



## CHAPTER VII DEPUTATION OUT OF INDIA

**F.R. 50.** No deputation of a Government servant out of India shall be sanctioned without the previous approval of the State Government.

<sup>1</sup>**F.R. 51.** (1) When a Government servant is with proper sanction temporarily deputed for duty out of India either in connection with the post held by him in India or in connection with any special duty on which he may temporarily be placed, he may be allowed by the Government to draw during the period of deputation the same pay which he would have drawn had he remained on duty in India:

Provided that a Government servant who is placed on deputation while already on leave out of India on average pay, may be required by the Government to continue to be on leave, in which case he shall be given during that period, in addition to his leave salary, an honorarium of one-sixth of the pay which he would have drawn had he remained on duty in India; the cost of passages from and to India shall be borne by him.

**Note :** The portion of the pay which a Government servant may be permitted to draw in foreign currency while on deputation abroad will be determined in accordance with the orders issued by the Government in this regard from time to time.

(2) A Government servant on deputation may also be granted a compensatory allowance in a foreign country of such amount as Government may think fit.

(3) The foreign exchange equivalent of the pay, honorarium or compensatory allowance admissible under sub-rule (1) or sub rule (2) shall be calculated at such rate of exchange as Government may by order prescribe.

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<sup>1</sup>Substituted by F.D. Notification No 2213-357-IV-R-I, dated 5.11.62.



**F.R. 51-A.-** When a Government servant is with proper sanction deputed for duty out of India to hold a regularly constituted permanent or quasi-permanent post, other than a post borne on the cadre of the service to which he belongs his pay shall be regulated by the orders of the State Government.

[F.D. (R) file No. 13-42 of 1952.]

Police subordinates.

**S.S.O. 1.** In connection with Fundamental Rules 50 and 51, the following rules shall regulate the deputation out of India of subordinate police officers for the purposes referred to therein:

The Government of India, or in cases, in which the cost is met from provincial revenues, a Local Government may depute a subordinate police officer to any country outside India to accompany or take charge of criminals or lunatics, or on any other business which is part of his duty as a police officer; and may grant to the officer so deputed -

(a) full pay, for the entire period of absence from India; with

(b) actual travelling expenses, and a subsistence allowance not exceeding the following scale, while in any country outside India :-

S	D		
		For an officer of the Inspector class	22
		6 a day	
		--- do --- Sergeant class	15}
		0 " "	
		----- do ----- Constable class	" } "
		"	

A Local Government may delegate its powers under this rule to officers of a rank not less than Deputy Inspector-General of Police or Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns and Rangoon.

[G.I.F.D., Resolution No. 1224-C.S.R., dated 10th November 1922]



**Note .-** The Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of the State

has decided that the words "an officer of the Inspector class" in clause (b) of the above S.S.O. include a Deputy Inspector and a Sub- Inspector.

[ G.I.F.D., Resolution No. F-4-XXVIII-R-I-28, dated 29th September 1928]

**S.S.O. 2.** The Secretary of State has made the following rule in regard to remuneration of officers who belong to Services the control of which has not been delegated to Local Government by the Delegation Rules, 1926 (i.e. in regard to officers of the All-India Services) and who, while on leave in the United Kingdom, attend Conferences and Congresses there or non the Continent of Europe whether as official representative of Government of India or of a Local Government or as unofficial visitors :-

(1) Officers who are nominated as official representatives of the Government of India or of a Local Government will be placed on deputation for the period involved and will receive the usual travelling expenses and subsistence allowance.

(2) Officers who are not so nominated will not be placed on deputation; but if it is thought desirable that they should attend as visitors, they may be offered travelling expenses and subsistence allowance as an inducement for them to do so. Further, though the officer is not an official representative, the India Office will be prepared to render him such service as recommending him, as a visitor, to the Congress Authorities.

[Secretary of State's despatch No. 5-Overseas dated the 20th December 1928, received with G.I.F.D. No. F-4-II-R-I, dated the 9th February, 1929]

**S.S.O. 3.** The Secretary of State has decided that the officers in Government service holding Rockfeller Foundation

Rockfeller  
fellowship .



Fellowships should be treated as on deputation and given the following terms :-

(1) Full Indian pay *minus* overseas pay in the case of officers in receipt of overseas pay, or as an alternative at the option of the officer concerned, three-fourth of the pay including overseas pay.

(2) Compensatory allowance admissible to a first or second class officer, as the case may be, under section 11 of the Indian Office Rules, regarding allowance of civil officers when on duty in Europe or America. This is ordinarily admissible for one year only.

(3) Rockefeller stipend.

They would not be entitled to the United States of America Allowance under section IV of the Indian Office Rules, or to any Study Leave Allowance, and the leave earned by this deputations would be diminished by any periods of leave granted by the International Health Board.[G.I.Department of Education, Health and Lands letter No. 961-Health, dated the 18th/22nd May 1929.]

When deputation can be converted into leave .

**S.S.O. 4.** The Secretary of State in Council has decided that the officers who are placed on deputation while already on leave out of India on average pay may, if average pay leave would otherwise be admissible, convert deputation into leave on average pay *plus* an honorarium of one sixth of Indian pay on the condition that the cost of passages both from and to India is borne by the officer.

[G.I.F.D., letter No. F-120 -C.S.R.-25, dated the 4th November 1925 and F-4-R-I-29, dated the 11th January 1929]

Scope of F.R. 50.

**S.S.O. 5.** With reference to the orders contained in S.S.O.above, the Secretary of State has ruled that the terms of F.R. 50 must be interpreted as applying to cases where officers exercise the option of leave and drawing an honorarium of one sixth pay during a period of duty out of India, i.e., this option can only be



exercised by a Government servant whose deputation out of India has been approved by the proper authority.

[G.I.F.D letter No.F-101-C.S.R.- 26, dated the 30th July 1926]

**S.S.O. 6.** The Secretary of State in Council has decided that officers serving under the Civil Service Regulations are eligible for the privilege of consuming leave during deputation, should they so desire, and of receiving an honorarium of one-sixth of their pay. In their case, leave on full pay would take the place of leave on average pay.

Officers subject to Civil Service Regulation Rules.

[G.I.F.D., endorsement No.F-139-C.S.R.-27, dated the 28th April 1927]

**S.S.O. 7.** The Secretary of State has decided that period of deputation converted into leave on average pay under S.S.O. 5 above should count for pension as leave and not as deputation.

Period treated as leave for purpose of pensions.

[G.I.F.D.,letter No. F-132-C.S.R.-25, dated the 19th November 1925]

**S.S.O. 8.** With reference to Fundamental Rule 51, the Secretary of State for India in Council has issued revised rules (vide Appendix XVIII) governing the grant of subsistence and travelling allowance to officers serving under the Secretary of State, the Government of India, or the High Commissioner for India when on duty in Europe or America.

Subsistence and travelling allowance granted in certain cases.

[G.I.F.D.,No. F-220-C.S.R., dated the 14th November 1924, and NO.F-22-C.S.R. 24, dated the 6th February ]

**S.S.O. 9.** With reference to the rules governing the grant of travelling allowance to civil officers serving under the Secretary of State, etc., when on duty in Europe or America (vide S.S.O. 9 under this rule), it has been decided by the Secretary of State that civilian officials ordered to attend at the India Office for examination by the India Office Medical Board shall be allowed a refund of railway fares for journeys within United Kingdom according to the class to which they are entitled but that no

Travelling allowance for journeys to attend Medical Board at the India Office.



subsistence allowance will be granted and no refund of hotel expenses will be allowed.

[G.I.F.D., No.F-116-C.S.R. 25, dated the 18th April 1925]

Rate of exchange

**S.S.O. 10.** The Secretary of State in Council has decided that where a rule made by the Secretary of State in Council refers to a rate of exchange which the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe, that rate shall until further orders be issued.

[G.I.F.D., Resolution No.F.35-R-I-28, dated the 25th February 1928]

**G.I.O. 1.** In the case of officers who are placed on continuous service with commissions and committees whose functions require work both in and out of India the reference to the pay which the Government servant would have drawn if on duty in India both in Fundamental Rule 51 and in proviso (a) to Fundamental Rule 9(2) should be interpreted as a reference to the pay which he would have drawn in India had he continued on duty with the commission or committee there.

[G.I.F.D., endorsement No.F.4-11-R-I-30, dated 27th July 1931]

**G.I.O. 2.** The grant of deputation pay to officers on short term contracts who are called upon to undertake duty outside India is governed by the ordinary service rules.(F.R. 51)

The above orders are also applicable to subordinate personnel recruited for service in India on short-term contract.

[G.I.F.D., letter No.F- 4 (28)-R-I-31, dated the 20th November 1931, received with Appointments Department's endorsement No. 4202-2995-III, dated the 12th December 1931 , and G.I.F.D., letter No. F- 4 (28)-R-I-31, dated the 14th July 1932]

### **Rule made by the Local Government under rule 4 (1) of the Civil Services (Governor's Provinces) Delegation Rules**

(1) The local Government has decided to adopt the terms mentioned in S.S.O. 4 above for officers belonging to provincial



and subordinate services and officers holding special post who may be selected for Rockefeller-Fellowship from Madhya Pradesh.

(2) The Local Government has decided to adopt the rule in S.S.O. 3 above so far as regards officers belonging to services the control of which has been delegated to the Local Government by the Delegation Rules of 1926 i.e., officers belonging to Provincial and Subordinate Service and Officers holding special posts.

**A.G.I. 1.** In the expression "pay he would draw if he were on duty in India" occurring in Fundamental Rule 51 (a) and in the similar expression in Fundamental Rule 9 (2) (a) the term "pay" should be interpreted literally with reference to Fundamental Rule 9(21) and the pay which an officer would have drawn if on duty in India should be determined for this purpose by the appropriate authority in India.

**A.G.I. 2.** The period of deputation runs from date on which the Government servant makes over charge of his office in India to the date on which he resumes it; or if the Government servant is on leave out of India at the time he is placed on deputation, the period of the deputation is the time actually occupied by the duty.

Period of deputation.

**A.G.I. 3.** Subject to the consideration of special cases, when a Government servant is placed on deputation in Europe or America while on leave out of India, the deputation should be regarded as an interruption of the leave already granted. In ordinary circumstances the leave of such a Government servant will be extended by the period of the deputation, but the deputation will not be entitle him to fresh grant of leave. The expression "at any one time" in Fundamental Rule 81 (b) should be interpreted as meaning "in each separate period of leave granted".

Effect on right to leave of a period of deputation in interruption of leave.

N.B.