



**Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh**  
**Ministry of Communication**

**BANGLADESH ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY**  
**MOTOR VEHICLE RULES 1940**

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**Rules ( 89 – 128 )**

**89. Period of rest Definition of**

Any time spent by the driver of a vehicle on work, other than driving, in connection with the vehicle or with the load carried or to be carried on the vehicle, including any time spent on the vehicle during a journey save as a passenger in a public service vehicle shall not, and

(b) Any time spent by the driver of a vehicle on or near the vehicle, when it is at rest when he is at liberty to leave the vehicle for rest and refreshment although required to remain within sight of the vehicle shall be deemed to be an interval of rest for the purposes of clause (a) of sub-section (I) of section 65 of the Act.

**90. Drivers and conductors of public service vehicles- conduct and duties of**

(a) the driver of a public service vehicle-

(i) Shall not cause or allow any person, animal or thing to be placed or to be in the space reserved for the drivers seat in accordance with rule 144 or otherwise in such a way as to impede him in having a clear vision of the road or proper control of the vehicle;

(ii) Shall not shout in order to attract a passenger or behave in a manner likely to cause annoyance to any female passenger;

(iii) Shall, subject to any rules or regulations in force prohibiting the taking up or setting down of passengers at, or except at, certain specified places, bring the vehicle to rest for a sufficient period of time in a safe and convenient position upon the demand or signal of the conductor or of any passenger desiring to alight from the vehicle and, unless there is no room in the vehicle, upon the demand or signal of any person desiring to become a passenger;

(iv) Shall not, when bringing his vehicle to rest for the purpose of picking up or setting down any passenger at or near the place where another public service vehicle is at rest for the same purpose, drive the vehicle so as to endanger, inconvenience or interfere with the driver or the conductor of the other vehicle or any person mounting or preparing, to mount thereon or alighting there from, and shall bring his vehicle to rest in front of or behind the other vehicle and on the left hand side of the road or place; and

(v) Shall at all times exercise all reasonable care and diligence to maintain his vehicle in a fit and proper condition and shall not knowingly drive the vehicle when it or any brake, tyre or lamp thereof, is in a defective condition likely to endanger any passenger or other person or when there is not sufficient petrol in the tank of the vehicle to enable him to reach the next petrol filling station on the route.

(b) No driver of a motor cab fitted with a taximeter shall



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(i) Refuse to accept a fare when the indicator flag or the taxi-meter is in a vertical position and the motor cab is on an authorized stand or otherwise stationary in a public place, or

(ii) in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary, fail or neglect to proceed to the destination named by the hirer by the shortest and quickest route.

(iii) As soon he is hired, and not before, fail or neglect to set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same;

Provided that in the event of a motor cab whilst hired being unable to proceed from any accident, mechanical derangement or type failure, either temporarily or otherwise, the driver shall at once stop the mechanism of the taximeter as against the hirer. The hirer shall be liable to pay the fare up to the time of the stoppage.

(c) No person other than the person actually engaged in the driving of the vehicle shall be employed in it. A motor cab as an attendant or otherwise except in rural areas there one attendant may be employed.

**91. Drivers or conductors of public service vehicles duties of**

The driver or the driver or the conductor of a public service vehicle

(i) Shall, as far as may be reasonably possible having regard to his duties, be responsible for the due observance of the provisions of the Act and of these Rules;

(ii) Shall not smoke or be drunk or under the influence of a drug while on duty and shall not behave in a manner likely to cause annoyance to any female passenger;

(iii) Shall behave in a civil and manner to passengers and intending passengers;

(iv) Shall be cleanly dressed and in the manner in which the Regional Transport Authority may specify;

(v) Shall maintain the vehicle in a clean and sanitary condition;

(vi) Shall not solicit custom save in a civil and quiet manner;

(vii) Shall not interfere with persons mounting or preparing to mount upon any other vehicle;

(viii) Shall not allow any person to be carried in any public service vehicle in excess of the seating capacity specified in the certificate of registration of the vehicle and any additional number permitted under terms of the permit, to be carried standing in the vehicle.



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(ix) Shall not, save for good and sufficient reason, refuse to carry any person tendering the legal fare; and when such legal fare has been paid by the person shall issue a ticket of the correct denomination to him;

(x) Shall, where goods are carried on the vehicle in addition to passengers, take all reasonable precautions to ensure that passengers are not endangered or unduly inconvenienced by the presence of the goods;

(xi) Shall not, save for good and sufficient reason; require any person who has paid the legal fare to alight from the vehicle before the conclusion of the journey;

(xii) Shall not loiter or unduly delay upon any journey out shall proceed to his destination as near as may be in accordance with the time-table pertaining to the vehicle or, where there is no such time table, with all reasonable dispatch;

(xiii) Shall, in the event of a stage carriage being unable to proceed to its destination on account of mechanical breakdown or other cause beyond the control of the driver or the conductor. Arrange to convey the passengers to their destination in some other similar vehicle or, if unable so to arrange within a period of half an hour after the failure of the vehicle shall not demand refund to each passenger a proper proportion fare relating to the completion of the journey for which the passenger had paid the fare;

(xiv) Shall not, in the case of a stage carriage, cause or allow anything to be placed in the vehicle in such a manner as to obstruct the entry or exit of passengers;

(xv) Shall not permit the public service vehicle to be used for an illegal or immoral purpose;

(xvi) Shall not permit any petrol to be filled into tank while the engine is in motion, and where the vehicle is licensed for the conveyance of more than six passengers on hire, while any passenger's remains in the vehicle;

(xvii) Shall not permit persons engaged in connection with the vehicle to smoke while the vehicle is being refueled, and;

(xviii) Shall not permit the carriage of any petroleum or explosives in the vehicle provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the petroleum contained in the fuel tank incorporated in the conveyance or such other quantity of petroleum, not exceeding twenty gallons, as may be carried in securely closed tins in a specially prepared receptacle which is not accessible to the passengers in the vehicle, and is not on the road.

**92. Lost property**

The conductor of a stage carriage or where there is no conductor, the driver. and the driver of a motor cab shall, at the conclusion of any journey, make reasonable search in the vehicle for



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anything left in the vehicle by any passenger and shall take in to his custody anything so found and, upon the first reasonable opportunity and in any case within twenty four hours, make over the same to a police officer at the nearest police station.

(2) All property found in any vehicle by any other passenger shall be handed over forthwith to the conductor or driver, as the case may be, and disposed of by the conductor or driver in the manner provided in sub-rule (1)

**93. Conduct of passengers in stage carriages**

if, at any time, a passenger in a stage carriage

- (i) Behaves in a disorderly manner, or
- (ii) Behaves in a manner likely to cause annoyance to any female passenger, or
- (iii) Uses abusive language, or
- (iv) Molests any other passenger, or
- (v) Smokes, when smoking is prohibited, when the vehicle is being re fuelled, or
- (vi) Spits, or
- (vii) Obstructs the conductor in execution his duties, or
- (viii) Refuses or is unable to pay the fee, or
- (ix) Interferes without due cause conduct or of the vehicle, or
- (x) Refuses to show any ticket on demand by
  - (1) A Police Officer in uniform, or
  - (2) An inspector of motor vehicles, or
  - (3) Any person authorized in writing in this behalf by the Regional Transport Authority.
- (xi) Is reasonably suspected to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease or
- (xii) Commits or abets any offence under the Act,

The driver and the conductor, if any may require such passenger to alight from the vehicle forthwith and may stop the vehicle and keep it standing until the passenger has alighted. Such passenger shall not be entitled to the refund of any fare which he may have paid and any passenger failing to comply forthwith with such requirement may be forcibly removed by the conductor or driver and shall be guilty of offence.

**94. Children and infants carriage- in a public service vehicle of**

In relation to the number of person that may be carried in a public service vehicle

- (i) Child of not more than twelve years of age shall be reckoned as one half. And
- (ii) A child of not more than three years of age shall not be reckoned.

**95. Conductors- licensing of**

(a) No person shall work as a conductor of stage carriage, and no employer shall so employ any person, unless such person holds a conductor's license in Form L. Con. granted by the Licensing Authority.



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- (b) A conductor's license shall be valid for twelve months from the date of issue or renewal and shall be effective throughout the Province.
- (c) A conductor's license issued by any other competent authority in British India shall not be effective in any region unless countersigned under the authority of the Licensing Authority.
- (d) Application for a conductor's license shall be made in writing to the licensing Authority of the area wherein the applicant resides, in Form L. Con. A. And shall be accompanied by two clear copies of a recent photograph of the applicant and by prescribed fee.
- (e) If the Licensing Authority has reason to suppose that the applicant is physically unfit to perform the duties of a conductor, the Authority may call upon him, to produce a medical certificate of fitness in Form M. C. Con. signed by a registered medical practitioner and, in such case, the applicant shall furnish a third copy of the photograph prescribed in sub-rule (d) which shall be firmly affixed and not loosely pinned to the medical certificate of fitness and shall be signed or sealed by the registered medical practitioner.
- (f) No person under the age of 18 years shall hold ; conductor's license.
- (g) The fee for conductor's license and for each renewal of a conductor's license shall be two rupees and one rupee respectively.
- (h) Application for the renewal of a conductor's license shall be made in person to the licensing Authority by which the conductor's license was issued.
- (i) If at any time a conductor's license is lost or destroyed or becomes illegible or the photograph attached thereto cases in the opinion of the authority by which the license was granted, to be a reasonable likeness of the holder, that authority shall proceed as if the conductor's license were a driving license. The fee for a duplicate license issued under this rule shall be one rupee.
- (j) The Licensing Authority may decline to issue L conductor license if it is satisfied
- (i) That the applicant's knowledge of the provisions of the Act and of these rules and of the duties and powers of a conductor there under is inadequate to enable him to perform the duties of a conductor or
- (ii) That the applicant was at any time the holder of a conductor's or a driving license which has, been cancelled for misconduct; or
- (iii) That the character or physique of the applicant is such as to render him an unsuitable person to hold a conductor's license. And may likewise decline to renew a conductor's license
- (k) The Licensing Authority may for reason to be recorded in writing suspend or cancel a conductor's license.
- (l) Any Court by which a conductor is convicted of any offence in connection with his duty as a conductor may cancel the conductor's license.



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(m) A conductor of a stage carriage shall at all times carry his license and produce it on demand by any police officer in uniform for inspection.

(n) No person shall hold more than one conductor's license effective in the same region.

(o) The Licensing Authority may by notification in the official Gazette declare that such of these Rules as are applicable to drivers or the driver's license as may be specified in the said notification shall apply to conductors or to conductor's licenses as the case may be.

(p) The holder of a conductor's license shall, except in the case of a temporary absence not involving a change of residence for a period exceeding three months report any change of his temporary or permanent address as notified on the license to the licensing authority by whom the license was issued and to the licensing authority to whom it was last renewed.

**96. (Public service vehicle driver's badge)**

(a) The driver of a public service vehicle shall display on his left breast a metal badge in the form illustrated in the sixth schedule to these Rules issued by and inscribed with, the name of the authority by which an authorization to drive a public service vehicle has been granted and the word 'Driver' together with an identification number.

(b) A driver of a public service vehicle shall not hold more than one such badge issued by an authority in the Province.

(c) The fee for the issue of a badge as aforesaid shall be one rupee. If the badge is lost or destroyed a duplicate badge shall be issued by the authority by which it was issued on payment of one rupee. And upon the return to the issuing authority of a badge or of a duplicate badge the driver shall be entitled to a refund of one rupee; Provided that where the actual cost incurred by the Provincial Government for a badge exceeds one rupee the provincial Government may direct that such actual cost shall be charged as the fee under this sub-rule.

(d) If at any time the authorization on a driver's license entitling him to drive a public service vehicle is suspended or revoked by any authority or by any Court or ceases to be valid by the efflux of time the driver shall within seven days surrender the badge to the authority by which it was issued.

**97. (Conductor's badge) the conductor of a stage carriage shall display on his left breast**

(a) Metal badge in the form illustrated in the Sixth Schedule to these Rules issued by and inscribed with the name of the Authority by which the conductor's license is granted and the word 'Conductor' together with an identification number.



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(b) A conductor shall not hold more than one such badge issued by an authority in the Province.

(c) The fee for the issue of a conductor's badge as aforesaid shall be one rupee. If the badge is lost or destroyed a duplicate badge shall be issued, by the authority, which issued it, on payment of one rupee. And upon return to the issuing authority of a badge or a duplicate badge the conductor shall be entitled to a refund of one rupee.

Provided that where the actual cost incurred by the Provincial Government for a badge exceeds one rupee. The Provincial Government may direct that such actual cost shall be charged as the fee under this sub-rule.

(d) If at any time a conductor's license is suspended or canceled by competent authority or by any Court or cease to be valid by the efflux of time. The conductor shall, within seven days, surrender the badge to the authority by which it was issued.

**98. Badge not to be transferred**

(a) No driver and no conductor shall lend or transfer the badge prescribed in these rules to any other person.

(b) Any person finding a drivers or a conductor, badge shall, unless be returns the same to a person whom he knows to the holder, forthwith surrender it to the authority by which it was issued or to a police officer.

**99. (Infectious or contagious diseases-) Persons suffering form**

(a) No driver and no conductor of a public sere ice vehicle shall cause or allow to enter in to or to be placed or carried in the vehicle an person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be suffering form any infectious or contagious disease, or the corpse of any person whom he knows or has reason to believe to have been suffering, form any such disease.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (a) the driver and the conductor may upon application in writing by a registered medical practitioner or sanitary inspector allow a person suffering form an infectious or contagious disease to be carried in a public service vehicle provided that no other person save a person or person in attendance on the sick person shall be carried in the vehicle at the same time.

(c) When a person suffering form an infectious or contagious disease, or the corpse of any such person h& been carried in a public service vehicle, the driver and the conductor of the vehicle shall be responsible that the fact is reported to a medical officer of health or sanitary inspector and to the owner of the vehicle and neither the owner nor the driver nor the conductor shall cause



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allow any person to use the vehicle until the driver and the conductor and the vehicle have been disinfected in such manner as the said medical officer or sanitary inspector may specify and a certificate to this effect has been obtained from the said medical officer or sanitary inspector.

**100. (Carriage of persons in goods vehicles)**

(a) Save in the cases of a vehicle which is being used for the carriage of troops or police or a stage carriage in which goods are being carried in addition to passengers no persons shall be carried in a goods vehicle other than a bona fide employee of the owner or the hirer of the vehicle, and except in accordance with this rule.

(b) No persons shall be carried in the cab of a goods vehicle beyond the number for which there is seating accommodation at the rate of fifteen inches measured along the seat excluding the space reserved for the driver, for each person, and not more than six persons in all in addition to the driver shall be carried in any goods vehicle.

(c) No person shall be carried upon the goods or otherwise in such a manner that such person is in danger of falling from the vehicle, and in no case shall any person be carried in a goods vehicle in such a manner that any part of his person, when he is in a sitting position, is at a height exceeding ten feet from the surface upon which the vehicle rests.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (b), the Regional Transport Authority may, as a condition of the permit granted for any goods vehicle, specify the conditions subject to which a larger number of persons may be carried in the vehicle.

(e) Nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to authorizing the carriage of any person for hire or reward on any vehicle unless there is in force in respect of the vehicle a permit authorizing the use of the vehicle for such purpose, and save in accordance with the provisions of such permit.

(f) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to motor vehicles registered under section 39 of the Act.

**101. Stands and halting place**

The District Magistrate or the Commissioner of police, Calcutta, as the case may be, by notification to the official Gazette, or by the erection of traffic signs which are permitted for the purpose under sub-section (l) of section 75 of the Act, or both, may in respect of the taking up or setting down of passengers or both by public service vehicles or by any specified class of public service vehicles-

(i) Conditionally; unconditionally prohibit the use of any specified place or of any place of a specified nature or class, or





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(ii) Require that within the limits of; municipality, notified area or cantonment, or within such other limits as may be specified in the notification certain specified stands or halting places only shall be so used. Provided that no place which is privately owned shall be so notified except with the previous consent in writing of the owner thereof.

(b) When a place has been notified or has been demarcated by traffic signs, or, both, as being a stand or halting place for the purpose of this rule, then. Notwithstanding that the land is in possession of an-N person, the place shall subject to the provisions of these rules be deemed to be a public place within the meaning of the Act and the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of police. Calcutta, may enter in to an agreement with, or grant a license to arty person for the provision or maintenance of such place **including** the provision or maintenance of the buildings or works necessary thereto, subject to the termination of the agreement or license forthwith upon the breach of any condition thereof and may otherwise make rules or give directions for the conduct of such place including rules or directions

(i) Prescribing the fees to be paid by the owners of public service vehicles using the place and providing for the receipt and disposal of such fees,

(ii) Specifying the public service vehicles o the class of public service vehicles which shall use the place or which shall not use the place,

(iii) Appointing a person to be the manger of the place and specifying the powers and duties of the manager,

(iv) Requiring the owner of the land, or the local authority as the case may be, to erect such shelters, lavatories and latrines and to execute suet, other works as may be specified in the rules or in the direction and to maintain the same in a serviceable, clean and sanitary condition,

(v) Prohibiting the use of such place by specified persons or by other than specified persons.

(c) Nothing in sub-rule (b) shall require any person owning the land which has been appointed as a stand or halting place, t undertake and work or incur and expenditure in connection therewith without his consent and, in the event of any such person declining to carry out such work or to incur such expenditure or failing to comply with any rule or direction made or given to him under this rule, the competent authority may prohibit the use of such a place for the purposes of this rule 102. Records to be maintained?

(a) The owner of every transport vehicle sell maintain records and submit returns as may be required in respect of the vehicle to the Regional Transport Authority by which the permit was issued to such vehicle in such form as the Authority may specify and such records and returns may include particulars of the daily use of the vehicle in respect of



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- (i) The name and license number of the driver and conductor and other attendant. if any
  - (ii) The route upon which or the area within which the vehicle was used;
  - (iii) The number of miles traveled,
  - (iv) The times of commencement and termination of a journey and of any halts on a journey when the driver obtained rest;
  - (v) The number of passengers and the weight of goods carried between specified places and the nature of the goods;
  - (vi) In the case of goods carried in a stage carriage, the number of trips and the mileage when goods were carried solely and when goods were carried in addition to passengers and, in that case, the number of seats available for passengers.
- (b) No owner or other person shall cause or allow any person to drive transport vehicle unless the owner or other person has in his possession a record in writing of the name and address of the driver as set forth in his driving license, the number of the license and the name of the authority by which it was issued.

**103. (Permit holder? change of address of-)**

(a) If the holder of a permit ceases to reside or to have his place of business, as the case may be, at the address set forth in the permit, he shall within fourteen days send part A of the permit to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued intimating the new address.

(b) Upon receipt of intimation under sub-rule (a) the Regional Transport Authority or the Provincial Transport Authority, as the case may be, shall after making such enquiries as the Authority deems fit, enter in the permit the new address and shall intimate the particulars to the Authority of any region in which the permit is valid by virtue of countersignature or otherwise.

**104. (Public service vehicle? intimation of damage to or failure of-)**

(a) The holder of any stage carriage permit or any contract carriage permit in respect of a particular vehicle by reference to the registration mark shall, within seven days of the occurrence, report in writing to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued and to the Registering Authority any failure of, or damage to, such vehicle or to any part thereof, of such a nature as to render the vehicle unfit for use in accordance with the conditions of the permit for a period exceeding three days.



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(b) The holder of any permit in respect of a service of stage carriages shall, within seven days of the permit of such a nature as to prevent the holder from complying with any of the provisions or conditions of the permit for a period exceeding three days.

(e) Upon receipt of a report under the preceding.; sub rules, the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued may, subject to the provisions of rules 75 and 76

(i) direct the holder of the permit within such period, not exceeding two months from the date of the occurrence, as the authority may specify, either to make good the damage to or failure of the vehicle, or to provide a substitute vehicle, or

(ii) if the damage to, or failure of, the vehicle is such that in the opinion of the said authority it cannot be made good within a period of two months from the date of the occurrence, direct the holder of the permit to provide a substitute vehicle, and when the holder of the permit fails to comply with such a direction, may suspend, cancel or vary the permit accordingly.

(d) The Transport Authority giving a direction, or suspending, canceling or varying a permit under sub-rule (c) shall send intimation of the fact to the Transport Authority of any other region in which the permit is valid by virtue of countersignature or otherwise

**105. Alteration to motor vehicle-**

(a) Further to the provisions of section 32 of the Act. The owner of a transport vehicle, or if the owner is not the holder of the permit, the holder of the permit shall, at the same time as the report required by that section is made to the registering authority forward a copy thereof to the Transport Authority by which the permit relating to the vehicle was granted, or, in the case of a permit relating to a service of stage carriages, to the Transport Authority by which the permit was granted under which the vehicle is being used.

(b) Upon receipt of a report under sub-rule (a), the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued may if the alteration is such as to contravene any of the provisions or conditions of the permit

(i) vary the permit accordingly, or

(ii) require the permit holder to provide a substitute vehicle within such period as the authority may specify, and, if the holder fails to comply with such requirement, cancel or suspend the permit.

A transport Authority varying, suspending or canceling a permit or causing another vehicle to be substituted for a vehicle covered by a permit, shall intimate particulars to the Transport Authority of any other region in which the permit is valid by virtue of countersignature or otherwise.

**106. Provision as to trailers**



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- (a) No trailer other than the trailing half or an articulated vehicle shall be attached to a public vehicle.
- (b) Save in the case of trailer being used for the carriage of troops or police, no person other than the attendant or attendants required by rule 203 shall be carried on a trailer.
- (c) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (d) all the provisions of these Rules relating to a private carriers permit or to a public carriers permit shall apply to an, trailer used for the purposes of a private carrier or public carrier, as the case may be.
- (d) A Provincial Transport Authority or a Region, Transport Authority granting or Countersigning a private carriers permit or a public carriers permit may require as a condition of the permit or of the countersignature, as the case may be, that no trailer or that not more than one trailer or that no trailer of a specified description shall be attached to any transport vehicle covered by the permit.

**107. Inspection of transport vehicles and their contents**

- (a) Any police officer in uniform not below the rank of Sergeant or Sub inspector may at any time when the vehicle is in a public place call upon the driver of goods vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the police officer to make reasonable examination of the contents of the vehicle.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (a), the police officer shall not be entitled to examine the contents of any goods vehicle unless—
- (i) The permit in respect of the vehicle contains a provision or condition in respect of the goods which may or which may not be carried on the vehicle;
  - (ii) The police officer has reason to believe that the vehicle is being used in contravention of the provisions of the Act or these Rules.
- (c) Any police officer in uniform may at any time when the vehicle is in a public place call upon the driver of a public service vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the police officer to make reasonable examination of the number of passengers and other contents of the vehicle so as to satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and these Rules and the provisions and conditions of the permit in respect of the vehicle are being complied with.
- (d) Any Magistrate of the first or second class, or any police officer of or above the rank of Deputy Superintendent, or any inspector of motor vehicles shall be entitled at any reasonable time to inspect any public service vehicle in a public place.

**108. Garages for transport vehicles?**



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The owners of every transport vehicle shall maintain, suitable garages to the approved by the Registering Authority for accommodating their vehicles and shall not allow them to be left standing on the road without sufficient reason.

**109. Permit, exemption from-**

Sub-section (I) of section 42 of the Act shall not apply to transport vehicles owned by the Communication and Works Department, Calcutta Corporation. Municipalities and District Boards and used for road making and maintenance.

Chapter V  
Construction, Equipment and  
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles.

**110. General?**

(a) No person shall use and no person shall cause or allow to be used or to be in any public place any motor vehicle, which does not comply with the rules contained in this Chapter, or with any order there under made by competent authority.

(b) Nothing in this rule shall apply to a motor vehicle which has been damaged in an accident while at the place of the accident or to a vehicle so damaged or otherwise defective while being removed to the nearest reasonable place of repair or disposal.

**111. Lamps**

(1) Save as hereinafter provided, every motor vehicle which in a public place during the period between half an hour after sunset and an hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is no sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the road at a distance of five hundred feet ahead, shall carry the following lamps (hereinafter referred to as 'obligatory front lamps')

(a) Save in the cases of a motorcycle and an invalid carriage, two lamps showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet and indicating approximately the width of the vehicle;

(b) in the cases of a motor cycle and an invalid carriage, one lamp showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet and, where the registration marks exhibited at the front of the vehicle is exhibited on both sides of a plate in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (c) of rule 33, so fixed as to illuminate both sides of the plate;

(c) In the case of a side car attached to a motor cycle, a lamp affixed to the extreme left hand side of the side car showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five



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hundred feet, in addition to the lamp required by clause (b) above to be carried on the motor cycle; and shall, in every case, also carry-

(i) One lamp (hereinafter referred to as the rear lamp) showing to the rear a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet; and

(ii) A lamp, which may be the rear lamp or some other device, illuminating with a whit. Light the whole of the registration mark exhibited on the rear of the vehicle, so as to under it legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear; Provided that when a motor vehicle is drawing another vehicle or vehicles and the distance between such h vehicles does not exceed five feet it shall not, subject Any other provision of these Rules is necessary for the drawn vehicles to carry obligatory front lamps or for any save the last drawn vehicle to carry a rear lamp or a lamp illuminating the rear registration mark.

(2) Every lamp required under sub-rule (/) to h carried shall, during the aforesaid period, be kept properly. Lighted and in an efficient condition.

(3) Obligatory front lamps shall be as nearly. Possible of the same power and at the same height form the ground.

(4) No lamp sowing a light to the front shall h,: fixed so that the center of the lamp is more than five feet from the ground, provided that this provision shall not apply to the internal lighting of any motor vehicle or to any light necessary to illuminate the route board of a public service vehicle.

(5) The rear lamp shall be fixed either on the center line of the vehicle or to the right hand side and, save in the case of a transport vehicle, at a height of not more than three feet and six inches form the ground, in the case of a transport vehicle the rear light may be fixed at such a level as may be necessary to illuminate the registration mark.

(C) When a trailer is being drawn by a motor vehicle, other than the drawn part of an articulated vehicle, a lamp of as nearly as possible the same size and power as the rear lamp and showing a red light to the rear shall be affixed to the trailer vertically above or below the scar lamp at a distance of not less than two feet or more then three feet from the rear lamp.

(7) No motor vehicle shall show a red light to the front or other than red light to the rear, provided that this provision shall not apply to tile internal lighting of the vehicle or to an amber light if displayed by any direction indicator.

(8) No lamp showing a light to the front shall be used on any vehicle unless such lamp is so constructed fitted and maintained that the beam of` light emit. Here from

(a) Is permanently deflected downward, such an extent that it is at all times incapable dazzling any person, standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 25 feet from the lamp, and whose eye level not less than 3 feet 6 inches above that plane; of



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(b) Can be deflected downwards or both downwards and to the left by the driver in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid; or

(c) Can be extinguished by the operation of device which at the same time causes a beam, light to be emitted from the lamp which complies with clause (a); or

(d) Can be extinguished by tire operation of device which at the same time either deflects the beam of light from another lamp downwards both downwards and to the left in such manner to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid, or brings in to, leaves in operation a lamp or lamps "M", which complies or comply with clause (a). (9) Sub-rule (R) shall not apply to any lamp or lamps with an electric bulb if the power of the bulb does not exceed seven watts and the lamp is fitted with frosted glass or other material, which has the effect of diffusing the light.

**112. Brakes?**

(a) Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with brakes of sufficient strength capable of stopping the vehicle within the distance specified in sub-rule (i) and of holding it at rest in all conditions and all the brakes which the motor vehicle is fitted shall at all times be properly connected and shall be maintained in good and efficient condition.

(b) Every motor vehicle, other than an invalid carriage, a trailer, a road roller or a locomotive, shall be equipped with an efficient braking system or system, sufficient to supply two means of operation so designed and constructed that notwithstanding the failure of any part (other than a fixed member or a brake shoe anchor pin) through or by means of which the force necessary to apply the brakes is transmitted, there shall still be available for the driver to apply to not less than half the number of the wheels of the vehicle, brakes sufficient under the most adverse conditions to bring the vehicle to rest within a reasonable distance;

(i) Provided that, save in the cases of a tractor and a heavy motor vehicle, in the event of such failure as aforesaid it shall not be necessary for brakes to be available for application by the driver in the case of a motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940, to more than two wheels; and

(ii) in the case of a motor vehicle having less than four wheels to more than one wheel.

(c) The application of one means of operation shall not affect or operate the pedal or hand lever of the other means of operation.

(d) In the case of vehicles registered in India on or after the first day of April 1940, no braking system shall be rendered ineffective by the non rotation of the engine

(i) Provided that this sub rule shall not apply to the of a vehicle referred to in clause



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(ii) of sub-rule I; thereof and to the braking system of any trailer and of the trailing half of any articulated vehicle.

(e) The brakes of a motor vehicle, which operated by one of the means of operation, shall be capable of being applied by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electric or pneumatic device.

(f) In the case of a motor vehicle with more than three wheels, other than an invalid carriage, in a road roller or a locomotive, where any brake shoe is capable of being applied by more than one means of operation, all the wheels shall be fitted with brakes, all of which; tic operated by one of the mends of operation;

Provided that, except in the case of a tractor

(i) Where a motor vehicle has more than six wheels at least four of which are steering wheels it shall be a sufficient compliance with this sub-rule if brakes are fitted to all the wheels other than two steering wheels, which are situated on opposite sides of the vehicles, and all such brakes are operated by one of the means of operation.

(ii) Where a motor vehicle has more than four wheels and the drive is transmitted all wheels other than the steering wheels without the interposition of a differential driving gear or similar mechanism between the axles carrying the driving wheels, if shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this sub rule if one of the means of operation operates the brakes on two driving wheels situated on opposite sides of the vehicle and the other means of operation operates brakes on all the other wheels required to be fitted with brakes by this sub-rule; Provided further that, where means of operation arc provided in addition t those prescribed by this rule. Such additional means of operation may be disregarded for the purposes of this sub-rule.

(g) One at least of the means of operation shall be capable of causing brakes to he applied directly and not through the transmission gear to all the wheels of the vehicle. Provided that, in the case of a motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940, it shall be deemed to be sufficient compliance with this sub rule f one of the means of operation applies brakes directly and not through the transmission gear to not less than two of the wheels of the vehicle;

Provided further that where a motor vehicle has more than four wheels and the drive is transmitted to all wheels other than the steering wheels without the in reposition of a differential driving gear or similar mechanism between the axles carrying he driving wheels it shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with ii sub rule if the brakes applied by one means of operation cut directly on two driving wheels on opposite? D.? It l vehicle and the brakes applied by the other means operation act direction all other driving wheels.

(h) For the purposes of this rule?





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(i) in the case of a motor vehicle other than an invalid carriage, a road roller or a locomotive.

(a) except in the case of a mw vehicle the unladen weight of which does not exceed 2,240 pounds or which is passenger vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than seven passengers exclusive of the driver, not more than one front wheel shall be included in half the of wheels of the vehicle, and

(b) every moving shaft to which any part of a braking system or any mean, of operation thereof is connected or by which it is supported shall be deemed to be part of that system;

(ii) in the case of a motor vehicle propelled by steam and no used as a public service vehicle, the engine shall be deemed to be an efficient braking system with one means of operation of operation of the engine is capable of being reversed and is incapable of being disconnected from any of the driving wheels of the vehicle except by the sustained action of the driver,

(i) Every locomotive shall have an efficient braking system, the brake of which act upon all the wheels of the locomotive other than the steering wheels, provided that this provision shall not apply to a locomotive registered in India before the first day of April 1940, if the locomotive is propelled by steam and the engine thereof is capable of being reversed.

(j) The braking system operated by one of the means of operation shall, according to whether the vehicle is laden or unladen, be capable of bringing it to rest when traveling at the speed specified in the table below within the distance therein specified when, at the time of the application of the brake, the vehicle is raveling over a hard, dry, level road in good condition with top gear and clutch engaged, or when, in the same conditions, the efficiency of the brakes as determined by a brake testing meter approved by the Provincial Government is not less than 30 per cent. The vehicle is laden and not less than 40 per cent. When the vehicle is unladen.

Provided that the word 'laden' here means with not less than 50 per cent. Of the legal load, not 50 per cent, of the gross weight.

Speed Distance in feet to stop from application of brakes:

Mile per hour. Vehicles laden. Vehicles unladen.

20	45	33.5
15	25	19

113. Reversing

Every motor vehicle other than it motor cycle shall be capable of moving under its own power either forwards arils or backwards.

**114. Horns**

(a) Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with a horn or other approved device available for immediate use by the driver of the vehicle and capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of the approach position of the vehicle.



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(b) No motor vehicle shall be fitted with any multitude horn giving a succession of different notes or with any other sound-producing device giving an unduly harsh, shrill, loud, or alarming noise.

(c) Nothing contained in sub-rule (b) shall prevent the use on vehicles, used as ambulance or for fire fighting or salvage purpose or on vehicles used by police officers in the course of their duties, or on other similar vehicles. of such sound signals as may be approved by the registering authority.

(d) Every transport vehicle shall be fitted with a bull horn.

**115. Prohibition of playing radios, etc, in a motor vehicle**

(a) No radio set shall be installed or operated in any motor vehicle other than a private motorcar.

(b) No person shall wear earphones while driving any motor vehicle.

(c) No radio set shall be operated while the motor is moving within the limits of the city of Calcutta (including suburbs) and any municipality.

(d) No radio set in a motor vehicle shall be operated in such a way as to be a nuisance to the public.

***Explanation?***

If a radio set is operated in such a way as to be clearly audible at a distance of more than 10 feet from the car it shall be deemed to be a nuisance to the public.

(e) The Registering Authority may grant a special permit for the use of radio or gramophones with or without loud speakers in specially equipped motor vehicles used for publicity educational or traffic purposes.

**116. Silencers**

(a) Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with a device (herein referred to as a silencer) which by means of an expansion chamber or otherwise reduces as far as may be reasonable and practicable the noise that would otherwise be made by the escape of exhaust gases from the engine.

(b) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed or equipped that the exhaust gases from the engine are not discharged downwards so as to impinge on the road surface.

**117. Mirror-**

Every motor vehicle, other than a transport vehicle or motor cycle having not more than two wheels and to which a side car is not attached, shall be fitted either internally or externally, and



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every transport vehicle shall be fitted externally, with a mirror so placed that the driver shall be able to have a clear and distinct view of vehicles approaching from the rear.

**118. Dangerous projection**

(a) No mascot or other similar fitting or device shall be carried by any motor vehicle registered in India after the first day of April 1941 in any position where it is likely to strike any person with whom the vehicle may collide unless the mascot is unlikely to cause injury to any person by reason of projection thereon.

(b) No motor vehicle shall be permitted to be used which is so constructed that any axle hub or hub cap projects laterally more than four inches beyond the rim of the wheel to which it is attached, unless the hub or hub cap does not project laterally beyond the body or wings of the vehicle and is provided with an adequate guard

**119. Noise**

Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed and maintained as not to cause noise.

**120. Safety**

(a) After the first day of **April** 1941, the glass of windscreens or windows facing to the front on the out-: of every motor vehicle except glass fitted to the top deck of a double Decker vehicle shall be safety glass.

(b) For the purpose of this rule-

(i) 'Safety glass' means glass so constructed or treated that if fractured it does not fly in to fragments capable of causing severe cuts;

(ii) Any windscreen or window at the front of the vehicle the inner surface of which is at an angle exceeding thirty degrees to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall be deemed to face to the front.

(c) This rule shall not apply to a motor vehicle other than a public service vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

**121. Glass? arrangement and maintenance of**

The glass of the front windscreen side and rear windows of every motor vehicle shall be such and shall be maintained in such condition as to be clearly transparent and allow the driver a clear vision to the front and to the sides and through the prescribed mirror, to the rear of the vehicle.



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**122. Windscreen wiper**

(a) On and after the first day of April 1940. An efficient automatic windscreen wiper shall be fitted to every motor vehicle, which is so constructed, that the driver cannot by opening the windscreen, or otherwise obtain an adequate view to the front of the vehicle without looking through the windscreen.

(b) This rule shall not apply to a motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

**123. Tyres**

(a) The pneumatic tyres of every motor vehicle shall be kept properly inflated and in good and sound condition.

(b) A tyre shall be deemed to be not in good and sound condition if

- (i) Any of the fabric of the casing is exposed by wear of the tread or by any unvulcanized cut or abrasion of any part, or
- (ii) The tyre shows signs of incipient failure by local deformation or swelling; or
- (iii) it has been patched or repaired by an outside gaiter or patch other than a properly vulcanized repair:

Provided that clause (iii) shall not apply to a temporary repair effected to enable the vehicle to be moved to the nearest reasonable place where the tyre can be repaired or replaced.

**124. Smoke. Vapour grease-emission of-**

(a) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed, shall be maintained in such condition, and shall be so driven and used on a road, that there shall not be emitted therefrom any excessive smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, ashes, cinders or oily matter, or the exercise of reasonable care or the emission of which might cause damage to other persons or property or endanger the safety of any other users of the road in consequence of the harmful content therein.

(b) Every motor vehicle using solid fuel shall be fitted with an efficient appliance for the purpose of preventing the emission of sparks or grit and shall have a tray or shield to prevent ashes and cinders from falling on to the road.

**125. Speedometer**

After the first day of April 1941, every motor vehicle, other than an invalid carriage or a vehicle, which may not, under the provisions of the Seventh schedule to the Act, at any time be driven at a rate of speed in excess of six miles per hour, shall be fitted with an instrument (herein referred



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to as a speedometer) so constructed and in such a positions as at all times readily to indicate to the driver of the vehicle the speed at which the vehicle is traveling;

Provided that the Registering Authority may exempt any vehicle or class of vehicles from the operation of this sub-rule.

(a) A speed-meter shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this rule if, upon test, it is found to be accurate within ten per cent, above or below the speed specified for the vehicle in the Seventh schedule to the Act. or if no speed is so specified, then above or below a speed of thirty miles per hour.

**126.** Springing motor vehicle and every trailer drawn thereby shall be equipped with suitable and sufficient means of springing adequately maintained in good and sound condition between the road wheels and the frame of the vehicle. Provided that this rule shall not apply to

- (i) Any motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940 if any means of springing with which it is fitted are adequately maintained in good and sound condition.
- (ii) Any tractor not exceeding ten thousand pounds in weight unladen if all the unsprung wheels of the tractor are fitted with pneumatic tyres;
- (iii) Any land locomotive, land tractor, land implement, agricultural trailer, or any other used solely for the haulage of felled trees;
- (iv) Motor cycles;
- (v) Vehicles designed for use in works or in private premises and used on a road only in passing from one part of the works or premises to another or to works or premises within a distance of two miles.

**127.** Steering mechanism of every motor shall be adequately maintained in good and sound condition, free from backlash exceeding 45 degrees on the steering wheel, all rods and arms shall be adequately protected by bumpers or otherwise from damage where the connections are secured with bolts or pins, the bolts or pins shall be effectively locked. All connection made with pins shall be such that when they are in any position other than horizontal the head of the pin shall be uppermost.

**128. Overall width-**

The overall width of every motor vehicle measured at right angles to the axis of the motor vehicle between perpendicular planes enclosing the extreme points shall not exceed



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**Rules ( 133 – 219 )**

**133. Direction indicators and stop fights**

(a) For the purposes of the proviso to section 79 of the Act, the signal of an intention to turn to the right or left may be given by a mechanical or electrical direction indicator and, during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, the signal of an intention to stop may be given by an electrical stop light as hereinafter specified.

(b) Every electrical direction indicator shall when in operation be in the form of an illuminated sign of amber colour of a minimum illuminated length of six inches and of a maximum illuminated breadth not exceeding one fourth of the illuminated length, and the illuminated surface shall be visible both from front and rear of the vehicle.

(c) Every mechanical direction indicator shall be in the form of an arrow not less than six inches in length, presenting a white surface visible both from front and rear of the vehicle.

(d) A direction indicator intended to intimate a right hand turn shall be fitted only on the right side and a direction indicator intended to intimate a left hand turn shall be fitted only on the left side of the vehicle and, except as provided in sub-rule (f), every direction indicator shall be so designed and fitted that

- (i) it is not more four feet behind the base of the windscreen;
- (ii) it is not more than six feet and six inches above the level of the ground;
- (iii) when in operation-

- (1) it temporarily alters the outline of the vehicle to the extent of at least six inches measured horizontally;
- (2) its outermost point shall be at least six inches further from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle than is the outermost point of the driver's cab or of the side of the body immediately behind the driver's seat; and
- (3) it remains steady;

(iv) the driver of the vehicle when in his driving seat may be readily aware that it is operating correctly.

Provided that clause (i) shall not apply in the case of a pillar less saloon motor car if the direction indicator is not situated behind the widest part of the body.

(e) For the purpose of this rule a "Pillarless saloon motor car" means a motor vehicle which is constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects and is adapted to carry not more than seven persons exclusive of the driver and which has

- (i) An enclosed body with four doors; and
- (ii) No vertical dividing pillar between the doors on either side of the vehicle.



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(f) Additional direction indicators in the form specified in sub-rule (b) may be fitted at the rear of an% vehicle provided that

- (i) They are only used co incidentally with those fitted in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (d); and
- (ii) They are visible at a reasonable distance from any point in the rear or the vehicle.

(g) Every direction indicator shall be so fitted that when not in operation it will not be likely to mislead the driver of any other vehicle or any person controlling traffic

(h) Every stoplight shall be fitted at the rear of the vehicle and to the left of the center thereof and when in operation shall show a red or amber light;

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the fitting of a duplicate stop light on the left side of the vehicle which comes in to operation at the same time as the stop light fitted at the centre or on the right side of the vehicle.

- (i) Every light shown by a direction indicator or a stoplight shall be diffused by means of frosted glass or other adequate means and shall be a steady light.
- (j) Every direction indicator and every stop light shall be such as to be readily operated by the driver of the motor vehicle at all times when sitting in a normal driving position.
- (k) Nothing in this rule shall be taken to require that a direction indicator or a stoplight shall be fitted to any motor vehicle.

**134. Wings**

(a) Every motor vehicle except a locomotive, a tractor or a trailer, shall unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the motor vehicle, be provided with wings or other similar fittings to catch so far as practicable, mud or water thrown up by the rotation of the wheels.

(b) The rear wheels of every trailer except a trailer drawn by a locomotive shall be provided with wings as aforesaid.

**135. Side-car wheel**

Every side car attach attached, at the left hand side of the motor cycle, that the wheel thereof is not wholly outside perpendicular planes at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the motor cycle, passing through the extreme projecting points in front and in the rear of the motor cycle.



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**136. Communication with driver**

Every motor vehicle for the use of passengers in which the driver's seat is separated from any passengers, compartment by a fixed partition which is not capable of being readily opened, shall be furnished with efficient means to enable the passengers in such compartment and the conductor, if any, to signal to the driver to stop the vehicle. Special Rules Applicable to all Public Service Vehicle

**137. General**

Every public service vehicle, and all parts thereof including paint work or varnish, shall be maintained in a clean and sound condition, and the engine mechanism and all working parts in reliable working order.

**138. Stability**

(a) The stability of a double-deck public service vehicle shall be such that when loaded with weight 130 pounds per person placed in the correct relative positions represent the driver and conductor (if carried) and a full complement of passengers on the upper deck only, if the surface on which the vehicle stands were tilted to either side to an angle of 28 degrees from the horizontal the point at which overturning occurs would not be reached.

(b) The stability of a single decked public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be such that under any conditions of load, at an allowance of 150 pounds per passenger and his personal luggage for which the vehicle is registered, if the surface in which the vehicle stands were tilted to either side to an angle of 35 degrees from the horizontal the point at which overturning occurs would not be reached.

(c) For the purpose of conducting tests of stability the height of any stop used to prevent a wheel of the vehicle from slipping sideways shall not be greater than two thirds of the distance between the surface upon which the vehicle stands before it is tilted, and that part of the rim of that wheel which is then nearest to such surface when the vehicle is loaded in accordance with the requirements of this rule.

**139. Side overhang**

In the case of a vehicle used as a stage carriage no part of the vehicle other than a direction indicator, when in operation, or a driving mirror shall project laterally more than fourteen inches beyond the centre line of the rear wheels in the case of single rear wheels or more than six inches beyond the extreme outer edge of the outer tyre in the case of dual rear wheels. 140. Seating room-





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(a) In every public service vehicle other than a motor cab there shall be provided for each passenger a reasonable comfortable seating space of not less than fifteen inches square measured on straight lines along and at right angles to the front of each seat, and

(i) When the seats are placed along the vehicle, the backs of the seats on one side shall be at least fifty four inches distant from the backs of the other side.

(ii) When the seats are placed across the vehicle and are facing in the same direction there shall be everywhere a clear space of not less than twenty six inches between the backs of the seats; and

(iii) When seats are placed across the vehicle and are facing each other there shall be everywhere a clear space of not less than fifty inches between the backs of facing seats.

(b) The backs of all seats shall be closed to a height of sixteen inches above seat level.

(c) This rule shall not apply to any vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

**141. Gangways-**

(a) In every compartment of every public service vehicle the entrance to which compartment is from the front or rear there shall be a gangway along the vehicle and

(i) where seats are placed along the sides of the vehicle there shall be as gangway a clear space of not less than twenty four inches measured between the fronts of the seats; and

(ii) where seats are placed across the vehicle there shall be as gangway a clear space of not less than twelve inches between any part of adjoining seats or their supports.

(b) Where the vehicle has seats across the full width of the body with separate doors to each seat, a gangway from front to rear of the vehicle shall not be required.

**142. Limit of seating capacity**

Anything contained in these Rules. no public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be registered for a number of passengers in excess of that number obtained by subtracting two hundred pounds from the difference in pounds between the registered laden and unladen weight of the vehicle and dividing the resulting figure by 150 in the case of a single decked vehicle and 130 in the case of a double-decked vehicle, or for such number of passengers that, when the vehicle is loaded in a normal manner, the axle weight of any axle will exceed the registered axle weight for that axle.

**143. Head room**



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Public service vehicle, other than a motor cab, shall have the following internal height or head room measured along the centre of the vehicle from the top of the floor boards or batters to the underside of the roof supports body shall be so constructed as to obstruct the vision of the driver to the least possible extent.

**145. Width of doors-**

Every entrance and exit of a public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be at least 21 inches in width and of sufficient height.

**146. Grab rail-**

After the first day of April 1941, a grab rail shall be fitted to every entrance or exit, other than an emergency exit, of a public service vehicle other than a motor cab to assist passengers in boarding or alighting from the vehicle

**147. Steps** In every public service vehicle other than a motor cab, the top of the tread of the lowest step for any entrance or exit, other than an emergency exit shall not be more than 17 inches or less than 10 inches above the ground when the vehicle is empty. All steps shall be fitted with non slip treads. Fixed step shall not be less than 9 inches wide and shall in no case project laterally beyond the body of the vehicle unless they are so protected by the front wings (or otherwise) that they are not liable to injure pedestrians.

(b) In case of a double decked vehicle

(i) the risers of all steps leading from the lower to the upper deck shall be closed and no unguarded aperture shall be left at the top landing board full and unimpeded control of the vehicle and in particular driver's the part of the seat against which the driver's back rests shall not be less than eleven inches from the nearest point on the steering wheel:

(ii) the width across the vehicle shall be not less than twenty seven inches and shall extend to the left of the centre of the steering column in no case less than ten inches and so that a line drawn parallel to the axis of the vehicle through the centre of any gear lever, or other device to which the driver has to have frequent access shall not be less than two inches inside the width reserved for the driver's seat; and

(iii) in the case of a public service vehicle other than a motor cab, the space reserved in accordance with clause (ii) above shall at the left hand end be enclosed with a rigid wooden or other suitable partition to a height not less than 12 inches above the seat, and forward of the seat, above the floor of the vehicle.

(c) Arm rests for the driver not more than four inches wide may be provided within the space specified to clause (ii) of sub-rule (b).



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(d) No public service vehicle shall be so constructed that any person may sit or any luggage may be carried on the right hand side of the driver.

(e) Every public vehicle shall be so constructed that, save for the front pillar of the body, the driver shall have a clear vision both to the front and through an angle of 90 degrees to his right hand side. The front pillar of the

(ii) all steps leading from the lower to the upper deck shall be fitted with non slip treads;

(iii) The horizontal distance from the nearest point of the riser of the top step to the vertical line passing through the nearest point of the seat opposite to the top tread of the staircase, excluding any grab rail which does not project more than inches from the back of the seat shall not be less than 26 inches;

(iv) the outer stringer of an outside staircase shall be so constructed, or a band shall be so placed, as to act as a screen to persons ascending or descending, and the height of the outer guard rail shall not be less than 3 feet and 3 inches above the front of the tread of each step.

(c) This rule shall not apply to a vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

**148. Cushions-**

The seats of a public service vehicle shall be provided with fixed or movable cushions covered with leather or cloth of good quality or other suitable material capable of being maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

**149. Body dimensions and guard rail-**

(a) Every public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be so constructed that

(i) in the case of a single-decked vehicle with an enclosed body

(a) the height of the body sides from the floor or the height to the sills of the windows. As the case may be, shall not be less than 2 feet and 4 inches;

(b) if the height of the sides of the body or the sills of the windows, as the case may be, above the highest part of any seat is less than 18 inches, provision is made by means of guard rails or otherwise to prevent the arms of seated passengers being thrust through and being injured by passing vehicles, or the extent to which the side windows or venetian can be lowered is such that when lowered their top edge is not less than 18 inches above the highest part of any seat;

(ii) in the case of a single decked vehicle with open sides, guard rails shall be provided along the right hand side of the vehicle to prevent any person other than the driver from mounting or alighting from the vehicle on that side;



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(iii) in the case of a double decked vehicle with an uncovered top deck, the top deck shall be provided with side and end rails the top of which shall be at least 3 feet above the deck boards of battens at the sides and 18 inches above the highest part of any seat, and 3 inches above the deck boards or battens and shall follow the camber of the deck.

(b) For the purposes of this rule the seat back, shall not be deemed to be a part of the seat.

**150. Protection of passengers from weather**

(a) Every public service vehicle shall be either constructed with a fixed and watertight roof or equipped with S watertight hoods that may be raised or lowered as required. The top deck of a double-decked vehicle may, however, remain uncovered.

(b) Save in the case of the uncovered top deck of a double decked vehicle, every public service vehicle shall have suitable windows, venetian or screens capable at all times of protecting the passengers from the weather without preventing adequate ventilation of the vehicle. When the screens are made of fabric, the whole of them shall at all times be fastened securely to the vehicle.

(c) Where glass windows or venetian are used, they must be provided with effective means to prevent their rattling.

**151.** Internal lighting public service vehicle, other than a motor cab, having a permanent roof, shall be furnished with one or more electric lights adequate to give reasonable illumination throughout the passengers compartment of compartments but of such power or so screened as not to impair the forward vision of the driver

**152. Body construction**

The body of every public service vehicle shall be soundly constructed to the satisfaction of the Registering Authority and shall be securely fastened to the frame of the vehicle.

**153. Electric lighting compulsory**

No light other than an electric light shall be fitted to any public service vehicle.

**154. Fuel tanks**

(a) After the first day of April 1941, no fuel tank shall be placed in any public service vehicle under any part of any gangway, which is within two feet of any entrance or exit of a single decked vehicle or the lower deck of a double-decked vehicle.



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(b) After the first day of April 1941, the fuel tank of every public service vehicle shall be so placed that no overflow there from shall fall upon any woodwork or accumulate where it can be readily ignited. The off position of the means of operation shall be clearly marked on the outside of the vehicle, the filling points of all fuel tanks shall be outside the body of the vehicle, and the filler caps shall be so designed and constructed that they can be securely fixed in position

**155. Carburetors**

In every public service vehicle any carburetor and apparatus associated therewith shall be so placed and shielded that no fuel leaking there from shall fall upon any part or fitting that is capable of igniting it or into any receptacle where it might accumulate.

**156. Exhaust pipe-**

The exhaust pipe of a public service vehicle shall be so fitted or shielded that no inflammable material can be thrown, upon it from any other part of the vehicle and that it is not likely to cause a fire through proximity to any inflammable material in the vehicle; the outlet thereof shall be placed on the right hand side of the vehicle and far enough to the rear to prevent, so far as practicable, fumes from entering the vehicle.

**157. Electric wires**

All electric wires or leads shall be adequately insulated.

**158. Fire Extinguishers**

The Regional Transport Authority may, as a condition to the grant of any permit, require any public service vehicle to be equipped with a fire extinguisher of a type specified by the said authority and may require that such fire extinguisher shall be inspected at such periods and by such persons as the authority may specify.

**159. Locking of nuts**

All moving parts of every public service vehicle and all parts subject to severe vibration connected by bolts or studs and nuts shall be fastened by lock nuts or by nuts with efficient spring or lock nut washers or by castigated nuts and split or by some other efficient device so as to prevent them working or coming loose.

**160. Floor boards**



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(a) the boards of every public service vehicle shall be strong and closely fitted so as to exclude as far as possible draughts and dust.

(b) the floor boards may be pierced for the purpose of drainage but for no other purpose.

**161. Spare wheel and tools**

(a) Save as otherwise specified by the Regional Transport Authority in respect of municipal or cantonment areas, every public service vehicle shall at all times be equipped with not less than one spare wheel or run ford with a pneumatic tyre in good and sound condition read inflated, and mounted in such a way that it can be readily dismantled and titled to the vehicle in the place of any one of the road wheels.

(b) Sub-rule (a) shall not apply to a public service vehicle during the completion of any journey during which it has been necessary to bring the spare wheel or rim and tyre in to use.

(c) Every public service vehicle shall at all times be furnished with an jack and other tools necessary to change a wheel or rim and tyre and with the equipment necessary to repair a puncture.

**162. Prohibition of painting or marking in certain manner-**

(a) No advertising device, figure or writing shall be exhibited on any public service vehicle save as may be specified by the Registering Authority by general or specific order.

(b) A public service vehicle when regularly used for carrying Government Mail by, or under a contract with the Indian posts and telegraphs department, may exhibit in a conspicuous place upon a plate or a plane surface of the motor vehicle the words 'ROYAL MAIL' in colour on a white ground, each letter being not less than six inches in height and of a uniform thickness of there quarters of an inch.

(c) Save as aforesaid, no motor vehicle shall display any sign or inscription which includes the word 'MAIL'

(d) No motor vehicle which is not registered under section 39 of the Act shall be painted with any of the following paints and colours-

- (i) Middle Bronze Green (BSC.223).
- (ii) Grey Blue (BSC.633).
- (iii) Royal Blue (BSC.106).

Special Rules applicable to goods vehicles.



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**163. Body and loading platform-**

Every goods vehicle including a trailer shall be equipped with a strong platform or body so constructed as to be capable of carrying the load for which it is used without danger to other road users and such that the load can be securely packed within or fastened to the body or platform.

**164. Driver's scat**

Rule 144 relating to the drivers scat shall apply to every goods vehicle other than a delivery van. Provided that the provincial Government may by order exempt, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, any goods vehicle or class of goods vehicles from the provisions of sub-rule (a) of rule 144.

Special Rules applicable to trailers

**165. Overall length**

(a) The overall length of a trailer (excluding any draw bar) shall not exceed 22 feet.

(b) This rule shall not apply to- a trailer constructed and normally used for the conveyance of indivisible loads of abnormal length.

(ii) Any agricultural or road making implement.

(iii) The trailing part of an articulated vehicle.

(iv) To any incompletely assembled or otherwise disabled motor vehicle which is being drawn by a motor vehicle in consequence of the disablement.

**166. Brakes-**

(j) Save as provided in sub-rule (2) every trailer exceeding 1,100 pounds in weight laden shall have an efficient braking system, the brakes of which are capable of being applied when it is being drawn-

(i) in the case of a trailer having not more than two axles, to at least all the wheels of one axle; or

(ii) in the case of a trailer having more than two axles, to at least all the wheels of two axles;

Provided always that, in the case of a trailer registered in India after the first day of April 1940, the brakes as aforesaid shall be capable of being applied to not less than half the wheels of the trailer,

And so constructed that-

(a) the brakes can be applied either by the driver of the drawing vehicle or by some other person on such vehicle or the trailer;



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Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of a trailer not exceeding 2,240 pounds in weight unladen or in the case of a trailer not constructed or adapted to carry any load, other than plant or other special appliance or apparatus which is a permanent or essentially permanent fixture and not exceeding 4,480 pounds in total weight, if in either case the brakes of the trailer automatically come in to operation on the overrun of the trailer; and

(b) the brakes are capable of being set so as effectual to prevent two at least of the wheels from revolving when the trailer, whether it attached to the drawing vehicle or not, is not being drawn.

(2) Sub-rule (1) hereof shall not apply to-

- (i) any land implement drawn by a motor vehicle;
- (ii) any trailer designed for use and used by a local authority for street cleansing which does not carry any load other than its necessary gear and equipment; and
- (iii) any disabled vehicle which is being drawn by a motor vehicle in consequence of the disablement.

(3) In the case of trailers registered in India after the 1st day of April 1940, the braking system shall be so constructed that it is not rendered ineffective by the non rotation of the engine of the drawing vehicle.

Special Rules applicable to all transport vehicles other than motor cabs and delivery vans

**167. Speed Governor**

(a) Every transport vehicle within such areas as may be specified by a Regional Transport Authority other than a motor cab and a delivery van shall be fitted with an effective speed Governor of one of the makes approved by the Registering Authority in such a manner that the speed Governor can be sealed with an official seal in such a way that it cannot be removed or tampered with without the seal broken.

(b) The speed governor of every transport vehicle as aforesaid shall be so set that the vehicle is incapable of being driven at a speed in excess of the maximum lawful speed of the vehicle except down an incline.

**168. Examination and sealing of speed governors-**

Every speed governor referred to in rule 167 shall, after it is affixed to a motor vehicle whether for the first time or after repair or other readjustment, be submitted to the Registering Authority for the purpose of examination as to the correctness of fittings, and of submission to a practical road test over a measured distance of at least of one mile. If found to be correct, the speed governor and its fittings shall then be sealed to the motor vehicle in such a manner that it cannot be removed or tampered with without the seals being broken or removed.





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**189. Periodical test of speed governors**

Every speed governor shall, at the end of each period of six months (the first of such periods commencing from the date of the test referred to in rule 168) be submitted to a test similar to that prescribed by that rule.

Provided every speed governor shall at any time if so required by the Registering Authority, be submitted to him for the purpose of undergoing such test or any portion thereof.

**170. Registration of persons entitled to undertake the work of repairs and adjustment of speed governors-**

(a) Persons desirous of undertaking the work of repair or adjustment of speed governors shall receive the approval of the Registering Authority and be duly registered with that Authority.

(b) It will be necessary for the person or company applying for registration to satisfy the Registering Authority

- (i) that the applicant is of good character and of business repute,
- (ii) that the applicants financial position is sound,
- (iii) that the applicant maintains an a sufficient supply of spare parts for the repair of speed governors,
- (iv) that the applicant is generally a fit and proper person to undertake the repair or adjustment of speed governors.

(c) The situation of the premises where the work of repair or adjustment will be carried out shall be notified to the Registering Authority and any alteration of address shall also be notified.

(d) The premises where the work of repair or adjustment is carried out will be open at all reasonable times to inspection by the Registering Authority.

(e) The Registering Authority may, in its discretion, withdraw its approval, if it is proved that firm or individual concerned is unable to comply with the requirements set out herein, or if the business is not carried on to its satisfaction.

Exemptions.

**171. Exemption of military vehicles-**

The provisions of the rules specified in the first column of the table below shall not, to the extent specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof apply, to or in relation to, any military motor vehicle registered under section 39 or the Act-



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Extent not applicable.

Rule No.

11. (a) Clause (i) of sub-rule (1) and sub-rules (6) and (7).

(b) The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, in the City of Calcutta (including) suburbs) and elsewhere the District Magistrate may by order in writing and subject to any conditions authorize the driving at night without lights of motor vehicles registered under section 39 of the Act during the hours and on the route or routes, or in the area, within his jurisdiction specified in the order.

14. Sub-rule (d).

125. The whole. In its application to vehicles registered before the first day of April 1940.

126. The whole.

128. The whole, provided that the width does not exceed eight feet.

130. The whole.

165. The whole.

166. The whole.

167. The whole.

**172. Exemption of road plant**

Nothing in rules 11, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 125, 126, 128, 129, 131, 132, 134, 166 and 167 apply to road rollers and other machines specially constructed or adapted for the construction or maintenance of roads which are the property of the Central or the Provincial Government or of any local authority.

**Special Rules relating to taximeters.**

**173. Motor Cabs- May be required to carry taximeters**

(a) A Regional Transport Authority may by notification in the Official Gazette require that within the limits of any municipality or area as may be specified in the notification, a motor cab shall be fitted with a taximeter (hereinafter referred to as meter) of a pattern approved by the Provincial Transport Authority.

(b) No meter will be considered as having been approved by the Provincial Transport Authority unless it complies with the requirement set out below.

**174. Type of meters- Approved of-**

(a) An application for the approval of a new or modified type of meter shall be sent to the Provincial Transport Authority and shall be accompanied by two complete specimens of the meter and a detailed description and drawings of its mechanism. A working specimen of the flexible cable by which the meter will be driven shall also be forwarded along with the meters for test.



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(b) The provincial Transport Authority shall send the meters to the Central Motor Vehicles Workshop, Tejgaon, Dhaka where they shall be tested in order to ascertain whether they comply with the requirements specified in rule 175 and whether they would otherwise be suitable. At least one of the meters shall be opened and such parts removed as may be required for an examination of mechanism. Arrangements shall be made at the Central Motor Vehicles workshop for the action of the meter to be demonstrated by person familiar with its construction and technical details and it will be necessary subsequently for the person submitting the instrument. 'I o supply for at least one day, a cab fitted with such meter or to which one of the meters submitted may be fitted.

(c) After the test, one instrument shall be retained at the Central Motor Vehicle Workshop as a pattern or sample instrument and the other shall be scaled and returned to the Provincial Transport Authority.

(d) After considering the report receive from the Central motor Vehicles workshop, the Provincial Transport Authority shall, if it is satisfied that the meter complies with the requirements specified in rule 175 and is suitable for its purpose, approve the meter. The decision of the authority shall be communicated to the applicant.

**175. Construction requirments-**

Method of inching fare, etc. Every meter shall be so constructed as to indicate in suitable slots upon the dial.

- (i) the amount of fare calculated by time and or distance;
- (ii) the position of the flag showing whether or not the meter is in action "Hired" or For Hire or Stopped. And
- (iii) the total of an amount chargeable not less than "hat prescribed by the Regional Transport Authority form time to time.

(b) Information to be given in slots- the nature of information given in each slot, i.e., fare, position of the flag and extra charges shall be indicated by suitable wording immediately above or below the slot. The word, or signs denoting rupees and Anna's shall be placcd immediately above. Below or beside the appropriate disc or drum positions.

(c) Full fare to be shown- The words full fare h` time and distance shown on the meter shall be shoe n (it) the front of the taximeter.

(d) Letters and wordings- The letters and figures shoe n in the slot, shall be as large as possible and so placed as to be easily read by the hirer.



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(ii) All letters and figures required to be shown on taximeters and gearboxes shall be of such size, form and colour as in the opinion of inspector of Motor Vehicles. To be completely legible.

(e) Flags- Every meter shall have a flag and of suitable strength bearing the words 'For Hire' in letters of plain block type at least 2 inches in height and of proportionate thickness and of a colour distinct from the colour of the background so that they be easily read at a distance. The arm or lever, which carries the flag, shall be of such a length that when it is kept vertical, the lower edge of the flag is above the highest part of the meter.

(f) Illumination of meter and flag and provision of sign-

(i) During the hours of darkness and at other time as may be required by a hirer, the dial of the meter shall be adequately illuminated when the flag is at the 'Hire' or 'Stopped' position.

(ii) The flag itself shall also be illuminated either by flood lighting or internally when at the 'For Hire' the movement of the flag shall automatically control position and the means of illumination so that when the flag is depressed, the light is extinguished.

(iii) Special approval shall be obtained from the Registering authority for flags constructed for internal illumination by means of a transparency,

(iv) An electrically illuminated sign bearing the word 'Taxi' of approved size and pattern may be displayed in the centre at the front of the canopy of the cab. The sign shall be so constructed that the illumination is automatically operated by the movement of the meter and flag, and the word 'Taxi' is electrically illuminated and visible only when the taximeter flag is in the 'For Hire' position; Provided that the requirement of clause (ii) of Subrule (f) shall not apply if a 'Taxi sign' is fitted in accordance with clause (iv) of sub-rule (f).

(g) Mechanism and operation the mechanism of meters shall be so designed that

(i) the words for Hire are indicated in the appropriate slot when the flag arm is vertical.

(ii) the word 'Hired' is indicated when the arm has been depressed through 1800 and the time and distance gearing arc in engagement.

(iii) the word 'Stopped' is indicated when the arm is arrested in a horizontal position at 2700'

(iv) the flag arm cannot normally remain in any position other than the three positions mentioned in clauses (i) (ii) and (iii).

(v) the fare by time ceases to be recorded when the flag is in the 'Stopped' position.

(vi) the fare by distance is recorded on the meter if the cab is driven with the flag in the stopped position,



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(vii) the fare *recorded* is not obscured %\ lien the flag is in the 'Hired' or Stopped' position.

(viii) it is not possible to move the flag iron, the 'Hired' to the 'For Hired' or position v without passing through the 'Stopped' position or to return the flag from stopped to 'Hired',

(ix) When the flag arm is raised to a vertical position (i.e. the 'For Hire' position), the pervious record of the fare is cleared and the variou, mechanisms are brought to their initial position.

(x) before the flag can again be deperessed the full vertical position shall be reached, anti :t positive stop made there to ensure that the mechanisms come to rest and that the fare indication is obscured by a shutter,

(xi) the mechanism for recording time and distance cannot be engaged or disengaged except by the normal sequence of operation of the flag arm m referred to in clauses (i) (ii) and (viii),

(xii) The operation of the shutter obscuring the fare synchronizes with the engaging and disengaging of the time and distance mechanism of the meter,

(xiii) the fares recorded by time or mileage are according to the rates fixed by the Regional Transport Authority under section 51 of the ,Net. and

(xiv) the amount of fare shown in the Extras slot advances by units of 2 Anna's.

(h) Audible warning- every meter shall be so constructed that it gives audible warning is means of a suitable or gong whenever the driver moves the lever which operates the recording mechanism.

(i) Sealing- (i) Every meter shall be so made as to be capable of being sealed by inset lead seals after the meter has been tested and approved the holes or recess seals shall be 3 millimeters deep and shall taper gradually in diameter form at least 18 millimeters at the bottom to 16 millimeters at the top.

(ii) when the gear which operates the distance recording apparatus is not contained in the main part of the machine, the either by the inset or wired, on types of seal.

(iii) All meter and cable connections shall be so made as be capable of being sealed by means of inset or wired on lead seals, to prevent improper removal.

(j) Drivers- The mechanism driving the distance recording gearing of meters shall be fitted not to the driving wheels of a cab, but to the non driving wheels or the chassis gear box attached to the cab.



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**(k) Plates-**

(i) A plate of suitable size and pattern shall be attached to the meter or its gear box in such a manner that it cannot be removed without either removing the seals affixed by the testing authority or opening the meter gear box. The plate shall bear raised or sunken words or figures denoting the measurement of the effective circumference of the wheel by which the meter will be driven and by which its action and accuracy may be tested.

(ii) The measurements shown on the plate shall be in accordance with the circumference of the wheels of minimum size approved for the cab and normally attached thereto.

**Note-** The effective circumference of the cab to which the meter transmission gearing is attached and by which the meter is driven is the distance which the cab moves forward for one complete revolution of the wheel and may be measured by making a mark on the tyre of the wheel where it touches the ground and pushing the cab in a straight line until this mark is again in contact with the ground, the cab being in to nominal working condition and carrying two passengers.

(iii) In cases where the meter is operated by engine gear box drive, details of the name and type of transmission shall also be shown either on the plate or on the meter or gear box itself.

**176. Meter's of approved type- Further test of-**

(a) A meter of any approved type under rule 174 shall before being fitted to a motor cab for the first time, after repair or other adjustment be sent to central Motor Vehicles Workshop, Tejgaon or other institution approved by the Regional Transport Authority in this behalf for a rough test whether the meter accurately registers time and distance and also for examination as regards its external appearance, general action and conformity with the approved type.

(b) Every person submitting meter of an approved type shall be required to give an assurance that instrument conforms with the pattern under rule 174.

(c) Meters submitted for a rough test may be opened for interior examination if deemed necessary.

(d) If after test and examination the meter is found to be suitable, it shall be sealed at the workshop in such a manner that the interior parts cannot be reached without breaking the seals.

**177. Requirement as to fitting, etc.**

(a) A meter shall be fitted in such position and in such manner as may be approved by the Regional Transport Authority having regard to the design of the motor cab. It shall normally be fixed on the near side of the driver's seat with the face or dial towards the interior of the cab, so as to be clearly visible to the hirer and also capable of being read both by the hirer and the driver.



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(b) Flexible or driving gears or gearboxes shall be so fixed that no part of the cable, etc, can be reached by an unauthorized person.

(c) A meter for its gear box shall not be fitted to a cab, the effective circumference of the wheel of which is different from that for which the meter has been designed, geared and tested.

(d) The effective circumference of the wheel by which a meter is driven shall not be more than five per cent, of and not less than the measurement shown on the plate attached to the meter under sub-rule (k) of rule 175.

**178. Sealing of meter fittings after test and periodical test, etc.**

(a) After meter is affixing to a cab or before the cab is let or plied for hire, it shall be taken to the Inspector of Motor Vehicles. Who shall examine the meter as to the correctness of fittings and submit it to a practical road 1 1st of about five miles and time test of not less than half an hour. If the meter is found to be correct. Its fitting to the cab shall be sealed by such inspector in such manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without removing seals.

(b) No person shall break or in any way tamper with any seals or marks placed on a meter or with intent to deceive, tamper with a meter.

(c) No meter shall be altered without the written permission of the Regional Transport Authority.

(d) No meter which is in any way defective may he fitted to any cab and no cab which is fitted with a defective meter shall be used in any public place.

(e) Upon service of a notice issued by an Inspector of motor Vehicles no the owner of any cab prohibiting the use of the meter fitted to it, the meter shall at once he removed and the cab shall be immediately withdrawn n form service.

(f) Every meter shall date at the end of each period of six months (the first of such period commencing Prow the date of the test referred to in rule 178) he submitted it) a test similar to that prescribed by that rule;

Provided that every meter shall at any time if so required by the Regional Transport Authority be submitted to him for the purpose of undergoing such test or and portion thereof.

(g) The owner of every cab fitted with a meter shall cause to be kept in the cab, for the inspection of the public a register in which the testing officer referred to in rule 178 shall, after each of the tests prescribed in rules 175 and 176 enter the date and result of such test.

**179. Repairs and Repairers-**



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After it is sealed under rule 176 no repairs to any meter shall be made except by a maker of repairer authorized by, and registered with, the Regional Transport Authority.

(b) Any person applying for being authorized and registered as a maker or repairer under sub-rule (a) shall satisfy the Regional Transport Authority-

- (i) That the applicant is of good character and of good business repute,
- (ii) that the applicants financial position is sound,
- (iii) that the applicant maintains an efficient staff and suitable equipment at his premises and has sum client supply of spare parts for the repair; of meters.
- (iv) that the applicant is generally a fit and proper person to undertake the repairs or adjustment of meters.

(c) The situation of the premises where the work of repair of adjustment will be carried out shall be notified to the Regional Transport Authority any alteration of address shall also be notified.

(d) The premises where the work of repairs or adjustment is carried out will be open at all reasonable times to inspection by the Registering Authority.

(e) The Regional Transport Authority may in its discretion withdraw its approval, if it is proved that the or individual concerned is unable to comply with the requirements set out herein, or of the business is not carried on to its satisfaction.

**180. Fees-**

The following fees shall be payable for testing meter.

- (i) In case of new meter two hundred taka, and
- (ii) In case of meters of an approved type- seventy five taka. and,

**181. Rules and payment of fare**

(a) in every motor cab referred to in rule 173 shall be available for the inspection of hirer a list of rates.

(b) No hirer of a motor cab shall refuse or omit to pay the legal fare for the hire of the cab.

(c) The legal fare shall ordinarily be the fare shown on the meter. In the event of a dispute in connection with the fare or if hirer has reasonable grounds for believing that the meter is registering incorrectly the hirer shall if required by the motor cab driver, accompany him the nearest police officer and he shall not refuse to supply him, correct name and address to the motor cab driver or to the police officer.

Producer gas for motor vehicles.





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**181 A. Approval of producers fitted to motor vehicles-**

(I) On or after a date to be notified in this behalf in the Calcutta Gazette by provincial Government no producer shall be fitted to a motor vehicle unless the producer-

(a) has been made by a manufacturer approved in this behalf by the provincial Transport Authority,

(b) is of a type or model approved by, and in accordance with specification approved by, that authority for use on the type of vehicle concerned,

(c) has, affixed to the generator in such a manner as to be clearly visible, a metal plate having legibly displayed upon the name of the manufacturer, the description, name, mark or number assigned to it by the provincial Transport Authority under sub-rule (1) of rule 181c. And the manufacturer's serial number.

(2) Any producer approved by a competent authority elsewhere in British India specified in the Tenth schedule to these rules and any modification thereof approved by the said competent authority may be deemed to be approved for the purposes of sub-rule (1).

Provided that a plant approved by a competent authority elsewhere in British India shall have a ear filtering certificate granted to it either in the original or elsewhere.

(3) In regard to vehicles already in operation on the road, and which have been fitted with a producer approved by a competent authority prior to the date of notification No. 3188T, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1943, the provisions in rule 181A to 181L, save as regards and subsequent modification under sub-rule

(a) of rule 181C and provincial inspections under clause (b) of 181E shall not apply so long as the producer, its method of attachment and its maintenance conform with the rules in force at the time when it was fitted.

**181 B. Application for approval of producer-**

(1) Any person seeking the approval of the provincial Transport Authority under rule 181 A shall make application in writing to the said authority accompanied by duplicate copies of the specifications, of clear drawing or prints of the producer and of the instructions for working it, and shall state the type or model of motor vehicle and the horsepower of engine for which the producer is intended.

(2). (a) The instructions for the working and maintenance of the producer shall be subject to the approval of the provincial Transport Authority which shall cause to be endorsed thereon a statement of the materials and parts declared by the applicant not to be calculated to withstand two years fair wear and tear. Copy of the above instructions so approved and endorsed, and



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bearing upon it the particulars specified in clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 181A shall be attached to, or tendered with every producer offered for sale.

(b) the instructions referred to in sub-rule (1) and clause (a), of this sub rule shall include the manufacturers recommendations as to lubrication generally, and in particular upper cylinder lubrication.

(3) if so required by the provincial Transport Authority, a Person who has made an application under sub-rule (1) shall

(a) submit the producer to such laboratory or workshop test in such laboratory or workshop and by such person or to such other test by such person as the said authority may specify; and

(b) furnish at his own expense a vehicle fitted with the producer for a 100 mile road test including road journey solely on producer gas oh not less than 50 miles over a specified test track.

(4) The fee payable by the applicant for the testing of a producer shall be take two hundred Taka for each laboratory or workshop test and thirty two rupees for every other test which might be found to be necessary and shall be paid before the test is commenced, the failure to necessary and shall be paid before the test is commenced. The failure to obtain approval of the person referred to in clause (a) of sub-rule (3) to the model or type submitted for test shall not be a ground for refund of the fee.

**181 C. Approval of producer-**

(1) The provincial Transport Authority or approving any type or model of producer shall inform the applicant in writing accordingly, and shall also intimate the description. Name, mark or number under which it may be offered for sale.

Specification he shall apply to the provincial Transport Authority stating in what respects the design departs from ordinary practice, and the modification or relaxation of the rules and specification, which he desires to be made, with the reasons therefore.

**181 E. Design and construction of producer-**

(1) **Every** producer shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the specifications and with all reasonable care necessary to prevent danger form tire, gas poisoning and burns, and in particular, all pipes. Joints, valves, and all covers to hoppers, generators coolers, filters and any other accessories shall be free from gas or air leaks, and all exposed hot surfaces shall be effectively screened form accidental contacts.

(2) If an escape funnel be fitted to any generator, for use during the blowing of air through the generator, the mouth of the funnel shall be above the roof level of the vehicle measured



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externally, A suitable valve or flame trap shall be fitted to the air inlet of all types of generator to prevent danger from blow back.

(3) (a) The fitting of a producer plant to any vehicle shall be reported to the registering authority as an alteration as required by section 32 of the Act, and the vehicle shall thereupon be produced for inspection by such authority and at such time and place as the registering authority may specify.

(b) Motor vehicles fitted with producer gas plants shall also be produced periodically for inspection before the authority so specified; and once every three calendar

(2) No person shall sell or offer for sale any producer which does not conform in every material respect to the specification approved by the provincial Transport Authority in relation to the name mark or number displayed on the generator in accordance with clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 181A.

(3) A manufacturer who proposes to modify or alter in any way the design or specification of an approved type or model of producer shall, before offering the modified type or model for sale, make application to the provincial Transport Authority with particulars of the modifications or alterations proposed, and shall obtain the approval of the provincial Transport Authority thereto.

(4) Upon receipt of an application sub-rule (3) The provincial Transport Authority, any, if he thinks fit, require the modified type or model to be subjected to the tests specified in sub-rule (3) of rule 181 B.

**181 D. Approval of the design and construction of producer-**

(1) Before according approval to any type or design of producer, the provincial Transport Authority shall satisfy itself that the design and construction proposed are in accordance with the provisions of rules and the general specification contained in the Eleventh schedule to these rules.

(2) If any person wishes to manufacture a producer, the design of which contemplates departure from ordinary, the employment of any new or unusual methods of construction; or the use of methods of construction and processes not in conformity with these rules and months on such date as may be specified by the said authority.

(c) The inspection referred to in clauses (a) and (b) may, if the inspecting authority considers it necessary, includes a road test covering a distance not exceeding 25 miles.

(d) The inspecting authority so specified shall be entitled to inspect any motor vehicle fitted a producer gas plant at any public place or any garage or to require by notice in writing the owner of any such vehicle to produce it for inspection whenever necessary.



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(4) The fee for the first inspection of a Motor vehicle under clause (a) of sub-rule (S) shall be five rupees and for adequate inspections under clause (b) of sub-rule (3) one rupee.

**181 F. Placing of producer in a motor vehicle-**

(1) No part of any producer shall be placed so as to reduce the field of vision of the driver by means of the mirror prescribed in rule 177 or otherwise, or so as to impede the driver in the control of his vehicle.

(2) In a public service vehicle-

(a) No part of the producer shall be placed within the passengers compartment.

(b) the generator shall be placed in rear of the passengers compartment either completely outside it, or recessed into the rear panel, and shall be insulated and have the clearance prescribed in rule 1816 and

(c) in the case of any generator fitted in the rear of a vehicle and to one side of the vehicle. suitable means shall be taken to compensate for the additional weight by insuring one or more leaves in the rear springs of the vehicle at that side;

Provided that notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (a) of rule 106 the generator and a reserve of fuel not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds in weight may be carried on a trailer attached to a public service vehicle.

(3) No public service vehicle towing a producer fitted in the rear shall have any opening or door in the rear end of, facing to the rear of, the vehicle.

(4) In a transport vehicle other than a public service vehicle the generator shall not be placed forward of the rear of the drivers cab, and shall be insulated and have the clearance prescribed in rule 1816;

Provided that in the case of any special purpose vehicle, the provincial Transport Authority may, subject to the provision of adequate means of egress for the driver, such as a hinged canvas tilt, of overhead flap opening specify that the generator may be placed at a level with the drivers seat.

**181 G. Generator of producer-**

(j) On any motor vehicle if any part of the generator is so placed as to be within distance of six inches in a horizontal plane from any part of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be insulated from the generator by a sheet of asbestos one quarter of an inch thick, or by such other insulating material, and of such thickness as the provincial Transport Authority may by general or special order in writing specify in this behalf, not in height than the height of the generator including the hopper and of such a width as



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- (a) where the generator is recessed, completely to line the recess,
  - (b) where the generator is not recessed, to project for a distance of not less than six inches on either side of the generator.
- (2) No part of a generator shall have a clearance between it and the insulating material prescribed in sub-rule (1) or less than two inches.
- (3) The joints in any insulating material as aforesaid shall be either overlapped by not less than three inches, or
- (b) butted with a covering butt-strap of the same material not less than five inches wide, and overlapping the butt joint equally by not less than two and a half inches.
- (4) The clearance between the ground and the lowest part of any producer plant shall not be less than twelve inches.

**181 H. Placing of generator-**

- (1) Generators shall be so mounted that any air inlets shall point away from the main petrol tank filter cap.
- (2) No generator and no pipe between the generator and the gas filters shall be so placed that any part of the generator or such pipe is within a distance of less than
- (a) two feet from any part of the petrol tank,
  - (b) four feet the filling point orifice of the petrol tank.

Provided that in the case of a transport vehicle other than a public service vehicle, the generator may be at a distance of less than two feet from any part of the petrol tank, but shall be as far removed there from as niches between any part of the generator or any pipe connecting the generator or the gas filter and any part of the petrol tank.

Provided further that when any part of the generator or pipe as aforesaid is at a distance of less than 2 feet from any part of the petrol tank, that part of the generator and pipe shall be insulated from that part of the petrol tank by the interposition of the insulating material and the clearance specified in rule 181 G.

- (3) The filter cap and any other opening in the main petrol tank shall, where the generator is mounted on tire side of the vehicle, be located on the opposite side of the vehicle to the generator, and shall be not less than four feet away from the generator and from any pipe leading from the generator to the gas filters.



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(4) Any auxiliary petrol tank with gravity feed shall be located in front as far from the generator as practicable.

**181 1. Generator in a transport vehicle,**

On any transport vehicle the filters and gas coolers shall be so placed as to be readily accessible for cleaning at any time.

**181J. Pipes. Valves and other parts of Producer?**

Every part of the producer shall gas be Family and securely fixed in pace, and all pipes, vales, joints and hopper lids or covers shall at all times he maintained in a gaslight condition.

**181 K. Instructions to be followed by drivers or persons in charge of motor vehicle**

No driver or other person in charge of a motor vehicle to which a producer is fitted shall

(a) At any time when there is tire in the generator, cause or allow the vehicle to stop or remain stationary at a distance of less than twenty yards from any petrol pump or place where petrol is supplied in tins;

(b) At any time when there is fire in the generator, pour petrol or cause or allow petrol to be poured in to the petrol tank;

(c) Carry, or cause or allow to be carried in the vehicle (save in the regular petrol tank thereof) any petrol or other inflammable or explosive substance;

(d) At any time when there is fire in the generator, clean or rake out the generator at any appointed bus stand or stopping place, or Within a distance of less than twenty yards from any other motor vehicle, or on any road surface or allow the same to be done by any person;

(e) Where a park, bus stand, or halting place or a part of a park, bus stand, or halting place is set apart for vehicles fitted with producers, allow the vehicle to stop or tanning stationary in any other park, ' bus stand, or halting place or other part thereof, as the case may be;

(f) Place the vehicle or cause or allow it to he placed in any garage or shed unless the garage or shed is provided with a permanent opening or openings for sufficient ventilation other than doors or windows that may be closed.

**181 L. Projection of producer?**

(1) The projection of any part of a producer beyond the rear of the vehicle shall be deemed not to be a part of the vehicle for the purposes of rules 129 and 131.



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(2) No producer shall be fitted to any motor vehicle in such a way that the vehicle thereby contravenes the provisions of rule 128 or rule 130.

**Chapter V1- Control of traffic.**

**182. Signaling devices-**

The signaling device required by section 80 of the Act shall be a direction indicator as prescribed in rule 1 3 3 and shall be fitted to both sides of the vehicle.

**182 A. Signal-**

Making the signals specified in the Eleventh schedule to the Act whether by hand or by direction indicator, the driver of a motor vehicle shall give reasonable warning of his intentions to other users of the road before actually putting them in to effect.

**183. Vehicle abandoned on the road-**

(a) if any motor vehicle is allowed to stand in any place other than a duly appointed parking place in such a way as to cause undue obstruction to traffic or danger to any person, any police officer or any officer of a district board or municipality other than a clerk or a menial may-

(i) forthwith cause the vehicle to be moved under its own power or other wise to be nearest place where the vehicle will not cause undue obstruction or danger;

(ii) unless it is moved to a position where it will not cause obstruction or danger take all reasonable precautions to indicate the presence, of tile vehicle; and

(iii) if the vehicle has been stationary in one place for a continuous period of twelve hours within municipal areas and twenty four hours else where and adequate steps have not been taken for its repair or removal by the owner or his representative. Remove the vehicle and its contents to the nearest place of safe custody.

(b) If a motor vehicle has been stationary in a duly appointed parking place for a period exceeding that specified by competent authority in respect of the said place, or, if no such period has been specified, for a period exceeding six hours, any police officer may remove the vehicle to the nearest place of safe custody.

(c) Notwithstanding any fine or penalty which may be imposed upon any person upon convection for the contravention of the provisions of section 81 of the Act or of any regulations made by a competent authority in relation to the use of duly appointed parking places, the owner of the motor vehicle or his heirs or assigns shall be liable to make good any expense incurred by any police officer in connection with the moving, lighting, watching or removal of a vehicle or its



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contents in accordance with sub-rule. (a) and (b); and any police officer, or any person into whose custody the vehicle has been contorted by any police officer, shall be entitled to detain the vehicle until he has received payment accordingly and shall, upon receiving such payment, give a receipt to the person making the payment.

(d) (i) The owner of the motor vehicle or his heirs or assigns may, within 14 days from the date of the payment referred to in sub-rule (c), challenge the correctness or otherwise of the amount realised as expenses incurred by the police officer under that sub rule, by a statement in writing delivered to the Commissioner of police Calcutta, or to the District Magistrate, according as such payment is made in the city of Calcutta (including suburbs) or elsewhere.

(ii) Upon receipt of such statement, the Commissioner of police, Calcutta, or the district magistrate, as the case may be, shall cause such enquiries to be made as appear to be necessary to satisfy himself as to the correctness or otherwise of the amount realised as expenses of the police officer under sub-rule (c) and shall pass such order, thereon as he deems fit.

(iii) if the Commissioner of police, Calcutta, or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, is satisfied that the amount so realised is excessive. he shall order a refund to be made to the persons submitting the statement of the amount which he considers to be excess of the amount which such person is liable to make good under sub rule (c).

**184. Weighing devices? Installation and use of- A**

weighing device for the purpose of section 73 of the Act may be-

(i) a weigh bridge installed and maintained at any place by or under the orders of the provincial Government or a local authority;

(ii) weigh bridge installed and maintained by any person and certified by the registering authority to be a weighing device for the purpose of the Act and these Rules; or

(iii) a portable wheel weighed of any kind approved by the provincial Government.

(h) The driver of any goods vehicle shall upon demand by a competent authority so drive and manipulate the vehicle as to place it or any wheel or wheels thereof, as the case may be, upon any weigh bridge or wheel weighed in such a manner that the weight of the vehicle or the weight transmitted by any wheel or wheels may be exhibited by the weigh bridge or wheel weighed.

(c) If the driver of a motor vehicle not being engaged in driving or attending to any other vehicle at the time fails within a reasonable time to comply with a requisition under sub-rule

(b), a person authorized under section 73 of the Act may cause any person, being the holder of license authorizing him to drive the vehicle, so the drive and manipulate the vehicle.





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(d) When the weight or axle weight of a motor vehicle is determined by separate and independent determination of the weight transmitted by any wheel or wheels or the vehicle the axle weight and the hellion weight of the vehicle shall be deemed to be the sum of the weights transmitted by the wheels of any axle or by all the wheels of the vehicle as the case may be.

(e) Upon the weigh-meant of a vehicle in accordance with the said section and this rule, the person who has required the weigh-men or the person in charge of the weighing device shall deliver to the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle a statement in writing of the weight of the vehicle and of any axle, the weight of which is separately determined.

(f) The driver or other person in charge of, or the owner of a vehicle which has been so weighed may challenge the accuracy of the weighing device, by a statement in writing accompanied by a deposit of ten rupees delivered-

(i) Within one hour of the receipt of the statement referred to in sub-rule

(e) to the person by whom the statement was delivered to him; or

(ii) within fourteen days of the service on

him of notice of proceedings against him under section 72 of the Act. to the Court issuing such notice.

(g) Upon receipt of a statement challenging the accuracy of a weighing device under sub-rule (f). The person or the Court by whom the statement is received shall apply to the Registering Authority for the weighing device to be tested by such, person as the Registering Authority may appoint and the certificate of such person as may be so appointed regarding the accuracy of the weighing device shall be final.

(h) If, upon the testing of a weighing device under sub-rule (g), the weighing device is certified to be accurate or to be inaccurate to an extent less than and weight by which the laden weight or unladen weight or any axle weight of the vehicle is shown in the statement referred to in sub-rule

(e), to have exceeded the registered laden weight or the registered unladen weight or the registered axle weight as the case may be, a contravention of sub-section (3) of section 72 of the Act shall be dccmed to have been proved.

(i) If, upon the testing of a weighing device as aforesaid, the weighing device is certified to be inaccurate to an extent greater than any weight by which the laden weight or unladen weight or any axle weight of the vehicle is shown in the statement referred to in sub-rule (e) to have exceeded the registered laden weight or the registered unladen weight or the registered axle weight, as the case may be, no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of any such laden weight or unladen weight or axle weight and if the device is certified to be inaccurate to the said extent in respect of every such laden weight, unladen weight or axle weight actually weighed, the deposit prescribed in sub-rule (f) shall be refunded.



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(j) No person shall, by reason of having challenged the accuracy of any weighing device under sub-rule (f), be entitled to refuse to comply with any order in writing under section 73 of the Act.

(k) A weighing device for the purpose of section 73 of the Act shall be tested as to its accuracy every six months by such person as may be appointed in this behalf by the Registering Authority. In the case where such device is installed and maintained by the provincial Government, the case where such device is installed and maintained by the provincial Government, the date of the last test held under this sub rule shall be exhibited on the device. license authorizing him to drive the vehicle or unless the steering wheels of the motor vehicle being are firmly and securely supported clear of the vehicle which is drawing or towing it

(c) When a motor vehicle is being towed by another motor vehicle, the clear distance between the rear of the front vehicle and the front of the rear vehicle shall at no time exceed fifteen feet. Steps shall be taken to render the low rope or chain easily distinguishable by other users of the road, and there shall be clearly displayed on the rear of the vehicle being towed in black letters not less than three inches high and on a white ground the words "ON TOW."

Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted for the contravention of this sub rule for fail tire to display the words "ON TOW" if the motor vehicle which is towing the other is not a motor vehicle adapted and ordinarily used for the purpose and so long as the vehicle is being towed between the place of the breakdown and the nearest place on the route at which the necessary materials can be obtained.

(d) No motor vehicle when towing another vehicle other than a trailer or side car shall be driven a speed exceeding fifteen miles per hour.

**188. Footpaths, cycle tracks and traffic segregation-**

Where any road or street is provided with footpath, or tracts reserved for cycles or specified classes of other traffic, no person shall, save with the consent of a police officer in uniform, drive any motor vehicle or cane or allow any motor vehicle to be driven on any such footpath or tract.

**189. Projection of loads-**

(a) Nothing shall be placed or carried upon the outside of the roof of a double-decked public service vehicle.

(b) No person shall drive, and no person shall cause or allow to be driven, in any public place any motor vehicle which is loaded in a manner likely to cause danger to any person or in such a manner that the load or any part thereof of anything extends-

(i) Internally beyond the side of the body or beyond a vertical plane in per elongation of the side of the body;



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- (ii) to the front beyond the foremost part of the vehicle;
- (iii) to the rear to a distance exceeding four feet beyond the rearmost part of the vehicle excluding any luggage carrier; and
- (iv) in height by a distance which exceeds eleven feet from the surface upon which the motor vehicle rests.

(c) Clause (iii) of sub-rule (b) shall not apply to a goods motor vehicle when loaded with any pole or other projecting thing so long as-

(i) the projecting load falls within the limits of the body of trailer being drawn by the goods vehicle; or (ii) the distance by which the pole or other thing projects beyond the rearmost point of the motor vehicle does not exceed six feet; and

(iii) There is attached to the rear of such pole or other thing in such a way as to be clearly visible from the rear at all times a white circulate disc of not less than fifteen inches in diameter; and at night, a lamp in addition to the prescribed lamps on the vehicle so arranged as to show a red light to the rear.

(d) The Registering Authority may by order in writing exempt any other vehicle, for such a purpose, for such period and subject to such conditions as he may specify, from any or all of the provisions of this rule.

**190. Dangerous substances- restrictions as to carriage-**

(a) Except as provided in rule 91 (xviii) no explosive, highly inflammable or otherwise dangerous substance shall be carried on any public service vehicle unless it is so packed that, even in the case of an accident to the vehicle it is unlikely to cause damage or injury to the vehicle or persons carried thereon.

(b) If, in the opinion of a police officer not below the rank of sub Inspector or an inspector of motor vehicles, any public service vehicle is at any time loaded in contravention of this rule, he may order the driver or other person in charge of the motor vehicle to remove or repack the inflammable or dangerous substance.

**191. Sound signals- restrictions on use of-**

(a) No driver of a motor vehicle shall sound the horn or other device for giving audible warning, with which the motor vehicle is equipped, or shall cause or allow any other person to do so. Needlessly or continuously or to an extent beyond that which is reasonable necessary to ensure safety.



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(b) The Commissioner of Police in the City of Calcutta (including suburbs) and elsewhere the District Magistrate may by notification published in the official Gazette or in one more newspapers in the said city or district, as the case may be and by the erection in suitable places of traffic sign No. 7 as set forth in part A of the Ninth schedule to the Act. prohibit the use by drivers of motor vehicles of any horn,, gong or other device for giving audible warning in any area within the city or district and during such hours as may be specified in the notification.

Provided that when the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, prohibits the use of any horn, gong or other device for giving audible warning certain specified hours he shall cause a suitable notice, in English and in the scarped of the city or district, setting , for the hours within which such sue is so prohibited to be affixed below the traffic sign.

**192. Cut outs-**

Prohibition to use of - No driver of a motor vehicle in any public place make use of any cut out or other device by means of which the exhaust gases of the engine are released save through the silencer.

**193. Restrictions on traveling backwards-**

No driver of motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to travel to travel backwards without first satisfying himself that he will not thereby cause danger or undue inconvenience to any person or in any circumstances, for any greater distance or period of time than may be reasonable necessary in order to turn the vehicle round.

**194. Use of lamps when a vehicle is at rest-**

(a) If, within the limits of any Municipality or Cantonment, a motor vehicle is at rest within the hours during which lights are required, at the left hand side of any road or street or elsewhere in any duly appointed parking place, it shall be necessary for the motor vehicle to exhibit any light save as may be required generally or specifically by the Commissioner of police, Calcutta, in the city of Calcutta (including suburbs) and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

(b) Outside the limits of any Municipality or Cantonment, if a motor vehicle is at rest within the hours during which lights are required in such a position as not to cause danger or undue inconvenience to three users of the road. If shall not be necessary for the motor vehicle to display any lights.

**195. Dazzling light- restriction of-**

(a) The driver of a motor vehicle shall at all time when the lights of the motor vehicle arc in use so manipulate them that danger or undue inconvenience is not caused to any person by dazzle.



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(b) The Commissioner of Police in the City of Calcutta (including suburbs), by notification in the official gazette and by erection of suitable notices in English and in the local script, and elsewhere the District Magistrate by notification in a local newspaper of standing and also by the erection of such notices, may prohibit the use, within such areas or in such places, as may be specified in the notification or local newspapers, as the case may be, of lamps giving a powerful or intense light.

**196. Visibility of lamps and registration marks-**

(a) No load or other thing shall be placed on any motor vehicle so as at any time to mask or otherwise interrupt vision of any lamp, registration mark required to be carried by or exhibited on any motor vehicle by or under the provisions of the Act, unless a duplicate of the lamp or mark so masked or otherwise obscured is exhibited in the manner required by or under the Act for the exhibition of the masked or obscured lamp or mark.

(b) All registration and other marks required to be exhibited on a motor vehicle by or under the provisions of the Act shall at all times be maintained as far as may be reasonably possible in a clear and legible condition.

**197. Stop sign on road surface-**

(a) When any line is painted on or inlaid in to the surface of any road at the approach to a road junction or to a pedestrian crossing or otherwise, no driver shall drive a motor vehicle so that any part thereof projects beyond that line at any time when a signal to stop is being given by a police officer or by means of traffic control lights or by the temporary display of sign No, 3 of Part A of the Ninth schedule to the Act.

(b) A line for the purposes of this rule shall be not less than two inches in width at any part and shall be either in white, black or yellow.

**198. Traffic signs to be observed**

Every driver of a motor vehicle shall drive the vehicle in conformity with any indication given by a traffic sign, the erection of which is permitted under sub-section (7) of section 75 of the Act.

**199. Use of motor vehicle not fitted with pneumatic tyres \_**

Under sub-section (2) of section 72 of the Act, a Registration Authority may permit the use of a motor vehicle not fitted with pneumatic tyres, for the purpose of conveying any particular indivisible load, which cannot in the opinion of the said authority be otherwise carried.

**200.** Until the 1st day of October 1946, the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 72 of the Act shall not apply to those motor vehicles, which are registered on or before the 1st day of April 1940.



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Provided that no motor vehicle which is not fitted with pneumatic tyres shall be driven in a public place at a speed exceeding fifteen miles per hour, and that no tractor not fitted with pneumatic tyres shall be driven in a public place at a speed exceeding six miles an hour.

**Special Rules applicable to Air Raid Precautions, Civil Defence and Central Public Works Department Vehicles.**

**200A.** The provisions of sub-section (I) of section 86 of the Act shall not apply to vehicles owned either by the provincial Government and used solely for Air Raid precautions work and Civil Defence purposes or by the Central Government and used by the public works Department of that Government;

Provided that drivers of such vehicles shall carry with them and shall, on demand by any police officer in uniform, produce their warrant of appointment or identification slip upon which the number of their driving licence shall be endorsed and signed by the licensing authority together with such other particulars, as that authority may think fit.

Special rules applicable to trailers.

**201. Trailers prohibited with motor cycles and invalid carriages-**

- (a) motor cycle with not more than two wheels with or without a side car shall not draw a trailer.
- (b) No motor cycle shall draw a trailer exceeding 500 pounds in weight unladen or 5 feet in overall width.
- (c) No invalid carriage shall draw a trailer.

**202. Prohibition of attachment of trailers to certain vehicles-**

No motor vehicle, which exceeds 26 feet in length, shall draw a trailer; Provided that this rule shall not apply to any disabled motor vehicle being towed in consequence of disablement.

**203. Attendants on trailers-**

When a trailer is or trailers are being drawn by a motor vehicle there shall be earned in the trailer or trailers or on the drawing motor vehicle as the case may be, the following persons, not being less than twenty years of age and competent to discharge their duties, that is to say

- (a) if the brakes or the trailers or trailers cannot be operated by the driver of the drawing motor vehicle or by some other person carried on that vehicle?



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(i) one person on every trailer competent to apply the brakes; and  
(ii) one person placed at or near the rear of the last trailer in train in such a position as to be able to have a clear view of the road in rush of the trailer, to signal to the drivers of overtaking vehicles and to communicate with the driver of the drawing motor vehicles.

(b) If the brakes of the trailer can be operated by the driver of the drawing motor vehicle or by some other person carried on that vehicle such other person in addition to the driver shall be carried on that vehicle and one person on the last trailer in train in accordance with the revision of sub-clause (ii) of clause (a).

(c) If the trailer is or trailers are being drawn by a locomotive. Notwithstanding that the brakes of the trailer or trailers can be operated by the driver or some other person on the locomotive, not less than one person on each trailer and not less than two persons on the last trailer in train one of whom shall be the person required by the provisions of sub clause (ii) of clause (a).

This rule shall not apply-

(a) to any trailer having not more than two wheels and not exceeding 1, 700 pounds in weight laden when used singly and not in ii train with other trailers;

(b) to the trailing half of an articulated vehicle;

(c) to any trailer used solely for carrying water for the purposes of the drawing vehicle when used singly and not in a train with other trailers;

(d) to any agricultural or road making or road repairing or road cleansing implement drawn by a motor vehicle; or

(dd) to any trailer specially constructed or adapted for any purpose, upon which an attendant cannot safely be carried;

(e) to any closed trailer specially construed for any purpose and specifically exempted form any or all of the provisions of this rule by an order in writing made by the registering authority, to the exigent so exempted.

**204. Distinguishing mark for trailers-**

(a) With effect from first day of April 1940, no person shall drive, or suffer or cause to be driven in any public place any motor vehicle to which a trailer is or trailers are attached unless there is exhibited on the back of the trailer or of the last trailer in train, as the case may be, distinguishing mark in the form set out in the diagram contained in the ninth schedule to these Rules in white on a black ground.

(b) The mark shall be kept clean and un-obscured and shall be so fixed to the trailer that-



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- (i) The letter on the mark is vertical and easily distinguishable from the rear of the trailer;
- (ii) the mark is either on the centre or to the right hand side of the back of the trailer; and
- (iii) The part thereof in at a height exceeding four feet from the ground.

(c) This rule shall not apply to the cases referred to in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (dd) of sub-rule (2) of rule 20.3.

Special rule for locomotives

**205. Attendant-**

Every locomotive shall carry not less than one attendant, being a competent person of over twenty year of age, in addition to the driver, to assist the driver in the management of the locomotive.

**Special rule for Motor cab stands.**

**206. Motor cab stands**

The drivers at motor cab stands shall observe the following rules, namely

(a) The drivers of the first two motor cabs on the stand shall stay beside their cabs and shall be ready to be hired at once by any person; all motor cabs on the stand shall move up as soon as there occurs a vacant space in front.

(b) Every motor cab on the stand shall be kept as near as possible to the kerb or near side of the stand. At a greater distance than one foot from the motor cab shall be kept at the stand at a greater distance than one foot from the motor cab next in front or remain with its front wheels off the straight or at an angle to the sides of the stand.

(c) No motor cab engaged for some future time shall remain on the stand, unless the driver is willing to accept any intermediate hiring that may be offered.

(d) No disabled motor cab shall remain on the stand.

**207. Rule of the road-**

(a) In Calcutta (including suburbs) in addition to complying with the provisions of the Tenth schedule to the Motor vehicles Act and any rule made under section 62 and 62A of the Calcutta Police Act 1866, and section 37 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act. 1866 drivers shall keep as much to the left of the road as is consistent with the safety and convenience of other users of the same.





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(b) Drivers of motor vehicles of which the speed is controlled and of other slow moving vehicles shall keep to the extreme left except when about to turn to the right, pass another vehicle or are standing at street intersections in obedience to traffic signals. Vehicles stopping shall draw in to the side Taxis shall not loiter with the object of poking up fares.

(c) Where the road is sufficiently broad for two lines of traffic, drivers shall not cross the centre line of the road unless for the purpose of passing other traffic and shall in such cases ascertain that they will not in doing so cause inconvenience. To traffic coming in the opposite direction.

**Chapter V 11**

**Rules applicable to the district of Darjeeling;**

**208.** Unless provided with pneumatic tyres and except as provided in this part of the rules, no motor vehicles shall be driven on any road in the district of Darjeeling.

**209.** Transport vehicles used solely for conservancy purposes ply between 4 and 7 a. M, and transport vehicle used for road cleaning and road watering may ply between 2 and 3 p.m. on the roads round the Observatory Hill and on Auckland Road (from the Chowrasta to Tonga Road). Transport vehicle used solely for conservancy purposes may ply on the Robertson and Mount pleasant Roads.

**210.** Except in the Shiliguri subdivision of the district of Darjeeling, no motor vehicle shall be driven in that district with the engine free, that is, with the gear lever in neutral, the clutch depressed or with any other device put into operation which frees the engine from the driving wheels so that the engine does not act as a brake when the motor vehicle is going downhill.

**211.** The registered owner of a heavy motor vehicle kept in the district of Darjeeling, or a vehicle ordinarily plies for hire for the conveyance of passengers in that district, shall cause such vehicle to be produced before the

Deputy Commissioner or an officer designated by him in this behalf, at intervals of not more than three months.

**212.** When two motor vehicles meet on a hill road, the driver of the down vehicle shall bring it to, a stand still on the left hand side of the road as soon as he observes the approach of the other vehicle and shall not proceed on his journey until the up vehicle has passed, provided that rule this rule shall not apply to motor.

**213.** In the hill portion of the district of Darjeeling and the Teesta Valley motor cabs shall not carry luggage in excess of the following

scale No.	Of persons	Maximum amount.Traveling.(lbs.)
7	.. ..	120



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6	..	..	..	..	160
5	..	..	..	..	200
4	..	..	..	..	240
3	..	..	..	..	280
2 or less	..	..	..	..	320

These restrictions are additional to the restrictions imposed as regards maximum laden weight.

**214.** Notwithstanding the provisions of rules 67 (h) and 68 (a) Regional Transport Authority may specify the amount of goods and amount of luggage and personal effects per passenger that may be carried in a stage carriage in the district of Darjeeling.

**215.** (a) Motor cabs plying in the hill portion of the district of Darjeeling shall not carry more than five persons including the driver, provided that this rule shall not affect those motor cabs duly registered and in use in the district at the commencement of these rules.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 66 stage carriages plying in the hill section of the district of Darjeeling shall not carry more than 10 persons including the driver and conductor, provided that this rule shall not affect those stage carriages duly registered and in use in the district at the commencement of these rules.

of insurance relating to the vehicle and complying with the requirements of Chapter V111 of the Act and valid

(a) if the declaration is delivered prior to the commencement of the period for which tax is paid, on the first day of that period, or

(b) if the declaration or additional declaration is delivered during the period for which the tax or additional tax is paid, on the date on which the declaration or additional declaration is delivered provided that the owner of a vehicle exempted under sub-section (2) of section 92 section 94 of the Act shall forward in place of the certificate of insurance the certificate prescribed in rule 12 of the Motor vehicles (third party Insurance Rules. 1946.

**219. Co-operative Insurance -**

A Co-operative Society of public service vehicle owners allowed by the Provincial Government under sub section (1) of section 108 of the Act to transact the business of an insurer shall lodge the fund referred to in clause (n) of that sub section in the custody of the reserve Bank at Calcutta.