



BPSC

PREVIOUS YEAR

ESSAY

Essays Asked in Previous Years' BPSC Exam

USEFUL FOR BPSC MAIN EXAMINATION

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PREVIOUS YEAR ESSAY ASKED IN BPSC MAINS EXAM

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**PREVIOUS YEAR ESSAY ASKED IN
BPSC MAINS EXAM [68TH-70TH]**

Section I

1. Importance of India in Contemporary Global Perspective (70th BPSC)

In today's global scenario, India is emerging as a rising power. Just as the Industrial Revolution once reshaped global power centers, similarly in the 21st century, developing economies like India are redefining the global balance. India's growing population, robust democracy, economic progress, technological innovations, and rich cultural heritage have made it an indispensable force in the international community.

India's geopolitical location further enhances its importance. Positioned at the heart of Asia, India is not only a crucial economic partner for South Asian countries but is also regarded as a stabilizing force from a strategic point of view. India's expanding presence in the Indian Ocean Region, active participation in the "Indo-Pacific" strategy, and leadership roles in regional organizations like SAARC, BIMSTEC, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) position it as a decisive global player.

From an economic standpoint, India has become the world's fifth-largest economy. Global institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have praised India's growth trajectory. Initiatives like the Startup ecosystem, Digital India, Make in India, and investor-friendly policies have made India a significant engine of the world economy. Today, Indian-origin professionals lead top global corporations such as Google, Microsoft, and Amazon, reflecting India's global capabilities.

In the technological domain, India's contribution is equally noteworthy. Whether in Information Technology, Space Research, Pharmaceuticals, or Artificial Intelligence, India has achieved remarkable milestones. The successful launch of missions like Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan by ISRO has earned global acclaim for India's scientific prowess. During the COVID-19 pandemic, India's "Vaccine Maitri" program, supplying vaccines to numerous countries, re-established India's traditional role as a 'global benefactor.'

Culturally, India's influence spans continents. Yoga, Ayurveda, Indian cuisine, the Hindi language, and Bollywood have made Indian culture popular across Asia, Europe, America, and Africa. The adoption of International Yoga Day by the United Nations stands as a testament to India's soft power. India's philosophy of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (the world is one family) continues to spread the message of peace and harmony on global platforms.

Politically, India's role is becoming increasingly significant. India's bid for permanent membership in the United Nations Security Council has garnered broad international support. India's active participation in global forums like G-20, BRICS, and QUAD has strengthened its diplomatic standing. Recently, India's G-20 presidency demonstrated its commitment to global development and inclusive growth. Additionally, on issues like climate change, India has presented visionary approaches such as "One Earth, One Family, One Future."

India's foreign policy reflects a clear inclination towards "multilateralism" and "strategic autonomy." Even amidst complex international situations like the Russia-Ukraine war or the US-China trade war, India has maintained a balanced and independent stance. Be it strategic partnerships with the United States, collaboration with Japan and Australia in QUAD, or strengthening relations within BRICS, India's diplomacy is characterized by maturity and pragmatism.

India's youthful demographic is another pillar of its growing global importance. While many developed nations are grappling with aging populations, nearly 65% of India's population is under the age of 35. This 'demographic dividend' positions India as a future hub of knowledge, innovation, and workforce for the world. Moreover, India's

increasing focus on education, health, and skill development ensures that it can leverage this demographic strength effectively.

However, challenges remain. Poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and social conflicts pose internal threats. Yet, India's proactive steps — adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), investing in renewable energy, promoting digital inclusion, and focusing on economic reforms — showcase its commitment to overcoming these hurdles.

India's growing global stature can be beautifully captured in the words of the visionary Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam:

"India can become a developed nation if we believe in our capabilities and channel them in the right direction."

Today, India is moving steadily in that direction. With a perfect blend of historical wisdom and modern vision, India is not only marking its presence globally but also offering leadership and innovative solutions to the world's pressing challenges.

Thus, in the contemporary global perspective, India's significance is increasing day by day. In the coming years, India is poised to emerge not just as an economic or military power but also as a moral, cultural, and spiritual force on the global stage.

2. Country Development and Information Technology (70th BPSC)

Today's era can rightly be called the era of Information Technology. The way information technology has influenced every aspect of human life is remarkable. Especially for developing countries, information technology acts as a boon, bringing revolutionary changes in social, economic, political, and cultural spheres. In a vast country like India, where diversity, challenges, and opportunities coexist, information technology has given a new direction and speed to the nation's development.

The history of information technology in India began in the decades after independence, but significant progress was made after the liberalization policies of the 1990s. The spread of the Internet, computers, mobile phones, and other digital tools earned India global recognition as an emerging IT superpower. Cities like Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Pune have become major IT hubs, providing services to companies across the world.

"Knowledge is power." — This saying proves absolutely true in the age of information technology, where quick access to knowledge and information has become the foundation of progress.

Information technology has significantly contributed to the country's economic development. It has created new employment opportunities. Millions of youth have found jobs in fields like software development, data analysis, cloud computing, cybersecurity, and digital marketing. Government initiatives like "Startup India" and "Digital India" have further encouraged technological innovation and entrepreneurship. Today, thousands of startups in India are solving local problems through technology and are also competing globally.

Information technology has brought revolutionary changes in the education sector as well. Online education, e-learning platforms, digital libraries, and virtual classrooms have made education more accessible and widespread. Even children in rural areas now have access to high-quality education. During the COVID-19 pandemic, online education played a critical role in keeping the education system active and connected. Similarly, in the healthcare sector, telemedicine, e-health records, and health apps have made healthcare services more accessible and efficient.

Information technology has also enhanced transparency and accountability in government services. Today, most government services are available through digital platforms. Initiatives like Aadhaar, DigiLocker, BHIM App, and UMANG App have helped provide seamless services to the general public. Processes like tax payments, pension distribution, and ration distribution have become faster and more transparent, reducing corruption significantly.

Section II

13. Political Will and National Security (70th BPSC)

The stability, progress, and prosperity of any nation fundamentally rest upon its security framework. Security is not limited merely to protecting territorial boundaries; it also encompasses internal peace, economic strength, technological advancement, social harmony, and cultural integrity. To safeguard all these aspects effectively, strong political will is absolutely essential. Political will refers to the determination, courage, and decisiveness shown by leadership to act in the nation's best interest, regardless of obstacles or pressures.

Political will implies taking bold and sometimes tough decisions without yielding to political, social, or personal influences. When leaders possess this quality, a nation can successfully face daunting challenges and make significant achievements in the domain of national security. Conversely, if the political leadership lacks resolve or hesitates, the security framework can weaken, exposing the country to various internal and external threats.

National security is multidimensional. External security demands strong armed forces, advanced defense technologies, and robust diplomatic policies, while internal security requires efficient law enforcement, social unity, corruption control, and economic resilience. Success on all these fronts depends on the firmness and vision of political leadership. For instance, when facing threats like terrorism, separatism, or foreign aggression, military might alone is not enough; swift, decisive political action becomes equally critical.

India's history offers numerous examples where strong political will has fortified national security. During the 1971 India-Pakistan war, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi exhibited exceptional resolve. Her proactive support for Bangladesh's liberation and her strategic decisions during the conflict not only changed the subcontinent's geopolitical landscape but also reinforced India's security. Similarly, during the Kargil War of 1999, the political leadership provided full backing to the armed forces, ensuring victory.

In the contemporary era, threats like cyberattacks, international terrorism, biological warfare, and economic sabotage have emerged alongside traditional military threats. The nature of warfare has evolved; now, battles are fought not just on physical borders but also in cyberspace, financial markets, and through information warfare. Dealing with these modern threats demands a strong political will capable of quick adaptation and firm action. Timely and bold decisions in areas like cybersecurity, counter-terrorism policies, and international alliances are essential to nullify emerging dangers.

Moreover, political will is vital in achieving self-reliance in defense manufacturing and technological innovation. Initiatives like 'Make in India' and efforts to boost indigenous defense production reflect the strength of political resolve. A nation overly dependent on foreign defense imports remains vulnerable. Achieving self-sufficiency requires a sustained commitment and the political courage to invest in long-term strategic sectors rather than seeking immediate political gains.

Political will is equally important for internal security. Tackling threats like terrorism, insurgency, communalism, and corruption necessitates tough, sometimes unpopular decisions. Weak leadership or a lack of resolve can embolden anti-national elements and destabilize internal order. Strong political leadership, on the other hand, can create a secure, law-abiding, and united society.

Public trust also hinges on the perceived decisiveness and transparency of political leadership. Political will is not merely about taking action; it is about taking actions that prioritize national interests over personal or party benefits. When citizens see their leaders making firm, honest decisions in the interest of the nation, their faith in the democratic system deepens, and they too feel inspired to contribute to national security.

Mahatma Gandhi once said,

"You may never know what results come from your actions. But if you do nothing, there will be no result."

This statement aptly highlights the importance of political will. No initiative, however well-intentioned, can succeed without decisive action.

On the global stage too, nations with strong political leadership and clear national security strategies are respected and influential. The United States, Russia, China, and other major powers have, time and again, demonstrated how political will shapes a nation's security and stature. India, with its recent assertive policies, is steadily reinforcing its position in global affairs, demonstrating increased confidence and self-reliance.

In conclusion, it is evident that national security does not rest solely on the strength of the armed forces. It is deeply intertwined with the determination and vision of the political leadership. A nation with strong political will can protect its sovereignty, maintain internal stability, adapt to new-age threats, and progress towards self-reliance and prosperity. Thus, in the present and future times, it is imperative that political leadership remains firm, visionary, and deeply committed to national security. Only then can a nation achieve true stability, dignity, and global influence.

14. End of corruption and upliftment of the country. (70th BPSC)

Corruption is one of the most significant barriers to a nation's progress, prosperity, and social justice. It affects every segment of society and weakens the foundation of democracy. Corruption not only has a detrimental impact on the economy but also on the social, cultural, and political fabric of the country. Addressing this issue is crucial for the advancement and development of the nation. To eradicate corruption, we must delve deep into its roots and implement strict measures to control it.

The impact of corruption is not just on the functioning of the government but also on the living standards of the public. Due to corruption, government schemes meant to benefit the underprivileged often end up in the hands of officials and politicians, depriving the common people of their rightful share. This leads to a misuse of public funds, diminishing the public's trust in the government. Corruption in sectors like education, healthcare, infrastructure, and other development projects halts the country's progress.

From an economic perspective, corruption weakens the nation's economy. Investors and industrialists are hesitant to invest in countries where corruption is rampant. As a result, resources are misused, and the economic growth of the country stagnates.

Corruption also has a profound social impact. It fosters inequality and discrimination within society. People in power or those with wealth can easily manipulate government systems, while ordinary citizens do not have the same opportunities. This creates disparities in society, leading to social unrest and conflicts.

As the famous poet and thinker Acharya Chatusrasen once said, "If we do not fight corruption, it will gradually destroy our society and nation." This statement reflects the reality that to tackle corruption, a concerted and determined effort is needed.

To fight corruption, we need to adopt several strategies. Firstly, we must bring transparency to government operations. This can be achieved by ensuring that all government processes and schemes are implemented transparently. Legal provisions like the Right to Information (RTI) should be strengthened so that citizens can ask questions and receive answers from their government.

Additionally, strict laws and punitive actions must be put in place against corrupt officials and politicians. Anyone found guilty of corruption should be punished, and the punishment should be so severe that it serves as a warning to others.

Alongside these legal measures, public awareness campaigns should be launched to educate people about the harmful effects of corruption. When the public becomes more aware, the pressure from citizens will force the government to improve its systems.

Moreover, the use of technology and digitization can be a significant tool in eradicating corruption. If most government processes are moved online, they can be more transparent and easier to monitor. For instance, direct

Section III

25. Banle ke Sathi Sab Kehu H Auri Bigdale Ke Kehu Nahin. (70th BPSC)

Once, a saint visited a village, carrying a beautiful, vibrant parrot with him. Wherever the saint went, the parrot's charm attracted everyone. Soon, the influential people of the village started gathering around the saint. They invited him to their homes, offered him gifts, and showered him with respect. The saint smiled and blessed them all. However, one day, the parrot flew away. Suddenly, the saint remained the same, but all the attention, hospitality, and crowds vanished. Smiling, the saint remarked, "As long as the shine was there, everyone was with me. Now that only the true self remains, no one is around."

This story mirrors a harsh truth of society: people stay close during good times but abandon when hardships strike. As long as a person enjoys success, power, wealth, or fame, many people gather around them. But the moment circumstances change and success fades, the same people turn their backs. This very sentiment is captured in the popular saying from the Bhojpuri language: "**Banle ke sathi sab kehu h auri bigdale ke kehu nahin**," which means that everyone stands with you during your good days, but no one stands by you during bad times.

By nature, humans are selfish. They prefer to associate with those from whom they derive some benefit. When a person is prosperous and influential, people sing their praises and seek their company. However, when the same individual faces failure or misfortune, most people prefer to distance themselves. This is an eternal truth of life that everyone realizes sooner or later.

There are countless examples of this in society. A businessman enjoys numerous friendships and visitors when his business flourishes. Important people treat him with respect and enthusiasm. But when he suffers financial losses and goes bankrupt, the same friends ignore him, even pretending not to know him. The entertainment world, too, is filled with such stories. As long as actors or celebrities are famous, they are surrounded by admirers and friends. However, once fame fades, they often find themselves alone.

Great thinkers and writers have also observed this harsh reality. Tulsidas, a revered Indian poet, said:

"Saj kulin gun gyan ratan dhanu, jo nahin daridra ke meet."

(Meaning: Even noble, virtuous, knowledgeable, and wealthy people do not become true friends of a poor person.)

Thus, the world worships success and ignores failure.

Human nature has increasingly become opportunistic. People remain connected only as long as they perceive personal gain. Relationships today are often built on self-interest rather than genuine affection. As soon as a person faces difficulties, many relationships crumble.

The phrase "Banle ke sathi sab kehu h" means that everyone is eager to associate with you when things are going well. They speak sweetly, offer help, and stay close. But "Bigdale ke kehu nahin" signifies that when your situation deteriorates, when pain and hardship come, those very people disappear.

Sometimes, facing hardships is essential because it reveals who your true companions are. Difficulties test relationships and expose true loyalty. A real friend is the one who stands by you in tough times, not just during celebrations. As the saying goes:

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."

In the Ramayana, Lord Rama experiences the same reality. During his time as the prince of Ayodhya, many kings and courtiers were eager to serve him. However, when he was exiled, most of them abandoned him. Only a few true souls, like Bharat, Lakshman, Shabari, and Nishadraj, stayed loyal to him.

Similarly, in the Mahabharata, when the Pandavas faced adversity, most kings refused to help them. Only Lord Krishna remained by their side through thick and thin, proving that true friendship shines during adversity.

Even today, this proverb holds absolute relevance. In professional life, politics, and society at large, opportunism dominates relationships. Those who hold positions of power and wealth attract crowds. However, the moment they lose their status or riches, they often find themselves isolated.

Therefore, a wise person must stay humble during success and courageous during failure. It's important to recognize and trust only those relationships that withstand the tests of time and circumstances.

Life is a continuous cycle of ups and downs. Success is not permanent, and failure is not final. Hence, one should neither be arrogant in success nor lose heart in failure.

Ultimately, it can be said that "**Banle ke sathi sab kehu h auri bigdale ke kehu nahin**" reflects a profound truth of life. Those who understand this reality early on are able to recognize true relationships and live a balanced, fulfilling life.

26. Jiate Machhi Nahin Ghontai. (70th BPSC)

"Jiate Machhi Nahin Ghontai" is a well-known Bhojpuri saying that roughly translates to "It's difficult to ignore a mistake when it happens right in front of you." This saying captures an essential human characteristic—the difficulty of overlooking something wrong, particularly when it's happening right before our eyes. It speaks to our tendency to want to address issues, correct mistakes, or react when something is blatantly visible or directly affects us.

At the core, this saying points out the natural human impulse to respond to what we perceive as a mistake, wrongdoing, or injustice, especially when it's happening within our immediate vicinity. Just like a fish that cannot escape once caught in a net, when something is placed in front of us, it becomes difficult to avoid acknowledging or dealing with it. This act of confronting the issue can be seen as a reflection of our internal sense of responsibility and morality.

In various facets of life, this concept applies. For example, in relationships, if someone close to us—be it a family member, a friend, or a partner—commits a mistake, it's often difficult not to address it. We may feel the urge to correct them or at least confront them about it. The same applies to the workplace, where witnessing a colleague's error, especially one that could have larger consequences, makes it difficult to stay silent. The proverb teaches that, as human beings, we are inherently driven to act upon what we see, especially when it's something that may harm others or disrupt the balance of things.

This inclination to react or correct also has a connection to the concept of justice. Many people feel a moral responsibility to act when they witness something that isn't right. Just as we might feel a strong urge to correct a mistake made by someone else, we also feel the internal pull to rectify our own mistakes. We are often unable to let go of our own wrongdoings once we become aware of them. This is part of the reason why many people strive to seek forgiveness or make amends once they realize their mistakes.

The saying also highlights an interesting aspect of human psychology: the difficulty of remaining passive when something is wrong, particularly when it's in our direct line of sight. When we witness someone else making a mistake or injustice happening in our surroundings, we feel an inherent need to act. It's not always about intervening directly; sometimes it's about voicing our concerns, offering advice, or even providing help. This reflects how closely tied our sense of responsibility and fairness are to the things we observe.

digital technology early gained a larger customer base and higher profits. In contrast, those that failed to adapt in time eventually lost their market presence. "Time and tide wait for no one," as famously stated by William Shakespeare, meaning that opportunities are lost when time is wasted.

The importance of time is not limited to professional life but extends to personal well-being as well. People who manage their time efficiently maintain a balanced and stress-free life. Regular routines, timely meals, exercise, and sufficient rest are essential for good health. Delaying tasks often leads to stress and failure. "Those who respect time are respected by time," said Abraham Lincoln, emphasizing the need for time consciousness.

The proverb "Agila khetee aage-aage, pachhila khetee bhage jage" teaches us that timely action is the key to success. This principle applies not just to farming but to all aspects of life. Countries, businesses, and individuals who value time progress, while those who ignore it face setbacks. "Do not put off until tomorrow what you can do today," as Benjamin Franklin wisely said, reminding us that making the most of the present moment leads to success. Whether in agriculture, education, business, or personal life, understanding and utilizing time effectively is essential for achieving one's goals.

36. Moos Motaihen, Lodha Hoihen, Na Hathi, Na Ghora Hoihen. (68th BPSC)

Indian society is deeply rooted in folk wisdom, where proverbs and idioms reflect cultural beliefs, traditions, and societal mindsets. One such popular saying from the rural areas of Bihar—"Moos motaihen, lodha hoihen, na hathi, na ghora hoihen"—conveys the idea that no matter how much a rat grows, it can never become an elephant or a horse. This implies that a person from a lower class or background, no matter how hard they try, can never truly become a part of the elite class. The underlying message is that certain limitations are permanent and cannot be overcome.

However, this notion contradicts the fundamental truth of life—human potential is not confined by birth or circumstances but by effort and determination. If fate alone dictated success, history would never have witnessed remarkable transformations. As Tulsidas aptly stated:

"Karma pradhan vishva rachi rakha, jo jas kare, so tas phal chakha."

(Meaning: The world operates on the principle of karma, and everyone reaps the fruits of their actions.)

Numerous examples prove that one's destiny is not predetermined by their background. Take, for instance, the legendary Sanskrit poet Kalidasa, who was once considered foolish but later became one of the greatest scholars in Indian literature. If he had accepted his initial limitations, he would never have composed masterpieces like Abhijnana Shakuntalam. Similarly, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, born into a socially marginalized community, overcame all odds to become the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. His life is a testament to the power of perseverance and education in overcoming social barriers.

India's struggle for independence also refutes the idea that one's circumstances define their destiny. The First War of Independence in 1857 may not have succeeded, but it ignited a spark that eventually led to India's freedom in 1947. If freedom fighters had believed that the British were too powerful to challenge, India would have remained a colony. As Mahatma Gandhi once said:

"First they ignore you, then they laugh at you, then they fight you, and then you win."

Even in science and technology, India has repeatedly proven that no limitation is absolute. When Dr. Homi Bhabha initiated India's nuclear program, the country lacked resources and infrastructure. Had India succumbed to the idea that such advancements were beyond its reach, it would never have emerged as a nuclear power. Similarly, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) set a world record in 2017 by launching 104 satellites in a single mission. If scientists had accepted limitations imposed by economic and technological constraints, India would not have achieved such milestones. As Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam wisely said:

"Dreams are not those which you see while sleeping, dreams are those that don't let you sleep."

Today, the world offers more opportunities than ever before, and success is no longer confined to a privileged few. Consider P.V. Sindhu, who came from a middle-class background yet won an Olympic medal for India. If she had thought that only athletes from elite backgrounds could achieve international recognition, she would never have reached the pinnacle of sports. Similarly, Dhirubhai Ambani, who started as a small trader, built Reliance Industries into a global conglomerate through sheer determination.

As poet Kabir emphasized:

"Karat karat abhyas ke, jadmati hot sujan.

Rasari aavat jaat te, sil par parat nishan."

(Meaning: Continuous effort turns even a fool into a wise person, just as a rope rubbing against a stone leaves a mark over time.)

The traditional interpretation of this proverb suggests that one cannot transcend their original status, but history tells a different story. While it is true that not everyone can become an elephant or a horse, it is equally true that every individual has the potential to forge their own identity. If we accept our limitations without challenge, progress becomes impossible. As Swami Vivekananda urged:

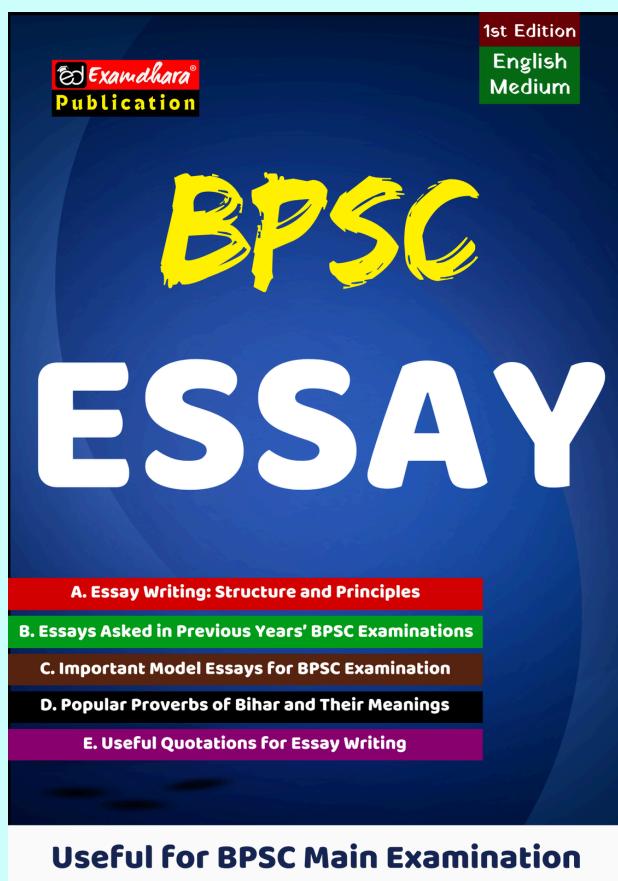
"Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached."

Therefore, rather than accepting this proverb as an absolute truth, we must challenge its implications and embrace the idea that hard work, perseverance, and determination can break any barrier. Success is not predetermined; it is earned through relentless effort and an unwavering belief in one's potential.

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