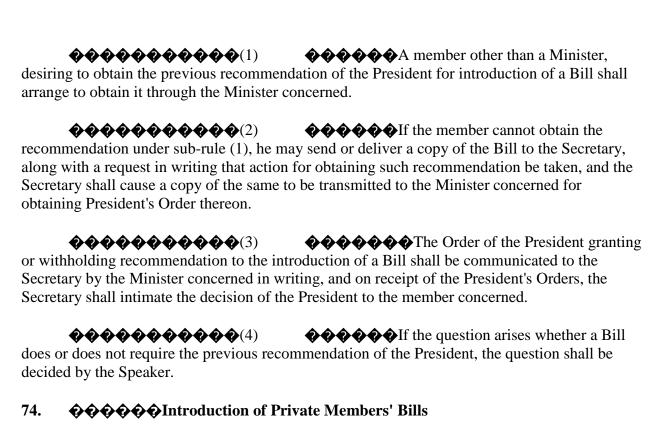
PART I - INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

SECTION (A). - Private Members' Bills

72. ����Notice of Private Members' Bills

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.

73. ����Mode of obtaining and communicating recommendation of President



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SECTION (B). - Government Bills

75. ���� Introduction of Government Bills

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PART II. - PUBLICATION OF BILLS

76. • Publications of Bills

(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.

PART III. - CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

77. ����Motions after introduction and time for consideration of Bills

*****OFF** 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:-

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����that it be referred to a

standing committee, or

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Select Committee; or

��������(d)

the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:

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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

(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

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

��������(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 he made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

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

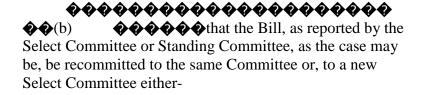
passed shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge and no motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or to a Standing Committee or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment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

QQQ QQQ 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.

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









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





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.

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

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82. ����Mode of moving amendments

83. �����Notice of amendments

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-ru1e and allows the amendment to be moved at shorter notice.

******* 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

\$\diamonds \$\diamonds \$\diamonds \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ a Bill shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:-

amendment shall not be irrelevant to the subject-matter or beyond the scope of the Bill, or the clause or Schedule under consideration.

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��������(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.

\$\display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ 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

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

**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:

\$\display\$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

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

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**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

92. �����Correction of patent and clerical errors

QQQ QQQ QQQ QQQ QQQ QQQ 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. **\$\$\$**\$\$\text{\$\displaystyle \displaystyle \dinto \displaystyle \displaystyle \displaystyle \displaystyle \disp

QOOD 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:

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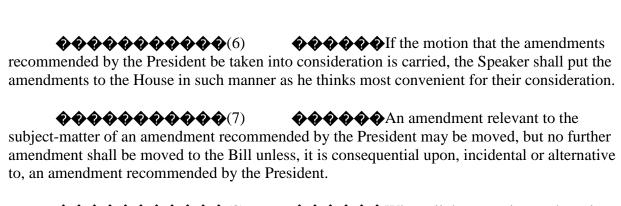
96. ����Publication of Bills assented to by the President

PART V. - RECONSIDERATION OF BILLS RETURNED BY THE PRESIDENT

97. ����Message of the President and reconsideration of the Bill

**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.

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.



**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:--

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Dated 19 Speaker":

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CHAPTER XIV

Amendment of the Constitution

99. ����Amendment of the Constitution

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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;

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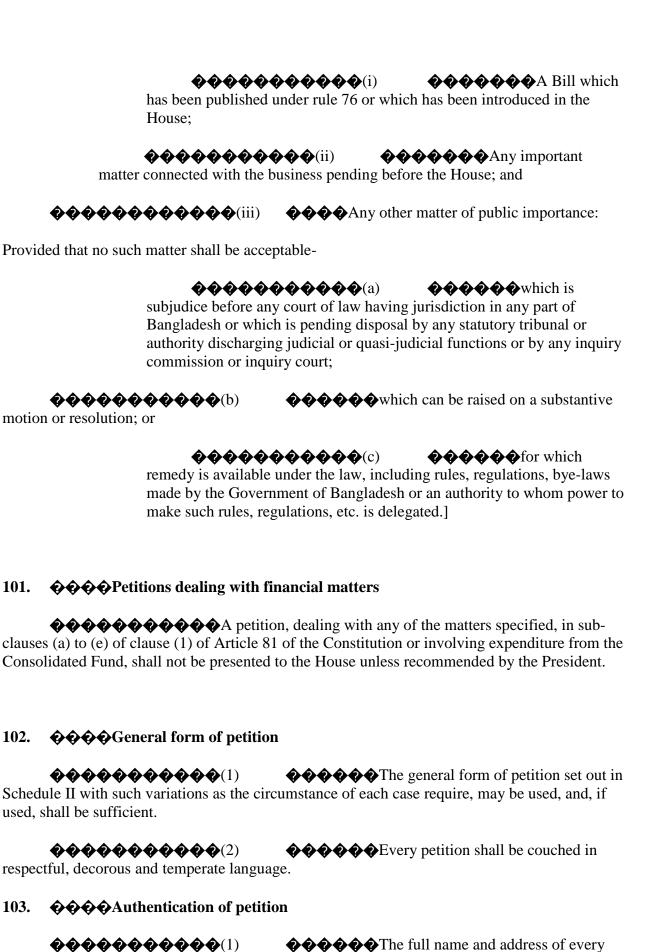
referred to in these rules means the total number of members comprising the House under clause (2) of Article 65 of the Constitution irrespective of the fact whether there are vacancies or absentees on any account.

CHAPTER XV

Petitions

[100. Scope of Petitions

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



signatory of a petition shall be set out therein and shall be authenticated by his signature, and if

illiterate by his thumb-impression.

104. ���Documents not to be attached

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

105. **Opposition** Counter-signature

member, be countersigned by him.

***** *** *** *** ***** Every petition shall, if presented by a

�����A member shall not present a petition

106. ���Petition to be addressed to House

107. • Notice of presentation

108. ����Presentation of petition

109. ���Form of presentation

\$\diamonds \$\diamonds \$\diamonds \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ \$\diamonds\$ 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

\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$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.

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CHAPTER XVI

Procedure in Financial Matters

(A) The Budget

111. Presentation of the Budget

**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.

112. ���Budget not to be discussed on presentation

113. Stages of the Budget debate

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

a whole;

(ii) �����(a) ����discussion on demands for grants and appropriations in respect of charged expenditure;

\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$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

General discussion of the Budget

115. ���General discussion of the Budget

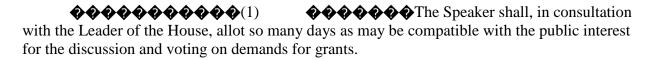
\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi(3) **\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi** The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

(B) Demands for Grants

116. ���Demands for grants

**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.

117. ���Voting of demands for grants



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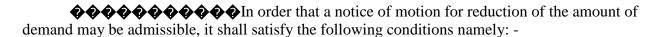
118. ���Cut motions

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A **A * **A **** **** (b) **** A **** (b) **** (c) *** (c

♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦(c)♦♦♦♦♦ "that the amount or 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





- (ii) �����it shall be clearly expressed and shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expression, imputations, epithets or defamatory statements:
- - (iv) $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ it shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Government $^{29}[***]$;
- - (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

121. • Notice of cut motions

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122. ���Vote on account

\$\display\$ \display\$ 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.

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

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

\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$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.

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 allottent 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.

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(D) Finance Bill

127. ���Finance Bill

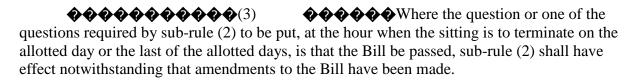


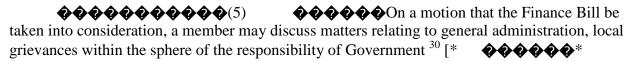
�����*] for the next following financial year and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.

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:

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.





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

129. ���Time-limit for disposal of financial business

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.

***** The Speaker Holds as coming within this category under the Constitution.**

The words "of the People S Republic of Bangladesh" omitted by Parl. Notf. No. F.4-1/80-Legis. Gaz. Ex. (P.V.) dt. 4-3-80.

Home

CHAPTER XVII

Resolutions

(A) General

130. • Right to move and subject-matter of resolution

131. • Notice of resolution

 $\Diamond \Diamond (1)$ $\Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond A$ 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:

**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. **Property** 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: -



\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise substantially one definite issue;

** The standard of the Government or in which the Government have substantial financial interest;

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.

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

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

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit (1)$ $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit A$ 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.

137. Amendments to resolutions

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

*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.

138. ��Withdrawal of resolution or amendment after being moved

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ 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

141. Scope of discussion

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

(B) Resolutions for disapproval of Ordinances under clause (2) of Article 93 of the Constitution.

144. • Resolution for disapproval of Ordinance

������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.

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

147. • Notice of motions

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ No notice shall be required \diamondsuit

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



148. ��Conditions of admissibility of motions

- (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) ��ti 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.

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

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

153. Right of reply

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. **A**mendments

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ 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.

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$ 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.

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit (7)$ $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ Except as permitted by the Speaker,--



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



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

155. ��Withdrawal of motions

**Potential of the Speaker of the Speaker of the Speaker 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

APPROOF 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

member may move for leave to make a motion expressing want of confidence in the [Cabinet] of the People's Republic of Bangladesh after giving to the Secretary not less than three days written notice of his intention to do so.

�������(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.

������(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.

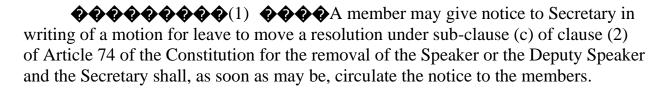
*Provided that the mover of the motion when moving the same and the Prime Minister or any other Minister on his behalf, as the case may be, may, while giving reply, speak for such longer time as the Speaker may permit.

160. Statement by a Minister who has resigned.

CHAPTER XX

Resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker from office

161. ��Resolution for removal of Speaker or Deputy Speaker



- 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.

- **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.
- 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 of 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.

- **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.

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ 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.

**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.

**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.

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**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].

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$ 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. **Q**Question of privilege

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164. Notice of question of privilege

QQQ QQQ QQQ 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:--**

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QQQ QQQ (iii) **QQQ** 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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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:

\$\display\$ \display\$ \display\$ \display\$ 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.

**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

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 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ 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.

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 intersession period.

\$\display\$ \$\display\$ \$\display\$ \$\display\$ \$\display\$ 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

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

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

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ 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;

QQQ 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.

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.

Home

CHAPTER XXV

Secret sittings of the House

181. ��Secret sittings of the House

182. • Report of proceedings

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

184. ��Lifting ban of secrecy

**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.

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

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.

**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.

CHAPTER XXVII

Rules Regulating Committees

(A) General

187. **OCCUPATION**

����� 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

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

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ 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

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190. • Resignation from Committee

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. **Q**Quorum

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.

QQQ QQQ QQQ QQQ 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

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

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

QQQQ In 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.

197. Sittings of Committee

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

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

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.

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

203. 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.

"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

�������(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.

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.

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������(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.

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

206. Record of decisions of Committee

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.

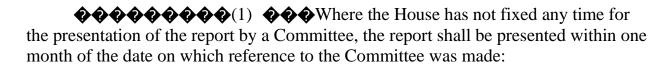
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������Provided that the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct that such evidence be confidentially made available to members before it is formally laid on the Table.

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



������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.

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit (2)$ $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ Reports may be either preliminary or final.

\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi(3) **\$\phi\phi\phi**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

\$\diamondarrow \diamondarrow \diamondarrow\$ \diamondarrow \diamondarrow\$ \diamondarrow \diamondarrow\$ \diamondarrow\$ \diamondarrow\$ \diamondarrow\$ 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**

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

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ 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

OO**O**O**O**O**O**O**O**O**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

**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

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. **Our Property 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

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

****** The Secretary Shall be ex-officio Secretary to every Committee of the Parliament.**

219. ��Constitution of Business Advisory Committee

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220. • Functions of the Committee

A **A * **A *** **A *** **A *** **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.

**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.

\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$\display\$The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Description 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

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

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ The Committee shall be appointed by the House on a motion made by it.

223. Functions of the Committee

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit (1)$ $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ The functions of the Committee shall be-





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;



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;



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;



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

224. ��Notification of classification and allocation of Time Order

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�����Provided that the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, vary the time-table to such extend 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:

226. Notice of Amendments and procedure generally

227. • Power of Committee to take evidence

228. Report of the Committee

**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.

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.

record a minute of dissent on any matter or matters connected with the Bill or dealt with in the report.

**A **A **A **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**

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.

$\Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond (E)$ $\Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond \Diamond Committee on Petitions$

231. **Occupation** Committee on Petitions

QQQ 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. **Properties** Functions of the Committee

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.

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

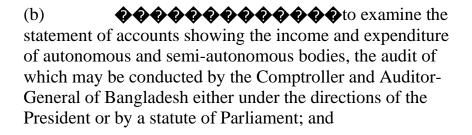
Accounts for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the House for the expenditure of the [Government], the annual finance accounts of the ⁵⁸[Government] and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit. [Upon examination of irregularities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

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(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;

������(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;



- (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.

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;

�������(c) ���to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

236. ��Constitution of the Committee

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������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-

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������(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

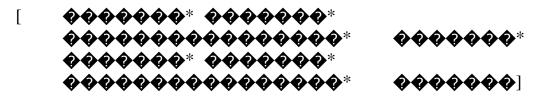
♦♦♦♦♦♦♦(d) ♦♦♦ to exercise such other functions vested in the Committee on Public Accounts and the Committee on Estimates in relation to the public undertakings specified in the Schedule IV as are not covered by clauses (a), (b) and (c) above and as may be allotted to the Committee by the Speaker from time to time:

(i) ****** Comparison of the public undertakings**; *******

(iii) • matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established.

239. **Orange Constitution of the Committee**

������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

241. **Examination of question by Committee**

QQ QQ QQ QQ QQ QQ 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.

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**

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������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) **Operation** (J) **Operation**

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

(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

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\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi(2) **\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\text{Members including the Chairman shall be appointed by the House:**

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�������(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.

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According to the Minister of the Minister of 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

QQQQ 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.

QQQ 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

\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi(2) **\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi** 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

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

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251. Accommodation Sub-Committee

\$\display\$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.

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

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

252. • Power to appoint Sub-Committee

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.

**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

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

�������(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 therefrom 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

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(M) Library Committee

257. ��Constitution of Library Committee



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258. • Functions of the Committee

������� The functions of the Committee shall be �

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

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



262. Provisions applicable in other respects

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(N) Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure

263. **Princtions of Rules Committee**

*****OF** OF**** 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. **Orange 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. ⁷³[***].

265. **Q** Laying of report on the Table

**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.

**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. Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openition Openit

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

Home

CHAPTER XXVIII

Rules to be observed by members

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

������ Whilst the House in 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.

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-

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** The state of the President of a 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;

�������(vi) ��use any offensive, abusive, vulgar expressions;

(vii) **•** utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words;

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. **A**Irrelevance or repetition

A CONTROLL 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 **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.

276. ��Address by Speaker

QQQQ 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.

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the House.

CHAPTER XXIX

General Rules or Procedure

Notices

278. • Notices by members

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

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

Motions

282. **Repetition of motions**

no motion shall raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session.

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

> **\$\$\$\$\$\$ \$\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ 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;

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ ���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:

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ \$\dagger \dagger a motion for the amendment of a Bill returned by the President or re-consideration by the Parliament; or

A a motion for the amendment or 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

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

QQQQ No member shall anticipate the discussion of any subject of which notice has been given provided that in determining whether a discussion is out or 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

286. Selection of amendments

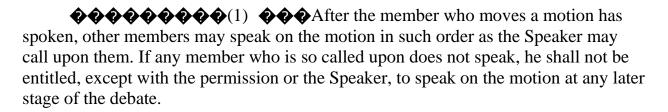
The Speaker shall have power to select the amendments to be proposed in respect of any motion, and may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgement upon it.

287. • Putting of amendments

������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



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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.

Closure

290. **OCC** Closure

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".

291. **Q**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

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

has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that question.

Voting and Division

[295. **Voting**

296. **Opinion**

**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".

- (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.

 - (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.

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.

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.

[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.

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.

*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.

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.

\$\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi\phi 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.

Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

297. Papers quoted to be laid on the Table

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������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.

������(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

QQQQ 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

**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.

 $\diamondsuit \diamondsuit \diamondsuit$ point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment;

point of order during the interval between the termination or one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the House.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ 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.

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

������(6) ��A 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

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

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Quorum

304. ♦Quorum

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Language of the House

305. **Q**Language of the House

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

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Report of Proceedings

306. ♦ Report of Proceedings of House

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307. ♦ Expunction of words from debates

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308. Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings

�������The portion of the proceedings or 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

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. **Q**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

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Admission of Strangers

312. ��Admission of strangers

313. ��Withdrawal of strangers

314. Removal and taking into custody of strangers

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

*****OFF** 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

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Lapse of Business.

317. **Q** Lapse of pending notices on prorogation of House

**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**

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Home

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:

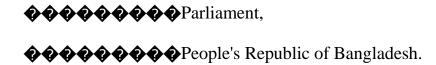
Provided that he shall then and there specify such Bill or Bills or such resolution.

SCHEDULE II

Form of Petition

(See Rule 102)

To



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 \$\$\$\$\$\$ or "etc.).

Sheweth

and accordingly your petitioner(s) pray that

**Color Of the content of the Bill be of 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

Home

SCHEDULE III

Form of communication regarding arrest, detention, conviction or release, as the case may be, of a member

(See Rules 172 and 173)



To

The Speaker,

Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

(A)

Dear Mr. Speaker,

A **A * A *** A *** A *** I have the honour to inform you that 1 have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section **A *** A *** A

(B)

Con * On ***

(C)

I have the honour to inform you that

^{*}Name of the Court.







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).

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