**Punjab PSC Recruitment**

**Historical Perspective**

The Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC), formerly known as the Joint Public Service Commission, is a government agency and topmost constitutional body of the Government of Punjab, India. It is responsible for conducting civil services and competitive examinations to various civil services and departmental posts in the jurisdiction of Punjab, India.

Punjab Public Service Commission was originally formed as Joint Public Service Commission at Lahore on 1 May 1937 before Partition of India. It was functioning under Khyber Pass and Yamuna River near Delhi. After British ended its governance in the country, the two newly independent countries India and Pakistan were born. In February, 1948, the two countries revised their provisions at Shimla that led the Punjab Public Service Commission to came into existence extending over the province of East Punjab. India, later merged Punjab and Patiala and East Punjab States Union that made the government to shift the commission to Patiala on 1 November 1956.[2] The commission was working under PEPSU's jurisdiction. But on 1 November 1966, its territorial jurisdiction was decreased due to the formation of the States of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Indian-based commission came into existence by splitting the earlier formed commission in two constitutional bodies; one in India and another in Pakistan.

**Vision and Mission**

To select suitable candidates possessing the requisite educational qualifications, skills and motivation to serve the people of Punjab 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**

The commission is performing various roles as amended in Article 320 of the Constitution of India.

1. To conduct competitive and civil examinations under its present jurisdiction.
2. To conducting screening test of the selected candidates.
3. To frame and operate schemes as amended in the state public service commission Article, 320 under the supervision of Union Public Service Commission, if state requests.
4. To make appointments to state civil services.
5. To check the suitability of the candidates when promoting and transferring them from one service to another.

**Selection for Direct Recruitment**

The selection process of Punjab 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.