

Exploring the Future Path of Government Competitive Exams

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Abstract— Establishing a country's administrative structure and creating job openings depend on government competitive exams. The UPSC, SSC, AIIMS, CSIR, Banking, and Railways are among the exams that demand extensive study. To meet the evolving demands of society and the government, they have modified their curricula, organizational structures, and evaluation techniques over time. Stress, regional disparities, and fierce competition are still challenges for aspirants. Recent advancements include the use of online testing platforms, AI-based learning materials, and a shift toward skill-oriented evaluations. This article examines the historical development, current trends, and challenges of government competitive examinations and provides recommendations for improving the system's effectiveness, accessibility, and equity.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Staff Selection Commission (SSC), the Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC), and the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) all hold important exams that people must pass to get respected jobs in public administration and other government areas.

The SSC gives tests like the SSC CGL (Combined Graduate Level) and SSC CHSL (Combined Higher Secondary Level) to people who want to work in ministries, departments, and subordinate offices of the central government in Group B and C positions.

- The Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC) is a state-level institution tasked with the selection of candidates for civil services and administrative positions in Maharashtra, including roles such as Deputy Collector, Tehsildar, and police officer.
- The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the central authority responsible for administering national examinations, including the Civil Services Examination (CSE), for positions such as Indian Administrative Service

(IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), and Indian Foreign Service (IFS).

- The CSIR Council of Scientific and Industrial Research administer the examination for the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) through the NTA via postal means.

These examinations are characterized by their competitive nature, necessitating comprehensive preparation and strategic planning for success.



Figure 1: Government competitive exams are demanding tests that call for in-depth subject matter knowledge and sharp analytical abilities.

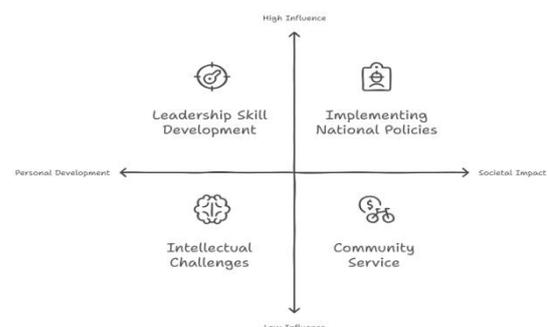


Figure 1: The purpose of the MPSC and UPSC government examinations is to find and hire qualified candidates for administrative positions in the state and federal governments

CONDUCT THOROUGH RESEARCH

These examinations are characterized by their competitive nature, necessitating comprehensive preparation and strategic planning for success.

Data Collection: Acquire information from official government websites, educational boards, coaching centers, publications, and social media.

Instruction: Examine the syllabus and comprehend the subject structures. Review the previous year's examination papers, notes, and related materials.

PRESENT SITUATION

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC):

The UPSC administers the Civil Services Examination (CSE), a highly esteemed examination in India. It identifies candidates for senior administrative positions like IAS, IPS, and IFS, tasked with policy formulation, governance, and upholding law and order. This examination possesses national significance as it influences the nation's administrative framework.

MPSC (Maharashtra Public Service Commission):

The Maharashtra Public Service Commission (MPSC) hires individuals for administrative and civil service positions in Maharashtra, including Deputy Collector, Tehsildar, and Assistant Commissioner of Police. It guarantees effective governance and execution of state-level policies, facilitating Maharashtra's development and administration.

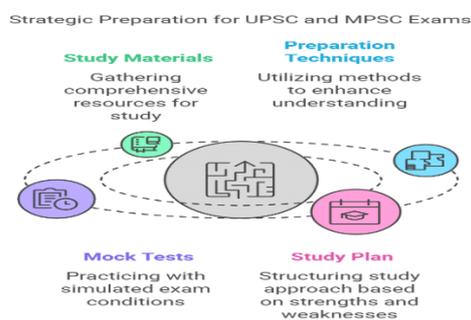


Figure 3: Successful government test preparation requires a well-organized study schedule, regular practice, and a comprehensive comprehension of the material.

Basics of Union Public Service Commission

- **Eligibility:** Bachelor's degree from an accredited university; age limit 21–32 years (concessions for protected categories).

- **Syllabus:** Encompasses general studies (history, geography, polity, economy, and science), CSAT (aptitude and reasoning), and elective topics. Comprises preliminary, main, and interview phases.

- **Competition:** exceptionally high, with over one million applicants each year and a success.

Basics of Maharashtra Public Service Commission

- **Eligibility:** Bachelor's degree; age range 18–38 years (with relaxations for reserved categories).

- **Syllabus:** Comparable to UPSC, although concentrated on Maharashtra-specific topics such as state history, geography, and legislation. Comprises preliminary, main, and interview phases.

- **Competition:** Intense, with numerous candidates competing for a finite number of state administration roles.

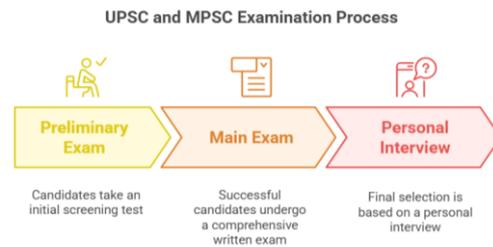


Figure 4: Stages (prelims) (Mains) (Interview)

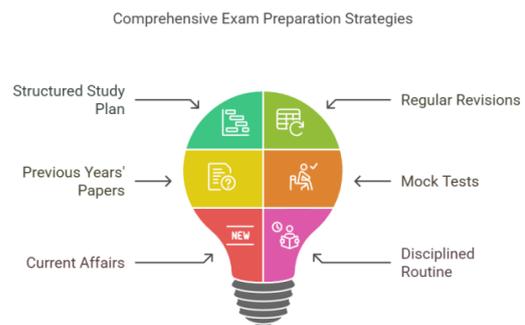


Figure 2: For best results in government exams, combine time management, frequent review, practice exams, and resource use.

CHALLENGES OBSERVED IN GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

1. **High competition:** This is common in many sectors, especially education and the job market. It often leads to pressure, making it harder for individuals to stand out or succeed, sometimes creating an environment of constant comparison.
2. **Regional and economic disparities:** These disparities can create uneven access to resources,

opportunities, and quality education, exacerbating inequalities. It can limit the chances for success for those from underprivileged regions or economic backgrounds.

3. Stress and mental health concerns: In high-pressure environments, stress is inevitable. Mental health can suffer as a result of intense competition, high expectations, and insufficient support systems, leading to burnout or even more serious conditions.

4. Examination malpractice: This is a significant issue in educational settings, as it undermines the credibility of exams and qualifications. It often arises from the pressure to perform well, leading some to resort to cheating or dishonest practices.

SUMMARY OF LAST YEAR (2023/24) UPSC CANDIDATE

Category-wise Distribution of Selected Candidates:

Category	No Of Candidates	%
General	347	34.15%
EWS	115	11.32%
OBC	303	29.82%
SC	165	16.24%
ST	86	8.46%
TOTAL	1016	100%

Table 1: The selected candidates were distributed among different categories as follows.

SERVICE-WISE ALLOCATION:

The allocation of candidates to the IAS, IFS, and IPS services was as follows:

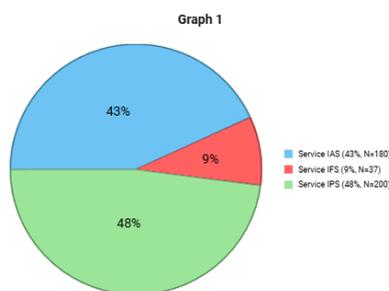


Figure 3: Selected Candidate different Post

CATEGORY-WISE ALLOCATION FOR IAS, IFS, AND IPS:

Category	IAS	IFS	IPS
General	16	73	80
NEW	17	4	32
OBC	10	55	27
SC	20	49	113

ST	14	5	2
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Table 2: The distribution of candidates across categories for these services was

WORK DIFFERENCES OF PHARMACISTS IN MPSC AND UPSC SECTORS

The work of pharmacists in the MPSC (Maharashtra Public Service Commission) and UPSC (Union Public Service Commission) sectors can differ significantly based on the nature of the exams, the level of responsibility, and the types of positions they hold. Here's an overview of how their work can vary:

Scope	MPSC (MAHARASHTRA)	UPSC (Union Public Service Commission)
Type Of Roles	Government pharmacist posts in hospitals, dispensaries, medical services	Pharmacist in government health services, public health programs, drug inspector
Key Responsibilities	Dispensing medications, counselling, inventory management, regulatory compliance	Medication management, policy support, drug inspections, health program support
Eligibility Criteria	Diploma/Degree in Pharmacy (D.Pharm, B.Pharm)	Diploma/Degree in Pharmacy (D.Pharm, B.Pharm)
Departments	Maharashtra Health Services, government hospitals, state-run medical institutions	Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS), ESIC, Drug Inspector, Health Ministries
Recruitment Process	MPSC exam, interview, and document verification	UPSC Civil Services, departmental exams, or specific recruitment exams
Career Growth	Promotions to senior positions in the health department	Roles like Drug Inspector, Medical Officer, Health Program

		Coordinator
Public Health Contribution	Contributing to healthcare policies, drug safety, and public health schemes	Contributing to drug safety, public health policies, and national healthcare reforms

Table 3 Scope of Pharmacist In Competitive Govt Exam

Number of Candidates Selected Each Year for Pharmacist Posts

Year	MPSC Pharmacist Post (Approx. Number of Selections)	UPSC Pharmacist Post (Approx. Number of Selections)
2020	200-300	50-100 (Specific to roles like CGHS, Drug Inspector)
2021	250-350	60-120 (Specific to roles like CGHS, Drug Inspector)
2022	300-400	70-130 (Specific to roles like CGHS, Drug Inspector)
2023	300-500	80-150 (Specific to roles like CGHS, Drug Inspector)
2024	350-500	90-160 (Projected for various health departments)

Table 4: Selected Candidates for the Pharmacist Post in the Government Exam

II. CONCLUSION

Government competitive exams are essential for establishing a country's administrative structure and providing job openings. These tests have been regularly modified to satisfy societal and governmental demands, despite their demanding nature and the difficulties faced by applicants. Technological innovations such as online testing platforms and AI-based learning tools have improved accessibility and efficacy. Going forward, the system's equality and efficiency can be significantly enhanced, making it more inclusive and aspirant-friendly, by concentrating on skill-oriented assessments, minimising geographical discrepancies, and alleviating the stress related to

preparation. Pharmacists play a vital role in ensuring the health and well-being of the population, and their importance is equally recognized in government services, whether at the state (MPSC) or national (UPSC) level. With the increasing demand for quality healthcare services, pharmacists in government roles contribute not only to the distribution and management of pharmaceuticals but also to public health policies, regulatory functions, and healthcare administration.

Through competitive exams like MPSC and UPSC, pharmacists have the opportunity to join a wide range of positions that offer career growth and the ability to impact the healthcare system on different scales. The MPSC sector focuses on state-specific healthcare needs, often requiring pharmacists to engage in hands-on roles such as dispensing, inspections, and supporting state healthcare systems. In contrast, the UPSC opens doors to national-level positions where pharmacists may influence larger health policies, drug regulations, and contribute to the overarching structure of the country's healthcare system. Both sectors have their unique challenges and opportunities, but regardless of the level, government positions offer job security, the ability to make a significant difference, and the fulfillment of serving public health interests. The pharmacist's role in the government sector is one of both responsibility and opportunity, and those pursuing a career through MPSC or UPSC can look forward to a rewarding and impactful future in the healthcare system.

REFERENCES

- [1] (UPSC) Union Public Service Commission <https://upsconline.gov.in/upsconline/OTRP/index.php>
- [2] (MPSC) Maharashtra Public Service Commission <https://mpsonline.gov.in/candidate>
- [3] (SSC) Staff Selection Commission <https://ssc.gov.in/>
- [4] (RRB) Railway Recruitment Board <https://www.rrbapply.gov.in/#/auth/landing>
- [5] (Majhi Naukri) <https://majhinaukri.in/>
- [6] (CSIR) Council Of Scientific Industrial Research <https://www.csir.res.in/>
- [7] (AIIMS) All India Institute of Medical Sciences <https://www.aiimsexams.ac.in/>