

Local Government (UP) Act 2009 as Amended 2010

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Bangladesh Gazette

Extra numbers

Published by the Authority, Tuesday, October 12, 2010

Bangladesh Parliament

Dhaka, October 12, 2010 / 27th Ashwin, 1417

The following legislation passed by the Parliament on October 11, 2010 (26th, 1417)

The President has got the consent on date and hereby the law is for public opinion

It's going to be published: Act No. 60 of 2010

Laws made to amend the Local Government (Union Council) Act, 2009

Because the Local Government (Union Parishad) Act, 2009, for carrying out the following objectives (Amendment No. 61 of 2009) is amended and necessary;

It is hereby enacted as follows: 1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act shall be called the Local Government (Union Parishad) (Amendment) Act, 2010.

(2) It shall be effective immediately.

2. Amendment to Article 13 of the Act No. 61 of 2009. "Sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Local Government (Union Parishad) Act, 2009 (Act No. 61 of 2009)", in which a ward population is from another ward Less than 10% or more is not "Comma, sounds, numbers and symbols shall be abolished.

Ashfaq Hamid secretary.

Md Mashum Khan (deputy secretary), deputy director, printed by Bangladesh Government Printing Office, Dhaka.

Md. Mojibur Rahman (joint-secretary), Deputy Director, Bangladesh Form and Publications Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka. Binirbab: N. Ammathong.Mra.nough

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Published by the Authority

Thursday, October 15, 2009

Bangladesh Parliament

Dhaka, October 15, 2009 / 30th Aashin, 1416

The following legislation passed by the Parliament is October 15, 2009 (30th, 1416)

The President has got the consent on date and hereby the law is for public opinion

It's going to be published:

Act No. 61 of 2009

To abolish the existing Ordinance related to Union Parishad, a new law is required

Made law

Whereas, by repealing the existing ordinance related to the Union Council, a new law is made

It is expedient and necessary;

Therefore, hereby enacted as follows:

The First Chapter - Initial

1. Short title, application and commencement. (1) This law shall be called the Local Government (Union Parishad) Act, 2009.

(2) It shall apply in whole of Bangladesh: Provided that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any specific area from the application of all or any of the provisions of this Act or rules or regulations made thereunder.

(3) This Act shall be effective immediately.

2. Definition. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the context or context

(1) "law enforcement agencies" means Police force, Armed Police Battalion, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), Ansar Bahini, Battalion Ansar, Bangladesh Rifles, coast guards and defense departments;

(2) "Code of Conduct" means the Code of Conduct made under this Act;

(3) "financial institution" means financial institution defined in section 2 of the Financial Institution Act, 1993 (Act No. 27 of 1993) and Section 2 of the Finance Loan Court Act, 2003 (Act 8 of 2003);

(4) In the sense of 'building' means any building, walls, water reservoirs, pavilions, platforms, floors, and stairs, built in connection with any shop, house, hut, sitting house, shed, stables or any other purpose;

(5) 'Union' means the rural areas and existing unions declared as a union under section 11 of this Act;

(6) 'Union Parishad' means a union council formed under section 10 of this Act;

(7) 'Upazila' means the areas declared as upazilas and existing upazilas under Upazila Parishad Act, 1998 (Act No. 24 of 1998);

(8) 'Upazila Parishad' means the Upazila Parishad constituted under Upazila Parishad Act, 1998 (Act No. 24 of 1998);

(9) 'Upazila Nirbahi Officer' means an upazila nirbahi officer of a upazila;

(10) "ward" means the union council ward;

(11) "tax" means any tax, sub-tax, rate, toll, fee, tax or any tax levied under this Act shall also be included therein;

(12) "village area" means no area declared as a city;

(13) "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Union Parishad;

(14) The 'public path' means the road, the road and the roads;

(15) "population" means the population mentioned in the latest census;

(16) "land" means any land under construction or built or submerged;

- (17) 'District' means the district created under the Urchoroparathi Apna, 1836 (Adh Ghar, 1 st 1836);
- (18) "deputy commissioner" means any officer specially appointed by the government under this Act, who shall perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner;
- (19) "schedule" means any schedule of this Act;
- (20) "fund" means fund of Union Parish formed under section 53;
- (21) "police station" means police station constituted in accordance with the provisions of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. 5 of 1898);
- (22) 'Designated Officer' means any officer appointed by the government or officer authorized by him to carry out the purpose of this Act;
- (23) 'city area' means the area declared as a city;
- (24) "Scheduled authority" means any government official given power by the government to fulfill any specific purpose of the government or this law;
- (25) "Scheduled procedure" means the procedure prescribed by rules.
- (26) "Election Commission" means the Election Commission established under Article 118 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- (27) "Election Observer" means any person or organization, who has been allowed in writing for the purpose of observing any election under this Act by the Election Commission or any person authorized by him in this behalf;
- (28) "dependent" means the candidate's husband or wife, children, honest children, father, mother, brother or sister who are totally dependent on the candidate;
- (29) In the sense of "moral slaughtering offense", the definition of extortion, theft, property embezzlement, faith, rape, murder, murder and cognizance of the extortion, 1947 (Dupit 1947)) It shall also include this in the context of the defined investment;
- (30) It shall include roads, roads, roads, roads, or roads that are used for the public movement in the sense of 'path';
- (31) "Council" means the Union Parishad constituted under this Act;
- (32) "regulations" means regulations made under this Act;
- (33) "market" means a place where people are gathered for sale and purchase of fish, meat, fruits, vegetables or any other food item or animal or cows and animals and sell them Place which has been declared as market according to the rules;

- (34) "budget" means the financial details of a financial year's income and expenditure;
- (35) 'annual value' means the total amount received or paid by a house or land for rent every year;
- (36) "rules" means the rules made under this Act;
- (37) "bank" means a company defined by Section 5 (o) of Bank Company Act, 1991 (Act 14 of 1991);
- (B) The Bangladesh Industrial Credit Agency established under the scanner of Jhandaha Md., 1972 (Chanchal, 128nd, 1972) under the jurisdiction of Chancellor;
- (C) Bangladesh Shilpa Bank established under the jurisdiction of Dhanmondi Dhanmondi, 1972 (Ch. Ghar. 129nd 1972);
- (D) the Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation established under the rule of the Prime Minister of India, 1973 (Ch. Ghar. 17th, 1973);
- (E) Bangladesh Agricultural Bank established under the Act, 1973 (Ch. Ghar, 27th December, 1973) of the country;
- (F) Investment Corporation of Bangladesh established under the Jurisprudence Act, 1976 (Df. Dakh DW 1976);
- (G) Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank, established under the authority of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, under the guidance of the Prime Minister of India, 1986; (df. Or
- (H) Under the Companies Act, 1994 (Act No. 18 of 1994), the financial capital of the country is established; (i.e. the interest rate is estimated to be Rs.
- (38) "mouza" means a particular area which is recorded and defined as mouza in the land related documents of any district through land survey;
- (39) It shall include roads not meant for public transportation in the sense of "road";
- (40) "Profitable terms" means that the entire office, position or location of the public or the public statutory authority or public limited company and all the companies which own more than 50% of the shares in the company;
- (41) "Infectious disease" means a disorder that infects a person from one person and includes any other disorder published by the Government in the official Gazette;
- (42) "constitution" means the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
- (43) 'statutory government authority' means any statutory government authority defined in article 152 (1) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

(44) "Member" means a member of the Union Parishad;

(45) 'government' means the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

(46) "public road" means all roads for public transport maintained by the government or local government institutions or any other authority;

(47) "local authority" means any statutory body established by the local government institution or any other law;

(48) "Standing Committee" means the Standing Committee of the Union Council constituted under this Act;

(49) 'Hat' means a place for purchase and sale of goods, food, goods, livestock, etc. on certain days and times of the week.

Second Chapter – Ward

3 Ward structure. (1) Unions will be divided into 9 (nine) wards for the general election, without the seats reserved for the union level.

(2) In order to select a member of the reserved seats, a union will be divided into 3 (three) wards.

4. Ward meeting. (1) A ward meeting will be formed in each ward of Union Parishad under this Act.

(2) Wards of the ward will be formed in coordination with the persons included in the voters list of each ward.

5. Open meeting at the ward level. (1) Every ward meeting shall hold at least two (two) meetings in its local limits within a year, one of which shall be the annual meeting.

(2) The quorum of the ward meeting shall be composed of twenty-one percent of the total electorate; However, quorum for the fundamental meeting shall not be necessary, which shall be held at the same time and place after seven days.

(3) The Union Parishad Ward shall issue a public notice in a simple and acceptable way before the meeting of seven days before the meeting; The same public notice shall be issued in case of fundamental meetings.

(4) The Chairman of the Union Parishad will ensure the meeting of the ward meeting and the meeting will be conducted as the president of the concerned ward member.

(5) Members of reserved wards of the respective wards shall be advisors of the ward meeting.

(6) In the Ward meeting, the overall development activities of the ward will be reviewed; In the annual meeting, the concerned ward member will inform the annual report of the last year and all the development activities of the ward including financial synthesis and if any decision of the ward meeting is not possible, then the concerned ward member and the chairman of the council will present his logic in the ward meeting.

6. Ward meetings, powers, functions, etc.. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and in the prescribed manner, the Ward meeting shall have the following powers, functions and rights, namely:

(A) to assist in the collection and formulation of all the information necessary for the development of the Union Parishad's development plan;

(B) Preparation of project proposals at ward level and prioritizing the implementation of the implementation and implementation program;

(C) Preparation of final priority list of beneficiaries of various government programs and transfer to the union council on the basis of the prescribed judiciary;

(D) providing all types of cooperation locally for effective implementation of development project;

(E) Encouraging and encouraging local development activities and implementation of charitable activities on the basis of voluntary action;

(F) to advise the council for determining the location or area of street lights, safe water sources and other public health units, irrigation facilities and other public welfare projects;

(G) Generating public awareness of cleanliness, environment protection, plantation, environmental pollution, corruption and other social misdeeds;

(H) To create unity and harmony among the people of various classes and occupations of wards, to organize the organization and to organize different types of sports and cultural programs;

(I) Encourage, supervise and assist the beneficiary groups or groups with the various development activities of the ward;

(J) Verifying the list of people in different welfare programs (eg, adult, subsidy, etc.);

(K) preserving various information regarding the implementation of implementable work in different areas of the ward;

(L) providing detailed information of the work and services that have been made;

(M) to inform the council about the rationalities of decisions taken in respect to the wards;

(N) To review the progress of the decisions taken by the Ward meeting and to investigate the reasons for no decision to be implemented;

(O) actively support public health activities, especially in various types of diseases and family planning programs; Provide assistance on the basis of voluntary action in relation to the removal of waste to senior officials or employees with sanitation activities;

(V) Identify the error deviation in the provision of safe water supply, road illumination and other services in different areas of the ward and make arrangements for removal of it;

(Th) the development of teachers and teachers in different educational institutions;

(D) raising social movements to eliminate social problems like dowry, child marriage, polygamy and acid throwing and drug addiction;

(li) to provide support to the birth and death registration process;

(l) Encourage self-employment and other economic activities;

(P) Other responsibilities conferred by the government or the council.

(2) The ward meeting shall review the various reports received in its general or special meeting; Besides, open sightseeing of the ward to inform the public about the significant activities mentioned in sub-section (1), budget divisions of different development programs, action plan, sector-based fund allocation, procurement, expenditure on money purchase etc. I will tangaiya write on board

(3) The audit report will be presented and discussed in the ward meeting, and the opinion and recommendations of the meeting will be forwarded to the council for consideration.

(4) The Secretary of the Union Parishad will attend the meeting of the ward and record the decisions taken and the decisions taken in the meeting and present it in the next council and ward meeting.

(5) Ward meeting may constitute one or more sub-committees for the purpose of completing any general or special work: Provided that the number of members of the sub-committee shall not exceed 10 (ten) persons and in the case of not less than 3 (three) women Shall be

(6) The decision of the ward meeting will be taken on the basis of majority, but decisions will be made on the basis of general consensus and women participation in the meeting as far as possible.

(7) The ward will present in the meeting to scrutinize the applications received from potential beneficiaries through the notification of the meeting; The final priority list of the beneficiaries will be prepared on the basis of the determination of the candidate after the verification of the meeting, and it will be sent for the approval of the council. Provided that if no irregularity is

proved, then the council can not change the priority list prepared and sent by the Ward meeting.

7. The responsibility of the ward meeting. (1) The ward meeting shall perform the following duties, namely:

- (A) the progress of development and public welfare activities of wards and other information;
 - (B) participation in development activities related to agriculture, fisheries, poultry and livestock, health and family planning, education, public health, communications, youth development etc.
 - (C) Collection of essential socio-economic data including birth and death registration;
 - (D) keeping planting and environmental development and keeping the environment pollution free and clean;
 - (E) to create public awareness against women and child abuse, trafficking of women and children and dowry, child marriage and acid throwing programs, against corruption and other social evils;
 - (F) Maintaining social harmony with the protection of law and order in the ward;
 - (G) Motivate people to pay different types of loans including taxes, fees, rates, etc.;
 - (H) Assistance in the development of the local council through the collection and development of local communities;
 - (I) the implementation of developmental and other social-based programs on the basis of voluntary action and assistance in the formation of organizations;
 - (J) Assessment on the basis of urgency in dealing with epidemic and natural disasters.
- (2) Report to the Council about the ward meeting functions.
- (3) In addition to the powers and functions mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 6, the council may request the council for convening special meetings, special meetings, meetings.
- (4) Any expenses incurred before or after the approval of the ward meeting shall be treated as their personal liability.

Third chapter - council

8. Administrative declaration of the Union. Every union declared under this Act has been declared as administrative part of the Republic to fulfill the purpose of Article 59, read with the article 152 (1) of the constitution.

9. Creation of the Council. (1) As soon as this Act becomes enforced, all union parishads existing in this Act shall be deemed to have been formed as Union Parishads under the provisions of this Act.

(2) The council shall be a statutory body and it shall have permanent continuity and a common seal and subject to this Act and the rules, it shall have the power to acquire, possess, and transfer both its movable and immovable types of property and to file a suit in its own name. Or it may be sued.

(3) The Council shall perform the powers, functions and duties given by this Act.

10. Council formation. (1) Union Parishad shall be formed by taking 1 (one) Chairman and 12 (Bar) members, of which nine (nine) members of general seats and 3 (three) will be members of reserved seats.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the members of the chairman and general seats will be elected by direct vote in accordance with these laws and rules.

(3) In every union council, only 3 (three) seats for women shall be reserved, which shall be called reserved seats and the members of that reserved constituency shall also be elected by direct vote in accordance with this Act and Rule: Provided that under sub-section (1) According to the provisions of 9 (nine) general seats, the candidate shall not directly direct the participation of the female candidates in the election.

(4) The Chairman of the Union Parishad shall be deemed to be a member of that council.

(5) The chairman and the members of the Union Parishad will get the respect granted by the government.

(6) The names of the members and members of each Union Parishad formed under this Act shall be notified in the official gazette.

(7) All government officials and employees working in the government union shall determine the control power of the council by the notification.

11. Union structure. (1) The Deputy Commissioner shall, by notification in the official Gazette, declare a union in association with some villages or adjacent mouza or village consisting of 1 (one) ward and 9 (nine) wards.

(2) The Union Deputy Commissioner declared under sub-section (1) shall be called a designated name: Provided that the name of the union shall not be named after any person.

(3) According to sub-section (1), the notification issued shall be the serial number of the wards of the union and the local boundaries of that ward shall be specified.

(4) The government shall determine the number of people of every ward and union.

(5) After the formation of the council by the Deputy Commissioner as it thinks fit to be searched, by notification, _

(A) exclude any mouza or village or part thereof from any ward;

(B) Divide any union or ward into multiple unions or wards; Or

(C) Any union or ward and its adjoining area shall be reconstituted to include a union or ward: Provided that in accordance with sub-section (1), the validity of the formation of the council due to the absence of representation of a union council and its canceled wards Do not be thinner.

12. Appointment of Border Assessment Officer. (1) In order to determine the boundaries of the ward of the executive officer ward, it may appoint necessary number of border officer and assistant berthing officer in accordance with the rules from the persons employed in the service of the Republic.

(2) The Assistant Boundary Officer shall act as the Officer of the Bounding Officer.

13. Setting the boundaries of wards. (1) In determining the boundaries of wards, the geographical area of the area and the population structure and administrative facilities should be targeted, so that the population of a ward is less than 10% or more than the other ward.

(2) The Bounding Officer may consider the proposals presented in the records such as records, examination, investigation and related matters as it thinks necessary for the purpose of determining the boundaries of wards and which area of the proposed area is included in the ward.

(3) Notice issued for publication of the primary list under sub-section (2) of 15 (fifteen) working days, with the urgency to submit objection and advice to the office of its office, various level council offices and other open places as appropriate. will.

(4) The Billing Officer shall send the objection or advice received under sub-section (3) to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer; Upazila Nirbahi Officer will inform the decision-making officer of the decision after the investigation of such objection or advice as it thinks fit for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) working days from the date of receipt.

(5) According to the decision given by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer according to sub-section (4), the Billing Officer shall amend, alter or alter the initial list published under sub-section (2).

(6) After the amendment, alteration or alteration, according to sub-section (5), the Billing Officer shall publish the revised list of wards in the office of the respective Union Parishad and other places according to his consideration so that the inward areas in each ward should be indicated.

(7) The aggrieved persons or persons against the list published under sub-section (6) may make an appeal to the deputy commissioner within a maximum of 10 (ten) working days; The deputy

commissioner will give the decision of the Upazila Nirbahi Officer and the examination of the relevant documents and information, and the decision of the appeal by the Deputy Commissioner shall be final as the appeal authority.

(8) After the decision of the Appellate Authority under sub-section (7), if the appeal of the boundary officer of the ward is not required to be amended, altered or changed, or if the appeal has not been filed within the prescribed time, the final rating of the wards by specifying the areas included in each ward, office, council offices and any other expression of his bibecananusare Shall publish in the place or places and he shall send the attested copies of that list to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer and he shall arrange for the publication of it in the official gazette.

(9) For the purpose of selection of a member of reserved seats, the Bounding Officer shall, according to the provisions of this section, by dividing the number of wings in the required number of wards under this section, identify those wards as a coordinated ward so that the number of such wards is equal to reserved seats.

14. The result of the changes in the area of the council. (1) According to the provisions of this Act, if any area is excluded by a public notification from the date of the notification, if it has not been given the direction of the administrative jurisdiction and the Government from the date of the notification, then the rules, orders, instructions, and shall not be subject to notification.

(2) According to the provisions of this Act, if any area is included in any other council by the notification of the Government, unless it has been given the direction of the administrative jurisdiction and the Government from the date of such notification, the rules, orders, instructions and instructions contained in the said council shall.

(3) If any area of a council is divided into two or more councils according to the provisions of this Act, those areas shall be reconstituted as separate councils and similarly split councils shall no longer exist from the date of incorporation of the newly constituted council.

(4) In accordance with the provisions of this Act, if any area is merged with any council or if two or more council is integrated for the formation of a single council, the authority, council, responsibility, etc. of councils or councils damaged by such reconstruction, written by the prescribed authority as shall be determined by the order, according to the same partition, and that goes to the council or councils Upa determined shall be final.

(5) In any order given in accordance with sub-section (4), there may be provisions for the supplementary, incidental and statutory provisions for the purpose of carrying out such reconstruction; However, after the splitting of sub-section (3) or after the merger of sub-section (4), the need for reconstitution of the council

(A) Until the term of the members of the previous council, the general elections will not be held in newly formed councils or councils;

(B) All the members of the membership shall be declared as members of the Council of the Government or by the authority authorized by them, by notification in the official Gazette, to be formed (or partially) of the electoral constituencies; From those electoral areas, the members who were elected in the previous councils and any such member shall hold office for the newly constituted council for the non-partisan part of his term.

15. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, convert any Union Parishad or its part into a special municipality or a City Corporation or in any existing municipality or city corporation. Provided that the conditions of inclusion in any union parishad or part special municipality or city corporation etc.. It is to be noted that the existing union or municipality and part of it On the objection raised, the government will take a final decision on the formation of municipal area or city corporation in the prescribed manner within 30 (thirty) business days.

(2) If at any time, the entire area of a union council is made under the administrative area of any municipality, city corporation or any cantonment board by notification no compliance in force at that time, then the concerned union council is 6 (six) months from the date of the notification Date or date on which the newly formed organization's election is to be fixed, In the case of which before, there shall not exist any more than that date and the assets, funds and other assets which were made in the council and all the rights and responsibilities of that council are related to the municipality, city corporation or Cantonment Board Shall be disposed of and transferred under the authority of the authority and the persons appointed under the said council shall be transferred to them On consideration of vigilance and on the terms of recruitment, it shall be deemed to have been deployed in the Municipality or City Corporation or Cantonment Board concerned from the date on which the council no longer exists.

(3) At any time, if any part of a council is made in the administrative area of a municipality, city corporation or any cantonment board, by notification no other than the said rules in the said time, then the part of the said council shall be within 6 (six) months from the date of such notification. Or the date on which such election shall be fixed in the notification, or the date on which the newly formed organization's election is selected, among them Shall be deemed to have been reduced from that date; Likewise, all the property, funds and other provisions of the Participant's constituent assembly and all the rights and liabilities of that council will be attached and transferred under relevant orders of municipality, city corporation or Cantonment Board according to the order and if the government does not give any other instructions, , That municipality, city corporation or cantonment board All the rules, orders, instructions and instructions for the area under the jurisdiction (posthumous area) shall be applicable to the part of the said area as it is included in the territory.

16. (1) If the government thinks that the entire area of the Municipality or the City Corporation or the Cantonment Board has changed the outline of the particular area and its formation of one or more union parishads under it If necessary, the Government, by notification in the official Gazette, after pre-publication of the notification

(A) in such a territory as may be specified in the official Gazette, in a union parishad; Or

(B) One or more Union Parishads may be formed in such areas: Provided that the pre-published notification is in public notice of at least two widely circulated daily newspapers (including a published locally) and important offices and places in the concerned union, upazila and district shall be published, so that the date of publication is not more than two (two) months. And knowledge shall be notified of any authority appointed by the government or raising objections to the opportunity of being heard utthapanakaridera shall decide, having regard to the objection.

(2) According to sub-section (1), the election of the Union Parishad of a particular area in the notification of no more than 180 (one hundred and eight) days from the date of publication of the final notification shall be held and from the date of the election, the area, according to the area, shall be deemed to be included, and the said area may be mentioned in the municipality or city corporation or can As part of the Board shall not be tanamenta no longer exists.

(3) From the date on which the area mentioned in sub-section (1) is included in the Union Parishad

(A) the areas of the respective municipality or the city corporation or the Cantonment Board that are included as such, shall be set up in the Union Parishad according to the division, the funds and liabilities as determined by the concerned authorities, and shall be transferred to it; And

(B) If there is an intention to be employed in the respective Union Parishad, it shall be deemed to be appointed in the Union Parishad according to the rules of those persons belonging to the area included in the municipality or the city corporation or Cantonment Board.

17. Rehabilitation of the Council due to river erosion, natural disaster, etc.. If any part of the entire assembly is destroyed or dissolved due to river erosion or any other natural disaster, the government will cancel or reconstitute it according to the rules, and the new council is not formed in the reconstruction Up until now the existing council will conduct all the activities according to the provisions of this Act.

18. Appointment of Administrator. (1) After the declaration of the Union, the Government shall appoint an appropriate officer as its Administrator for the execution of its functions and till the constitution of the elected council is established in accordance with this Act, the Administrator shall perform all the duties of the Union Parishad: Provided that the sub-Administrator appointed under section (1) shall not be in charge of more than 120 (one hundred twenty days) days: Provided further terms If, due to any misfortune, the elected council can not be constituted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, then the government can increase the term of not more than 60 (thirty) days.

(2) The Committee may constitute a committee consisting of a number of members to assist the government admin in the work.

(3) Administrators and members of the Committee, respectively, shall exercise the powers of the Chairman and Members.

19. Voter List and Voting . (1) There will be a voter list made by the Election Commission for each ward.

(2) A person shall be entitled to be enrolled in the voter list of a ward, if he

- Is a citizen of Bangladesh; Not less than eighteen years old;
- No suitable court is declared as unwarranted;
- Is treated as a resident of Ward.

(3) Any person who will be included in the wards list, he may vote in the ward and vote in the chairman election.

20. Election management, etc. (1) According to the rules made by the Election Commission, the Election Commission shall organize, organize and administer the election of the chairman and members of the election commission and in the same rules, the Election Commission may impose all or any of the following, namely:

(A) Appointing Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer and Polling Officer for conducting election and their capabilities and responsibilities;

(B) selection of candidates for nomination, nomination and nomination papers;

(C) acceptance of security granted by the candidate and refund or confiscation of such security;

(D) withdrawal of candidacy and symbol allocation;

(E) Appointing agents of the candidates;

(F) Selection method in competition and unpredictability;

(G) other matters related to the date, time, place and election handling;

(H) the casting process;

(I) the procedure followed in the selection of votes received and counting, declaration of results and equal number of votes;

(J) the custody and delivery of ballot papers and other related documents;

(K) In which case voting can be postponed and re-voting can be done;

(L) election expenditure of candidates and all matters related to it;

(M) the conduct and conduct of corrupt or illegal activities and other election offenses and its rivals - in the election;

(N) election disputes and its judgment and trustworthiness;

(O) To take into consideration the crimes, the use of magistrates' powers, matters related to the validity of the case;

(P) the power to arrest the members of law enforcement agencies holding elections related to the day of voting; And

(Q) Other related matters related to election.

(2) A person referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (1)

(A) he shall be imprisoned for a minimum of 3 (three) years - or not more than 10 (ten thousand) rupees - or both, if he is corrupt or illegal in the election;

(B) if he makes a criminal offense, he shall be imprisoned for a minimum of six (six) months and not more than three (three) years; And

(C) If he violates any of the rules of conduct, he shall be disqualified for a minimum of six (six) months in prison - or not more than 10 (ten thousand) rupees - or both.

21. Election results will be published. The Chairman and the names of all the persons elected as members shall be published by the Election Commission, as soon as possible, in the official Gazette.

The Fifth Chapter – Election Dispute

22. (1) There shall be no objection to any court or any other authority other than the election tribunal in respect to any electoral or electoral process held under this Act.

(2) No person, other than the candidate of any election, can appeal to the election tribunal by raising objections to the election or electoral process and seeking remedies.

(3) The Election Charges shall be presented in the prescribed manner to the Election Tribunal constituted under section 23 of this Act.

(4) no court _

(A) to postpone the election of any chairman or member of the council;

(B) to refrain from taking the responsibility of any chairman or member of a council elected under this Act;

(C) It shall not be prohibited to prohibit the chairman or member of a council elected by this Act from entering his office.

23. Election Tribunal and Election Appellate Tribunal. (1) In the case of the dispute related to elections, the Election Commission, by notification in the official gazette, the necessary number of tribunal and a suitable level judicial officer and a suitable status, according to the judicial officer of a suitable rank. Executive department tax Constitute a number of election appeal tribunals in coordination with the Lord.

(2) An aggrieved person may file an election petition in the election tribunal within 30 (thirty) days after the publication of the elected chairman or member or member of the government gazette.

(3) Any application for the election of the Tribunal Council constituted in accordance with sub-section (1), shall be settled within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days of filing it.

(4) A person aggrieved against the verdict of the tribunal may file an appeal in the appeals tribunal within 30 (thirty) days.

(5) The Appellate Tribunal constituted in accordance with sub-section (1) shall fix it within 120 (one hundred and twenty) days of filing an appeal.

(6) The verdict of the appeals tribunal shall be deemed to be final.

24. Electoral Officer and the power of appeal transfers. In the case of an application made by the Election Commission on behalf of any party or by any other party, at any stage, an election petition may transfer from one tribunal to another tribunal or an appeal tribunal to another appeals tribunal and the tribunal or appeal The tribunal is to replace it The tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal shall be prosecuted from that stage of the application or appeal that has been transferred: Provided that if the Tribunal, if the election application has been transferred to the Tribunal, is eligible to re-examine or re-examine any of the witnesses, and in the same manner The Appellate Tribunal may also exercise this power.

25. Electoral applications, appeals, etc. The application shall be prescribed by rules, jurisdiction, power, remedies and all other related matters of election dispute by the election petition and appeals filed by the election tribunal and the election appeal tribunal.

26. Eligibility and inadequacy of the members of the Council. (1) Any person shall be eligible to be elected as Chairman or Member of the Council, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section, if

(A) he becomes a citizen of Bangladesh;

(B) His age is twenty five years old;

(C) In the case of the Chairman, in the voter list of any ward of concerned Union, his name is kept;

(D) In case of members of reserved women seats and other members, their name is kept in the voter list of concerned ward.

(2) No person shall be eligible to be elected and nominated for the post of chairman or member, if

(A) he renounces or lose the citizenship of Bangladesh;

(B) declare him a court of no-nonsense;

(C) he is declared bankrupt by any court and is not exempted from liability after being declared bankruptcy;

(D) He is convicted of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude and is imprisoned for two (two) years, and after his release, five (five) years have not passed;

(E) He holds the post of profitable full time in any work of the Republic or the Council or any other local authority;

(F) he becomes the chairman or member of a member of Parliament or any other local authority;

(G) Any member relied on him or his family, being a contractor for supply of goods or supplies for the council, or becomes a partner of the contractual establishment for it, or has any financial interest in any matter related to the council or whether he is mandatory by the government Become a dealer of the goods;

(H) On the date of submission of nomination papers, a loan from any bank or financial institution remains unpaid during the expiry of its term: Provided that the construction of a home-based or small-scale agricultural loan will not be included in its own residence received from any bank or financial institution;

(I) any debt taken from him or her from the council remains unpaid or there is no financial liability for the council;

(J) He does not pay the local government council concerned to the local government council according to the audit report appointed by the local government council or the government;

(K) he receives due funding from the Council fund;

(L) He is imprisoned for two (two) years for being convicted by the concerned court for the offense described in this Act or on election offense, and has not spent 5 (five) years after his release;

(M) He is a moral slayer, corruption, etc. from any government or semi-governmental office, autonomous body, local authority, co-operative society etc. 5 (five) years do not exceed the expulsion of the offense for misconduct;

(N) he is convicted under section 189 and 192 of the said rule at any time during the last five years;

(O) he has been convicted under section 213, 332, 333 and 353 of the said rule at any time during the last five years;

(I) he is declared a fugitive by any court;

(Th) The national or international court or the tribunal is convicted as a war criminal.

(3) Every chairman and member candidate shall submit an affidavit during the submission of nomination papers that he or the chairman or member is not ineligible for the election according to sub-section (2).

27. (1) A person may not be a candidate for chairman and member post.

(2) If a person submits his nomination papers for more than one post in any council, then all his nomination papers will be canceled.

(3) If the chairman posts vacant for any reason during the term of the council, a member can contest the election of the chairman post: Provided that in such case, that member shall have to leave his position and compete.

(4) No person shall compete with any local government council member and national parliament member.

Seventh Chapter - Rules and regulations of the Chairman and Members of the Parishad

28 Chairman and members of the Council or by oath. (1) The Chairman and every member shall take oath or announcement before the person appointed by the Government in the form mentioned in the first schedule before accepting his office and will sign the affidavit or declaration.

(2) The names of the persons selected as chairman or members shall be taken by the government or by the designated authorities for taking oath or declaration of the chairman and all the members within thirty (thirty) days of publication in the official gazette.

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29. The tenure of the Chairman and Members of the Council. (1) The Chairman and members of any council shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold the office for the first 5 (five) years from the date of the first meeting of the concerned council.

(2) The first meeting of the Union Parishad will be held between the next 30 (thirty) working days from the date of the publication of the names of the Chairman and members in the official Gazette. But the condition is that the responsibility for the convening of the meeting is to the appropriate authorities if the first meeting of the newly constituted council is not held within the prescribed time. And shall be deemed to be the first meeting of the meeting of the meeting held in the same manner.

(3) A general election for the formation of the council shall be held within 180 (one hundred and eighty) days from the date of the previous general election held for the council, for the completion of 5 (five) years.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, after the election of the Union Parishad, after the election, three-fourths of its members shall take oath, the union shall be deemed to have been properly formed. Explanation: For the determination of three-fourths of the total members of the formed council, if the fraction has emerged and it is less than five and a half percent, it will be ignored and it is considered to be one hundred and five percent or more.

(5) If the election process is not possible within the period of 5 (five) years determined for any mis-disaster or any other reason, the Government may, by order, be sent, by the written order, or till no more than 90 (ninety) days, whichever comes first, Can provide power for

30. Delegation transfer. After the formation of the council, the newly elected chairman of the previous chairman or the chairman of the panel, all the cash, assets, documents, registrars and seals of the council, under his control or control, will be appointed as soon as possible or appointed by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, on the date, time and place. Or, as the case may be, the designated chairman or chairman's responsibility of the panel Secretary of the Council and the Chief Executive Officer to apta member selected will be explained in the presence of a first-class officer.

31. (1) If a member of a chairman or chairman is unable to hand over the assignment in the prescribed manner in the prescribed manner according to section 30, then he will pay a sum of up to 10,000 rupees (ten thousand) rupees. Shall be

(2) If a chairman or a member submits a false affidavit in relation to his disqualification under section 26 (3), he will be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 3 (three) years - or 10,000 / - (ten thousand) - or both. Will be denied.

32. The resignation of the Chairman or Members. (1) A member of the Council may resign by expressing his intention to resign with the Chairman, and the post of such resignation shall be deemed to have been vacant as soon as it is accepted by the Chairman; The chairman shall

notify the resignation letter of the concerned member to inform the Upazila Nirbahi Officer within a period not exceeding 7 (seven) days.

(2) The chairman may resign, by writing to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer in this regard, expressing his intention to resign, and the post of the Chairman shall be vacant as soon as the resignation is accepted.

(3) Upazila Nirbahi Officer shall inform the Council, Election Commission and the government within 7 (seven) days of the resignation under sub-section (1) and (2).

33. The Chairman Panel. _ (1) After the formation of the council, in the first meeting of 30 (thirty) working days of the first meeting, a panel of 3 (three) members, members of the council, will choose from among themselves: Provided that the elected 3 (three) Chairman Panel At least one (one) of the reserved seats will be elected from amongst the female members.

(2) If the chairman is unable to discharge his duties due to absence, illness or any other cause, then he shall perform the duties of a chairman, preferably from the chairman's panel until he is again able to perform his duties.

(3) In the absence of the appointment of the new Chairman, if elected, after resignation, removal, death or any other reason, a member of the chairman shall perform the duties of the chairman preferably.

(4) In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the chairman of the chairman of the new chairman can be made in accordance with the decision of the chairman if the panel members are disqualified or disagree with the decision for personal reasons.

(5) In accordance with sub-section (1) and (4), if the chairman's panel is not prepared from among the members, the government may, by the requirement, create the chairman's panel from among the members.

34. Permanent dismissal and removal of the Chairman or Members. (1) In cases where the action has been initiated against the Chairman or the member of the Council for the offense mentioned in sub-section (4), or the charge sheet in the criminal case against him has been taken by the court or by the criminal court In accordance with the designated authority, the Chairman or the Member has taken the power If the opposition is not exposed to the interests of the Parishad, or the government is not exposed to it, then the Government may suspend the chairman or member temporarily through written order.

(2) If an order of suspension is made temporarily under sub-section (1), the chairman concerned shall transfer the responsibility to the chairman of section 33 in the prescribed manner under section 33 of the order, and the panel chairman shall not take the actions against the suspended chairman. If the chairman is removed or replaced by the chairman, then the new chairman election will replace him Until they shall perform the duties.

(3) If a member of the council is temporarily ordered to be dismissed under sub-section (1), the other person shall perform the duties as per the decision of the council until the end of the work carried out against that member, or if the member is removed, until the new members are elected in his place. Will do it.

(4) The Chairman or the Member shall be removed from his own post, if he, he

(A) absence of three meetings after the Council without reasonable reason;

(B) is involved in any activity which is harmful to the council or the interests of the state, or is found guilty of any crime related to corruption or misconduct or moral turpitude;

(C) refuses to perform his duties or fails to perform responsibilities due to physical or mental incapacity;

(D) is guilty of misconduct or misuse of power or is responsible for the loss or misappropriation of any money or property of the council;

(E) If it is proved after the election, it is ineligible to hold the election according to Article 26 (2);

(F) At least 9 (nine) meetings in place of the annual 12 (twelve) monthly meeting fail to perform without any valid reasons;

(G) does not submit accounts of election expenses or provide false information as submitted;
Or

(H) leaves the country without permission or stayed there unauthorized after leaving the country with permission. Explanation: In this sub-section, 'misconduct' means misuse of power, negligence, corruption, nepotism and deliberate malpractices.

(5) The government or authority set by the government, by order in the official gazette, sub-section

(4) One or more of the reasons mentioned above may remove the Chairman or the Member: Provided that before deciding the removal order, the investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the rules and the accused shall be given an opportunity to defend himself.

(6) Proposal for the removal of a chairman or a member, after getting approved by the government or authority determined by the government, he will be immediately removed.

(7) If a chairman or member of the council is removed from his post in accordance with sub-section (5), he may appeal to the authority appointed by the Government within 30 (thirty) days from the date of the order and the appeal authority is not to be registered as an appeal. The order can be postponed until the removal order and after the opportunity to give an appeal to the appellant, it may be changed, canceled or continued. The Institute.

(8) The order given by the Appellate Authority under sub-section (7) shall be deemed to be final.

(9) Notwithstanding anything contained in the other provisions of this Act, no person removed in accordance with this section shall be eligible to be elected for the remaining period of the term of the relevant council.

35. Chairman or member vacancies shall be vacant. (1) The post of Chairman or any member shall be vacant, if

(A) he becomes ineligible to become chairman or member under section 26 (2);

(B) he is temporarily dismissed or removed according to Article 34;

(C) He fails to take oath in accordance with Article 28 (1) in the prescribed time;

(D) he resigns under section 32;

(E) He dies; Or

(F) Article 39 of the Non-Profit Proposal is approved by the government as per Article 39.

(2) According to sub-section (1), after the vacancy of the chairman or a member, the Upazila Nirbahi Officer will declare the post vacant by issuing the Gazette notification. 36. If the post of chairman or member of a council falls vacant for at least 180 (hundred and eighty) days prior to his death, resignation, removal or other reason for his death, then within 90 (ninety) days from the date of vacancy, the remaining time For election to be held in the vacant post: Provided that if election is not held due to misfortune, election commission election May set a date for the convenient.

37. Reinstatement of membership. Any elected Chairman or member of the Council, after the suspension of his suspension order or removal order, after the suspension or removal of his office, or the membership of the person, after being disqualified, or the cancellation or withdrawal of the candidate, or his disqualification has ceased, his membership reinstated. And he shall be in self-position for the remaining period.

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38. Rights and responsibilities of the Chairman or Members. (1) The Chairman of the Council or every member shall have the right to participate in the decision-making process in the meeting of the Council, subject to this Act and the relevant provisions.

(2) Every member of the council may, in the prescribed manner, demand the questioning or apology of the chairman of the council or the chairman of the concerned standing committee, or the administrative authority of the standing committee.

(3) By giving a notice to the chairman of the council, any member of the council can look at records and documents, except during the period of office, without confidential documents.

(4) The Council may draw attention of the Council on the erratum of any work or project implemented by the Chairman of the Council or every member council or any other authority.

(5) Chairman of the Council, Chairman and members of the Standing Committee shall, according to the provisions of this Ordinance, conduct the functions of the Council for public interest and shall be jointly responsible to the Council.

(6) The responsibilities and functions of members of reserved seats and members of general seats shall be determined by rules.

39 Proposal of non-confidence. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a proposal for non-confidence can be brought to the chairman, member or council for specific allegations.

(2) According to sub-section (1), a member of the council will personally submit to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer in writing in the signature of the majority of the non-confidence motion panel.

(3) Upon receiving the non-confidence proposal, the Upazila Nirbahi Officer will appoint an officer within 10 (ten) working days, and the officer will give 10 (ten) working days' notice to give the reasons for the statements and the reasons given to the accused or the member.

(4) If the response is not considered satisfactory, then the officer appointed according to sub-section (3) will investigate all the complaints that have been described in the proposal for non-existence within 30 (thirty) working days of getting the reply.

(5) If the authenticity of the complaint is proved in the investigation, the officer appointed according to sub-section (3) shall convene a special meeting of the council after confirming the sending of the notice of the meeting to all elected members, including the Chairman or members, within 15 (fifteen) working days. .

(6) In case of non-confidence motion against the chairman, the Chairman of the Council shall preside over the panel chairman (in sequence) and in case of non-confidence proposal against any member: Provided that in the absence of the chairman or panel chairman, one member of the members may be elected on the basis of consensus.

(7) The officer appointed in accordance with sub-section (3) shall be present as an observer.

(8) The meeting convened for sub-section (1) shall not be postponed except for any reason beyond control, and the quorum of the meeting will consist of two-thirds of the members of the total elected members.

(9) If the decision can not be made through open discussion within three hours of the commencement of the meeting, then the vote on the non-confidence motion will be taken through secret ballot.

(10) The President of the meeting shall not publish any public opinion against or against the proposal for non-proposition, but he will continue to vote by ballot under sub-section (9) but he may not be the judge or the second candidate.

(11) The non-confidence offer shall be accepted by at least 9 (nine) members.

(12) After the completion of the meeting, the officer appointed according to sub-section (3) will send the statement of the non-confidence proposal, ballot papers, the results of the election along with the result of the election, and send the relevant papers to the government.

(13) If the government considers it appropriate, the approval or non-proposal will be approved or disapproved.

(14) If the non-confidence motion is not accepted by the required number of votes or if the meeting is not held in absence of quorum, then no non-confidence proposal can be brought against the concerned chairman or member unless the 6 (six) months have passed beyond that date.

(15) In the 6 (six) months of the acceptance of the Chairman or any member of the Council, no proposal of non-confidence shall be brought against him.

40. Chairman and member's leave. Any chairman or a member can grant a maximum of 3 (three) months leave in a year (1) for reasons reasonable to the council: Provided that the leave of more than 3 (three) months will be required by the government. Provided that in case of maternity leave of the female chairman or member, the rules of the rules shall apply.

41. Declaration of property. Chairman and member shall submit a written report of all such movable and immovable property to the person in the manner prescribed by the Government and to the prescribed person, in the possession, possession or interest of him and his family, before taking his office. Explanation. "In a family member," the husband or wife of the chairman and the member and his children, parents, and brothers and sisters who live with him and fully dependent on him.

Eighth chapter - Assembly meetings, powers and functions

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42 Meeting of the Council. (1) Each council shall arrange for a minimum meeting every month at the Council's office and that meeting will be held within the office time.

(2) If 50% of the council members have a written request to the Chairman for convening the meeting, he will give notice to the members of the council before the meeting (within fifteen days), within a period of 15 (fifteen) days, before the meeting (7) days before the meeting.

(3) If the chairman of the council fails to convene the meeting under sub-section (2), the panel chairman (in sequence) will give notice to the chairman and members of the council within a

period of 10 (ten) days before the meeting, without a minimum of 7 (seven) days; Such meetings will be held at the office of the council at the scheduled date.

(4) During the proceeding of the Tally, an officer appointed by the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, may be present as an observer, who will submit a written report to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer in 7 (seven) days of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting and the decision taken in the meeting.

(5) The Chairman or the person acting on his absence, may call a special meeting of the council at any time, if necessary.

(6) In the presence of one-third of the total number of members shall be quorum, but if no meeting is adjourned due to the absence of quorum, no quorum will be required in the postponement meeting.

(7) If there is no separate legislation in this Act, all decisions in the meeting of the council shall be accepted by the general majority vote of the present members.

(8) Every member shall have the right to vote and in case of equality of votes, the President may give a second or casting vote.

(9) In the meeting of the Chairman or in absence of the Chairman, in the absence of a Chairman panel or in the absence of both, a member elected by the members present shall preside.

(10) The Government may, by notification, appoint such officials in this regard, join the meeting of the Council and participate in the discussion of the meeting, but they will not have the right to vote.

(11) The President will notify the majority of the proposals whether they have been adopted or have not been elected, in the meeting.

(12) If any expert opinion is needed on technical and important issues in the agenda of the meeting, the council may invite one or more experts to give a comment on such issues or issues.

43. Detailed work schedule in the meeting of the council. Apart from a key meeting of the Council, a list of the functions of each meeting of the council will be sent to every member of the council before the scheduled seven (seven) days before the scheduled time, and without the approval of the majority of the members present in the meeting, No matter outside the list shall be brought or discussed for discussion in the meeting Health; However, if the Chairman thinks that such situation has arisen, for which it is expedient to convene an emergency meeting of the Council, then he may convene such a meeting after giving notice of not less than 3 (three) days to the members and no other than the agenda prescribed in such meeting. The topic will not be discussed.

44 (1) All the functions of the council shall be verified by the rules and in the manner prescribed by the rules, in the meeting of the council or at the meeting of the standing committees, or by its chairman, members, officers or employees.

(2) No action or proceeding of the council shall be invalid, in spite of which there is no vacancy in the formation of the post or in the process of the assembly, or if there is no right to participate in the meeting of the council or in any other way, in this process, no person has acted similarly.

(3) The minutes of every meeting of the council shall be recorded in a book reserved for this purpose.

(4) After the signing of the proceedings of the meeting, all the decisions of the council as soon as possible will be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, by sending them to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer.

45. The constitution of the Standing Committee and its functions. (1) The Council shall constitute a consistent committee for each of the following matters in order to provide its functions perfectly, namely:

(A) Money and establishment;

(B) Audit and accounting;

(C) Tax assessment and collection;

(D) Education, health and family planning;

(E) Agriculture, fisheries and animal resources and other economic development works;

(F) development, preservation, maintenance, etc. of rural infrastructure;

(G) Protection of law and order;

(H) Registration of birth and death;

(I) Sanitation, water supply and sewerage;

(J) Social welfare and disaster management;

(K) Environmental development, environmental protection and plantation;

(L) Removal of family disputes, women and child welfare (not applicable for residents of Chittagong City);

(M) Culture and sport.

(2) The council, except the standing committee referred to in sub-section (1), may, by the approval of the deputy commissioner, constitute additional standing committees, if necessary, subject to the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Chairman of the Standing Committee shall be elected from among the members of the Council without a co-opt member and the elected members of reserved seats for women shall be the chairman of not less than one third of the standing committee. Provided that the Chairman of the Union Parishad shall be the President of the Committee on Law and Order alone.

(4) The Standing Committee shall be of five to seven members, and the Committee may, if necessary, co-opt a person as a member of the committee concerned, but the co-opted member shall have no franchise.

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(5) The other members shall be nominated from among the persons eligible for contribution to the local committee from the local public.

(6) The recommendations of the Standing Committee shall be accepted after the consideration of the next meeting of the council; However, if any recommendation is not received in the Union Parishad, its validity and reasons should be reported to the Standing Committee in writing.

(7) All the proceedings of the Standing Committee shall be final with the approval of the general meeting of the council.

(8) The council may break any standing committee for the following reasons, namely:

(A) if he can not convene regular meetings in accordance with the rules;

(B) failing to advise the council in the prescribed time; Or

(C) If any work other than the provisions of this Act or any other law.

(9) Every Standing Committee shall meet in the meeting every two months, but may, if necessary, arrange additional meetings.

(10) The functions of the Standing Committee shall be determined by regulations, but the functions of the standing committee may be determined in the general meeting of the council until such regulations are made.

46. Executive power of the council. (1) The executive power of the chairman's council shall be exercised for the purpose of implementing the objectives of this Act and the decision of the meeting of the council.

(2) The Chairman shall perform the following functions, without nudging the issues mentioned in other sections of this Act, namely:

(A) he shall preside over the meeting of the Council and conduct meetings;

(B) supervise and control the work of all officers and employees of the council and prepare their confidential report;

(C) expend up to the expenditure limit prescribed by the Government or the prescribed authority;

(D) he or the secretary of the council shall conduct all accounts of the expenditure of the council;

(E) to dispose of the expenses of the Council and to give any officer or employee power to recover;

(F) prepare all the reports and reports required under this Act;

(G) The other powers and duties imposed by this Act or Rule.

(3) The chairman may, according to the approval of the council, order for the provision of such public interest or any important work, not contrary to the law, ordinance or rules, and may order the council to carry out the expenditure on such work. .

(4) The Chairman shall submit the report in the next meeting of the council, according to sub-section (3), and the report shall be approved in the meeting of the council.

(5) In addition to the responsibilities described in sub-section (1), (2), (3) and (4), the chairman of the council shall exercise the following powers, namely:

(A) he shall ensure the presence of concerned officers or employees of the concerned officers or employees of the Council and other government offices in the meeting of the council;

(B) In the absence of the provisions of this Act or rules made thereunder and due to administrative disorder, except the officers and employees of other departments, the other employees, under the control of the council, may suspend temporarily by following the appropriate procedure: Provided that in the next general meeting of the council, Otherwise it shall not be effective;

(C) to summon any classified record or document in relation to the administrative matters of the council from the secretary's secretary, and order in the law and the prescribed manner; However, he may not summon any classified record or document, which shall be completely under the supervision of the Secretary or the concerned officer;

(D) For the creation of anti-government and administrative disorder in this Act or the rules, regulations, etc., the officers and employees working at the union level, including other

employees under the control of the council, may submit the report to the appropriate authorities for necessary legal action;

(E) If any decision of the Council is considered contrary to this Act or any other law or ordinance, or if such decision is implemented, it will be endangered public health, public interest and public safety, he will send it to the government.

(6) The executive or any other work of the council shall be disclosed as the name of the council, and it shall be authenticated in the prescribed manner.

(7) Proposals for disinvestment of executive power between officials shall be approved in the meeting of the Council for the purpose of expediting the delivery of day-to-day services and, if necessary, from time to time, it will have jurisdiction to amend the council.

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47 Functions of the Council. (1) The main functions of the council shall be as follows:

(A) Administration and Establishment matters;

(B) protection of public order;

(C) services related to public welfare; And

(D) Preparation and implementation of local economic and social development plans.

(2) The functions of the Parishad are laid out on the basis of the main functions mentioned in sub-section (1), in the second schedule.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) and (2), in particular, and without diminishing the totality of such sub-sections, the government may determine the responsibilities and responsibilities of women members of reserved seats. However, one-third of the concerned ward development project (TOR, KABIKHA, Thok allotment and others) will be given the responsibility of the chairman of the development project implementation committee to be given to the members of reserved women seats.

48. Functions relating to police and village defense of Union Parishad . (1) The Government may, from time to time, constitute a village police force in the rural areas and according to the demand, the conditions of the recruitment, training, discipline and conditions of employment will be determined by the government.

(2) The village police shall exercise such powers and perform the duties as the Government shall direct.

(3) If it appears to the deputy commissioner that special measures should be taken in respect to any union or part of his life, particularly in public safety and village defense, then in the case of

elderly persons in that area, they can engage in public service in the manner specified in the order.

(4) If the order is issued under sub-section (3), the council shall exercise the powers and perform the duties mentioned in the order.

49. Publication of citizen certificate. (1) Every council formed under this Act shall publish the details of providing different types of citizen services, the terms of service delivery, and the provision of providing services within the specified timeframe, according to the "citizen certificate" Shall be called.

(2) The Government shall formulate guidelines for the standard citizen certificate for the Council and shall have the power to make necessary changes and amendments of this direction, subject to the laws and rules of the Council. Provided that if such changes are amended or amended, then the Government shall be informed to it. .

(3) Citizen Charter shall be updated from time to time.

(4) In relation to the formulation of citizen charter, the following topics will be included, namely:

(A) accurate and transparent description of each service;

(B) the cost of service;

(C) Qualifications and procedures related to service and demand;

(D) the timing of the service delivery;

(E) the duty of the citizen to the services;

(F) Confirmation of service;

(G) Process of filing complaints related to service; And

(H) Consequences of contravention of the commitments mentioned in the certificate.

50 Use of better information technology and good governance. (1) Every Union Parishad will use better information technology within a specific time frame to ensure good governance.

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(2) The Government shall provide financial assistance and technical assistance for the purpose of sub-section (1).

(3) The council shall arrange for the information of all the government-issued services, including matters relating to the modern services described in the citizen certificate, through better

information technology to inform the citizens. Financial management, resources and funds of the ninth chapter council

51 Power to acquire, hold and hold the position of the Council. (1) There shall be the power to acquire, hold, and settle the status of each council; However, in case of acquisition or settlement of fixed assets, the council will have to accept the prior approval of the government.

(2) The Government may make rules in the following matters, namely:

(A) regarding the management, maintenance, transfer, control and development of property owned or controlled by the council;

(B) Regarding acquiring the immovable property required for the council.

(3) In the manner prescribed by the Council Regulations

(A) to manage, maintain, inspect and develop any property entrusted or owned by it or its allocation thereof;

(B) make use of that condition for the purpose of the purposes of this Act or the rules; And

(C) acquire or transfer any property through donation, sale, mortgage, lease, exchange.

(4) The council shall prepare the details of all the properties under its control and, according to the appropriate survey, will update it every year and, in the case of applicable cases, prepare a map and send a copy of it to the designated authority.

(5) If the property is acquired, occupied and disposed of by disobeying or violating this act or the prescribed procedure, it shall be deemed illegal, and the concerned decision making person and persons shall be deemed to have committed an offense under this Act and such offense For the purpose of this law, the punishment will be awarded.

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52 Transfer of membership in the Council. The Government may transfer to that council in accordance with the rules and regulations relating to any government property within a council or its local jurisdiction, and such transfer shall be subject to and under its control.

53 Council fund. (1) For every Union Parishad there will be a fund in the name of the Council.

(2) The funds made under sub-section (1) shall be deposited from the following sources, namely:

(A) grants and grants given by the government and other authorities;

(B) Income from all local sources as determined by the government in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

- (C) Grants and grants provided by any other council or any local authority;
- (D) the loans sanctioned by the government (if any);
- (E) the amount received for all taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other claims received by the council, in the applicable case;
- (F) All the income or profits received from the schools, hospitals, pharmacy, buildings, establishments or work done, which are entrusted to the council and created or controlled by or controlled by it;
- (G) Money received as a gift or grant from a trust;
- (H) the fine and the amount of money received according to the provisions of this Act;
- (I) All other types of money received by the council;
- (J) The surplus fund in the jurisdiction of the council concerned during the implementation of this Act.

54 Expenditure of the Council. (1) The funds shall be spent on priority basis in the following sectors, namely:

- (A) Payment of salary and allowances of the officers and employees of the council;
- (B) the expenses incurred on the fund under this Act;
- (C) the expenditure for performing the functions and duties of the Council entrusted to this Act or any other law or ordinance for the time being in force;

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(D)

Fund sanctioned by the council in accordance with the prior approval of the prescribed authority

Liability cost;

Over

(E) Responsible expenditure declared by the government on the council.

(2) The council shall be entitled to spend the same amount of money from the fund of the council as it thinks fit for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(3) The balance of the surplus funds in the fund will be spent in the same manner as the government from time to time.

(4) The council fund will be conducted in joint signature of the chairman and secretary.

55 Consolidation of funds and investment of the Council and special fund. (1) The money deposited in the fund of the council shall be deposited in a bank operating in a government treasury or government treasury, or in any other financial institution as determined from time to time by the Government.

(2) The council may invest any part of its fund in the prescribed manner.

(3) The council may, by the previous sanction of the government, establish and maintain a separate fund for a specific purpose, which shall be governed and regulated in the manner prescribed by the government.

56 Responsible expenditure. (1) The expenditure on the Council fund shall be as follows, namely:

(A) all the money payable as salary and allowances to all officers and employees employed in the service of the council (recruited or retired);

(B) the amount of money paid by the council for the conduct of election, audit, or periodically, by the direction of the government, as directed by the Government;

(C) the amount required to execute any verdict, decree or award given by a court or tribunal against the council; And

(D) any other expenditure declared by the Government to be liable.

(2) If any money is owed in any expense account of the council fund, then the person or person who has the funds in the custody of the person or persons, by order, may order to pay such amount as far as possible from that fund.

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Tenth chapter budget and audit

57 Budget. (1) Every Union Parishad shall formulate a budget consisting of the prospective earnings and expenditure statements of the year, on the basis of priority received from the ward meeting in the prescribed manner, not less than 60 (sixty) days prior to the beginning of every financial year.

(2) The Union Parishad will submit the budget by organizing the public budget session in the meeting of the standing committee and local public and will forward the copy of the budget passed in the next meeting of the council to Upazilla Nirbahi Officer.

(3) If a union council fails to make such budget before the start of the year, the concerned Upazila Nirbahi Officer shall prepare and certify a statement of possible income expenditure and such certified statement shall be deemed to be the approved budget of the Union Parishad.

(4) Upazila Executive Officer obtaining a copy of the budget made under sub-section (2)

If there is any flaw in the budget of 30 (thirty) days, it will amend the Council and inform the council, and similarly the budget will be deemed to be the budget of the Union Parishad.

(5) If any time before the end of any financial year, the Union Parishad will prepare a revised budget and send it copies of it to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer, and the provisions of sub-section (4) will also apply to that revised budget.

(6) After taking the responsibility of the Union Parishad formed under this Act, the budget for the remaining years of the budget may be made and the provisions of this section shall also apply to that budget.

58 Accounts. (1) The income and expenditure of the Union Parishad shall be preserved in prescribed manner and in the form.

(2) At the end of every financial year, the Union Parishad shall prepare the accounts of the income and expenditure of the said fiscal year and shall submit this account in the budget session held in the presence of all the standing committees and the public of the Union Parishad.

(3) In accordance with sub-section (2) of the next financial year, the Union Parishad shall send the final account of the expenditure of the council to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer;

The Upazila Nirbahi Officer will send the relevant report to the Deputy Commissioner in the stipulated time by the government and the deputy commissioner will send the relevant report to the government in the prescribed form.

59 Recruitment. (1) The accounts of the Union Parishad's fund will be examined and audited by the auditors appointed in the same time and place as the Government may, and the procedure prescribed by the government.

(2) According to section 21 of the Observer, Regulation, 1860 (Chafdhadh Vardh, 1860) appointed by this section, shall be deemed to be a public servant (Chancellor Jhabtadhah).

(3) The auditor will request all the accounts of the fund to present, the chairman of the council, as the case may be, present it to all the auditors or take measures to do the same.

60 The powers of the auditors. _ (1) An auditor for the purpose of the audit according to this law

(A) to administer the audit work properly, he may request the Chairman to submit any such information in front of him or in writing, as he thinks necessary;

(B) A person who is liable to apologize for any such information, or who has any such document or information under the control of the person, or with the members of the concerned Union Parishad, or any part or interest in favor, directly or indirectly, and in his or her own partner or his partner As the case may be, a person may request a person to appear as personally as possible;

And

(C) in the context of such conditions, a person presented before him may make an announcement in writing for such information, to sign it, or to answer any questions or make a statement and request it to be submitted;

(D) The audit authority will submit the report after the audit, in which, there will be other issues.

(I) facts of funding;

(ii) the loss of the council fund, waste, or incident of abuse;

(iii) other irregularities in accounting;

(iv) According to the audit authorities, the names of those who are directly or indirectly responsible for the irregularities mentioned in sub-clauses (a), (a) and (e) shall be mentioned in the report;

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(E) The audit authority, by sending the copy of the audit report to the council, will send copies of it to the government;

(F) In all matters related to the irregularities identified by the audit authority, the council will take prompt action and the audit authorities will inform the government.

(2) If a person neglects or refuses to comply with the request made by the auditor under sub-section (1), then the auditor may at any time inform the concerned officer upazila executive officer; Upazila Nirbahi Officer, whoever neglects or refuses to comply with the request given by the auditor, may give such order as it thinks fit, and that order shall be made for that person.

61. Preparation of rules regarding audit. It will formulate rules regarding government audit, in which the following matters will be included, namely:

(A) Timeline of audit report;

- (B) important inconsistencies or irregularities in the accounting;
- (C) any loss or waste of money or property;
- (D) other matters related to timing of action taken on audit report;
- (E) Specific recommendation to take action according to the rules against the payment of money illegally or financially;
- (F) Internal audit of accounts;
- (G) Special audit of accounts.

Eleventh chapter - Officers and employees of the council

62. Officers and employees of the Union Council. (1) Every Union Parishad will have a secretary, an accountant-cum-computer operator, who will be appointed by the government or by any authority prescribed by the government.

(2) The Government shall make rules regarding recruitment of officers and employees of the union council, setting conditions of employment, paying salary, disciplinary and disciplinary action, retirement etc.

(3) The Council shall, by the previous sanction of the Government, make regulations regarding the powers and duties of all other officers and employees of the council.

(4) In accordance with the prior approval of the Government, the Union Parishad may, if necessary, appoint additional manpower, whose wages and allowances will be paid from the respective Union Parishad's own fund.

63 The government's powers to transfer the government officers and employees to the council. (1) The government officers or employees referred to in the third schedule for the purpose of performing the general or special functions of the council, and their functions may be transferred to the Parishad for the prescribed time, so that the handover officers or employees are transferred to the council. Will do the duties.

(2) The council will send a report to the concerned officer or employee employing the concerned officer after initial scrutiny, if it seems appropriate to take disciplinary action against any government officer or employee handed over under sub-section (1).

(3) The officers or employees who have been transferred to the council under sub-section (1) shall perform other duties as may be prescribed by the council, apart from the normal duties entrusted to them.

(4) The officers or employees transferred under sub-section (1) shall discharge the responsibility of implementing such public projects, schemes, plans etc. not transferred to the Council according to this Act or Rule.

(5) The salary, allowances and other financial benefits of the officers or employees handed over under sub-section (1) shall be payable by the Government unless the council receives the capacity to bear the expenses of the council.

64. Representation of the elected representatives and officers or employees of the Council.

(1) To ensure the legal rights and professional freedoms of the officers or employees of the Council, the government has decided to conduct a Code of Conduct on the basis of determination between the elected representatives of the elected representatives or the officers or employees transferred to the council. I will make it.

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(2) The opinion of the officials present in any meeting of the council shall be mentioned in the minutes of the meeting.

(3) Even if any elected representatives give verbal instructions to any officer or employee for performing any work, the directive will be given in writing before implementing the work.

Twelfth Chapter - Council taxation

65 Taxation by the Council. (1) Union Parishad may impose all or any tax, rate, toll, fees etc. mentioned in the fourth schedule in the prescribed manner.

(2) All taxes, rates, tolls, fees etc imposed by the Council shall be notified in the prescribed manner and if the government does not give any different directions, then it shall be published before the imposition of the said imposition.

(3) If any proposal for imposing a tax, rate, toll and fee or its proposal for change, it shall be effective from the date from which it shall be effective from the date of its approval by the approval authority.

66. Ideal tax schedule. For the Union Parishad, it can prepare a model tax schedule through pre-publication and if the same schedule is finally published, the amount of tax mentioned in the standard tax schedule shall be treated as a sample for all councils.

67. Tax liability. (1) To issue the information, whether on a person, person or goods, tax, rait, toll or fee shall be imposed on the basis of the notification, the council should provide necessary information to the person, or to furnish any such documents, accounts books or articles. Maybe

(2) After giving proper notice to any member or employee of the council authorized in this behalf, a building or an estate tax may be admissible to enter the building or an area to verify whether it is taxable.

68. Tax collection and earnings etc., etc. (1) If there is no separate provision in this Act, all taxes, rates, toll or fees payable under this Act shall be collected in the prescribed manner by the prescribed person.

(2) All taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other money demanded by the Council under this Act shall be recoverable as a public demand.

(3) Any member or officer of the power delegated in this behalf may, in the prescribed manner, confiscate and settle the goods for any tax, rate, toll or fee recoverable.

(4) In spite of the provisions of sub-section (3), the government has the authority to cross-sell and sell the movable and immovable property owned by a person, in order to recover all unauthorized taxes, rates, tolls, fees or other arrears due to this Act under this Act. Can provide.

(5) The Government shall determine the powers conferred under sub-section (4), by which the officer or class officer shall apply.

69 No objection to tax determination, evaluation, etc.. Any objection to the duty, rate, toll or fees, or any other property, according to the assessment of any property or the responsibility of payment to it, to the designated authority and to the prescribed time and method. Shall be done.

70 Tax rules. (1) All taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other claims set by the Council may be assigned and controlled in the manner prescribed by the rules.

(2) In this section, the subject matter referred to in this section shall have provisions in respect to the powers and responsibilities of taxpayers and taxpayers and other officers and other authorities. Thirteenth chapter government power

71. Power of inspection of council records, etc. (1) Any officer empowered by the Government or the Government may give the following directions to the council, namely:

(A) Presents any record, register or other documents held in custody or under the control of the Council: Provided that if necessary, the photocopies of these records, registers or documents shall be returned to the concerned council within 90 (ninety) days;

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(B) submit any return, plan, estimation, income-expense statement etc.;

(C) any information or report related to the council.

(2) Before accepting any claim as source of income of the council, or prior to the closure of the institution, the prior approval of the government shall be accepted.

(3) Any Deputy Commissioner or any officer authorized by him, may visit any Parishad and Parishad's documents, any immovable movable property, completed and ongoing development projects, including any such poor work.

(4) The chairman, secretaries and other officers or employees of the Council shall be obliged to assist the officer appointed under sub-section (1).

(5) The Government shall complete the performance audit related to administrative activities of each council after a specific time in the prescribed manner.

72 Technical supervision and inspection. The departmental head of any department and technical officers nominated by them may visit the development projects and relevant records and documents of the division under implementation in the prescribed manner by the governor.

73. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the government, in keeping with the policy of the government, to any council, financial management, officers and employees management, preparation of various types of projects and beneficiary selection of projects, councils and Guidance on how to manage the activities of the ward meeting, etc., and the council has not given the direction Desana force shall follow.

(2) One or more officers appointed by the government or government may investigate the implementation of any project or any irregularities in the financial irregularities or any other irregularities of the council, and the concerned council shall assist in conducting the investigation work.

(3) The government, on the basis of the results of the inquiry after the completion of the investigation according to sub-section (2), may take action against the person, officers and employees or the council, subject to the provisions of this Act.

74. (1) If it appears to the Government that the Chairman, the members and the designated officers of the Council or Parishad have failed to perform the duties prescribed by any other order of this Act or the Government, then the Council, If so, the government or the authority laid down by the government in the time fixed by the written order, the council or the chairman may order to perform such duties.

(2) If the failure fails to fulfill the order or order in the prescribed period under sub-section (1), the Government shall give reasons for the reasonable opportunity to the concerned and to appoint any officer or authority for the purpose of performing such responsibility or order, and appoint such employees Financial implications, if applicable, fund the funds of the council or from the private funds of the concerned Shall irdesa.

75. Cancel or postponement of the Council's decision, proceeding, etc.. (1) The Government may cancel or suspend any proceeding or decision of the council in the case of an application of

the chairman or member or the officer or other person, or the other person, if such decision or proceeding is made.

(A) is not legally accepted;

(B) It is contrary to law or any other law;

(C) Human life, health, public security and communal harmony threaten or create chances of creating riot or quarrels; Or

(D) Contrary to the directional decision passed by the government.

(2) Before canceling or postponing any decision or proceeding in accordance with sub-section (1), the Government will cancel or amend or finalize the proceedings or decisions of the council on the basis of the hearing on the basis of appropriate hearing to the concerned council.

(3) If any decision or proceeding of the Council is considered necessary to be abrogated or amended according to sub-section (1), before the final decision taken in accordance with sub-section (2), the Government may temporarily suspend the proceedings of the proceeding.

76. Annual, financial and administrative report of the Council. (1) The Council shall prepare annual, financial and administrative report of the council in the form and manner determined by the government every year, and shall send it to the Government by September 30 next year.

(2) If the government can not publish the report within the stipulated time given in sub-section (1), the government may suspend granting grants to the council.

(3) The secretary of the council, in consultation with the chairman, will prepare the report and present it in the council meeting for final approval.

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(4) The administrative report of the Union Parishad shall be forwarded to the Upazila Nirbahi Officer and the relevant report of the Upazila Nirbahi Officer shall be sent to the Deputy Commissioner in the prescribed time by the government and the Deputy Commissioner will send the relevant report to the Government in the prescribed form.

(5) The government shall present the integrated annual report as per sub-section (4) in the next session of the Parliament.

77 Canceling and re-election of council. (1) The government is due to investigate the following reasons

The official gazette may cancel the council by notification, namely:

(A) fails to pass the budget of the next fiscal year within the prescribed time; Or

(B) 75% of the council (75% of the elected members) resigns; Or

(C) 75% of the council (75%) elected members are removed due to disqualification under this Act; Or

(D) if the council misuses power; Or

(E) If a council fails to discharge the duties entrusted with the provisions of this Act and other laws or rules and government circulars, circulars etc., then it is conditioned that before the cancellation of the council, the council should be given the opportunity to be reasonably heard.

(2) The order of cancellation of the council according to sub-section (1) shall be effective from the date of issue of the notification, and the copy of the Gazette notification shall be sent to the Election Commission.

(3) According to sub-section (1), the chairman and all the members of the council shall be deemed to have been vacant from the date of issue of the notification, and the council shall be reconstituted through the re-election schedule within 180 (one hundred and eight) days of the vacancy.

(4) The members of the reconstituted Council shall be elected for the remaining period of the Council and shall perform the duties.

(5) An administrative committee appointed by the government in the interim period of cancellation and reconstitution of the council shall carry out all the activities of the council.

(6) All the responsibilities and responsibilities of the Council will be done until the reconstitution of the council from the date of assumption of responsibility for the remaining period of the Council, and the administrative committees formed under sub-section (5), after assuming office on the reconstituted Council according to sub-section (4).

Fourteenth chapter - Right to Information

78. Right to Information. _ (1) Subject to the provisions of the existing law, any information related to the council of any citizen of Bangladesh shall be entitled to receive, in the prescribed manner.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Government may, by gazette notification for the sake of public interest and local administrative security, record any records or documents classified as special records.

(3) No person shall have the right to know the information of such special class records and documents and the council may refuse any such application.

(4) The Government may, by general or special order, order the council to publish a list of information available to the public.

79 Procedure for supply of information. (1) If any person needs any information, then he has to make a written application in the prescribed form and by the prescribed fee to the chairman of the council; If the application is not rejected or otherwise, the secretary will provide the information in the specified time.

(2) If a person's application is refused, then the reasons for such disqualification shall be reported to him in writing.

80 Obligation to provide information. _ (1) Any other officer or employee of the Council or the designated officer shall be obliged to supply information other than the notified record of this chapter within the specified timeframe.

(2) If the secretary or the designated officer or employee does not provide such information within a specified time, then the penalty for the daily delay will be 50 / - (fifty) and the money will be deposited in the fund of the council.

(3) If the Secretary of the Council or the designated officer or employee does not provide information, or if he provides false or incorrect information despite his knowing, then he shall be disbursed with a minimum of 1,000 / (one thousand) rupees.

81. Maintain the work done in fair faith. It is straightforward under these laws, rules or regulations or orders that no civil or criminal case or any other legal action can be taken against the government, the council or any person empowered by them, in case any person is suspected of being harmed or harmed by any act done in faith.

Fifteenth Chapter Tutorial School, Coaching Center, Private Hospital, etc. Registration

82 Registration of Tutorial School, Coaching Center etc.. (1) On the date of implementation of this Act or later, without the registration of the council in the council areas, privately or privately conducted Tutorial School or Coaching Center shall not be introduced; The application for such registration shall be made to the Chairman of the Board in the prescribed manner, and after obtaining such application, the council will be allowed to register with the approval of the council's meeting if it is considered satisfactory after necessary inquiry.

(2) The council shall register the concerned organization, if all the institutions which are present in this law, shall be registered by the government, in the prescribed manner, by the government, in the prescribed manner: Provided that in addition to the prior approval of the government in any government establishment If you apply for kind of tutorial school or coaching center then register it

(3) The registration of each institution registered under sub-section (1) and (2) shall be renewed at the rate of five years at the rate fixed by the government.

83. Registration of private hospitals, etc.- (1) No private hospital, paramedical institute, etc. shall be established without registering in the jurisdiction of the jurisdiction in the jurisdiction of this Act on or after the date of implementation of this Act.

(2) When all the private hospitals, Paramedical Institutes, which are present at the time of this Act, will be registered by the government, in the prescribed manner, for registration in the prescribed manner: The council shall register the concerned organization: Provided that in the absence of prior approval of the government in any government property, such private Abe will start the hospital, paramedical institute

(3) Registration of each institution registered under sub-section (1) and (2) shall be renewed at the interval of 5 (five) years, by the rate fixed by the government.

84. Failure to register. - If any person establishes or operates a tutorial school, coaching center, private hospital or paramedical institute, without registering the council, or if it continues to operate even after canceling the registration of such institution or hospital, no more than 5,000 (five thousand) The money will be paid in cash and after the date of such imposition, the relevant institution or If you do not stop the hospital management, you will be given an additional fine of five hundred rupees per day.

85. Obtaining fees by the council. The council may receive annual fees at the rate fixed by the government from its registered school, coaching center, private hospital, paramedical institute, etc. in the area under its jurisdiction.

86. Reconciliation. (1) Registration of any tutorial school, coaching center, private hospital, paramedical institute, etc., without any irregularities described in Article 82 and 83, if disqualified due to its own disobedience, according to Section 84, in the six months of fine, with double fine In the prescribed manner for re-registration, you can apply for reasons mentioned above.

(2) If the application submitted under sub-section (1) is considered satisfactory after the investigation, the council may re-register the concerned organization: Provided that no company can take the opportunity of re-registration once more under this section.

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Sixteenth chapter - Other local authorities, crime, etc.

87. Joint Committee. In order to achieve a common objective, a union council can form a joint committee with any other Union Parishad or Parishad or any municipality or municipality or joint interest related to local authorities or authorities, and with the power to make regulations for the management of the committee May delegate the power to exercise any power.

88. Disputes between councils and municipalities. If there is a dispute between two or more councils or a council and municipality or between a council and a local authority, then the matter will be resolved.

(A) the concerned parties shall be sent to the deputy commissioner for the same district;

(B) If the concerned parties are in the same department, they shall be sent to the Divisional Commissioner; And

(C) If the parties concerned are in different departments or if a party is a cantonment board, it will be sent to the government; And as the case may be, the divisional commissioner or government's decision will be final.

89. Offenses and penalties. (1) The offenses described in the fifth Schedule shall be deemed to be an offense under this Act.

(2) Up to a maximum of 15,000 rupees (fifteen thousand) taka for any offense under this Act, and after the first offense of the offense, the maximum amount of money up to 200 (two hundred) taka per day during the time of the re-involvement with the offense - Can be provided.

90 Compromise of the offense. Any person or officer who is normally or specifically empowered by the Chairman or the designated authority, can settle the compromise of any offense under this Act.

91 Acceptance of crime. No court, except for any complaint written from any person empowered by the authority, can not take any offense under this Act for the purpose of justice.

92. Duties and responsibilities of police officers. Every police officer will have the responsibility and duty

(A) informing the chairman or secretary or other officer immediately to the Council for the purpose of committing an offense described in this Act or the commission of the incident;

(B) To assist in discharging duties on the basis of the written request of the chairman, secretary or any other official of the council.

Seventeenth Chapter – Miscellaneous

93. Invalid possession. (1) No person shall hold possession of any premises, roads or sewer or part thereof, permanently or temporarily illegally.

(2) By giving notice to the council, the person holding an illegal occupation may order to remove his or her reputation from the occupied places in the time and if it is not removed within a certain time, the council will arrange to remove it in its own initiative and this will The

meaning of the expenditure shall be fixed as per the obligation of the council on the person responsible for the illegal possession of this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, no compensation shall be given to the illegal occupier for removal or removable goods pursuant to this section.

94. Appeal order. If any person is aggrieved by any order given by the council according to this Act, rules or regulations, he may appeal to the designated authority in the manner prescribed by rules; And the decision of the authority on this appeal shall be final and no question shall be raised in this court against it. 95. Permanent order. The governor, from time to time, may by a permanent order, (a) define and control relations between local councils and local authorities;

(B) coordinate the activities of local councils and government departments;

(C) Provide financial assistance to the local council, in special circumstances on special conditions, including grant;

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(D) make arrangements for the payment of any local council to another local council; And

(E) Provide general direction to the local council for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

96. Power to make rules. For the purpose of this Act, the Government may make rules in all or any of the following matters, namely:

(A) the powers and functions of the Chairman and Members;

(B) power and special functions of women members of reserved seats;

(C) Agreement on behalf of the Council;

(D) to determine the records, reports that will be prepared or published by the Council;

(E) the conditions of employment and employment of the officers and employees of the council;

(F) management, management, control, supervision and investment of funds and special funds;

(G) formulation and approval of budget and other matters related to it;

(H) Accounting and monitoring;

(I) the management, preservation and transfer of the property of the council;

(J) Preparation, control, coordination, approval and implementation of development plans;

(K) Misappropriation or destruction of the money or property of the Council or the abuse of power the procedure for determining the responsibilities of officers and employees of the council and any other person;

(L) all matters related to taxes, rates, tolls and fees, realization and control;

(M) the appraisal procedure of the appeal against the order of the council;

(N) Council inspection method and inspector's powers.

97. Power to make regulations.- For the purpose of this Act, the Council may, by the prior approval of the Government, make regulations that are not inconsistent with this Act or any rule, and without limiting the generality of such power, such regulations shall be made subject to the following conditions, namely:

(A) to conduct the functions of the council;

(B) the meeting call;

(C) fixation of quorum of meetings;

(D) Writing of the meeting;

(E) implementation of the proposal received in the meeting;

(F) to manage matters and activities of standing committee;

(G) general seal custody and use;

(H) delegation of the Chairman of the Council to any member, officer or employee;

(I) the constitution and division of the offices of the Parishad and the scope of all works;

(J) Registration of sale of cattle and other animals;

(K) management and control of general property used;

(L) control of cremation grounds and cemetaries;

(M) prevention and control of infectious diseases;

(N) Prevention of illegal possession;

(O) Cattle management and control of cattle farming;

(P) Traveling abroad, officially or privately, on the occasion of education tour, observation;

(Q) Any other matter that is regulated by regulation under this Act.

98. General provisions relating to rules and regulations, etc. _ (1) The rules and regulations of the council related to the office of the council shall be kept for inspection and sale.

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(2) The Government may make sample regulations and if such a sample regulation is made, then the council shall follow the sample in the form of regulations.

99 Some matters prescribed. If there is no provision in the manner in which it shall be done by any authority or in any manner, even if it is determined to do any work under this Act, then such work shall be construed in the manner prescribed by the government in the prescribed manner.

100. Councils and wards for the first election. If the government does not give any different order, before the implementation of this Act for the purpose of the first election of the Council under this Act, it shall be deemed to be the Union declared under this Act and in all the wards of the local government organization 13, the limits shall be deemed to have been determined.

101 Removal of difficulties. If any difficulty arises in implementing the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by removing such difficulties, take any necessary measures.

102 Delegation of power. (1) The Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may delegate any power to the Divisional Commissioner or to any officer subordinate to him in this Act or rules.

(2) The Divisional Commissioner may, by the previous sanction of the government, delegate any power conferred upon him to any other officer under him.

103. License and Approval. _ (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or rules or regulations, permission or approval of the Council for performing any work shall be made in writing in writing.

(2) The approval or permit of all licenses given by the Council or under the authority of the Council shall be signed by the Chairman or by the approval of the Chairman, by any authority empowered by the Council by rules and regulations.

104. If you feel that any work done by a council or any member, officer or employee, while performing a responsible duty, then any case may be filed against him after he has not been given a written notice in writing. No and in this case the written notice to the council shall be distributed or delivered to the office and any member, officer or tax The notice in writing for the worker shall be made to reach him or to his office or residence address, and the person willing to plead for the notice, shall specify the reasons for such action, his name and the residential address; And in the case of a litigation, a statement will be contained in that the notice has been sent according to the above arrangement.

105. Notice and its jurisdiction. If a person is required to do something or not to do anything under this law or rules or regulations, then the notice will be issued to the concerned person at the time of the fulfillment.

106. Public records. It will be deemed to be a public record in the sense that the records and registrars prepared and stored under this Act are used in the meaning of the Act, 1872 (U.P.P.B., 1872), and if it is not proved in the opposite it is pure Shall be deemed to be

107. The chairman, member, etc. of the Council shall be public servant. (iv) In the sense that the public servants, members, officers and employees, and other persons, empowered to work for the Council, are entitled to work in section 21 of the Act, 1860 (Chafdhad, EFF, 1860). In the sense that the expression has been used, the public service will be deemed to be a junket.

108. Repeal and custody. (1) With the effect of this Act, it shall be repealed, as stated in the order of the law, (Tahrudha Chattaranghuna), 1983 (Khaif, 1983), and then referred to as the abolished ordinance.

(2) After the repeal of the Ordinance abolished under sub-section (1)

(A) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the councils which existed immediately before the abolition of the ordinance until the formation of the Council under this Act shall be deemed to be a council formed under this Act and accordingly, shall carry out its functions;

(B) All rules, regulations and orders made under the abolishment of the Ordinance, all the licenses and notices issued or all licenses and permits granted under this Act shall remain in force till the time of the repeal and amended, and made, paid, issued under this Act. Or shall be deemed to have been granted;

(C) All rights, powers, authority and privileges of the previous council, all movable and immovable property, cash and money deposited in the bank, fund, investment and all rights and interests arising out of or in this property shall be transferred and vested to the heirs of the council;

(D) Before the abolition of the Ordinance, the debts, liabilities and responsibilities of the previous council, and the contracts that were made by it or with it, shall be deemed to be the contract, debts and liabilities of its successor council and the agreement executed by it or with it;

(E) Before the abolishment of the Ordinance, all estimated budgets, projects or plans made by the previous council or evaluated and determined by them, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, until it is repealed or amended, made by the successor council under this Act and Shall be deemed to have been determined;

(F) All taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other funds as may be prescribed by the council before the abolishment of the Ordinance shall be deemed to be the successor council under this Act;

(G) Before the abolishment of the Ordinance, all taxes, rates, tolls, fees and other claims imposed by the previous council shall be imposed at the same rate at the rate at which it was earlier imposed until it is replaced by its successor council;

(H) Before the abolishment of the Ordinance, all the officers and employees of the previous council shall be transferred as officers of the successive council, and the terms and conditions of the Parishad who were engaged in the posts before or immediately before the cancellation, shall remain in force until the conditions are changed by the Council;

(I) Before the abolishment of the Ordinance, all the cases, complaints and other legal proceedings filed against or against it by the previous council or it shall be deemed to be the cases, complaints and proceedings filed by or against it and it will be followed or otherwise taken.

First Schedule

(Article 28 Note)

Union Council

Affidavit or Declaration

I -----

Father / Husband -----

Mother -----

of District ----- - In the upazila ----- Union

Being elected as chairman / member, I swear by oath or firmly that I will do all the duties and responsibilities of my position in accordance with law, and with honesty, devotion and faithfulness, without fear or favor, affection or arrogance. I will have genuine faith and loyalty towards Bangladesh.

Second Schedule

(Article 47 Note)

Functions of Union Parishad

1. Developing Panchshala and various periodic development plans.
2. Development, conservation and maintenance of rural infrastructure
3. Education and primary and mass education activities
4. Implementation of health, family planning related activities.
5. Take necessary actions for agriculture, fisheries and livestock and other economic development.
6. Take necessary action in the control of epidemic control and disaster management.
7. Establishment and collection of taxes, fees, tolls, fees etc.
8. Dissemination of family disputes, requirement of women and child welfare.
9. To take necessary initiatives and assistance in the activities of sports, social development, culture etc.
10. Providing necessary measures for the development and conservation of the environment.
11. To maintain law and order, to fulfill the government's assigned duties and take necessary actions.
12. Birth and Death Registration
13. Protecting public places, open spaces, parks and playgrounds.
14. Light up the streets of the Union Parishad and in public places.
15. Plantation and preservation and prevention and destruction of tree resources.
-
16. Maintenance and management of graveyards, cremation grounds, public meeting places and other government properties.
17. Prevent entry of entry into the public roads, highways and public places, and obstruction and obstruction of these places.
18. To prevent the loss, destruction or destruction of roads and roads.
19. To ensure the collection, removal and management of dung and street garbage.

20. Controlling criminal and hazardous business
21. Removal and control of dead animals and control of animal slaughter.
22. New home, building and rebuilding of buildings in the union and control of dangerous buildings.
23. Management and conservation of wells, water tapes, reservoirs, ponds and other sources of water supply.
24. Prevent drinking water sources pollution and prohibit use of water damaging to public health, water from ponds or other places of water supply.
25. Restriction or control of baths, cloth, raw or animal bathing in other places of the pond or water supply or nearby areas, for safe storage of drinking water.
26. To prohibit or control the sewage, jute or other trees in other places of the pond or water supply or nearby places.
27. To prohibit or control skin color or rabbit in residential areas.
28. Banning or controlling the hoarding of stones or other objects by digging the soil of the residential area.
29. Prohibition or control of building brick, pottery or other kiln in residential areas.
30. Necessary to combat fire, flood, hail storm, earthquake or other natural disasters
Taking the initiative and giving full support to the government.
31. Save and help list of widows, orphans, poor and sick people.
32. Development and encouragement of cooperative movement and rural industries.
33. Measures for additional food production.
34. To control and maintain livestock potholes.
35. Provide first aid centers.
36. Other measures required for the safety, comfort or convenience of the residents of the union.
37. E-governance launched and encouraged.
38. Expansion of cooperation with other organizations engaged in a similar task like union parishad. 39 Responsibilities imposed from time to time by the government

Third Schedule

(Article 63 note)

The government's power serial no. To transfer the government officers and employees to the union parishad

1. Name of the ministry / division

Local Government Division

2. Ministry of Agriculture

3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Government departments and activities to transfer to the Union Council

1. Deputy Assistant Engineer, Manpower and their Functions under the Local Government Engineering Department.

2. Tubewell under the Public Health Engineering Department

Mechanics, manpower and their activities.

Sub-Assistant Agriculture under the Department of Agricultural Extension

Expansion officers, manpower and their activities.

1. Health Inspector and Assistant Health Inspector, Manpower and their Functions under the Department of Health.

2. Family Welfare Inspector and Family Welfare Assistant, Manpower and their Functions under the Department of Family Planning.

4. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Assistant Education under the Department of Primary Education

Officers, manpower and their activities.

5. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Veterinarian under the Department of Fisheries and Animal Resources

Field Assistant and Veterinary Field Assistant

(Artificial reproduction), manpower and their activities.

6. Social workers ministry, social workers, manpower and their activities under the Ministry of Social Welfare.

7. Union Ministers, Manpower and their Functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Directorate of Ansar and VDP.

The fourth schedule

(Note from 65 to 65)

Income derived from the tax, rate, toll, fees and other sources levied by Union Parishad

1. Taxes or union ratios on the annual value of the building / land imposed on the prescribed method.
2. Building plan approval fee at the rate fixed on the square for the total area of the ripe building.
3. Taxes on occupation, business and trade (calling).
4. Taxes on movies, dramas and drama exhibitions and other amusement and entertaining entertainment.
5. Fees on licenses and permits granted by Union Parishad
6. Hats and bazaars fixed in the union boundaries and fees from the ferry gate (lease money).
7. The scheduled part of the government of Jammahal, handed over in the borders of the union.
8. Patharmahal, the settlement of Balumhal's government, is part of the union's boundary.
9. Immovable property transfer tax is part of income.
10. Nikah Registration Fee
11. Part of the income related to land development tax.
12. Taxes on advertising.
13. Any other tax under any provision of this Act.

The fifth schedule

(See section 89)

Criminal cases under Union Parishad

1. Levy of taxes levied by the Union Parishad, etc.
2. If this law fails to provide information in accordance with the needs of the Union Parishad on any matter which may require any information under the Rule-Regulation, or provide false information.
3. This Act, according to the rules of the Regulation, does not require a license or permit for the work that is done without license or permission.
4. Condemn any dangerous or harmful business-trade or any dangerous or harmful product, without the permission of Union Parishads.
5. Without the permission of the Union Parishad, if there is illegal public entry in any public road or highway or official place.
6. If the drinking water is contaminated or unsuitable for use.
7. Due to the danger of being dangerous to public health, drinking water from any source under this Act is prohibited from drinking or drinking water from that source.
8. Drinking water to livestock or animals near the source of drinking water or drinking water, bathing in the bath or bathing.
9. From the residential area, dipping linen, jute or other plants in or near the pond or in the pond located within the distance defined under this Ordinance.
10. From the residential area, the color of the skin under this ordinance can be made or durable.
11. Excavation of soil, stone or any other area within the distance determined by the Union Parishad from the residential area.
12. Brick kiln, granite, wood-coal or pottery establishment in the distance banned by the Union Parishad from the residential area.
13. Exclude the body of a dead animal from a residential area within the boundaries of the Union Parishad.

14. Failure to remove garbage, animal shit, fertilizer or any other substance with bad odor from any land or building, despite being directed by this Act.

15. Failure to cover, remove, clean, sterilize or maintain proper place, to cover any toilet, pisciculture, drainage, slaughter, water, garbage or other place or vessel for keeping waste materials in spite of this Act.

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16. The failure of the landlord or occupier of the land related to the removal of or removal of any weed, shrubs or trees under this law, despite adverse public declaration for public health or environment.

17. Highways near where grown no weeds, shrubs or trees of the town hang on, or public water ponds, wells or other sources on the hang of the movement bigha œ the creation, in spite of or contaminated in spite of, or it under this Act, the public health impaired declared, despite The owner or occupier of the relevant place, cutting it, removing or stamping it Failed to kill.

18. Under this Act, for irrigation of any crops declared as harmful for public health or adjoining areas, irrigation or irrigation should be done by applying fertilizers or pesticides or irrigated land.

19. Accordance with this Act is required without consent, intentionally or neglectfully toilet hole or toilet drain the urine or any other harmful substances, no highways or public space to flow to or scattered go, or purpose, not in use in this type of a drain, canal or sanitation facilities fall on the Given.

20. The failure of the owner or occupier to clear, cover, cover or fill water from any wells, ponds, or any other source of water supplied for public health or for the area under this Act, or to remove water from it.

21. Failure of the owner or occupier of the land or building to make proper pipes or drainage system for any water or garbage disposal from any land or building, as directed in the provision of this Act.

22. In spite of being informed of the existence of infectious diseases while duty as a physician, the failure of any physician to report to the Union Parishad.

23. Failure to report a person to the Union Parishad in any building, despite being not aware of the presence of contagious disease.

24 Failure of its owner to get rid of any building infected with contaminated bacteria.

25. Selling food or beverages by the person infected with contagious disorder.

26. If a vehicle owner or driver fails to decontaminate the vehicle that is infected with the disease, or if the carrier is carrying passengers in an infected car.
27. If there is any food harmful for any dairy or food preserved for food or food.
- 28 Except for the purpose of this purpose, slaughter any animal for sale of meat in other places.
- 29 Providing food or drink according to the needs of the buyer, cheating the buyer by offering low or different quality foods or drinks.
30. Ask for a bitter crying for begging or show any distorted or muddy limbs or dirty wounds in the body.
31. Establish brothels in the banned area or manage prostitution scholarships.
32. In spite of being directed under this Act, the failure of the owner or occupier of the house to make adequate arrangements for drainage out of the house
33. It can be cut, constructed or vandalized, even if it is declared dangerous or annoying to the public under this Act, by the construction or vandalism of any tree or its branch, or any other building or part of vandalism.
34. Without the approval of the Union Parishad, if there is any attempt to establish or construct the foundation for the construction of the roads,
35. Notices, playcards, advertisements or any other leaflets attached to any building or place other than the place specified.
36. Stacked wood, grass, straw or any other container in dangerous manner under this Act.
37. Picketing on any road, keeping animals, accumulating vehicles, or using any road as a place to stop vehicles or livestock or as a camping place without the necessary permission under this Act.
38. Letting domestic animals flutter around.
- 39 Running without proper lighting of any vehicle during the half-an-hour after sunset, until half an hour before sunset.
40. Do not observe other restrictions on the left side of the road, or on the right side of any other vehicle, or other restrictions on the road, except for the reason, when driving.
41. The sound of radio or musical instruments, drumming, drumming or playing with trumpets or other things, in the absence of the general or special provision of this Act.

42 Fireworks, crackers or fireworks may be thrown in such a way that they are likely to be involved in sports or hunting in such a way that there is a possibility of the danger or harm of the people living or working in the pedestrian or neighboring areas or any property.

43. Cutting trees, building or excavating excavation or exploding in such cases as the dangers of people living or working in pedestrians or in the adjacent areas are in danger or danger.

44 Without the necessary permission under this Act, to bury the body somewhere other than the accepted graveyard or cremation, cremate the dead body.

45. Violent dogs or other dangerous creatures, leaving or without any control.

46. Failure to break or strengthen any building under this law.

47 To make use of any building or house to live in this building declared as inadequate to the people living under this Act, or to allow someone to live in it.

48. If you build or rebuild any building without the necessary permission under this Act.

49. Failure to do lumber work or repair in any building according to the provisions of this Act.

50 In order to enforce the powers conferred under this Act, deliberately prevent any officer or employee of the Union Parishad or any person empowered by the Union Parishad.

51 To acquire the right or part of any contractor from the union council, either directly or indirectly, either directly or indirectly, by any member of the Union Parishad or by any officer or employee.

52 Doing any work declared as an offense by this law.

53 Any order, order or declaration or notification issued by this Act or any rule or any order made under it.

54 Attempts or assistance to make the above-mentioned offenses. Ashfaq Hamid secretary.

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