

Dr, abdul kalam essay sample

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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Dr. ABDUL KALAM

INTRODUCTION :

Dr. Kalam was a practical educational thinker and visionary who stands for integrating ancient and modern educational ideals for the development of a balanced Indian society. Being a top scientist of international reputation, his direct contribution to the advancement of science and technology is unique and commendable. His scholarly research publications, articles, books etc. have opened new avenues for research and studies in the area of aeronautics, ballistics, and metallurgy. Dr. Kalam has received a host of awards both in India and abroad. Besides being a bachelor, Kalam is a strict disciplinarian, a complete vegetarian and teetotaler. He also became the first president to undertake a sortie in a fighter aircraft, a Sukhoi-30 MKI.

METHOD OF STUDY:

I am doing this method by historical approach.

TOPIC:

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam usually referred as Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, was the eleventh President of India, serving from 2002 to 2007.[1]. . APJ Abdul Kalam is a man of vision, who is always full of ideas aimed at the development of the country. He firmly believes that India needs to play a more assertive role in international relations. He is also popularly known as the People's President. For his distinguished contribution in launching the missiles project in India, he is popularly known as the Missile Man of India and is considered a progressive mentor, innovator and visionary in India.

EARLY YEARS:

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 in a Tamil Muslim family to Jainulabdeen, a boat owner and Ashiamma, a housewife, at Rameswaram, located in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu.[7][8][9][10] He came from a poor background and started working at an early age to supplement his family's income.

STUDYING (SCHOOLING AND COLLEGE):

Dr. A . P. J. Abdul Kalam's schooling was from Schwartz High School, Ramanathapuram. After his schooling, Kalam distributed newspapers in order to financially contribute to his father's income.[11][12] In his school years, he had average grades, but was described as a bright and hardworking student who had a strong desire to learn and spend hours on his studies, especially mathematics.[12] After completing his school education at the Rameshwaram Elementary School, Kalam went on to attend Saint Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli, then affiliated with the University of Madras, from where he graduated in physics in 1954.[13] Towards the end of the course, he was not enthusiastic about the subject and would later regret the four years he studied it. He then moved to Madras in 1955 to study aerospace engineering. WORKING:

After graduating from Madras Institute of Technology (MIT - Chennai) in 1960, Kalam joined Aeronautical Development Establishment of Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) as a scientist. Kalam started his career by designing a small helicopter for the Indian Army, but remained unconvinced with the choice of his job at DRDO.[17] Kalam was also part of the INCOSPAR committee working under Vikram Sarabhai, the

renowned space scientist.[10] In 1969, Kalam was transferred to the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) where he was the project director of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully deployed the Rohini satellite in near earth orbit in July 1980. Joining ISRO was one of Kalam's biggest achievements in life and he is said to have found himself when he started to work on the SLV project. Kalam first started work on an expandable rocket project independently at DRDO in 1965.[1] In 1969, Kalam received the government's approval and expanded the program to include more engineers.[16] In 1963-64, he visited Nasa's Langley Research Center in Hampton Virginia, Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland and Wallops Flight Facility situated at Eastern Shore of Virginia.[8] [18] During the period between the 1970s and 1990s, Kalam made an effort to develop the Polar SLV and SLV-III projects, both of which proved to be success. In 1998, along with cardiologist Dr. Soma Raju, Kalam developed a low cost Coronary stent. It was named as " Kalam-Raju Stent" honouring them.[24][25] In 2012, the duo, designed a rugged tablet PC for health care in rural areas, which was named as " Kalam-Raju Tablet" IN WHICH FIELD CONTRIBUTION:

Dr. Kalam has contributed his works in many fields such as science and technology, education, politics and also society. His contributions to the field of education could be summarized as follows: 1. Dr. Kalam is the first educational thinker who envisioned the idea of training students to become autonomous learners so that they will remain as lifelong learners. 2. Dr. Kalam travelled extensively throughout India and abroad and inspired thousands of students, academicians and educators at different levels,

through his speech and made them conscious of the importance and sanctity of the mission they have undertaken. 3. He ignited the young minds in the schools and colleges of India with indomitable spirit by saying, “ The dream is not what you see in sleep..., dream is which does not let you sleep”. 4. Being an ardent advocate of open sources of software, he gave impetus to IT enabled education at different levels in rural India. 5. As a practical educational thinker, through his oaths for youth, he inspired and motivated several millions of students in our schools and colleges to dream big and work hard to achieve those dreams. Dr Kalam is an aerospace engineer, not a scientist. He has given India her entire indigenous missile program. That’s a very difficult combined feat of research and engineering. Only a practising engineer will appreciate just how difficult it is. What greater contribution can Indians ask for? BOOKS AND AWARDS:

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam’s 79th birthday was recognised as World Students’ Day by United Nations.[90] He has also received honorary doctorates from 40 universities.[91][92] The Government of India has honoured him with the Padma Bhushan in 1981 and the Padma Vibhushan in 1990 for his work with ISRO and DRDO and his role as a scientific advisor to the Government.[93] In 1997, Kalam received India’s highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna, for his immense and valuable contribution to the scientific research and modernisation of defence technology in India.[94] Year of award or honour