

15 -ാം കേരള നിയമസഭ

5 -ാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്ര ചിഹ്നം ഇല്ലാത്ത ചോദ്യം നം. 40

27-06-2022 - ൽ മറുപടിയ്ക്ക്

സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് പുസ്തകം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കാനുള്ള അനുമതി

ചോദ്യം		ഉത്തരം	
ശ്രീ. എൻ . ഷംസുദ്ദീൻ		ശ്രീ. പിണറായി വിജയൻ (മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി)	
(എ)	<p>സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് പുസ്തകം എഴുതി പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുന്നതിന് സർക്കാരിന്റെ അനുമതി ആവശ്യമുണ്ടോ; എങ്കിൽ ഇത് സംബന്ധിച്ച് പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള മാർഗനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളുടെയും ഉത്തരവുകളുടെയും പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കുമോ;</p>	(എ)	<p>ഉണ്ട്. 1960 ലെ കേരള സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ പെരുമാറ്റ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ പ്രകാരമാണ് കേരള സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് സാഹിത്യ രചനയുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പ്രവർത്തിയിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നത്. പ്രസ്തുത ചട്ടത്തിലെ 48, 62, 63 എന്നീ ചട്ടങ്ങളാണ് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രസക്തമായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ചട്ടം 63 ലെ വ്യവസ്ഥ പ്രകാരം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന രേഖയുടെ പകർപ്പോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ കരടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പൊതുവായി പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ആശയത്തിന്റെ ഒരു പകർപ്പോ, കരടോ സർക്കാരിന് സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതും അതിന് ശേഷം സർക്കാർ പാസ്സാക്കിയേക്കാവുന്ന അങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഉത്തരവുകൾക്കനുസൃതമായി സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരൻ പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് അനുബന്ധമായി ചേർക്കുന്നു.</p>
(ബി)	<p>മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ മുൻ പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ സെക്രട്ടറി പുസ്തകം എഴുതി പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചത് ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടോ; ഇതിന് സർക്കാർ അനുമതി നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ; അനുമതി ലഭിക്കാതെയാണ് പുസ്തകം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിച്ചതെങ്കിൽ പ്രസ്തുത ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെതിരെ സ്വീകരിച്ച നടപടികൾ വിശദീകരിക്കുമോ?</p>	(ബി)	<p>അഖിലേന്ത്യാ സർവ്വീസിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർക്ക് 1960 ലെ കേരള സർക്കാർ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ പെരുമാറ്റ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ബാധകമല്ല.</p>

സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

Bromonid mwo

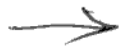
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
DEPARTMENT

**KERALA GOVERNMENT SERVANTS'
CONDUCT RULES, 1960**

ISSUED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(Incorporating amendments up to 7-8-2014)

3/2431/2014/S-21.



Note.—The sitting fees accepted by Government servants who are elected or nominated to the Board of Directors or Committee of a Co-operative Society in accordance with the bye-laws of the Society shall not be treated as remuneration for the purpose of this rule.

47. Government servants shall be at liberty to take part in the promotion of Co-operative Societies but no Government servant shall except in the course of duty or as provided for in the Service Regulations, hold office in any Co-operative Society or serve on any committee appointed for the management of its affairs unless the Society is composed wholly of Government servants or partly of Government servants and partly of employees of local bodies.

48. **Private trade or employment.**— (1) No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, engage directly or indirectly in any trade or business or undertake any employment:

Provided that a Government servant may, without such sanction undertake honorary work of a social or charitable nature or occasional work of a literary, artistic or scientific character, subject to the condition that his official duties do not thereby suffer, but he shall not undertake or shall discontinue such work if so directed by the Government.

Explanation I.—Canvassing by a Government servant in support of the business of insurance agency, commission agency etc., owned or managed by his wife or any other member of his family shall be deemed to be a breach of this sub-rule.

Explanation II.—The issue of certificates and commendations by Government servants with regard to a product of cultural, artistic or industrial enterprise likely to be published for the business advancement of any person shall also be deemed to be a breach of this sub-rule:

Provided further that a Government servant may, without such sanction, undertake work connected with examinations (including examinerships) conducted by Universities, Public Service Commission and other examining bodies under the State Government or the Central Government or by the London Chamber of Commerce, and accept the remuneration therefor on condition that such work does not interfere with his normal duties; but he shall not undertake more than three examinerships in a year:

Provided further that the Director of Survey and Land Records and the Assistant Directors of Survey and Land Records of the Survey Department may without such sanction undertake examinerships relating to the survey and Land Records Department notwithstanding that the number of examinerships in a year may exceed three, and accept the remuneration therefore:

Provided also that the teaching staff of the Medical Colleges and Dental College under the State Government may without such sanction accept examinerships, in respect of examinations relating to Medical Science, in not more than three Universities in an year, notwithstanding that the number of examinerships in a year may exceed three and accept remuneration therefor.

*Note:—*The limitation with regard to the number of Universities in the proviso will not be applicable in respect of examinerships for Post Graduate Examinations, in which case the teachers can take up examinerships in any number of Universities subject to the condition that this will not affect their teaching work:

Provided also that the teaching staff of the Veterinary College, Trichur of the Animal Husbandry Department may without such sanction accept examinerships, in respect of examinations conducted inside the State relating to Veterinary Science, notwithstanding that the number of examinerships in a year may exceed three, and accept remuneration therefor.

*Note:—*The restriction in the second proviso to this rule will, however, apply to acceptance of examinerships in respect of examinations conducted outside the State by the teaching staff of the Veterinary College, Trichur.

(2) Every Government servant shall report to the Government if any member of his family is engaged in a trade or business or owns or manages an insurance agency or commission agency.

49. Government servants as Arbitrators.—(a) A Government servant may not act as arbitrator in any case without the sanction of his immediate superior or unless he be directed so to act by a Court having authority to appoint an arbitrator.

(b) No Government servant may act as arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

(c) If a Government servant acts as arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he can accept no fees.

(d) If he acts by appointment of a Court of Law he may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Service Regulations accept such fees as the Court may fix:

Provided that the Government may direct that the whole or part of such fees shall be credited to Government.



(c) No Government servant shall raise any slogans or participate in any disorderly demonstrations or otherwise engage himself in any other disorderly conduct, within office premises or while on duty.

(d) No Government servant shall wear any badges, arm-bands or such other symbols having inscriptions or slogans which may offend the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with Foreign States, public order, decency or morality or which may amount to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence, strike or breach of discipline.

(e) No Government servant shall engage himself in anti-secular activities or activities which tend to create communal disharmony.

61. A Government servant may not, except in the discharge of his official duties preside over or take part in the organisation of or occupy a prominent position at or address any non-official meeting or conference, at which it is likely that speeches will be made or resolutions will be proposed or passed criticising the action of Government or requesting Government to take certain action other than to make grants admissible under Government rules or orders in support of educational or similar institutions.

Note:—Regularly convened meetings for the transaction of the legitimate business of Municipal Council and similar bodies established by law or created by Government and of associations of Government servants recognised by Government, and of committees or branches of such bodies or associations are not non-official meetings for the purpose of this rule.

62. Publication of documents and communications to the Press in the name of Government servants and public speeches.—No Government servant shall, in any document published by him or in any communication made by him to the Press or in any public utterance delivered by him, make any statement of fact or opinion which is capable of embarrassing:—

- (a) the relation between the Government and the people or any section thereof;
- (b) the relations between the Government and the Government of India; and
- (c) the relations between the Government and any other Indian State, or any foreign country.

63. A Government servant who intends to publish any document or to make any communication to the Press or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the

restrictions imposed by rule 62 may arise, shall submit to Government a copy or draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance which he intends to deliver, and shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by Government.

Note:—The rules regarding discussion of Government policy and action and publication of documents and communications apply to the Advocate General, Government Pleaders, Public Prosecutors and other Part-time Government servants.

64. Evidence before committees.—No Government servant shall give evidence before a public committee except with the previous sanction of Government.

65. No Government servant giving such evidence shall criticise the policy or decisions of the Government or any other Government.

66. Rules 64 and 65 do not apply to evidence given before statutory committees which have power to compel attendance and the giving of answers nor to evidence given in judicial inquiries.

Note:—The above rules apply to Part-time Government servants also.

67. Taking part in politics and elections.—(1) No Government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity.

(2) It shall be the duty of every Government servant to endeavour to prevent any member of his family from taking part in subscribing in aid of or assisting in any other manner any movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of the Government as by law established, and where a Government servant is unable to prevent a member of his family from taking part in or subscribing in aid of, or assisting in any other manner, any such movement or activity, he shall make a report to that effect to the Government.

(3) If any question arises whether any movement or activity falls within the scope of this rule, the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

67A. Taking part in communal or religious activity.—(1) No Government servant shall be an office-bearer of any communal or religious organisation or of such trust or society.

(2) A Government servant shall, within one month of his assuming charge as an office bearer of any scientific, literary or charitable society or of such trust or organisation, inform the Government regarding the assumption of charge and if in the opinion of the Government his continuance as such office-bearer is not in public interest, he shall resign from such office.

(3) No Government servant shall, while associating himself with any society, trust or organisation referred to in sub-rule (2), take part in any activity that involves collection of money or accept any subscription or other pecuniary assistance from any person or public or private entity."