

# Abdul Kalam

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## 4 Best Essay on “Abdul Kalam”

### Essay No. 01

In the Pilgrimage town of Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu, Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born on Oct. 15, 1931, in a middle-class Tamil Family. He received his primary education in a local school. His father was not a formally educated man. But he could read and write English. His mother was a kind and generous lady. His parents inspired him to achieve his highest aim in life, Moreover, he was also influenced by Shri Lakshman Shastri, the head priest of Rameshwaram temple, and Shri Shiv Subramanya Aiyer, his science teacher.

After finishing his primary education, he was sent to Schwartz school for further studies. After finishing his school education, he was sent to St. Joseph's College at Trichirapalli for higher education.

He passed his B.Sc. from their college. Then he joined Aeronautical Engineering at Madras Institute of Technology. In 1958, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam joined the directorate of Technical Development and Production in Minister of Defense. He got fame and name will S.L.V.-3 project at the Indian Space and Research Organization. He had a strong determination to make India a strong and rich nation. Kalam himself has noted four-mile stones in his career. The year at ISRO. When Agni missile met its mission requirements in 1994. The nuclear tests made me feel proud as an arm Indian and when he made lightweight calipers for children at the orthopedic center at the Nizam Institute of Medical Science in Hyderabad. The man who led the nuclear weaponization programmed and believed only strength respects strength. He is now popularly known as Indian's Missile Man' a technology.

Dr. Kalam was awarded Padam Bhushan in 1931 and in 1990 he was honored with Padam Vibhushan. The highest civilian honor of Bharat Ratnas was conferred on him in 1994. He has been elected as the President of the Indian Republic and is known for his simplicity and beginners. He is a strict vegetarian, teetotaler, and is a bachelor. He hexes full authority to quiet for Kuran and the Bhagwad Gita. He wants India to become a leading developed nation in the years to come.

### Essay No.-02

## **President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

The 12<sup>th</sup> President of India. Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on October 15, 1931, at Dhanushkothi in the temple town Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu.

He was born in the poor family of a boat maker. But he was an exceptionally brilliant child. He became the first graduate in the large family when he passed the B.Sc. examination from Saint Joseph College, Thiruchirapalli.

The Madras Institute of technology had newly been established in those days. He joined it and thus his whole course of life was changed.

He was not interested in going abroad. He wanted to serve his motherland first. As such before becoming President of India. He went abroad only once. That was his visit to NASA in the USA. He says that he thinks his first and foremost duty is to serve his motherland.

His further knowledge in the field got upgraded when he joined the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) in 1963. Today, he is known as the Missile Man of India. The various Indian Missiles of world order like Prithvi, Trishul, Akash, Agni, etc. are mainly the result of his efforts and caliber.

He is mainly interested in work. He is a bachelor. He is fond of music and the Koran and the gait. He is a great lover of people, children in particular. Ever since becoming the head of the Indian State. He has been having interaction with children all over the country. May he live long!

Essay No. 03

### **Missile Man of Indian Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

**`Dreams float on an impatient wind,  
A wind that wants to create a new order.  
An order of strength and thundering of fire.'**

**— Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

It was quite a long journey from remote Rameshwaram Island in Tamil Nadu to New Delhi's imposing Rashtrapati Bhawan. For the President, Dr. Abdul Kalam. Dr. Kalam was born in a simple Tamil family on 15th October 1931. His father's name was Jainulabdeen, and his mother's name was Aasyama. Avul Pakir

Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam studied at Schwartz High School in Ramanathapuram, where he was fortunate to study under some inspiring teachers that he remembers to this day with gratitude. He completed his B.Sc. degree at St Joseph's College, Tiruchirapalli. It was here when his interest in engineering soared and he enrolled for a course in Aeronautical Engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology from 1954 to 1957. Then he joined Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) as a trainee in 1958.

Later Kalam joined the Directorate of Technical Development and Production (DTD&P) as Senior Scientific Assistant. Then he was transferred to the Aircraft and Armament Testing Unit (A&ATU) at Kanpur to get shop-floor exposure to aircraft maintenance. Three years later, the Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) was set up in Bangalore and he was posted there.

At ADE, Kalam worked as a senior scientific assistant, heading a small team. His team developed a prototype hovercraft. Despite the then, Defence Minister V K Krishna Menon's interest in the project, it remained incomplete. In 1962, he joined Indian Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR), a fledgling Indian space institute, which would later be renamed as Indian Space

Research Organisation (ISRO). Soon he was given posting at the newly established Thumba Equatorial Earth Launching Station (TERLS) in the vicinity of Thiruvananthapuram. Here Kalam initiated Fibre Reinforced Plastics (FRP) activities, then, after a stint with the aerodynamics and design group, he joined the satellite launch vehicle team at Thumba, near Trivandrum and soon became Project Director for SLV-3. During the tenure, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) started developing its own indigenous surface-to-air missile, a project to which Kalam was shifted in 1975, as a rocket specialist to assess the progress made in aerodynamics, structure, design, and propulsion of the missile. Three goals are set for the SLV project, firstly development and flight qualification of all subsystems through sounding rockets by 1975, secondly sub-orbital flights by 1976, and finally orbital flight in 1978. After years of dedicated effort by Dr. Kalam and his team, the first 23-meter, 17-ton, 4 stage SLV was ready for launch, but it failed.

The team undeterred by the failure went ahead, and on July 18, 1980, India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle, SLV-3, successfully lifted off from SHAR. Amidst widespread acclaim, the team set itself new goals, including the development of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicles (ASLVs). The year 1981 saw the launch of the next SLV-3, SLV-D. With the launch of SLV-3 India became the fifth country to achieve satellite launch capability.

In February 1982, Dr. Kalam was appointed as Director, DRDL. Kalam was entrusted with the development of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP), India's most successful military research program. The program comprises five major projects for establishing missile re-entry technology. These five projects scheduled for completion in 10 years comprises the development of Prithvi, Trishul, Agni, Nag, and Akash

On September 16, 1985, the first phase of the Missile Programme was conducted, when Trishul blasted off from the test range at Sriharikota. An even greater one, the successful testing of Agni in 1989, followed this achievement. He was later honored by pad Vibhushan in 1990, the year that also saw the successful test-firing of Akash. The establishment of the Research Centre (RCI), a campus 8 km from DRDL, in 1988 was perhaps a satisfying achievement for Kalam during the missile years.

The Missile Council declared 1991, the year of Initiative for DRDL. In recognition of his great contribution to Indian Defence, he was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1997. Soon after the nude: tests of 1998, Kalam was nominated Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India with the rank of a Union Cabinet Minister in November 1999, a position he held till November 2001 On December 8, 2000, the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Shri K.C. Pant conferred the 'Lifetime Contribution Award. Since then he has been teaching at Anna University. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam took oath as President of India on July 25, 2002. Nowadays he is a Fellow of Indian National Academy of Engineering, Fellow of Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, Vice-President of Astronautical Society of India, Fellow of National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), Honorary Fellow of Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers, and an!SRO Distinguished Professor.

He wrote three books very famous books, Ignited Minds, Wings of Fire, and India 2020 a vision of the New Millennium. The Wings of Fire is an autobiography of Kalam wherein he describes the story of his rise from obscurity and his personal and professional struggles. Dr. Kalam has spent the past few years developing the concept of India 2020: a Vision of the New Millennium – a blueprint for transforming India into a developed, nation by the year 2020. He calls it 'the second vision of the nation.n and says he wants to focus on the children of India to create their minds a love for science and the nation's mission- a developed India. What remains to be seen is whether Kalam, who has me to keep a perfect balance between the limelight and shadows; remaining backstage through his stints as a scientist until today now represents India the winning smile and halo of genius that e to hover over him.

Essay No. 04

## Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Dr. Abdul Pakir Jainuabedeen Abdul Kalam, the missile magician became the President of India. His name is synonymous with India's technological development in satellite launch vehicles missile, main battle tank, and light combat aircraft. He was born on 15th October 1931 in Rameshwaram in TamilNadu. He graduated from St. Joseph in Tricky and later specialized in aero-engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology. His only stint abroad was a four-month visit to NASA in the United States. In 1958 he joined the Defence Research Organization (DRDO) and five years later he joined the Indian space research organization (ISRO).

The genius of Dr. Abdul Kalam was gradually recognized. He had come competent from the start and was interested in rockets even though it was not his specific area of work. In ISRO, as a project director for SLV III, Dr. Kalam contributed to the design development and management of India's indigenous satellite launch vehicle to inject the Rohini satellite into the near-earth orbit in 1980. It took about 10 years from conception to the launch of SLV III, but it faced failure for the first time. Dr. Kalam owned all the responsibility and his dedication and motivation achieved success the next time.

Dr. Kalam left the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in 1982 and joined the Research and Development Establishment Hyderabad as Director. It was here he conceived Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme and laid a solid foundation for indigenous design development of critical technology projects. In 1986 the Guided Missile Board took the decision to take up Missile Technology Control Regime from there on the short-range anti-tank Nag, the surface to air Trishul, and Akash 250 km. range Prithvi and Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRDM) Agni came into existence.

In early 1980, Abdul Kalam was inducted to steer the missile program which by then was acquiring a certain strategic relevance. At that time, it seemed improbable that a nation that could not design its own scooter, let alone a major defense item, could actually design and build a missile. Also, an ambitious missile program for a nation that could not feed and educate most of its people was regarded as an absurd act and that was also led by an unlikely leader. Dr. Abdul Kalam with his intelligence dedication and determination conducted the first successful test of the Agni in 1989. Over the 15 years, the Kalam team has delivered five missiles to the nation of gradually improved efficiency and this was primarily due to the kind of leadership and vision that, Kalam provided.

India's missile man Dr. Abdul Kalam is basically a man of peace. He loved classical music, writes poems in Tamil, plays Veena, and is a voracious reader. As a

bachelor, he leads a stuck life. The first public recognition came in 1997 when he was awarded the Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of the country. And in 2002 the nation honored and rewarded him by making him the President of the Republic of India.

He chases a dream of making India a superpower by the turn of the century. Already his weapons of war have taken India into rarefied heights of being a missile power. The nuclear test conducted on May 11 and 13, 1998 by the joint efforts of the DRDO team led by Dr. Abdul Kalam and the atomic energy team had made India the 6th nuclear in the world. He has made India proud. Really he is an illustrious son of India.

Dr. Kalam is a man of won who is at peace with himself. Even in the position of the President of the country, there is no change in his simplicity, politeness, humility, and thoughtfulness. He loves children and tries to inspire them to the path of progress and glory wherever lie goes. The nation feels proud of his becoming the President of India.