

Explore Vision, Mission and Spirituality of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

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Abstract- Dr. Abdul Kalam believed that five important areas to transform India are - Education and health care, agriculture, information and communication, infrastructure, and critical technology. Dr. Abdul Kalam placed education in the first place out of five areas. It shows the importance of education and his love for education. Dr. Kalam has named the powerful missile of the Integrated Missile Development Program, Agni. Agni, fire, is a great symbol of energy. He is a believer of true humanity and he defines it with his actions. The way he touches life is more than inspiring. A humble soul with a noble goal who sails with time and changed the mindset of a nation. His religious adventures are more diverse than you imagine.

Keywords: Education and health care, agriculture, information and communication, infrastructure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on October 15, 1931, in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, to a Tamil Muslim family (then the Madras Presidency). His father, Jainulabdeen, was a boat owner and part-time imam at a local mosque, while

his mother, Ashiamma, was a nurturing housewife. His father had a close relationship with local Hindu and Christian clerics, who instilled spiritual ideas and beliefs in Kalam. "My father Jainulabdeen was not technically educated but was a guy of immense insight and love," Kalam says about his father[1].

Table 1: Timeline of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

1931	Born on 15 October at Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu, India. Mother: Ashiamma, Father: Jainulabdeen.
1954	Completed B.Sc. in Physics from Saint Joseph's College at Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu, affiliated to University of Madras.
1958	Completed Engineering degree in aeronautical engineering from Madras Institute of Technology (MIT) in Tamil Nadu [2].
1958	Joined the Aeronautical Development Establishment of DRDO in Bangalore as a junior scientist.
1963	Joined the Indian Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR), the predecessor of ISRO, as rocket engineer.
1963	Joined advanced training program at NASA and received practical training at various R&D centers of NASA.
1980	Led launching of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3), which placed Rohini RS-1 satellite into earth orbit on 18th July. India became a member of the elite space club.
1981	Conferred the Padma Bhushan.
1983	Joined as Chief Executive of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP) of DRDO, the Ministry of Defense.
1990	Conferred Padma Vibhushan.
1992	Became the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of DRDO and served till 1999.
1997	Conferred Bharat Ratna.

2002	Became President of India and served till 2007.
2015	Died on 27 July; Collapsed due to heart failure while delivering a speech at Indian Institute of Management Shillong in Meghalaya, India.

2. RELATED WORK

A. Vision, Mission, and Spirituality of Atal Bihari Bajpayee

India's efforts to realize its full potential and the race to overtake the world's fifth largest economy, the UK, has strong links to the key policies set in motion at the beginning of this decade by the first National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government led by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Vajpayee, according to experts, set policy priorities that unleashed private sector growth, brought fiscal discipline into focus, promoted consumption and physically connected India through cross-country highways. Tuesday is the 94th birthday of the former prime minister, who passed away in August after prolonged ill health [3].

Vajpayee's term between 1999 and 2004 is the starting point of many reforms whose fruits are visible now, said Pronab Sen, former chief statistician of India. "That was a remarkable period of policy making. The former PM empowered his ministers and officials and brought back the emphasis on planning," said Sen. Sen, who was with the erstwhile Planning Commission, helping to prepare the tenth Five- Year Plan, which was implemented in 2002-2007, said two of the great policy priorities of the Vajpayee government were building rural roads and electricity reforms.

One of Vajpayee's major policy decisions was the introduction of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act of 2003, which sought to bring discipline in government spending and limit the fiscal deficit under 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2008. Due to the global economic crisis, which warranted a fiscal stimulus in the final years of that decade, India went off the target, but limiting fiscal deficit and public debt remain a policy goal [3].

Infrastructure projects got a priority during the Vajpayee years which later governments have maintained. The Golden Quadrilateral project made transportation easy between Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi through a network of highways, while the "Pradhanmantri Gramin Sadak Yojana" linked remote villages across the country.

B. Vision, Mission and Spirituality of Pranab Mukherjee

India's vision of a multipolar world is one of partnership among the nations. It does not visualize the creation of poles in opposition to one another. It has sought geometries across continents, like the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Forum, the Russia-China-India consultations, the Group of Four for United Nations Security Council reform. The early reform and reinvigoration of the UN system to reflect changed ground realities acquire a certain urgency in this context. By any criteria – size, population, economy, military power, role in international peacekeeping, responsibility in international affairs, future prospects, etc. India is a natural candidate. I have today, highlighted those factors that prevent India from realizing its potential to contribute to international peace, stability and development. Asia hosts a diversity of political experiences and experiments ranging from monarchies and military dictatorships, to nascent and established democracies. The region also faces the menace of terrorism and trafficking in, and proliferation of arms and drugs [4].

C. Vision, Mission, and Spirituality of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

15 facts to know Why Sardar Patel Is Called 'The Iron Man Of India' "Iron Man of India" A charismatic leader who spoke straight from his heart, respected the opinion of those who disagreed with him – Sardar Patel, strongly believed in the unity of Indians who fought the British together and their ability to progress from 'Swarajya' to

‘Surajya’ [5]. He was a staunch believer in equality, stood for women’s empowerment and self-sufficiency through rapid industrialization. 15 facts about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Fact 1 – Integration of 562 princely states into the Republic of India Diplomacy, negotiations and his great foresight helped Sardar Patel integrate the numerous princely states into the Indian Union without bloodshed. His efforts in uniting a scattered nation lives on as his biggest legacy, where his powers of persuasion and his statesmanship came into full play [6].

Fact 2 – Contributions to the Constituent Assembly Sardar Patel played an important role in the selection of members of the drafting committee. He took a strong stand on key issues such as fundamental rights, the position of the prime minister, the election procedure of the President and the status of Kashmir. He worked to ensure that the princely states accepted the constitution of India – a pivotal step towards unification of India.

Fact 3 – The Fact founder of Modern All India Services Sardar Patel was instrumental in the founding the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. He ensured the defence of Indian civil servants from political attack and is remembered as the "patron saint" of India's services.

Fact 4 – The protector of Kashmir In September of 1947, when Pakistan attempted to invade Kashmir, Sardar Patel ruthlessly protected Kashmir from Pakistan. Nehru passed on reports to Patel that forces in Pakistan were “making preps to enter Kashmir in large numbers”. On October 26, at a meeting held in Nehru’s house, Patel promised Mehr Chand Mahajan, the Prime Minister of Maharaja Hari Singh, that India will extend her unwavering support to Kashmir.

Fact 5 – A strong leader of the Non-cooperation Movement During the Non-Cooperation Movement he toured the country and recruited 300,000 members and collected Rs 15 lakhs towards the party fund. His support to the Non-cooperation movement and Gandhian ideals of satyagraha, aided by his oratory skills – short but straight from the

heart, would mark the beginning of mass participation in the Indian freedom struggle [7].

Fact 6 – The ‘Sardar’ of Indian satyagraha in absence of Gandhiji He led the Satyagraha in Nagpur in 1923 against the British law banning the hoisting of the Indian flag. He was a great orator, leader and unifier who in the absence of Mahatmaji kept the spirits of the satyagraha. Patel negotiated a settlement, which involved the release of prisoners and hoisting of the national flag in public.

Fact 7 – A strong voice against untouchability, caste discrimination and a voice for emancipation of women In 1922 a session of the Indian National Congress, when Sardar Patel a separate enclosure for the Dalits, instead of occupying a seat earmarked for him in the main enclosure, he straightway proceeded to the enclosure meant for Dalits and sat there and delivered his speech from that enclosure. During the Bardoli Satyagraha, Sardar Patel consulted with large number of women to prepare the strategy of the Satyagraha and brought them into the lexicon of politics. Sardar Patel’s support to the Hindu Code Bill brought out his commitment to the rights of women and their empowerment, by ensuring every citizen was treated equal [7].

Fact 8 – The strongest advocate of Secular India

Every Muslim should feel that he is an Indian citizen and has equal rights as an Indian “In June 1947, when he was suggested that India should be declared a Hindu state, with Hinduism as the official religion, Sardar Patel rejected the suggestion. Sardar Patel strongly endorsed Mahatmaji’s vision for a Secular India, and said “we must not forget that there are other minorities whose protection is our primary responsibility “. In 1950, he declared that “Ours is a secular state and we cannot fashion our politics in the way Pakistan is doing it. Here

Fact 9 – Iron fist against the perpetrators of Mahatmaji’s assassination Sardar Patel banned the RSS after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. In a letter to Shyama Prasad Mukherjee written on 18 July, 1948, Sardar Patel said “as [a] result of the activities of these two bodies [the RSS and Hindu Mahasabha], particularly the former, and an atmosphere was created in the country in which

such a ghastly tragedy became possible. There is no doubt in my mind the extreme section of Hindu Mahasabha was involved in this conspiracy. The activities of the RSS constituted a clear threat to the existence of the Government and the State [9].

Fact 10 – A strong voice for communal harmony and against violence in 1949, a mob descended upon the Babri Masjid, chased away the muezzin, and installed an idol of Ram in an attempt to claim it as a temple. Sardar Patel wrote to the then chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, GB Pant, that “there can be no question of resolving such disputes by force”. Patel opined that “such matters can be resolved peacefully if we take the willing consent of the Muslim community with us”

Fact 11 – Building of the party machinery in the struggle for freedom Mahatmaji gave the Congress a programme for broad-based action. Sardar Patel built up the Party machinery to carry out that programme, ensuring the wide participation of masses. He realized the pivotal role of a party machinery in the struggle for freedom, something that went unnoticed before him. He realized this need during his campaigns and devoted his organizational talents and energy to building up the strength of the Party which could now fight in an organized and effective manner.

Fact 12 – The fight for self-rule in the fight for self-rule Sardar Patel’s contributions began when he became the sanitation commissioner of Ahmedabad in 1917. He then became the Municipal President in 1922, 1924, 1927. He ensured electricity supply and educational reforms came to Ahmedabad, with the limited resources and power at his disposal.

Fact 13 – The farmer’s Sardar His devotion to work for the farmers' rights gave Patelji the title "Sardar". In 1918, he led the 'No Tax Campaign' and urged the farmers not to pay taxes after the British imposed heavy taxes after the floods in Kaira. In 1928, the farmers of Bardoli again faced massive tax hikes and the government seized their lands in retaliation when farmers were unable to pay the heavy taxes. After negotiations by Patel, the lands were returned to farmers [10].

Fact 14 – The savior of refugees, weak and marginalized In the intense violence that ensued as a consequence of partition of India in 1947 Sardar Patel led organizing of relief camps, providing emergency supplies, and visited border areas to encourage peace [11].

Fact 15 – Foresight and vision, the first Gujarati typewriter was commissioned by Sardar Patel in 1924 for the Ahmedabad municipality. He also stood for the transformation of the country into an industrial power. Sardar Patel aided the setting up of a public health laboratory within Dudheshwar waterworks at Shahibaugh. Contribution of Sardar Patel in Indian freedom struggle and modern India: In 1918, Vallabhbai took the responsibility of leading the farmers of Gujarat [12, 13].

3. REDEFINE THE VISION OF DR. A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM

The vision of Dr Sarabhai and Prof. Satish Dhawan with two space profiles (1970-80 and 1980-95 respectively) were the blueprints, and today those visions have become reality. With these space profiles of our visionary leaders and with the integrated technology strength of the nation, we can march further to envision new missions.

The remote sensing of soils, forest cover, land, water, etc. helps in the preservation of natural resources and also in planning their effective utilization. Ocean remote sensing helps fishermen to go to areas where fish are available in plenty. Remote sensing is based on the reflected and scattered rays of the optical spectrum and also on infra-red and microwave rays. Different objects reflect or scatter the rays differently, and in doing so they have their own unique ‘signature’. Thus wheat will have one signature, and rice another. This difference can be detected by putting narrow filters in the camera (for red or blue or green or infra-red etc.) and determining what experts call the wavelength region. This data is then reconstructed on the ground from the digital signals (this is called image processing).

4. REDEFINE THE MISSION OF DR. A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM

Dr. Kalam has named the powerful missile of the Integrated Missile Development Program, Agni. Agni, fire, is a great symbol of energy. Fire occurs naturally on Earth in the form of forest fires, volcanoes, burning of gases coming from the Earth's crust, or the burning of methane which comes from decayed organic matter. But the way fire is used, both in ancient times and even now in many parts of India, is not very efficient.

In the language of science and engineering, efficiency has a precise meaning. It measures the input required for a given output. In nature, nothing can be a hundred percent efficient. When you do work, however efficiently, some energy is bound to be lost; this is measured as 'entropy'. (This is indicated by the Second Law of Thermodynamics.)

For instance, when you use an air conditioner to cool your room, the amount of disorder in the movement of molecules in the air and other bodies in the room is temporarily reduced. This is called reduction in the local entropy. But it comes at a price! Not all the energy is used in cooling the room or reducing the disorder there. A great deal of energy is converted into heat and sound by the air conditioner.

5. REDEFINE THE SPIRITUALITY OF DR. A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM

How do you describe a man who born in a particular religion, passionate for spirituality, become head of the nation and wrote biography for a religious head. Surely the man must possess diversity and openness for that. None than other our loving Dr APJ Abdul Kalam can meet this level of acceptance and understanding. His religion is humanity and his work human endeavours are unparalleled.

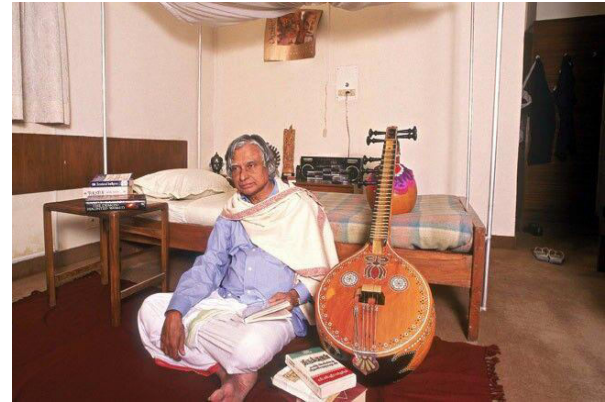


Figure 1: Dr. A. P. J Abdul believed in humanity

6. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Dr. Kalam's has three visions for India

- (A) Freedom
- (B) Development
- (C) Strength

Igniting the minds of the students, youth, teachers, and other professions through the 10 point oath given below by Dr A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. The aim of the mission is to create creative leadership qualities among the students, youth, and experienced to become enlightened citizens and to work for sustainable development.

One of Dr. Kalam Quote describes him best, "For great men, religion is a way of making friends; small people make religion a fighting tool." The people who know him always say that he was a Muslim and follow Quran by heart but Gita has the same impression on his mind and heart. A strict vegetarian and percussionist Dr. Kalam was very inspired by Tamil poet and philosopher Thiruvalluvar.

In the future, Analyze Kalam's concept which 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 over proprietary solutions and believes that the use of free software on a large scale will bring the benefits of information technology to more people.

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