



GENERAL STUDIES PAPER-4

ANALYSIS

3. Given below are three quotations of great thinkers. What do each of these quotations convey to you in the present context?

3(a). "Those who in trouble untroubled are, Will trouble trouble itself." –

Thiruvalluvar

Model Framework (Improved)

Introduction: Thiruvalluvar highlights the power of calmness and composure in adversity.

Body: Those who remain unshaken during challenges display inner strength, clarity, and resilience. Their calm attitude helps them overcome difficulties effectively and even turn problems to their advantage.

Example: Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi stayed peaceful amid crises.

Conclusion: True strength lies in mastering one's mind, not circumstances.

Introduction

Thiruvalluvar, the ancient Tamil philosopher and poet, emphasizes the virtue of *equanimity and resilience* in the face of adversity.

His saying reflects the timeless truth that **calmness under pressure** is a form of strength that can overcome any difficulty.

In the present context of global uncertainty—be it political, social, or personal—this quote offers valuable wisdom on emotional stability and leadership.

Body

1. Power of Composure in Crisis

Remaining calm during distress enables rational thinking and effective decision-making.

Example: During the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare workers and administrators who stayed composed managed resources efficiently and saved lives.

2. Emotional Intelligence and Leadership

Leaders who do not panic inspire confidence in others. Emotional stability converts challenges into opportunities.

Example: Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent response to oppression exemplified "troubling the trouble" through inner peace and moral courage.

3. Resilience Against Adversity

Calmness builds resilience, helping individuals adapt and grow stronger through hardships.

Example: Soldiers in difficult terrains or entrepreneurs facing business losses succeed through mental fortitude, not agitation.

4. Relevance in Personal and Professional Life

In modern competitive environments, staying untroubled by setbacks prevents burnout and enhances productivity.

Example: Civil servants dealing with public grievances must stay composed to deliver justice and maintain trust.

Conclusion

Thiruvalluvar's wisdom teaches that **peace of mind is the greatest weapon against turmoil**. When individuals remain calm in adversity, they not only overcome challenges but also disarm them. In today's fast-changing world, equanimity is not mere virtue—it is a vital skill for effective living and leadership.

"The greatest discovery of my generation is that a human being can alter his life by altering his attitudes." – William James

Model Framework (Improved)

Introduction: William James emphasizes the transformative power of attitude in shaping one's destiny.

Body: A positive mindset enables resilience, growth, and purposeful action despite challenges. *Example:* Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's optimistic outlook turned limitations into success. Our attitude determines how we respond to life's circumstances.

Conclusion: By changing our attitude, we can change our life and inspire others.

Introduction

William James, the father of modern psychology, emphasizes the **transformative power of attitude** in shaping human destiny.

His statement underlines that life's quality is determined not solely by external circumstances but by the **mental and emotional lens** through which we perceive them. In today's dynamic and uncertain world, this insight holds immense practical and ethical relevance.

Body

1. Attitude Determines Response to Challenges

A positive attitude enables resilience, turning obstacles into opportunities.

Example: During the COVID-19 pandemic, many individuals and organizations adapted through innovation and optimism, sustaining livelihoods despite uncertainty.

2. Growth Mindset Leads to Personal Transformation

Belief in self-improvement motivates learning and change.

Example: Students from humble backgrounds, like Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, achieved greatness through perseverance and the right attitude.

3. Attitude Influences Relationships and Leadership

Empathy and optimism foster trust and cooperation in teams.

Example: Leaders like Nelson Mandela transformed societal hatred into reconciliation through a forgiving and constructive attitude.

4. Attitude and Public Service

Civil servants with a service-oriented mindset approach governance with compassion and efficiency.

Example: An officer viewing citizens' complaints as opportunities for improvement ensures good governance.

Conclusion

- ❑ William James's insight reveals that **attitude is the architect of destiny**. While circumstances may be uncontrollable, one's mental outlook remains a personal choice. By cultivating positivity, resilience, and empathy, individuals can reshape their lives and contribute meaningfully to society—turning challenges into pathways for growth and service.

3(c). "The strength of a society is not in its laws, but in the morality of its people." – Swami Vivekananda

 Model Framework (Improved)

Introduction: Swami Vivekananda emphasizes that a society's true strength lies in the moral character of its people, not merely in its legal systems.

Body: Laws can enforce order, but morality ensures voluntary righteousness, compassion, and integrity. *Example:* Honest citizens and ethical leaders sustain democracy more than strict regulations.

Conclusion: Moral citizens create just laws and a truly strong nation.

Introduction

Swami Vivekananda, a visionary philosopher, emphasized that the **moral foundation of individuals** determines the strength and progress of a society.

While laws create order, it is the **inner conscience, ethics, and character** of people that truly sustain justice, harmony, and national integrity.

In the modern context, where legal systems are strong yet ethical decline is visible, this quote urges introspection into the **moral fibre of society**.

Body

1. Morality as the Soul of Law

Laws can regulate external conduct but cannot ensure internal righteousness.

Example: Corruption and tax evasion persist despite stringent laws because moral values like honesty and integrity are eroding.

2. Ethical Citizenship Strengthens Democracy

A morally upright citizenry ensures transparency, accountability, and civic responsibility.

Example: Countries like Japan and the Nordic nations exhibit low crime rates and corruption due to deeply ingrained moral culture, not fear of punishment.

3. Moral Values Prevent Social Conflicts

When people act with compassion and empathy, social harmony prevails without coercive enforcement.

Example: During natural disasters in India, citizens voluntarily help victims—an expression of moral strength beyond legal obligation.

4. Leadership and Governance Rooted in Ethics

Ethical leadership inspires trust and voluntary compliance, reducing the need for excessive laws.

Example: Lal Bahadur Shastri's integrity and simplicity earned public faith, ensuring governance through moral example rather than strict control.

5. Family and Education as Moral Institutions

Moral education and parental guidance nurture responsible citizens.

Example: The inclusion of value education and ethics in NEP 2020 reflects recognition of morality as a pillar of national development.

Conclusion

- ❖ Swami Vivekananda's insight reminds us that **laws may deter wrongdoing, but only morality can inspire righteousness.**
- ❖ A society governed merely by laws is fragile, but one guided by conscience and compassion is enduring. True national strength arises not from legal enforcement, but from the **collective moral awakening of its people**—for moral citizens make just laws, and just laws sustain moral societies.



Thank you

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Model Framework (Improved)