

According to the Standing Orders, the Sri Lanka Parliament, apart from the Committee of whole Parliament, has the following types of Committees

- [Select Committees](#)
- [Sectoral Oversight Committees](#)
- [Ministerial Consultative Committees](#)
- [Legislative Standing Committees](#)
- [Committees for Special Purposes](#)

Committee System in Sri Lanka

The Sri Lanka Parliament has devised a well-knit Committee System, working under a uniform set of rules. These Committees, apart from the obvious advantage of saving floor time, have made a distinct contribution to the effective functioning of parliamentary democracy in Sri Lanka.

The effectiveness of a Committee is very much dependent on the personality of the Chairman of the Committee. If the Chairman wants to harness the energies of all the Committee members, he can find ways and means to do so. He can even cast a sort of obligation on the members by appointing sub-committees and making some of the members Chairmen of those sub-committees.

In all the Committees, there is always a group of members taking a special interest in their work. They are the members who really take an interest in the Committee work and attend meetings regularly. This fact should be taken into consideration because it will be an advantage for the effective functioning of the Committees if developed properly.

The Committee System of Sri Lanka, though British in origin, has changed its character in keeping with the changing developments in the Sri Lanka Parliament and the society. The Committees have acquired more power and do enjoy wide jurisdiction too. At the same time, they have provided greater and valuable contribution to the day to day business of the Parliament.

[For general rules for Committees - please refer to [SO 128](#)]

[For Resignation or Removal of Chairs of Committees - please refer to [SO 129](#)]