**Manipur PSC Recruitment**

**Historical Perspective**

The Maharaja: During the British regime, the Maharja used to appoint the functionaries of the state. The Rules of Management of the State of Manipur, enforced on 14 September 1935, empowered the Maharaja to appoint the members of the Durbar, while a British officer acted as the president of the Durbar. After independence, for a brief period, the Manipur State Constituent Act 1947 provided for the formation of a Manipur State Appointment Board to be the "final authority" in all matters of appointments and promotions.

The Chief Commissioner: Following merger into the Indian Union on 15 October 1949, Manipur became a centrally administered area, and remained so till 31 October 1956. During this period, the Chief Commissioner appointed the functionaries of Manipur, subject to the control of the Central Government.

Territorial Council: Manipur became a Union Territory under the States’ Re-Organisation Act 1956 and Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956. Under the Territorial Council Act 1956 Manipur was allowed to constitute the Territorial Council with limited administrative powers over transferred subjects and appointment of officials thereto. The Chief Commissioner, however, continued to function as the Chief appointing authority of the territory. Subsequently, the Territorial Council was abolished, and Manipur was placed under the Chief Commissioner from 11 May 1963 onwards with a Territorial Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers to assist him. Manipur attained statehood on 21 January 1972 under the North- East Area (Re-organisation) Act 1971.

Manipur Public Service Commission: Under Article 315(4) of the Constitution, the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) agreed to function as the Public Service Commission of the State of Manipur till 21 October 1972.

On 3 October 1972 the Governor of Manipur issued the order of constitution of the Manipur Public Service Commission under Article 318 with one Chairman and two Members. Shri B.K. Nehru, Governor of Manipur inaugurated the office of the Manipur Public Service Commission at a glittering function on 23 October 1972 at the Gandhi Memorial Hall, Imphal. Chief Minister, Shri Alimuddin presided over the function.

The Pioneering Brains: Shri G.B.K. Hooja MA, IAS was the inaugural Chairman of the Commission, while Shri Laishram Gopal Singh BA(Hon.), IPS and Shri Sibo Larho BA were the premiere members. Shri Karam Gourakishore Singh was the first Secretary of the Manipur Public Service Commission.

The Commission was housed in the Old Secretariat Building Complex for almost nine years; it was later shifted to the present location in January, 1981. Over the years, Manipur Public Service Commission have grown in stature with a senior IAS officer as the Secretary and an adequate number of officers and ancillary staff.

**Vision and Mission**

To select suitable candidates possessing the requisite educational qualifications, skills and motivation to serve the people of Manipur for the assigned government jobs through a transparent, fair, scientific and time-bound recruitment process thereby making quality and integrity the defining characteristics of the personnel selected.

**Composition of the Commission**

The composition of the Commission had undergone changes several times since its inception. Against the number of One Chairman and two Members in 1937-1951, it was one Chairman and two/three Members in 1951-1986, one Chairman and six Members in 1986-91, one Chairman and ten Members in 1991 and lastly, by an amendment of 2005, the strength of the Commission was fixed at seven consisting of one Chairman and six Members.

**Constitutional Provision**

The Public Service Commission is a body created by the Constitution of India. The provisions relating to Public Service Commission have been laid down in Chapter-II of Part-XIV of the Constitution. The provisions in the Constitution ensure the competence of the Commission to deal with matter relating to the State Service and enable them to discharge their duties in a fair and impartial manner free from influence from any quarter.

The Chairman and Members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor of the State. The Chairman or any other Member of the Commission can hold office for a period of six years or till he/she attains the age of 62 years whichever is earlier.

**Duties and Functions**

Article 320 of the Constitution of India lays down the functions of the State Public Service Commission. The functions of the State Public Service Commission are :

1. It is the duty of the State Public Service Commission to conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the state.
2. The State Public Service Commission will be consulted by the State Government on the following issues.
3. On all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and civil posts;
4. On the principles to be followed while making appointments, promotions and transfers to civil services and posts;
5. On all disciplinary matters of a person serving the Government of a state in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters;
6. On any claim by a person, who is serving or has served the Government in a civil capacity that any cost, incurred by him in defending legal proceedings instituted against him in respect of acts done or purporting to have been done in the execution of his duty, shall be paid out of the consolidated fund of the state;
7. On any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the Government in a civil capacity and any question as to the amount of any such award.

The State Public Service Commission functions as an advisory body. It is the duty of the State Public Service Commission to advise on any matter, referred to it by the Government.

**Selection for Direct Recruitment**

The selection process of Manipur Public Service Commission starts as soon as the Commission issues advertisements as per requisition received from the concerned appointing authorities of the State Government. The selection process varies from service to service as per provision of concerned Service Rules. There are two types of selection procedures, namely:

1. Written examination followed by Interview based on syllabus recorded in the Service Rules concerned;
2. Through Interview only. (If the number of candidates is very high in comparison to the number of posts, a Screening test is conducted to minimize the number of candidates proportionately, which, of course, depends on the discretion of the Commission).

After completion of the aforesaid two selection procedures, the performances of the candidates are evaluated and recommendation list is prepared on the basis of merit and reservation rules in force and is sent to the appointing authority.