

Apj abdul kalam



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

----- A. P. J. Abdul Kalam From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (Redirected from Abdul kalam) This article is about the former President of India. For the freedom fighter, see Abul Kalam Azad. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam BR| | 11th President of India| In office 25 July 2002 – 24 July 2007| Prime Minister| Atal Bihari Vajpayee Manmohan Singh| Vice President| Bhairon Singh Shekhawat| Preceded by| K. R. Narayanan| Succeeded by| Pratibha Patil| | Born| 15 October 1931 (age 79)[1]

Rameshwaram, Madras Presidency, British India| Alma mater| Madras Institute of Technology| Profession| Aerospace engineering| Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (Tamil: அவுல் பகீர் ஜைனுல் அப்தீன் அப்துல் கலாம் ; born 15 October 1931 in Rameshwaram, Madras Presidency, British India), usually referred to as Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, was the 11th President of India, serving from 2002 to 2007. [2] He was elected during the tenure of the National Democratic Alliance (India) coalition government, under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. 3] During his term as President, he was popularly known as the People's President. [4][5] Before his term as India's president, he worked as an aeronautical engineer with DRDO and ISRO. He is popularly known as the Missile Man of India for his work on development of ballistic missile and space rocket technology. [6] In India he is highly respected as a scientist and as an engineer. Kalam played a pivotal organizational, technical and political role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear test in 1998, the first since the original nuclear test by India in 1974. 7] He is the chancellor of Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (Thiruvananthapuram), a professor at Anna University (Chennai), a visiting professor at JSS University in Mysore, and an adjunct/visiting

faculty at many other academic and research institutions across India.

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----- edit]Political views In his book India 2020, Abdul Kalam strongly advocates an action plan to develop India into a knowledge superpower and a developed nation by the year 2020. He regards his work on India's nuclear weapons program as a way to assert India's place as a future superpower. It has been reported that there is a considerable demand in South Korea for translated versions of books authored by him. [8] Kalam continues to take an active interest in other developments in the field of science and technology.

He has proposed a research program for developing bio-implants. He is a supporter of Open source software over proprietary solutions and believes that the use of open source software on a large scale will bring the benefits of information technology to more people. [9]

----- [edit]Aerospace engineer After graduating in Physics from St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli, Abdul Kalam graduated with a diploma in Aeronautical Engineering in the mid-1950s from the Madras Institute of Technology. 10] As the Project Director, he was heavily involved in the development of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III). As Chief Executive of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (I. G. M. D. P), he played a major part in developing many missiles in India including Agni and Prithvi although the entire project has been criticised for being overrun and mismanaged. [11]. He was the

Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of Defence Research and Development Organisation from July 1992 to December 1999.

Pokhran-II nuclear tests were conducted during this period and have been associated with Kalam although he was not directly involved with the nuclear program at the time. ----- [edit] Awards and honors On April 29, 2009, he became the first Asian to be bestowed with the Hoover Medal, America's top engineering prize, for his outstanding contribution to public service.

The citation said that he was being recognised for: \* making state-of-the-art healthcare available to the common man at affordable prices; \* bringing quality medical care to rural areas by establishing a link between doctors and technocrats; \* using spin-offs of defense technology to create state-of-the-art medical equipment; and \* launching tele-medicine projects connecting remote rural-based hospitals to the super-specialty hospitals. It added that he was an eminent scientist, a gifted engineer, a visionary, and a humanitarian. [12] On 13 September 2009, he was awarded the International von Karman Wings Award. 13] The Government of India has honored him with some of the country's highest civilian awards: \* Padma Bhushan in 1981 \* Padma Vibhushan in 1990 \* Bharat Ratna in 1997 for his work with the ISRO and DRDO and his role as a scientific advisor to the Indian government. Kalam was the third President of India to be honored with a Bharat Ratna before being elected to the highest office, the other two being Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and Zakir Hussain. He is also the first scientist and first bachelor to occupy the Rashtrapati Bhavan. After his tenure as the President he is now a visiting professor at J. S. S. University, Mysore.

He has agreed to deliver a minimum of four lectures every year.

----- [edit]Books and documentaries Kalam's writings \* Wings of Fire: An Autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam by A. P. J Abdul Kalam, Arun Tiwari; by K. Bhushan, G. Katyal; A. P. j. Pub. Corp, 2002. \* Scientist to President by Abdul A. P. J. Kalam; Gyan Publishing House, 2003. \* Ignited Minds: Unleashing the Power Within India by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam; Penguin Books, 2003. \* India 2020: A Vision for the New Millennium by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, Y. S. Rajan; Penguin Books India, 2003. \* India-my-dream by A. P. J.

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03-27. \* ^ My Days With Mahatma Abdul Kalam, ISBN 978-  
8190452953 Retrieved 2010-07-01 -----

[edit]External links | Wikimedia Commons has media related to: A. P. J. Abdul  
Kalam| \* Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam - A Site for Inspiration and Nation Building \* Dr.  
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July 2002 – 25 July 2007| Succeeded by Pratibha Patil|

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