

## **Tryst with Destiny - Jawaharlal Nehru**

**“Tryst with Destiny” was a speech delivered to the Indian Constituent Assembly in the Parliament by the first Prime Minister of independent India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of India's Independence on midnight of August 14, 1947.**

**He said that long years ago, Indians made a tryst with destiny, and the destiny has come at the stroke of the midnight on 14th August. He emphasized that the people of India and leaders shall redeem their pledge to rebuild the country. He warned against petty prejudice, divisive criticism, communalism and narrow-mindedness. He admired the Father of our Nation and the Great son of India, Mahatma Gandhi, as the architect of India's freedom. He well-regarded the sacrifices of unknown volunteers and soldiers of Freedom. He called the people of Pakistan as "Brothers and Sisters". The use of "we" and "our" creates a sense of unity in the speech and encourages mutual dedication. The people of India concern well-being not only for their own country but also for the world. The traditional personification of India as a woman, considered to be a "mother"(Bharatha Matha). As children, the people have to serve the Mother India. Nehru gives a lively picture of the historical richness of India and expresses his hope for great future for India.**

## **YES, WE CAN - Barak Obama**

**Barack Obama gave his victory speech named “Yes We Can” on November 4, 2008 at Grant Park in his home city of Chicago. Obama's speech focused on the major issues facing the United States and the world at the time he came to the president position.**

**The major issues of his speech were “Yes, we can,” "Hope" and "Change". Barack Obama's claim for change in politics, unity among people of American as a nation, his political agenda, the "American Dream" of a better, richer, and happier life for all citizens. Obama mentioned the challenges that America would face ahead. The worst financial crisis, lead two wars, work to his people, opportunities to the youth; new jobs to be created, new schools to build, and threats to face, new powers to compete, alliances to repair, restore prosperity and promote the cause of peace; to reclaim the American dream and reaffirm that fundamental truths of unity and hope. He concluded his speech by mentioning one of his voters, Ann Nixon Cooper, a 106-year-old American. She is the witness of what happened and what would happen in America.**

## **A Leader Should Know How to Manage Failure - APJ Abdul Kalam**

During the Wharton India Economic Forum in Philadelphia, Kalam spoke with India knowledge @Wharton about his career as a scientist, his vision for India's future, and the most important traits for leaders, among other issues. The present lesson is an excerpt from that interview.

1. Kalam witnessed India's biggest differences then and now: He saw the effects of the Second World War and India's independence. He saw the India's growth in economy, agriculture, ICT, telecom, space and weaponry.

2. About the lessons he learnt in the Space and Missile Programmes: i. How to handle success as well as failure, ii. Problems should not become the captain of the project chief, iii. Country needs strength to keep the nation peaceful and development.

3. Leadership qualities: Kalam said a leader requires six leadership traits. First, the leader must have vision. Second, the leader must be able to go into an unfamiliar way. Third, a leader should know how to manage success, and even more importantly, failure. the fourth, the leader should have the courage to make decisions. Fifth, the leader should have nobility in management. And sixth and final, the leader should work with integrity and succeed with integrity.

4. He gave one example, from his experience, of how leaders should manage failure: When a mission was failed under Kalam's direction, Prof. Satish Dhawan, ISRO Chairman took the responsibility, Next year a mission was succeeded, then Prof. Dhawan gave the credit to Kalam. Kalam learnt a very important lesson that day. When failure occurs, the leader takes the responsibility. When success comes, he gives it to his team.

5. About the Presidentship: The President of a country must have the traits of a leader. The President must be in touch with the people. The Rashtrapati Bhavan [i.e., the presidential residence) must become the people's residence.

6. His visions towards Future India: i. PURA: "Providing Urban amenities in Rural Areas" ii. Energy such as solar power, nuclear energy and bio-fuels. iii. Social Grids such as the knowledge grid, the health grid and e-governance grid.

## **Nelson Mandela's Interview with Larry King**

Nelson Mandela revealed various issues in "Nelson Mandela's Interview with Larry

King" in Larry King Live for CNN. He was a member of a revolutionary organisation of highly qualified men and women who struggled for South Africa's freedom and against to apartheid.

When they were caught, they could have got a death sentence for treason but because of requests made by many countries and people death sentence

changed into life imprisonment. Mandela and his men did different works like crushing stones, making gravel, read ragged newspapers near the dump and dug a quarry.

They fought for better treatment by staging number of hunger strikes. It was a pleasure and inspiration to Mandela to sit down and get talk to highly capable men around him in the jail and read very good literature, especially biographies and history. His prison time wasn't a waste because he had the time to sit down and think his good and bad. This introspection helped him to change his way of thinking.

When Mandela knew that he was being released, he asked three weeks' time instead of being released in very few days. Because he wanted his people to prepare for his release and he wanted to thank the people who served him. But thousands of people came, he couldn't even walk towards the gate. Many White South Africans worried when Mandela became president because they thought that he would angry or wanted revenge. But he and his men didn't want revenge. They only focus on helping their people. According to Mandela what future generation must do must be left to them, because what happens today may not be shared by future generations.

## **JRD Tata's Interview with T.N. Ninan**

JRD Tata's Interview with T.N. Ninan is an extract from JRD Tata's interview with Executive Editor, T.N. Ninan, India Today. JRD Tata shared various issues of those days about Tatas and government policies. JRD Tata is a pioneer in Indian Aviation and Industry in India. He alarmed the growth of population of India and its adverse effects even before anyone perceives it.

JRD Tata stated that the major changes in Indian business in the last 50 years. There was reasonable licence and tax system. So, there was no great inducement to evade taxes, black marketing, black money, and corruption.

When Nehru government brought a new licensing and tax system, taxes were increased by 98 percent, then the whole culture was changed. He gave clarification about the tax evasion case against Tata's Voltad (air-conditioners) and charges of insider trading against Tata Tea. According to him these happened because of misjudging and wrong assumption.

Both Nehru and Mrs Gandhi developed the polite ways of telling him shut up. If they do not like his opinions, Nehru would turn around and look out of the window, Mrs Gandhi started picking up envelopes, cutting and pulling out letters. In views of JRD Tata, G.D. Birla was a thinking man and a man of vision, Dhirubhai Ambani has tremendous drive, tremendous capability, tremendous novelty of ideas. JRD Tata observed Mr Ratan Tata's innovative and dynamic ideas. So, he picked Ratan Tata as his heir by making him chairman

of Tata Industries not as chairman of Tata Sons, the mother company, because the chairman of Tata Sons will be appointed by the board. Ratan Tata, later, proved himself that he was suitable for the chairman of Tata sons.

## **You've got to find what you love\_ Steve Jobs**

This was a prepared text of the Commencement address at Stanford University, delivered on June 12, 2005, by Steve Jobs, CEO of Apple Computer and of Pixar Animation Studios. He told three stories from his life for explaining how he got present stage.

The first story is about connecting the dots. He was born to an unwed college student and was adopted to un-graduate parents. They promised that they would send him to college. 17 years later he joined Reed College, after six months he lost interest and was dropped from the college. Fascinating in beautiful handwriting, he joined the calligraphy course that was offered by the college. After 10 years, this knowledge of multiple letterings helped him while he was working on the first Macintosh computer and then, Mac. He concluded that looking backward connecting these dots would somehow connect in future.

The second story is about love and loss. He started Apple in a garage when he was 20. Later, on the differences in the vision of future, the board of the Apple company fired him from the company he started. During the next five years, he started a company named NeXT, another company Pixar and got married. In a remarkable turn of events, Apple bought NeXT, he returned to Apple. He believed that none of this would have happened if he hadn't been fired from Apple.

His third story is about death. He was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. The doctors told him that this was almost incurable, and he would live only months. Later that evening he had a biopsy, the doctors found it was a very rare form of pancreatic cancer that is curable with surgery. He had the surgery and he was fine. Time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. In his youth, there was an amazing publication called The Whole Earth Catalogue, which was one of the bibles of his generation. On the back cover of its final issue was a photograph of an early morning country road, and beneath it were the words: "Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish." He wished that for the students as he always wished that for himself.