

Difference Between IAS and PCS Officer

The Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and the Provincial Civil Service (PCS) are both civil services but one works directly under the centre/state government, while the other is a state service of the executive branch of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

An IAS takes up the administrative responsibilities. They are appointed to the post of the collector, commissioner, head of public sector units, chief secretary, cabinet secretary etc. To learn in detail about the role and responsibilities of an [IAS Officer](#), visit the linked article.

PCS, on the other hand, is the administrative civil service of the executive branch of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It is also the feeder service for Indian Administrative Service in the state.

IAS Officer vs PCS Officer – Key Differences

Given below is a tabulated difference between an IAS and PCS Officer, mentioning their key responsibilities, appointment procedure, salary, etc.

Difference Between IAS and PCS Officer	
IAS Officer	PCS Officer
The full form of IAS is the Indian Administrative Service	The full form of PCS is Provincial Civil Service
<p>There are three recruitment modes for an IAS Officer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through the Civil Services Exam 2. Through the promotion of State Civil Service officers to IAS 3. Through the selection of non – State Civil Service officers <p>Of these, roughly 66% are appointed through direct recruitment, while the remaining are meant for promotion quota</p>	<p>There are two modes of recruitment for a PSC Officer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission Recruitment (UPPSC PCS Exam) 2. Through promotions from Uttar Pradesh Lower Provincial Civil Service to PCS Officers <p>The maximum number of such Officers are recruited through the direct exam, while the remaining through promotions</p>
<p>Role and Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintenance of law and order ● Collection of revenue and function as Courts in revenue matters ● To travel to places to oversee implementation of policies ● Supervision of expenditure of public funds as per norms of financial propriety ● Make contributions at various levels in the process of policy formulation and decision making 	<p>Role and Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To collect land revenue and function as courts in matters of revenue and crime ● To maintain law and order, to implement Union and State Government policies at the grass-roots level ● To handle the administration and daily proceedings of the government, including formulation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To handle the daily affairs of the government in consultation with the minister-in-charge of the concerned Ministry 	<p>and implementation of policy</p>
<p>Designations held by IAS Officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDO/SDM/Joint Collector/ Chief Development Officer (CDO) District Magistrate/District Collector/Deputy Commissioner Divisional Commissioner Member Board of Revenue Chairman Board of Revenue 	<p>Designations held by PCS Officers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy Collector Sub-Divisional Magistrate Additional City Magistrate City Magistrate Additional District Magistrate Additional divisional commissioner
<p>Salary: The basic per month salary of an IAS officer starts at Rs.56,100 (TA, DA, and HRA are extra) and can go on to reach Rs. 2,50,000 for a Cabinet Secretary. Check the detailed distribution of IAS Salary for the various posts in the linked article.</p>	<p>Salary: As per the 7th Pay Commission, Rs.56100-132000 (Pay Level 10) is an entry-level salary for a PCS officer.</p>
<p>The President of India appoints the IAS Officer, irrespective of their mode of recruitment</p>	<p>The Governor of Uttar Pradesh appoints the PCS Officer, irrespective of the mode of recruitment</p>