

No. 28020/1/2010-Estt(C)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions  
(Department of Personnel & Training)

North Block, New Delhi  
Dated the 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2014

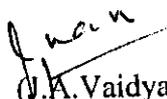
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Consolidated Instructions on Probation/Confirmation in Central Services -  
regarding.

The undersigned is directed to say that this Department has been issuing instructions/guidelines from time to time laying down principles to be followed in probation/confirmation of persons appointed to services and posts in Central Government. All such instructions issued till date have been consolidated under easily comprehensible headings for the facility of reference and placed as Annexure to this O.M. The number and date of the original O.M's has been referred in the relevant instructions for easy reference in the context. All Ministries/ Departments are requested to bring the above guidelines to the notice of all concerned.

2. There may be posts in various Ministries/Departments/Organizations where the norms specified in the Recruitment Rules are different from those prescribed in the Annexure. In such cases, the norms specified in those Recruitment Rules shall prevail.

3. Hindi version will follow.

  
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To  
All Ministries/ Departments.

Copy to:

1. President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
2. Vice-President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
3. The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi.
4. Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.
5. Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
6. The Registrar General, the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.
7. The Registrar, Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi.
8. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.
9. The Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.
10. The Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi.
11. All attached offices under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
12. National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi.
13. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, New Delhi.
14. National Commission for OBCs, New Delhi.
15. Secretary, National Council (JCM), 13, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.
16. Establishment Officer & A.S.
17. All Officers and Sections in the Department of Personnel and Training.
18. Facilitation Center, DOP&T (20 copies)
19. NIC (DOP&T) for placing this Office Memorandum on the Website of DOP&T.
20. Establishment Section (100 copies).

## PROBATION AND CONFIRMATION

A person is appointed on probation in order to assess his suitability for absorption in the service to which he has been appointed. Probation should not, therefore, be treated as a mere formality. No formal declaration shall be necessary in respect of appointment on probation. The appointing authority may declare successful completion, extend the period of probation or terminate the services of a temporary employee on probation, on the basis of evaluation of performance.

2. Probation is prescribed when there is direct recruitment, promotion from one Group to another or for officers re-employed before the age of superannuation. The probation shall stand successfully completed on issue of orders in writing. It is, however, not desirable that a Government servant should be kept on probation for long periods.

### PERIOD OF PROBATION

3. The period of probation is prescribed for different posts/services in Central Government on the following lines:

S. No.	Method of appointment	Period of probation
<b>PROMOTION</b>		
1	Promotion from one grade to another but within the same group of posts e.g. from Group 'C' to Group 'C'	No probation.
2	Promotion from one Group to another e.g. Group 'B' to Group 'A'	2 years or the period of probation prescribed for the direct recruitment to the post, if any.

<b>DIRECT RECRUITMENT</b>		
3	(i) For direct recruitment to posts except clause (ii) below  (ii) For direct recruitment to posts carrying a Grade Pay of Rs. 7600 or above or to the posts to which the maximum age limit is 35 years or above and where no training is involved; Note: Training includes 'on the job' or 'Institution training'	2 years  1 year
4	Officers re-employed before the age of superannuation.	2 years
5	Appointment on contract basis, tenure basis, re-employment after superannuation and absorption	No probation.

[ DoPT OM No. 21011/2/80-Estt.(C) dated 19.05.1983 and  
OM No. AB.14017/5/83-Estt.(RR) dated 07.05.1984 ]

(A) DIRECT RECRUITMENT

If a Government servant is appointed to another post by direct recruitment either in the same department or a different department, it may be necessary to consider him for confirmation in the new post in which he has been appointed by direct recruitment irrespective of the fact that the officer was holding the earlier post on a substantive basis. Further confirmation in the new entry grade becomes necessary because the new post may not be in the same line or discipline as the old post in which he has been confirmed and the fact that he was considered suitable for continuance in the old post (which was the basis for his confirmation in that post) would not automatically make him suitable for continuance or confirmation in the new post the job requirements of which may be quite different from those of the old post.

[OM No. 18011/3/88-Estt.(D) dated 24.09.1992]

(B) PROMOTION

- (i) Persons who are inducted into a new service through promotion shall also be placed on probation but there shall be no probation on promotion from one grade to another but within the same group of posts, except when the promotion involves a change in the Group of posts in the same service, e.g., promotion from Group 'B' to Group 'A' in which case the probation would be for the prescribed period.

[OM No. 21011/2/80-Estt.(C) dated 19.05.1983]

- (ii) If the recruitment rules do not prescribe any probation, an officer appointed on regular basis (after following the prescribed DPC procedure, etc.) will have all the benefits that a person confirmed in that grade would have.

[OM No. 18011/1/86-Estt.(D) dated 28.03.1988]

- (iii) There shall be no probation in the cases for appointment on contract basis, tenure basis, re-employment after superannuation and absorption.

[OM No. 21011/2/80-Estt.(C) dated 19.05.1983]

PROGRESS DURING PROBATION

4. Instead of treating probation as a formality, the existing powers to discharge probationers should be systematically and vigorously used so that the necessity of dispensing with the services of employees at later stages may arise only rarely.

5. Concentration of attention on the probationer's ability to pass the probationary or the departmental examination, if applicable, should be an essential part of the qualification for confirmation but there should be a very careful assessment of the outlook, character and aptitude for the kind of work that has to be done in the service before a probationer is confirmed.

6. A probationer should be given an opportunity to work under more than one officer during this period and reports of his work obtained from each one of those officers. The probation reports for the whole period may then be considered by a Board of senior officials for determining whether the probationer concerned is fit to be confirmed in service. For this purpose, separate forms of report on the probationers should be used, which are distinct from the usual Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) forms. The probation reports, unlike APAR, are written to help the supervising officer to concentrate on the special needs of probation and to decide whether the work and conduct of the officer during the period of probation or the extended period of probation are satisfactory enough to warrant his further retention in service or post. The probation reports thus do not serve the purpose for which the APARs are written and vice versa. Therefore, in the case of all probationers or officers on probation, separate probation reports should be written in addition to the usual APARs for the period of probation.

7. Save for exceptional reasons, probation should not be extended for more than a year and in no circumstance an employee should be kept on probation for more than double the normal period.

8. A probationer, who is not making satisfactory progress, should be informed of his shortcomings well before the expiry of the original probationary period so that he can make special efforts at self-improvement. This can be done by giving him a written warning to the effect that his general performance has not been such as to justify his confirmation and that, unless he showed substantial improvement within a specified period, the question of discharging him would have to be considered. Even though this is not required by the rules, discharge from the service being a severe, final and irrevocable step, the probationer should be given an opportunity before taking the drastic step of discharge.

[OM No. F.44/1/59-Ests(A) dated 15.04.1959]

9. During the period of probation, or any extension thereof, candidates may be required by Government to undergo such courses of training and instructions and to pass examinations, and tests (including examination in Hindi) as Government may deem fit, as a condition to satisfactory completion of the probation.

#### TERMINATION OF PROBATION

10. The decision whether an employee should be confirmed or his probation extended should be taken soon after the expiry of the initial probationary period, that is within six to eight weeks, and communicated to the employee together with the reasons in case of extension. A probationer who is not making satisfactory progress or who shows himself to be inadequate for the service in any way should be informed of his shortcomings well before the expiry of the original probationary period so that he can make special efforts at self-improvement.

[OM No. F.44/1/59-Ests(A) dated 15.04.1959]

11. On the expiry of the period of probation, steps should be taken to obtain the assessment reports on the probationer to: -

- (i) Confirm the probationer/issue orders regarding satisfactory termination of probation, as the case may be, if the probation has been completed to the satisfaction of the competent authority; or
- (ii) Extend the period of probation or discharge the probationer or terminate the services of the probationer as the case may be, in accordance with the relevant rules and orders, if the probationer has not completed the period of probation satisfactorily.

[OM No. 21011/2/80-Estt.(C) dated 19.05.1983]

12. In order to ensure that delays do not occur in confirmation, timely action must be initiated in advance so that the time limit is adhered to.

[OM No. 18011/2/98-Estt.(C) dated 28.08.1998]

13. If it appears to the Appointing Authority, at any time, during or at the end of the period of probation that a Government servant has not made sufficient use of his opportunities or is not making satisfactory progress, the Appointing Authority may revert him to the post held substantively by him immediately preceding his appointment, provided he holds a lien thereon or in other cases may discharge or terminate him from service.

14. A Probationer reverted or discharged from service during or at the end of the period of probation shall not be entitled to any compensation.

#### EXTENSION OF PROBATION PERIOD

15. If during the period of probation, a probationer has not undergone the requisite training course or passed the requisite departmental examinations prescribed (proficiency in Hindi, etc.), if any, the period of probation may be extended by such period or periods as may be necessary, subject to the condition that the total period of probation does not exceed double the prescribed period of probation.

16. The Appointing Authority may, if it so thinks fit, extend the period of probation of a Government servant by a specified period but the total period of probation does not exceed double the normal period. In such cases, periodic reviews should be done and extension should not be done for a long period at one time.

17. Where a probationer who has completed the period of probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government is required to be confirmed, he shall be confirmed in the Service/ Post at the end of his period of probation, having been completed satisfactorily.

## LEAVE TO PROBATIONER, A PERSON ON PROBATION

18. A person appointed to a post on probation shall be entitled to leave under the rules as a temporary or a permanent Government servant according as his appointment is against a temporary or a permanent post. Where such person already holds a lien on a permanent post before such appointment, he shall be entitled to leave as a permanent Government servant.

19. The period of joining time availed of by a probationer on return from leave should be counted towards the prescribed period of probation if but for the leave, he would have continued to officiate in the post to which he was appointed.

20. If, for any reason, it is proposed to terminate the services of a probationer, any leave which may be granted to him shall not extend –

- (i) beyond the date on which the probation period as already sanctioned or extended expires, or
- (ii) beyond any earlier date on which his services are terminated by the orders of an authority competent to appoint him.

[Rule 33 CCS(Leave) Rules 1972]

## CONFIRMATION

21. If, during the period of probation or any extension thereof, as the case may be Government is of the opinion that an officer is not fit for permanent appointment, Government may discharge or revert the officer to the post held by him prior to his appointment in the service, as the case may be.

22. Confirmation will be made only once in the service of an official which will be in the entry grade post/service/cadre provided further confirmation shall be necessary when there is fresh entry subsequently in any other post/service/cadre by way of direct recruitment or otherwise. Confirmation is de linked from the availability of permanent vacancy in the grade. In other words, an officer who has successfully completed the probation, as prescribed under relevant rules, may be considered for confirmation. A specific order of confirmation will be issued when the case is cleared from all angles.

[OM No. 18011/1/86-Estt.(D) dated 28.03.1988]

23. On satisfactory completion of the period of probation or extension thereof, the Government may confirm a temporary Government servant to his appointment from the date of completion of the period of his probation or extension thereof.

[OM No. 18011/1/86-Estt.(D) dated 28.03.1988]

24. The date from which confirmation should be given effect to is the date following the date of satisfactory completion of the prescribed period of probation or the extended period of probation, as the case may be. The decision to confirm the probationer or to extend the period of probation as the case may be should be communicated to the probationer normally within 6 to 8 weeks. Confirmation of the probationer after completion of the period of probation is not automatic but is to be followed by formal orders. As long as no specific orders of confirmation or satisfactory completion of probation are issued to a probationer, such a probationer shall be deemed to have continued on probation.

[OM No. 21011/2/80-Estt.(C) dated 19.05.1983]

25. Where probation on promotion is prescribed, the appointing authority will on completion of the prescribed period of probation assess the work and conduct of the officer himself and in case the conclusion is that the officer is fit to hold the higher grade, he will pass an order declaring that the person concerned has successfully completed the probation. If the appointing authority considers that the work of the officer has not been satisfactory or needs to be watched for some more time he may revert him to the post/service/cadre from which he was promoted, or extend the period of probation, as the case may be.

[OM No. 18011/1/86-Estt.(D) dated 28.03.1988]

26. Since there will be no confirmation on promotion before an official is declared to have completed the probation satisfactory, a rigorous screening of his performance should be made and there should be no hesitation to revert a person to the post or grade from which he was promoted if the work of the officer during probation has not been satisfactory.

[OM No. 18011/1/86-Estt.(D) dated 28.03.1988]

27. A Government servant appointed by transfer would duly have been confirmed in the earlier post. In such a case further confirmation in the new post would not be necessary and he could be treated as permanent in the new post. Where, however, a Government servant who has not already been confirmed in the old post is appointed by transfer, it would be necessary to confirm him in the new post. In such cases, he may be considered for confirmation after watching him for two years. Within that period of two years, the officer would earn two reports in the new grade and the DPC may consider his case for confirmation on the basis of these APARs.

[OM No. 18011/3/88-Estt(D) dated 24.09.1992]

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