

Code No. **03 X (D)**

COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS
ENGLISH TYPEWRITING
SENIOR GRADE – I PAPER (Speed)

January, 2018

{ Time : 15 minutes
{ Max. Marks : 100

Instructions to the Candidates :

1. Type the following passage in DOUBLE LINE spacing.
2. Typewrite only on ONE SIDE of the paper.
3. Set the margins at 10 and 75 degrees.
4. Special attention should be paid to accuracy and neatness of execution.

Gentlemen your seminar has discussed a very important question there is always a tendency for governmental or private agencies for work to suppress information or to limit it. Some times the economic structure may be such that in itself it limits information being widespread. We are living in an age of great technological changes and the media of information go on increasing and becoming all pervasive. Any rule that you lay down may become out of date because of technological development, even so, it is useful for the United Nations and the nations which are members of united nations to look at the question of freedom of information frequently.

We talk about the free world, the so called free world has many countries which are absolutely free and where information is deliberately suppressed. Then there are certain countries which as a matter of policy, suppress information of a particular kind. I would say that although freedom of information is of vital consequence, even that freedom become unimportant where there is absolute poverty prevailing. Freedom of life itself is more important than any other freedom. If through poverty and for other reasons you do not have even the capacity to live worthily, all other freedoms do not count. The starving man has no freedom. It is only a great philosopher who even

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when he starves can take advantage of the freedom and right of expression. Normally, a person who is starving will not think of freedom of expression, he will think of freedom. Therefore, the problem takes a somewhat different shape and form, depending on whether a country is developed or under-developed. In India every person has a vote on attaining the age of twenty one, whether he is educated or uneducated. It is obvious that all of these people, though they can exercise the vote do not have the means to exercise it after acquiring the fullest information. They must not be educated enough or may not have access to information. I feel that freedom from ignorance is as essential as freedom from hunger.

In the use of the mass media, very much depends on the conditions of the people, the stage of their economic development and of education. A good medium may be utilized for very wrong purposes. The only safeguard is wide spread education and a measure of social well being. Education is the most important requisite to open up the individual, the United Nations talks about the development of the

individual and the Constitution of India discusses the dignity of the individual. The dignity of the group, of the nation, and the world, can come only through the development of the individual. By education I do not mean merely the ability to read and write, I mean the development of the some measure of culture and tolerance.

Tolerance means toleration of others varied opinion. It is essential because the world is a varied place. The variety of views in the world makes it still more exciting. If information including conflicting views and sometimes even contradictory views comes from every quarter, we are more likely to arrive at the truth out of that weather than if only one aspect of it was presented. The whole concept of freedom of information rests on this idea, I entirely agree that sources of information should be as free and as varied possible. It is all very well to lay down a principle but economic conditions influence its application. The rich person can put his idea across in a hundred ways by adopting the modern mass media, the poor person cannot do that.