

The U.P. Government Servant's Conduct Rules, 1956

UTTAR PRADESH

India

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Rule

THE-U-P-GOVERNMENT-SERVANT-S-CONDUCT-RULES-1956 of 1956

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The U.P. Government Servant's Conduct Rules, 1956Published vide Notification No. 2367/2-B-1-111-54, dated 21st July, 1956[As amended by Notification No. 13/V/98, dated 17th October, 1998]In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh makes the following rules to regulate the conduct of Government servants employed in connection with the affairs of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

1. Short title.

- These rules may be called the Uttar Pradesh Government Servant's Conduct Rules, 1956.

2. Definitions.

- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-(a)"Government" means the Government of Uttar Pradesh;(b)"Government servant" means a person appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State of Uttar Pradesh.Explanation. - A Government servant whose services are placed at the disposal of a company, a corporation, an organisation, a local authority, the Central Government or the Government of another State by the U.P. Government, shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be a Government servant notwithstanding that his salary is drawn from a source other than the Consolidated Fund of Uttar Pradesh.(c)["member of the family", in relation to a Government servant, includes: [Substituted by Notification No. 9/7/78-Karmik-1, dated 20-11-1980, published in U.P. Gazette, Part I-ka, dated 23-3-1981.](i)the wife, son, step-son, unmarried daughter, or unmarried step-daughter of such Government servant, whether residing with him or not, and in relation to a Government servant, who is a woman, the husband, son, step-sons, unmarried daughter or unmarried step-daughters dependent on her, and residing with her or not, and(ii)any other person related, whether by blood or by marriage, to the

Government servant or to such Government servant's wife or her husband, and wholly dependent on such Government servant, but does not include a wife or husband legally separated from the Government servant or a son, step-son, unmarried daughter or unmarried step-daughter, who is no longer, in any way, dependent upon him or her, or of whose custody the Government servant has been deprived by law.]

3. General.

(1)Every Government servant shall at all times maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty.(2)Every Government servant shall at all times conduct himself in accordance with the specific or implied orders of Government regulating behaviour and conduct which may be in force.

3A. [Prohibition of sexual harassment of working women. [Inserted by Notification No. 13/V/98-Ka-1-1998, dated 17th October 1998, published in U.P. Gazette, (Extraordinary), Part 4, Section (Kha), dated 17th October, 1998.]

(1)No Government servant shall indulge in any act of sexual harassment of any woman at her workplace.(2)Every Government servant who is incharge of a workplace shall take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment to any woman at such workplace.Explanation. - For the purposes of this rule, "sexual harassment" includes such unwelcome sexually determined behaviour whether directly or otherwise, as-(a)physical contact and advances;(b)demand or request for sexual favours;(c)sexually-coloured remarks;(d)showing any pornography; or(e)any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature.]

4. [Equal treatment for all. [Substituted by Notification No. 9/1/75-Karmik-1, dated 28-7-1976.]

(1)Every Government servant shall accord equal treatment to people irrespective of their caste, sect or religion.(2)No Government servant shall practice untouchability in any form].

4A. [Consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. [Substituted by Notification No. 9/6/74-Karmik-1, dated 22-2-1978.]

- A Government servant shall-(a)strictly abide by any law relating to intoxicating drinks or drugs in force in any area in which he may happen to be for the time being;(b)not be under the influence of any intoxicating drink or drug during the course of his duty and shall also take due care that the performance of his duties at any time is not affected in any way by the influence of such drink or drug;(c)refrain from consuming any intoxicating drink or drug in a public place;(d)not appear in a public place in a state of intoxication;(e)not use any intoxicating drink or drug to excess.Explanation I. - For purposes of this rule 'public place' means any place or premises (including a conveyance) to which the public have, or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or

otherwise. Explanation II. - Any Club-(a) which admits persons other than Government servants as members; or (b) the members of which are allowed to invite non-members as guests thereto even though the membership is confined to Government servants, shall also, for purposes of Explanation I, be deemed to be a place to which the public have or are permitted to have access.]

5. 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 movement or organisation which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of the Government as by law established. Illustration X, Y, Z are political parties in the State. X is the party in power and forms the Government of the day. A is a Government servant. The prohibitions of the sub-rule apply to A in respect of all parties, including X, which is the party in power. (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 fails 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. Illustration A is Government servant. B is 'member of the family' of A, as defined in Rule 2 (c). M is a movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of Government as by law established. A becomes aware that B's association with M is objectionable under the provisions of the sub-rule. A should prevent such objectionable association of B. If A fails to prevent such association of B, he should report the matter to the Government. 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. (3) [* * *] [Deleted vide Notification No. 2769/II-B-118-54, dated 3-8-1957.]. (4) No Government servant shall canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, an election to any Legislature or local authority : Provided that-(i) a Government servant qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote, but where he does so he shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted; (ii) a Government servant shall not be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this rule by reason only that he assist in the conduct of an election in the due performance of a duty imposed on him by or under any law for the time being in force. Explanation. - The display by a Government servant on his person, vehicle or residence, of any electoral symbol shall amount to using his influence in connection with election within the meaning of this sub-rule. Illustration Acting as a Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Polling Officer or Polling Clerk in connection with an election does not contravene the provisions of sub-rule (4).

5A. [Demonstration and strikes. [Rules 5-A and 5-B Substituted by Notification No. 6458/II-B-152-57, dated 11-5-1964.]

- No Government servant shall-(1) engage himself or participate in any demonstration which is prejudicial to the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, Friendly relations with foreign States, Public order, decency or morality, or which involves contempt of court,

defamation or incitement to an offence, or (2) resort to, or in any way abet, any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his service or the service of any other Government servant.

5B. Joining of associations by Government servants.

- No Government servant shall join, or continue to be a member of an association, the objects or activities of which are prejudicial to the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality].

6. Connection with press or radio.

(1) No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, own wholly or in part, or conduct or participate in editing or managing of, any newspaper or other periodical publication. (2) No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government or any other authority empowered by it in this behalf, or in the bona fide discharge of his duties, participate in a radio broadcast or contribute any article or write any letter, either anonymously or in his own name or in the name of any other person, to any newspaper or periodical: Provided that no such sanction shall be required if such broadcast or such contribution is of a purely literary, artistic or scientific character.

7. Criticism of Government.

- No Government servant shall, in any radio broadcast or in any document published anonymously or in his own name, or in the name of any other person, or in any communication to the press, or in any public utterance, make any statement of fact or opinion- (i) which has the effect of any adverse criticism of any decision of his superior officers, or of any current or recent policy or action of the Uttar Pradesh Government or the Central Government or the Government of any other State or a local authority; or (ii) which is capable of embarrassing the relation between the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Central Government or the Government of any other State; or (iii) which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Central Government and the Government of any foreign State: Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to any statement made or views expressed by a Government servant in his official capacity or in due performance of the duties assigned to him. Illustrations (1) A, a Government servant is dismissed from service by the Government. It is not permissible for B, another Government servant, to say publicly that the punishment is wrongful, excessive or unjustified. (2) A public officer is transferred from station A to station B. No Government servant can join the agitation for the retention of the public officer at station A. (3) It is not permissible for a Government servant to criticise publicly the policy of Government on such matters as the price of sugarcane fixed in any year, nationalisation of transport, etc. (4) A Government servant cannot express any opinion on the rate of duty imposed by the Central Government on specified imported goods. (5) A neighbouring State lays claim to a tract of land lying on the border of Uttar Pradesh. A Government servant cannot publicly express any opinion on the claim. (6) It is not permissible for a Government servant to publish any opinion on the decision of a foreign State to terminate the concessions given by it to the nationals of another State.

8. Evidence before committee or any other authority.

(1) Save as provided in sub-rule (3) no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, give evidence in connection with any enquiry conducted by any person, committee or authority. (2) Where any sanction has been accorded under sub-rule (1), no Government servant giving such evidence shall criticise the policy of the Uttar Pradesh Government, the Central Government or any other State Government. (3) Nothing in this rule shall apply to—(a) evidence given at any enquiry before an authority appointed by the Government, by the Central Government, by the Legislature of Uttar Pradesh or by Parliament, or (b) evidence given in any judicial enquiry.

9. Unauthorised communication of information.

- No Government servant shall, except in accordance with any general or special order of the Government or in the performance in good faith of the duties assigned to him, communicate, directly or indirectly, any official document or information to any Government servant or any other person to whom he is not authorised to communicate such document or information. [Explanation. [Added by Notification No. 24/6/66-Appdt. (B), dated 29-10-1968.] - Quotation by a Government servant in his representation to his official superior, of or from the notes on any file shall amount to unauthorised communication of information within the meaning of this rule],

10. [Subscriptions. [Substituted by Notification No. 9/7/78-Karmik-1, dated 20-11-1980.]

- No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government ask for or accept contributions to or otherwise associate himself with the raising of any funds or other collections in cash or in kind in pursuance of any object whatsoever.]

11. [Gift. [Substituted by Notification No. 13/V/98-Ka-1-1998, dated 17th October, 1998, published in U.P. Gazette, (Extraordinary), Part 4, Section (Ka), dated 17th October, 1998.]

- A Government servant shall not without previous approval of Government—(a) accept directly or indirectly on his own behalf or on behalf of any other persons, or (b) permit any member of his family who is dependent on him, to accept, any gift, gratuity or reward from any person other than a close relation : Provided that he may accept or permit any member of his family to accept from a personal friend, a wedding present or a present on a ceremonial occasion, ' of a value not exceeding one-tenth of the basic pay of Government servant. All Government servants, shall, however, use their best endeavour to discourage even the tender of such presents. Illustration The citizens of a town decide to present to 'A' a Sub-Divisional Officer, a watch, exceeding in value Rs. one-tenth of his basic pay in appreciation of the services rendered by him during the flood. 'A' cannot accept the present without the previous approval of the Government.]

11A. [Dowry. [Inserted by Notification No. 9/6/76-Karmik-1, dated 29-7-1976.]

- No Government servant shall-(i)give or take or abet the giving or taking of dowry; or(ii)demand, directly or indirectly from the parents or guardians of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be, any dowry.Explanation. - For the purposes of this rule the word 'dowry' has the same meaning as in the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961)].

12.

[Deleted] [Omitted by Notification No. 9/7/78-Karmik-1, dated 20-11-1980.].

13.

[Deleted] [Omitted by Notification No. 9/7/78-Karmik-1, dated 20-11-1980.].

14. Public demonstrations in honour of Government servants.

- No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanctions of the Government, receive any complimentary or verdictory address, or accept any testimonial or attend any meeting or public entertainment held in his honour or in the honour of any other Government servant:Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to a farewell entertainment of a substantially private or informal character and held in honour of a Government servant on the occasion of his retirement or transfer or of any person who has recently quited the service of the Government.IllustrationA, a Deputy Collector, is due to retire, B, another Deputy Collector in the district, may give a dinner in honour of A, to which selected persons are invited.

15. [Private trade or employment. [Substituted by Notification No. 13/V/98-Ka-1-1998, dated 17th October, 1998, published in U.P. Gazette, (Extraordinary), Part 4, Section (Ka), dated 17th October, 1998.]

- No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, engage directly or indirectly in any trade, 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 and that he informs his Head of Department, and when he is himself the Head of the Department, the Government, within one month of his undertaking, of such a work, but he shall not undertake, or shall discontinue, such work if so directed by the Government:Provided further that in case a member of the family of a Government servant undertakes private trade or private employment, the information of such trade or employment shall be given to the Government by the Government servant.]

16. [Registration, promotion and management of companies. [Substituted by Notification No. 9/7/78-Karmik-1, dated 20-11-1980.]

- No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, take part in the registration, promotion or management of any bank or other company registered under Indian Companies Act, 1956, or under any other law for the time being in force :Provided that a Government servant may take part in the registration, promotion or management of a cooperative society registered under the U.P. Co-operative Societies Act, 1965 (U.P. Act XI of 1966), or under any other law for the time being in force, or of a literary, scientific or charitable society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) or under any corresponding law in force but he will not take part in, or associate himself with the collection of funds or raising subscriptions of selling shares or any other financial transaction of such society :Provided further that, if a Government servant attends any bigger cooperative society or body as a delegate of any co-operative, he will not seek election for any post of that bigger society or body. He may take part in such election only for purposes of casting his vote].

17. Insurance business.

- A Government servant shall not permit his wife or any other relative, who is either wholly dependent on him or is residing with him, to act as an insurance agent in the same district in which he is posted.

18. Guardianship of minors.

- A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the appropriate authority, act as legal guardian of the person or property of a minor other than his dependent. Explanation. - (1) A dependant for the purpose of this rule means a Government servant's wife, children and step-children and children's children and shall also include his parents, sisters, brothers, brother's children and sister's children living with him and wholly dependent upon him. (2) Appropriate authority for the purpose of this rule shall be as indicated below:

For a Head of department:

Divisional Commissioner or a Collector. The State Government.

For a District Judge. The Administrative Judge of the High Court.

For the Government servant. The Head of Department concerned.

19. Action in respect of a relation.

(1) Where a Government servant submits any proposal or opinion or takes any other action, whether for or against any individual related to him, whether the relationship be distant or near, he shall with every such proposal, opinion or action, expressly state whether the individual is or is not related to him and, if so related, the nature of the relationship. (2) Where a Government servant has, by any law, rule or order in force, power of deciding finally any proposal, opinion or any other

action, and that proposal, opinion or action is in respect of an individual related to him, whether the relationship be distant or near and whether that proposal, opinion or action affects the individual favourably or otherwise, he shall not take a decision, but shall submit the case to his superior officer after explaining the reasons and the nature of relationship.

20. Speculation.

(1) No Government servant shall speculate in any investment. Explanation. - (1) The habitual purchase or sale of securities of a notoriously fluctuating value shall be deemed to be a speculation in investment within the meaning of this rule. (2) If any question arises whether a security or investment is of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1), the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

21. [Investment. [Rule 21 Substituted by Notification No. 9/7/78-Karmik-1, dated 20-11-1980.]

(1) No Government servant shall make, or permit any member of his family to make, any investment likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties. (2) If any question arises whether a security or investment is of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1), the decision of the Government thereon shall be final. Illustration A District Judge shall not permit his wife, or son, to open a cinema house or to purchase a share therein in the district where he is posted and if he is transferred to a district where a member of his family has already made such an investment he shall immediately inform his superior authority].

22. [Lending and borrowing. [Rule 22 Substituted by Notification No. 9/7/78-Karmik-1, dated 20-11-1980.]

(1) No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the appropriate authority, lend money to any person at interest or in a manner whereby return in money or in kind is charged or paid : Provided that a Government servant may make an advance of pay to a private servant, or give a loan of a small amount free of interest to a personal friend or relative. (2) [No Government servant shall, save in the ordinary course of business with a bank, cooperative Society or a firm, or otherwise, place himself under pecuniary obligation to any person within the local limits of his authority, nor shall he permit any member of his family, except with the previous sanction of the appropriate authority, to enter into any such transactions Provided that a Government servant may accept a purely temporary loan not exceeding in value the amount of his two months' basic pay free of interest, from a personal friend or relative or operate a credit account with a bona fide tradesman.] (3) Where a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature as to involve him in the breach of any of the provisions of sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2), he shall forthwith report the circumstances to the appropriate authority, and shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the appropriate authority. (4) The appropriate authority in the case of Government servant who are Gazetted Officers shall be Government and in other cases, the Head of the office.]

23. Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

- A Government servant shall so manage his private affairs as to avoid habitual indebtedness or insolvency. A Government servant who becomes the subject of legal proceedings for insolvency shall forthwith report the full facts to the head of the office or department in which he is employed.

24. Movable, immovable and valuable property.

(1) No Government servant shall, except with the previous knowledge of the appropriate authority, acquire or dispose of any immovable property by lease, mortgage, purchase, sale, gift or otherwise, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family : Provided that any such transaction conducted otherwise than through a regular and reputed dealer shall require the previous sanction of the appropriate authority. Illustration A, a Government servant, proposes to purchase a house. He must inform the appropriate authority of the proposal. If the transaction is to be made otherwise than through a regular and reputed dealer. A must also obtain the previous sanction of the appropriate authority. The same procedure will be applicable if A proposes to sell his house. (2) [A Government servant who enters into any transaction concerning any movable property exceeding in value, the amount of his basic pay for one month, whether by way of purchase, sale or otherwise, shall forthwith report such transaction to the appropriate authority : Provided that no Government servant shall enter into any such transaction except with or through a reputed dealer or agent of standing, or with the previous sanction of the appropriate authority. Illustration (i) A, a Government servant whose monthly pay is rupees six hundred, purchases a tape recorder for rupees seven hundred, or (ii) B, a Government servant whose monthly pay is rupees two thousand sells a car for rupees one thousand five hundred. In either case A or B must report the matter to the appropriate authority. If the transaction is made otherwise than through a reputed dealer he must also obtain the previous sanction of the appropriate authority] [Substituted by Notification No. 13/V/98-Ka-1-1998, dated 17th October, 1998, published in U.P. Gazette, (Extraordinary), Part 4, Section (Ka), dated 17th October, 1998.]. (3) At the time of first appointment and thereafter at intervals of five years, every Government servant shall make to the appointing authority, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property owned, acquired or inherited by him or held by him on lease or mortgage, and of shares and other investment which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or by his wife or by any member of his family living with or in any way dependent upon him. Such declaration should state the full particulars of the property, shares and other investments. (4) The appropriate authority may, at any time, by general or special order, require a Government servant to submit within a period specified in the order a full and complete statement of such movable or immovable property held or acquired by him or by any member of his family as may be specified in the order. Such statement shall, if so required by the appropriate authority, include details of the means by which or the source from which such property was acquired. (5) The appropriate authority-(a) in the case of Government servant belonging to the State service, shall for purposes of sub-rules (1) and (4), be the Government and for sub-rule (2), the head of the department; (b) in the case of other Government servants, for the purpose of sub-rules (1), (2) and (4), shall be the Head of the Department.

25. Vindication of acts and character of Government servant.

- No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, have recourse to the press for the vindication of any official act which has been the subject matter of adverse criticism or an attack of defamatory character. Explanation. - Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit a Government servant from vindicating his private character or any act done by him in private capacity.

26.

[* * *] [Deleted by Notification No. 3116/II-B-32-52, dated 13-8-1960.].

27. Canvassing or no.

- official or other outside influence.-No Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring whether himself, personally or through a member of his family, any political or other outside influence to bear upon any question relating to his interest in respect of matters pertaining to his service.[Explanation. [Added by Notification No. 936-II-B/152 (4)-58, dated 21-5-1959.] - An act done by the wife or husband, as the case may be, or any member of the family of a Government servant and falling within the purview of this rule, shall be presumed to have been done at the instance, or with the connivance, of the Government servant concerned, unless the contrary shall have been proved.]IllustrationA, is Government servant and B a member of the family of A. C is a political party and D is an organisation under C. B gained sufficient prominence in C and became an office bearer of D. Through D, B started sponsoring the cause of A to the extent that B sponsored some resolutions against A's official superior. The action, which will be in violation of the provisions of the above rule on the part of B, shall be presumed to have been done by B at the instance, or with the connivance of A, is able to prove that this was not so.

27A. [Representation by Government servants. [Substituted by Notification No. 936-II-B-152 (4)-1958, dated 21-5-1959.]

- No Government servant shall, whether personally or through a member of his family, make any representation to Government or any other authority except through the proper channel and in accordance with such directions as the Government may issue from time to time. The Explanation to Rule 27 shall apply to this rule also].

28. [Unauthorised pecuniary arrangements. [Substituted by Notification No. 9/6/1974-Karmik-1, dated 27-7-1976.]

- No Government servant shall enter into any pecuniary arrangement with another Government servant or any other person so as to afford any kind of advantage to either both of them in any unauthorised manner or against the specific or implied provisions of any rule for the time being in force.Illustration(1)A is a senior clerk in an office and is due for officiating promotion. A is diffident

of discharging his duties satisfactorily in the officiating post. B, a junior clerk, privately offers, for a pecuniary consideration, to help A. A and B accordingly enter into pecuniary arrangements. Both would thereby infringe the rule.(2)If A, the superintendent of an office, proceeds on leave, B, the senior most assistant in the office, will be given a chance to officiate. If A proceeds on leave, after entering into an arrangement with B for a share in the officiating allowance. A and B both would commit a breach of the rule.]

29. Bigamous marriages.

(1)No Government servant who has a wife living shall contract another marriage without first obtaining the permission of the Government, notwithstanding that such subsequent marriage is permissible under the personal law for the time being applicable to him.(2)No female Government servant shall marry any person who has a wife living without first obtaining the permission of the Government.(3)The minimum punishment to be imposed for contravention of sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall be the withholding of increments for three years.

30. Proper use of amenities.

- No Government servant shall misuse, or carelessly use, amenities provided for him by the Government to facilitate the discharge of his public duties.IllustrationAmong the amenities provided to Government servants are cars, telephones, residences, furniture, orderlies, articles of stationery, etc. Instances of misuse, or careless use, of these area-(i)employment of Government cars at Government expense by members of the family of the Government servant, or his guests, or for other non-Government work;(ii)making telephone trunk calls at Government expense on matters not connected with official work;(iii)neglect of Government residence and furniture and failure to maintain them properly, and(iv)use of Government stationery for non-official work.

31. Payment for purchases.

- Unless payment by instalments is customary, or specially provide, or a credit account is maintained with a bona fide tradesman, no Government servant shall withhold prompt and full payment for the articles purchased by him whether the purchases are made on tour or otherwise.

32. Use of services without payment.

- No Government servant shall, without making proper and adequate payment, avail himself of any service or entertainment for which a hire or price or admission fee is charged.IllustrationUnless specifically prescribed as part of duty, a Government servant shall not-(i)travel free of charge in any vehicle playing for hire,(ii)see a cinema show without paying the admission fee.

33. Use of conveyances, belonging to others.

- No Government servant shall, except in exceptional circumstances, use a conveyance belonging to a private person or a Government servant who is subordinate to him.

34. Purchases through subordinates.

- No Government servant shall himself ask for permit his wife, or any member of his family living with him, to ask any Government servant who is subordinate to him makes purchases, locally or from outstation, on behalf of him, his wife or other member of his family, whether on advance payment or otherwise :IllustrationA is a Deputy Collector.B is a Subordinate Officer under A.A should not allow his wife to ask B to have cloth purchased for her.

35. Interpretation.

- If any question arises relating to the interpretation of these rules, it shall be referred to the Government whose decision thereon shall be final.

36. Repeal and saving.

- Any rules corresponding to these rules in force immediately before the commencement of these rules and applicable to Government servant under the control of the Government of Uttar Pradesh are hereby repealed :Provided that an order made or action taken under the rules so repealed shall be deemed to have been made or taken under the corresponding provisions of these rules.