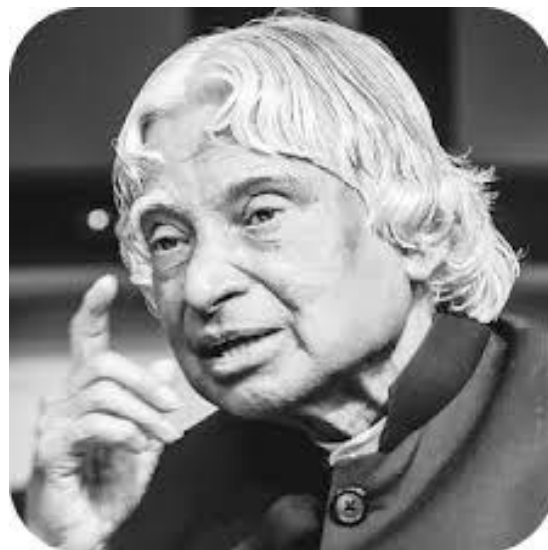


ARGHYA

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DR. APJ ABDUL KALAM

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- 2. Prof. Prakashraj Kumavat**
- 3. Prof. Dr. Leenaben Swadia**
- 4. Prof. Dr. Minaben Vyas**
- 5. Meghal Trivedi**

Respected Readers,

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's Message and Oath for the Students

I have a message for the youth of our country. All youths should have indomitable spirit. Indomitable Spirit has two components. First you have an aim and work for it. Second, while working you will definitely encounter some problems. In those circumstance, don't allow problems to becomes your master rather you should become master of the problems, defeat them and succeed. Fortunately, our nation has a great resource of young population. Ignited minds of the young are the greatest resource compared to any resource on the earth, under the earth and above the earth. When ignited minds work and perform with indomitable spirit, a prosperous, happy and safe India is earth. When ignited minds works and perform with indomitable spirit, a prosperous, happy and safe India is assured. I wish you all success in building.

- ✓ A Nation where the rural and urban divide has reduced to a thin line.
- ✓ A Nation where there is an equitable distribution and adequate access to energy and quality.
- ✓ A Nation where agriculture, industry and service sector work together in symphony
- ✓ A Nation where education with value system is not denied to any meritorious candidates because of societal or economic discrimination.
- ✓ A Nation, which is the best destination for the most talented scholars, scientists, and investors.
- ✓ A Nation where the best of the health care is available to all.
- ✓ A Nation where the governance is responsive, transparent and corruption free.
- ✓ A Nation were poverty has been totally eradicated, illiteracy removed and crimes against women and children are absent and none in the society feels alienated.
- ✓ A Nation that is one of the best places to live in and is proud of its leadership.

Every student must take Oath that:

I will have a goal and work hard to achieve that goal.

Wherever I am, a thought will always come to my mind. That is what process or product I can innovate, invents or discover.

I will always remember that, “let not my winged days, be spent in vain.”

I realize I have to set a great goal that will lead me to think high, work and persevere to realize the problems and succeed.

I will work and work for removing the problems faced by planet earth in the areas of water; energy, habitat, waste management and environment.

As a youth of my nation, I will work and with courage to achieve success in all my tasks and enjoy the success of others.

My National Flag flies in my heart and I will bring to my Nation.

Thanks

Prof. Dr. Minaben Vyas

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A TRIBUTE TO MISSILE MAN DR. APJ ABDULKALAM

Few of his quotation are:-

- ‘One best book is equal to 100 good friends, but one good friend is equal to a library’.
- ‘Your best teacher is your last mistake’.
- ‘Suffering is the essence of success’.
- The best brains can be found in the last benches of the classroom’.
- ‘Don’t read success stories, you will get only messageread failure stories you will get some ideas to get success’.
- Love your job but don’t love your company, because you may not know when your company stopped loving you’.

Abdul kalam’s message to all.....

- Aim in life.
- Acquiring the knowledge.
- Hard work.
- Pursuance.

All birds find shelter during rain. But eagle avoids rain by flying above the clouds. Problems are common but attitude makes the difference.....;;

Prin. Dr. Urmilaben C. Chaudhari
Department-Gujarati

CHILDHOOD & EARLY LIFE

A.P.J Abdul kalam was born to Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma on October 15, 1931 He came from a family whose financial conditions weren't sound enough. As a means to support his family's meagre income kalam took up odd jobs in his childhood but never gave up on his education. He graduated from Saint Joseph's college Tiruchirappalli in 1954 but not satisfied with his degree, he left for madras later next year to study aerospace engineering he enrolled at the Madras Institute of Technology

After graduating from MIT, Kalam took up the position of chief scientist at the Aeronautical Development Establishment of Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO). However, the profile didn't appeal kalam much who shifted to the Indian Space Research organization (ISRO) where he was the project director of India's first indigenous satellite launch vehicle

His years at the ISRO were the most crucial ones, as they left a lasting impact on him, kalam lead many projects and turned out to be successful each time. In the 1970, kalam directed two projects namely, project Devil and project Ualiant kalam was the chief Executive of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (I.G.M.D.P)

A.P.J abdul kalam was the first scientist and first ever bachelor to occupy the Rastrapati Bhawan "Ignited Minds" and "Mission India" "Inspiring Thoughts" and "The Luminous Sparks" In Zoll he launched his mission for the youth of the nation called the what can I give Movement with the main aim to defeat corruption in India

Full Name: Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam

Also Know As: Missile Man

Born On: 15 October 1931

Born Place: Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu

Died On: 27 July 2015

Awards: Bharat Ratna (1997)
Padma Vibhushan (1990)
Padma Bhushan (1981)

Nationality: Indian Famous Indian Men

Religion: Islam

Snehali P. Patel
Gujarati (M.A. SEM -1)

DR. APJ ABDUL KALAM

Creator of Missiles in independent India, a great scientist in the real sense of the term and last but not least, President of India, Dr. Abdul Kalam. He was born at the popular pilgrimage center and island Rameswaram in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, In 15 October 1931. His full name is Avil Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. In short, he is known as A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. He was born in a poor, but honest and cultured family. His father was not very educated but he had other skills and was practical.

According to Dr. Abdul as reported in one of his write-ups, some cultured Hindu families stayed near his place and among them lived the priest of the main temple of Rameswaram. He understand what was said in the Bhagavad Gita and in what context.

He as admitted at the Swart High School run by Christian missionaries in Ramanathaparam and stayed at the hostel. This bright and intelligence by won the hearts of his teachers as for father studies, in 1950, he went to the nearby city of Inuchchirappalli and joined the St. Joseph College. After his BSC he joined the Chennai Institute of Technology (MIT), and chose the aviation engineering course. He was that he wanted become a pilot. After completion of his MIT course, he joined the Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore as trance.

He received an appointment letter to join duty as senior Scientific Assistant at a monthly salary of Rs. 250. He was then transferred to the newly established Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) in Bangalore. Sometime later the Indian Committee an Space Research at Mumbai for the post of rocket engineer. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and Prof. Menon.

Kalam resigned from his post of Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister and planned to serve science. He joined the Anna University of Tamil Naidu. Meanwhile the National Demo creative Alliance requested him to contest the presidential election. With a very good majority he was elected as President of Our country. On July 25 July 2002, he was ssworn in as B.N. Kirpal. Kalam became the 12th president of our country.

On 26 January 1981, he was conferred the Padama Bhushan. On 1990, he was conferred the Padam Vibhushan. Jalavapur University and then IIT Mumbai conferred on him honorary decorate degrees.

Always smiling, Kalam is simple, humble and soft spoken. He patiently listens to friends and colleagues and explains to than in a simple and easy way.

Interviewed Kalam and then invited him to work in the space research department. By the end of 1962 it was decided to set up a rocket launching center at Jhumbei in Kerala. Kalam was selected to visit NASA, America for six months training in rocket launching.

Six months later, Kalam returned to India. The country's first rocket Nike-Apache was gifted from abroad. It was decided to send this rocket into space on 20 November 1963. Kalam had taken care of all the technical responsibilities. Therefore, on 20 November 1967 the Rohini-75 rocket was sent into space from the Jhumba station. As head of the Rohini and successful job. At ISRO, he worked on the satellite launch launched the SLV 3. In 1975 ISRO became a government organization and came under the space department. In 1975 Kalam's father passed away at the age of 102 years. Sometime later his mother too died.

On 26, June 1984 under his leadership the "Devil Mission." Especially developed for the army was successfully tested. In August 1985, Kalam was invited by the American Air Force to a pay visit to their facilities. On 16, September 1985, the "Irishue" missile was successfully test fired from the Sriharikota testing range. On the morning, of 22 May 1989, the "Agni" was successfully fired.

Kalam was made the Director of the Defense Research and Development Organization. Then he was appointed as scientific Advisor to the Defense Minister. On 25 November 1999, he was appointed as the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Central Government. Making plans till 2020, he has also published a book, "India 2020."

Meghal G. Trivedi Sem-5
Rashmi B. Pandya Sem-3

AVUL PAKIR JAINULABDEEN “A.P.J.” ABDUL KALAM (15 OCTOBER 1931- 27 JULY 2015)

Was the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. A career scientist turned reluctant politician, Kalam was born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu and studied physics and aerospace engineering. He spent the next four decades as a scientist and science administrator, mainly at the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and was intimately involved in India's civilian space program and military missile development efforts. He thus came to be known as the Missile Man of India for his work on the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology. He also played a pivotal organizational, technical, and political role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998, the first since the original nuclear test by India 1974.

Kalam was elected president of India in 2002 with the support of both the ruling Bharatiya Janata party and the opposition Indian National Congress. After serving a term of five years, he returned to his civilian life of education, writing and public service. He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor.

After graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology in 1960, Kalam joined the Aeronautical Development Establishment of the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) as a scientist. He started his career by designing a small helicopter for the Indian Army, but remained unconvinced by his choice of a job at DRDO. Kalam was also part of the Incospar committee working under Vikram Sarabhai, the renowned space scientist in 1969, Kalam was transferred to the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) where he was the project director of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully deployed the Rohini satellite in near-earth orbit in July 1980; Kalam had first started work on an expandable rocket project independently at DRDO in 1965. In 1969, Kalam received the government's approval and expanded the programme to include more engineers.

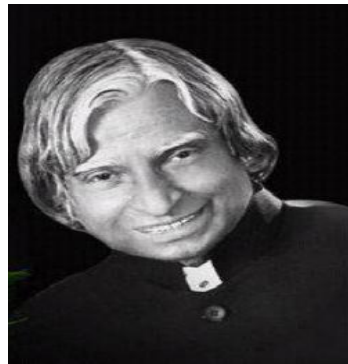
Kalam addresses engineering students at IIT Guwahati

In 1963-64, he was visited NASA's Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia; Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland; and Wallops Flight Facility. Between the 1970s the 1990s Kalam made an efforts to develop the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and SLV-III projects, both of which proved to be successful.

**Vaishnav Megha C.
(SEM-I Home Science)**

**Najaneen G Malek
(F.Y.B.A. Gujarati)**

**Mohsina I Malek
(F.Y.B.A.Gujarati)**



DR. APJ ABDUL KALAM CHILDHOOD AND EARLY LIFE

A.P.J Abdul Kalam was born to Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma on October 15, 1931. He came from a family where financial conditions weren't sound enough. As a means to support his childhood but never support his family's meager income. Kalam took up odd jobs in his childhood but never gave up on his education.

He graduated from Saint Joseph's College Tiruchirappalli in 1954 but not satisfied with his degree, he left for Madras later next year to study aerospace engineering. He enrolled at the Madras Institute of Technology (MIT).

A major part of his life was spent mainly at the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

CAREER

- ✓ In the 1970's Kalam directed 2 projects namely Project Devil and Project Valiant which sought to develop ballistic missiles from the technology of the successful SLV program.
- ✓ A milestone was achieved when locally built Rohini 1 was launched into space, using the SLV rocket. Upon watching the raving success of Kalam, the government agreed for initiation of an advanced missile program under his directorship. He played a pivotal role in developing missiles under the missions Agni and Prithvi.
- ✓ Kalam was the chief executive of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP) which researched in simultaneously development of a quiver of missiles instead of taking planned missiles one by one.
- ✓ Kalam succeeded K.R Narayan to serve as the 11th President of India from 2002 until 2007. It was highly one sided contest with his appointment Kalam

became the first scientist and first ever bachelor to occupy the Rashtrapati Bhawan.

- ✓ In 2011, he launched his mission for the youth of the nation called the “What can I give movement???” with the main aim to defeat corruption in India.

AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✓ Kalam was the proud receipt of Padma Bhushan , Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Awards from the government of India he received the same in the years 1981, 1990 and 1997 respectively.
- ✓ In 1997, he was honored by the Gov. of India with the Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration.
- ✓ Later, the next year, he was awarded the Veer Savarkar Award by the Government of India.
- ✓ The Alwars Research Center, Chennai, bestowed kalam with Ramaniyan Award in the year 2000.
- ✓ Kalam was honored with the King Charles – II medal by the Royal Society U.K. in 2007.
- ✓ The IEE honored Membership in 2011
- ✓ The addition to this, kalam’s 79th was recognized as WORLD STUDENTS DAY!!! By United Nations.
- ✓ He was nominated for the MTV Youth Icon of the year award in 2003 and in 2006.

BOOKS WRITTEN

- ✓ Wings of fire
- ✓ India 2020
- ✓ A Vision for the New Millennium
- ✓ My Journey
- ✓ Ignited Minds
- ✓ Transience

They have been translated in many Indian languages.

If you fail, never give up because F.A.I.L means “First Attempt in Learning”.

End is not End; in fact end means “Effort Never Dies”.

If you get no, as an answer remember N.O. means “Next Opportunity”

So let's be positive!!!

Durva Bakshi Sem-3
Prerna chaudhari Sem-1
Vibhuti Mandora Sem-1
Rakshanda chauhan Sem-1

A.P.J ABDUL KALAM

[Abul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam]

ALSO LISTED IN -	Political Leaders, President, Scientists
ALSO KNOWN AS-	Missile Man
FAMOUS AS-	Former President of India, Scientist
NATIONALITY-	Indian
RELIGION-	Islam
BORN ON -	15 October 1931 AD
BORN IN-	Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
DIED ON –	27 July 2015 AD
PLACE OF DEATH-	Shillong, Meghalaya, India
FATHER-	Jainulabdeen
MOTHER-	Ashiamma
MARRIED-	No
AWARDS-	Bharat Ratna (1997) Padma Vibhushan (1990) Padma Bhushan (1981)

Little did Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma know that their son would grow up to be the first citizen of India. Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 until 2007. He was responsible for numerous projects such as Project Devil and Project Valiant and launch of the Rohini-1 besides, developing missiles under the missions Agni and Prithvi. For the same, he was popularly tagged as the “Missile Man of India.” A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born to Jainulabdeen and Ashiamma on October on 15, 1931. He came from a Family whose financial conditions weren't sound enough. He graduated from saint Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli in 1954 but not satisfied with his degree, he left for Madras later next year to study aerospace engineering.

Career

After graduating from MIT, Kalam took up the position of chief Scientist at the Aeronautical Development of Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO). In the 1970s, Kalam directed two projects, namely, Project Devil and Project Valiant. This sought to develop ballistic missiles from the technology of the successful SLV programme. Kalam succeeded K.R. Narayan to serve as the 11th President of India from 2002 until 2007.

Award and Achievements

Kalam was the proud recipient of Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan and Bharat Ratna awards from the Government of India. In 1997, he was honoured by the

Government of India Gandhi Award for National Interation. The Alvars Research Centre, Chennai, and bestowed Kalam with Ramanujan Award in the year 2000.

Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931 at the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu and received honorary doctorates from about 30 universities globally. He is also an ardent advocate of open source software over proprietary solutions to churn out more profits in the field of information technology in India.

Prof. Dr. Mina S. Vyas
Sanskrit Department-HOD