


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Short biography of apj abdul kalam in english pdf download

Scientist and 11th President of India In this Indian name, the name Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen is patronizing, not a surname, and the person should be passed on the name, Abdul Kalam. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam11th President of Indian office July 25, 2002 - July 25, 2007Prime MinisterAtal Bihari VajpayeeManmohan SinghVice President Krishan KantBharon Singh Shewatpreced KK. R. NarayananSucceeded by Pratibha Patil Personal DataBornAvul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (1931-10-15)October 15, 1931Rameswaram, Madras Presidency, British India (modern Tamil Nadu, India)Died July 27, 2015 (2015-07-27) (age 83)Shillong, Megaly, IndiaResting placeDr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Desia Nlnavagam, Pei KarumbuNationalityIndianAlma Mater St. Joseph College, Tiruchirappalli (BEng) Madras Institute of Technology (MEng) Profession Aerospace ScientistAuthorAuthorards ListNoldTheodness work (s) Wings of Fire, India 2020, Ignited Minds, Indomitable Spirit, Transcendence: My Spiritual Experience with Pramukh SwamijiSignatureWebsiteabkalam.comThe Careerfields Aerospace EngineeringInstituteOrthry Research Organization Avul Pakir Jainulabd Abdul Kala (October æbdal kə lu.m15 1931-July 27, 2015) was an Indian aerospace scientist and politician, india's 11th president from 2002 to 2007. Born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, he studied physics and aerospace engineering. For the next four decades, he worked as a research fellow and scientific administrator, mainly for the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), and was directly involved in India's civil space programme and military missile development efforts. Thus, he became known as the Rocket Man of India for his work in the development of ballistic missile technology and launch vehicles. He also played a key organizational, technical and political role in India's P.E.-II nuclear test in 1998, the first since India's initial nuclear test in 1974. Kalam was elected India's 11th president in 2002 with the support of both the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party and the then opposition Indian National Congress. Widely referred to as the people's president, he returned to his civilian life of education, writing and public service after one term. He has been the recipient of several prestigious awards, including Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor. Giving a lecture at the Shillong Indian Institute of Management, Kalam passed out and died of an apparent cardiac arrest on July 27, 2015 at the age of 83. Thousands of people, including senior national officials, attended a mourning ceremony in his hometown of Rameswaram, where he was buried with full state honours. Early life and Jainulabdin Abdul Kalam was born on October 15, 1931, to Tamil Muslims in the Rameswaram Pilgrimage Center on the island of Pamban, then to the Presidency of Madras, and now to Tamil Nadu. His father, Jainulabdin, was a boat owner and imam of a local mosque; His mother, Ashiamma, was a housewife. His father owned a ferry run by Hindu pilgrims between Rameswaram and the now uninhabited Dhanushkodi. Kalam was the youngest of four brothers and one sister in his family. His ancestors were wealthy traders and landowners, with numerous properties and large plots of land. Their case included the trade in food between the mainland and the island, as well as the transfer of pilgrims from and from Sri Lanka between the mainland and Pamban. As a result, the family acquired the title Mara Kalam Iakkivar (wooden boaters), which over the years became reduced to Marakier. With the opening of the Pamban Bridge to the mainland in 1914, however, the businesses failed and the family fortune and property were lost over time, except for the ancestral home. By early childhood, the Kalama family had become poor; at an early age, he sold newspapers in addition to his family's income. During his school years, Kalam had average grades, but was described as a bright and hard-working student who had a strong desire to learn. He spent hours studying, especially in mathematics. After graduating from Schwartz High School, Ramanatapuram, Kalam enrolled at St. Joseph's College, Tiruccirappalli, then associated with Madras University, from where he graduated in physics in 1954. In 1955, he moved to Madras to study aerospace engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology. While Kalam was working on a top-class project, the dean was dissatisfied with the lack of progress and threatened to withdraw his scholarship if the project was not completed within the next three days. Kalam led to the end, impressing the dean, who later told him, I was stressed and asked you to set a difficult sentence. He narrowly missed an opportunity to become a fighter pilot as he finished ninth in qualifying tournaments, with only eight positions available in the IAF. Career scientist This was my first stage in which I learned leadership from three great teachers - Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Professor Satish Dhawan and Dr. Bram Prakash. It was a time of learning and learning for me. After graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology in 1960, Kalam joined the Organization for Defense Research and Development (Press Information Bureau, Government of India) as a scientist, becoming a member of the Defence Research and Development Organization. (DRDS). He began his career by designing a small hovercraft, but remained flimsy by his choice of working at DRDO. Kalam was also a member of the INCOSPAR committee, which is led by Vikram Sarabhai, a renowned space scientist. In 1969, Kalam was transferred to the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), where he was project director of India's first launch vehicle (SLV-III), which successfully deployed the Rohingya satellite in low-Earth orbit in July 1980; Kalam first began work on an expandable rocket project on his own at DRDO in 1965. In 1969, Kalam received government approval and expanded the program to include more engineers. Kalam addresses engineering students at IIT Guwahati In 1963-1964, he visited NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia; Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland; and the Wallops Flight Fund. Between the 1970s and 1990s, Kalam worked to develop Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and SLV-III projects, both of which were successful. Raja Ramanna invited Kalam to witness the country's first Smiling Buddha nuclear test as a REPRESENTATIVE of TBRL, despite the fact that he was not involved in its development. In the 1970s, Kalam also led two projects, the Devil Project and the Valor Project, which focused on developing ballistic missiles using the technology of the successful SLV program. Despite the disapproval of the Union Cabinet, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi allocated secret funds for these aerospace projects through her discretionary powers under Kalam's leadership. Kalam played an important role in persuading the Union Cabinet to conceal the true nature of these secret aerospace projects. His research and education leadership brought him great laurels and prestige in the 1980s, prompting the government to launch an advanced missile program under his leadership. Kalam and Dr. V S Arunachalam, a metallurgist and scientific adviser to the Minister of Defense, worked on the proposal of the then Minister of Defense R. Venkataraman on a proposal to simultaneously develop a quiver of missiles instead of accepting the planned missiles one by one. R Venkatraman was instrumental in winning cabinet approval to allocate ₹ 3.88 billion to a mission called the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP) and appointed Kalam as Chief Executive Officer. Kalam was instrumental in developing many missiles within the mission, including the Agni, a medium-range ballistic missile and Prithvi, a tactical surface-to-surface missile, although the projects have been criticized for mismanagement, cost and time overruns. Kalam served as Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister and Secretary of the Defence Studies and During this period, the Ppre-II nuclear tests were conducted, during which it played an intensive political and technological role. Kalam worked as the project's main coordinator for Rajagopala Chidambaram during the testing phase. Kalam's media coverage during this period made him the most famous nuclear scientist in the country. However, the director of the K Santhanam test site said the thermonuclear bomb was filled and criticized Kalam for issuing a mis report. Kalam and Chidambaram denied the claims. In 1998, together with cardiologist Soma Raju, Kalam developed an inexpensive coronary stent called Kalam-Raju Stent. In 2012, the duo developed a strong tablet computer for rural health, dubbed the Kalam-Raju Tablet. Presidential Styles of the Presidency of the A.P.J. Abdul Kalam conversational stylePresident Abdul KalamAlternative styleMr. President Kalam served as India's 11th president, succeeding K.R. Narayanan. He won the 2002 presidential election by 922,884 votes, surpassing the 107,366 votes that Lakshmi Sahgal received. His term of office lasted from 25 July 2002 to 25 July 2007. On 10 June 2002, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), which was in power at the time, announced that they would nominate Kalam for the presidency, and the Samajwadi Party and the Nationalist Congress Party supported his candidacy. After Samajwadi's party announced its support for Kalam, Narayanan decided not to seek a second term in office, leaving the field clear. Kalam said of his candidacy: I am very depressed. Everywhere, both online and in other media, I was asked for a message. I thought what message I can give to the people of the country at this stage. On 18 June, Kalam submitted his candidacy for the Indian Parliament, accompanied by Vajpayee and his senior cabinet colleagues. Kalam, along with Vladimir Putin and Manmohan Singh during his presidency, began voting in the presidential elections on 15 July 2002 in parliament and state assemblies, with the media claiming that the elections were a unilateral affair and Kalam's victory was a foregone conclusion; counting of votes was carried out on 18 July. Kalam became the 11th president of the Republic of India with an easy victory, and moved to Rashtrapati Bhavan after he was sworn in on July 25. Kalam was India's third president to be awarded India's highest civilian honor by Bharat Ratna before becoming president. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1954) and Dr. Sakir Hussain (1963) had previously received the Bharat Ratna Prize, which later became President of India. He was also the first scientist and the first bachelor to be held by Rashtrapati Bhavan. During his tenure as president, he was affectionately known as The People's President, he said that signing the bill on profits was the most difficult decision he had made during his tenure. Kalam was criticized for failing to act in the fate of 20 of the 21 petitions for mercy filed against him during his tenure. Article 72 of the Indian Constitution gives the President of India the power to pardon and suspend or commute the death sentence of death row inmates. Kalam acted at only one mercy during his five years as president, rejecting the claim of rapist Dhnanjay Chatterjee, who was later hanged. Perhaps most notable was the statement by Afzal Guru, a Kashmiri terrorist who was convicted of conspiracy during an attack on the Indian Parliament in December 2001 and sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of India in 2004. Although the sentence was due to be handed down on 20 October 2006, he remained on death row as a result of the unexamined measures for his mercy. He also made the controversial decision to impose the president's rule in Bihar in 2005. In September 2003, at an interactive session at PGI Chandigarh, Kalam supported the need for a Unified Civil Code in India, taking into account the country's population. At the end of his term, on 20 June 2007, Kalam expressed his willingness to consider a second term of office, provided that he was confident of winning the 2007 presidential election. Two days later, however, he decided not to contest the presidential election any more, saying he wanted to avoid involving Rashtrapati Bhavan in any political processes. He has not always always received the support of left-wing parties, Shiv Sena and upa to get a new mandate. The term of the 12th President Pratibhi Patil is nearing expiration on July 24, 2012, and in April the media claimed that Kalam was likely to be nominated for a second term. Following these social media posts, several people appeared to support his candidacy. The BJP potentially supported his nomination, saying the party would support him if the Trinaw Congress, the Samajwadi Party and the Indian National Congress split him for the 2012 presidential election. A month before the elections, Mulayam Singh Yadav and Mamata Banerjee also expressed their support for Kalama. A few days later, Mulayam Singh Yadav retreated, leaving Mamata Banerjee as a solitary supporter. On June 18, 2012, Kalam refused to participate in the 2012 presidential election. He said of his decision not to: many, many citizens also expressed the same desire. It only reflects their love and affection for me and the aspirations of the people. I'm really overwhelmed by this support. It's their wish, I respect it. I want to thank them for the trust they trust me in. After leaving office was a visiting professor at the India's Shillong Institute of Management, the Ahmedabad Indian Institute of Management and the Indore Institute of Management in India; Honorary Member of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Chancellor of the Indian Institute of Space Sciences and Technology Tiruvananthapuram; Professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Anna; and an adjunct at many other academic and research institutes across India. He taught information technology at the International Institute of Information Technology in Hyderabad and Technology at the Hindu University of Banaras and Anna University. In May 2012, Kalam launched a program for India's youth called What Can I Give to the Movement with a central theme of defeating corruption. In 2011, Kalam was criticized by civil groups for his position at the Kudankulam nuclear power plant; he supported the establishment of the nuclear power plant and was accused of not talking to the local population. The protesters were hostile to his visit because they saw him as a pro-nuclear scientist and were not impressed by the assurances he had given about the safety of the plant. Kalam's death in Bijnor, a week before his death on July 27, 2015, Kalam traveled to Shillong to give a lecture on Creating a Habitable Planet Earth at the Shillong Indian Institute of Management. Climbing the stairs, he experienced some discomfort, but was able to enter the auditorium after a short rest. He was taken to a nearby Bethany Hospital in a critical condition; on arrival he lacked a pulse or any other signs of life. Although Kalam was placed in the intensive care unit, he was confirmed dead from sudden cardiac arrest at 19:45 IST. His last words, to his assistant, Srijan Pal Singh, were reportedly: Funny guy! Are you doing well? After his death, Kalam's body was airlifted by INDIAN Air Force helicopter from Shillong to Guwahati, from where he was flown to New Delhi on the morning of 28 July on c-130J Hercules. The aircraft landed at Palam Air Base on the same day and was received by the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Chief Minister of Delhi Arvind Kejriwal and three Indian military chiefs who laid wreaths at Kalam's body. His body was then placed in a carriage with an Indian flag and taken to his residence in Delhi for 10 Rajaji Marg; there, the public and numerous dignitaries paid tribute, including former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, President Sonia Gandhi of Congress and Vice-President Rahul Gandhi, as well as Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav. On the morning of 29 July, Kalam's body, wrapped in an Indian flag, was taken to Palam Air Base and taken to Madurai in the air. A C-130J aircraft arriving at Madurai airport that day. His body was obtained at the airport by three service chiefs and national and state dignitaries, including cabinet ministers Manohar Parrikar, Venkaya Naidu, Pona Radhakrishnan and the governors of Tamil Nadu and Megalai, K Rosaya and V. Shanmunathanan. After a short ceremony, Kalam's body was transported by air force helicopter to the town of Mundapaaam, from where he was transported by army truck to his hometown of Rameswaram. Upon arrival in Rameswaram, his body was displayed in an open area in front of a local bus station to allow the public to pay their respects until 8pm that evening. On 30 July 2015, the former President was buried at the Pei Karumbu test site in Rameswaram with full state honours. More than 350,000 people took part in the latest ceremonies, including the Prime Minister, the Governor of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. India's response to Kalam's death was an outpouring of grief; numerous tributes have been paid to the former president across the country and on social media. The Indian government has declared seven days of state mourning as a mark of respect. President Pranab Mukherjee, Vice-President Hamid Ansari, Interior Minister Rajnath Singh and other leaders have condoned the former president's demise. Prime Minister Narendra Modi said: The death of Kalam is a great loss to the scientific community. He took India to great heights. He showed the way. Former Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh, who served as prime minister under Kalama, said: Our country has lost a great man who has made a phenomenal contribution to promoting self-reliance in defence technology. I have worked closely with Dr. Kalam as Prime Minister and I have greatly benefited from his advice as President of our country. His life and work will be remembered by future generations. ISRO Chairman A.S. Kieran Kumar called his former colleague a great personality and gentleman, while former chairman G. Madhavan Nair described Kalam as a global leader for whom oppressed and poor people were his priority. He always had a passion to convey what was in his head to the younger generation, adding that his death had left a vacuum that no one could fill. The leaders of the South Asian countries expressed their condolences and praised the late statesman. The Bhutanese government ordered the country's flags to fly half the staff to mourn Kalam's death, and lit 1,000 oil lamps in honor. Bhutanese Prime Minister Tseyering Tobgai expressed deep sadness, saying that Kalam was a leader admired by all people, especially the youth of India, who called him the president of the people. Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina described Kalam as rare a great statesman, a renowned scientist and a source of inspiration for called his death an irreparable loss for India and beyond. The head of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Khaleda Sia, said that as a nuclear scientist, he was engaged in the welfare of the people. Ashraf Ghani, Afghanistan's president, called Kalam an inspiring figure for millions of people, saying we have a lot to learn from his life. Nepal's Prime Minister Sushil Koirala recalled Kalam's scientific contribution to India: Nepal has lost a good friend and I have lost the honor and the perfect identity. Pakistani President Mamnoon Hussain and Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif also expressed their grief and condolences over his death. Sri Lankan President Maithripala Sirisena also expressed his condolences. Dr. Kalam was a man of firm conviction and indomitable spirit, and I saw him as an outstanding world figure. His death is an irreparable loss not only for India, but for the whole world. Maldives President Abdullah Yameen and Vice-President Ahmed Adhib condoned Kalam's death, and Yameen called him a close friend of the Maldives who would continue to be an inspiration to Indians and generations of South Asians. Former President Maamnoon Abdul Gayoum, who made an official visit to India during Kalam's presidency, called his passing a great loss to all humanity. The Commander-in-Chief of the Myanmar Armed Forces, Maj. Gen. Min Aung Hlaing, expressed condolences on behalf of the Government of Myanmar. The Dalai Lama expressed his sadness and condolences and prayers, calling Kalam's death an irreparable loss. Kathleen Wynne, the Ontario premier who Kalam has visited several times, expressed her deepest condolences... As a respected scientist, he played a crucial role in the development of the Indian space programme. As a dedicated educator, he inspired millions of young people to achieve the best results. And as a devoted leader, he gained support both at home and abroad, becoming known as the people's president. I join our Indo-Canadian families, friends and neighbors in mourning the passing of this distinguished leader. U.S. President Barack Obama expressed his deepest condolences to the people of India on the passing of former Indian President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam and emphasized his achievements as a scholar and as a statesman, in particular his role in strengthening U.S.-India relations and strengthening space cooperation between the two countries. The humility and devotion to Dr. Kalam's public service have been called the people's president, which has inspired millions of Indians and admirers around the world. Russian President Vladimir Putin expressed sincere condolences and expressed sympathy and support to the close and friends of the deceased leader, the government, all the people of India. He noted Kalam's outstanding personal contribution to India's social, economic, scientific and technological progress and national security, adding that Kalam will be remembered as a consistent indicator of closer friendly relations between our countries, which has done much for the re-eminence of mutually beneficial Russian-Indian cooperation. Other international leaders, including former Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak, Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, The President of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Khalifa bin Saeed Al Nahyan, also paid tribute to Kalam. In a special gesture, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon visited India's Permanent Mission to the United Nations and signed a book of condolence. The outpouring of grief around the world is a testament to the respect and inspiration he received during and after his presidency. The United Nations joins the people of India in sending our deepest condolences to this great statesman. May he rest in peace and eternity. Kalam wrote in his message. Memorial to Dr. A. J. Abdul Kalama in print 2015 National Memorial Dr. A. J. Abdul Kalama was built in memory of Kalama DRDO in Pei Karumbu, in the island town of Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in July 2017. The exhibition features copies of the missiles and missiles with which Kalam worked. Acrylic paintings about his life are also exhibited along with hundreds of portraits depicting the life of a mass leader. In the entrance is a statue of Kalam, on which he plays Veena. There are two other smaller statues of the leader in a sedentary and standing position. Kalam's personal life was the youngest of five siblings, the eldest of whom was a sister, Asim zohra (d. 1997), followed by three older brothers: Mohammed Muta Mira Lebbay Maraikayar (born November 4, 1916) and Kasim Mohammed (d. 1995). He was very close to his older siblings and their extended families throughout his life, and regularly sent small sums of money to his older relationship, remaining a lifelong bachelor. Kalam was amazed at his honesty and simple way of life. He never owned a TV, and he had a habit of growing up at 6:30 or 7 a.m. and sleeping by 2 a.m., and his few personal items included his books, his veins, some items of clothing, a CD player and a laptop; after his death he left no will, and his possessions passed to his older brother, who had outlived him. Religion and spirituality were very important to Kalam throughout the year. In fact, he made his own spiritual journey the subject of his latest book, Transcendence: My Spiritual Experience with Pramukh Swamiji. Islam is a proud and practicing Muslim, daily prayer and fasting during Ramadan were an integral part of Kalam's life. His father, the imam of a mosque in his hometown of Rameswaram, strictly instilled these Islamic customs on his children. His father also impressed young Kalama with the value of interfaith respect and dialogue. As Kalam recalled, Every evening my father, A. P. Jaimulabdin, imam Of Pakshi Lakshmana Sastri, chief priest of the Hindu temple of Ramanataswami, and the church priest sat with hot tea and discussed issues concerning the island. This early revelation convinced Kalam that the answers to India's multifaceted questions lie in the dialogue and cooperation between the country's religious, social and political leaders. Moreover, since Kalam believed that respect for other religions was one of the key cornerstones of Islam, he liked to say, For great people, religion is a way to get back: small people make religion a fighting tool. Syncretism One of the components of Kalam's widespread popularity among various groups in India, and an enduring aspect of his heritage, is syncretism, which he embodied in the assessment of the various elements of many spiritual and cultural traditions of India. In addition to his faith in the Koran and Islamic practice, Kalam was well versed in Hindu traditions; he learned Sanskrit, and he was a vegetarian. Kalam also liked to write Tamil poems, play Vienna (ancient Indian string instruments) and listen to carnic devotional music every day. In 2002, in one of his earliest speeches to Parliament after he became president, he reiterated his desire for a more united India, stating that in the last year I met with a number of spiritual leaders of all religions... (and) I would like to strive for the unity of minds between the different traditions of our country. Describing Kalam as a unifier of different traditions, Congress leader Shashi Tharoor said, Kalam was a complete India, the embodiment of the eclectic Indian heritage of diversity. BJP leader LDP LDP Ldani agreed that Kalam was the best example of the Idea of India, which embodied the best of all cultural and spiritual traditions that mean the unity of India in great diversity. This was most strikingly evident in the last book he published, prophetically entitled Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swami. Pramuh Swami, as Guru Kalama's desire to meet spiritual leaders to help create a more prosperous, spiritual and united India, was what initially led him to meet Pramuch Swami, the Hindu guru BAPS Swaminarayan Sampradaya, who Kalam will come to consider his ultimate spiritual teacher and guru. The first of eight meetings between Kalam and Pramukh Swami over a fourteen-year period took place on June 30, 2001, in New Delhi, during which Kalam described that he was immediately drawn to the simplicity and spiritual purity of Pramukh Swami. Kalam stated that he was inspired by Pramuh Swami throughout their many interactions. One such incident occurred the day after the terrorist attack on the Akshardham BAPS, Gandhinagar complex in September 2002: Pramuh Swami prayed and sprinkled holy water on the place of all the dead, including terrorists, demonstrating the view that all human life is sacred. Kalam recalled being driven by the indifference and compassion of Pramuha Swami, citing the incident as one of his motivations for writing Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji. Summing up what Pramuh Swami had said, Kalam stated that Pramuh Swami really changed me. It is the ultimate stage of spiritual ascent in my life... Pramuh Swamiji put me in God-synchronous orbit. No more manoeuvres are required, as I am in my last position in eternity. After Kalam's death a month after his last book was released, co-author Arun Tiwari pointed to this passage as a potentially prophetic and premonition of Kalam's death. In his book India 2020 (A. P. P. J. Abdul Kalam), speaking in his book India 2020, Kalam strongly advocated an action plan to develop India into a superpower of knowledge and a developed nation by 2020. He saw his work on India's nuclear weapons programme as a way to establish India's place as a future superpower. I have identified five areas in which India has a core expertise in integrated action: (1) agriculture and the food industry; (2) education and health; (3) information and communication technologies; 4) infrastructure, reliable and high-quality electricity, surface transport and infrastructure for all parts of the country; and (5) self-reliance in critical technologies. These five areas are closely interconnected and, if advanced in a coordinated manner, will lead to food, economic and national security. Kalam describes a transformative moment in his life when he asked Pramaha Swami, THE GURU swaminarayana Sampraya, how India can realize this five-year vision of development. Pramuch Swami's answer - to add a sixth area of faith in God and spirituality to overcome the current atmosphere of crime and corruption - became a spiritual vision of Kalam's life for the next 15 years, which he describes in his latest book, Transcendence: My Spiritual Experience with

Pramukh Swamiji, just a month before he died. Significant demand for Kalam was actively interested in other developments in science and technology, including a research program for the development of biomedical implants. It also supports open source technologies instead of proprietary software, predicting that the use of free software on a large scale will bring the benefits of information technology to more people. Kalam set a goal of interacting with 100,000 students over the two years since he stepped down as scientific advisor in 1999. He explained: I feel comfortable in the company of young people, especially high school students. From now on, I intend to share my experience with them, helping them to ignite their imagination and preparing them to work in developed India, for which the road map is already available. His dream is to allow every student to illuminate the sky with victory, using his hidden fire in the heart. Awards and Awards Additional information: A list of things named after A. J. Abdul Kalam Kalam received 7 honorary doctorates from 40 universities. The Government of India honored him with Padma Bhushan in 1981 and Padma Vibhushan in 1990 for his work with ISRO and DRDO and his role as a scientific adviser to the Government. In 1997, Kalam received India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna, for his contribution to research and modernization of defense technologies in India. In 2013, he won the Von Braun Prize from the National Space Society to recognize excellence in the management and management of the space project. In 2012, Kalam was ranked 2nd in the Outlook India's Greatest Indians Survey. After his death, Kalam received many awards. The Tamil Nadu State Government has announced that its birthday, 15 October, will be observed across the state as Youth Revival Day; The State Government further established Dr. A. J. The Abdul Kalam Award comprising an 8-gram gold medal, certificate and ₹ 500,000 (US\$7,000). The prize will be awarded annually on Independence Day, starting in 2015, to the citizens of the state with achievements in promoting scientific growth, the humanities or the well-being of students. On the anniversary of Kalam's birth in 2015, CBSE put the themes in his name in the CBSE series. Prime Minister Narendra Modi solemnly issued postage stamps honoring Kalam at DRDO Bhawan in New Delhi on October 15, 2015, the 84th anniversary of Kalam's birth. Researchers from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) discovered a new bacterium on the filters of the International Space Station (IPC) and named it Solibacillus kalamii after the late President Dr. A. Abdul Kalam. Several educational and scientific institutions and other places have been renamed or named honoring Kalam after his death. The Kerala University of Technology, headquartered in Tiruvananthapuram, where Kalam lived for many years, was renamed P J Abdul Kalam University of Technology after his death. The Agricultural College in Kisingangang, Bihar, was renamed by the Bihar State Government as Dr. Kalam Agricultural College, Kishanganj on the day of Kalam's funeral. The state government also announced that it would name the proposed scientific city after Kalam. India's first Kalam Medical Institute of Health Technology, located in Visahapatnam. The Technical University of Uttar Pradesh (UPTU) has been renamed ap Abdul Kalam Technical University by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. And. J. Abdul Kalam Memorial Transvancore Institute of Digestive Diseases, a new research institute in Kollam, Kerala at The Hospital of The Medical College of Travancore. A new academic complex at Mahatma Gandhi University in Kerala. Construction of the scientific city of Dr. A. Abdul Kalam started in Patna in February 2019. New Science Center and Planetarium in Lawspeth, Puducherry. In September 2014, India and the United States launched a Fulbright-Kalam Climate Scholarship. The first appeal to applicants was announced Friday, March 12, 2016, for scholarships that will allow up to 6 Indian graduate students and post-doctoral researchers to work with U.S. host institutions for 6-12 months. The scholarship will be administered by the binational U.S.-India Education Fund (USIEF) as part of the Fulbright program. Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Planetarium in Burla, Sambalpur, Odisha was named after him. Wheeler Island, the national missile test site in Odisha, was renamed Abdul Kalam Island in September 2015. In August 2015, the Road in New Delhi was renamed from Aurangzeb Road to Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Road. In February 2018, scientists from botanical survey of India named a newly found species of plant Drypetes kalamii in his honor. Other Awards and Awards of the Year of The Award or Honor Title of Award or Honor of the Organization 2014 Honorary Professor of Beijing University, China Von Brown Award National Space Society of Great Britain 2013 (Honoris Causa) Simon Fraser (Honoris Causa) Membership IEEE 2010 Doctor of Engineering University of Waterloo (177) 2009 Honorary Doctorate of the University of Auckland (178) 2009 Hoover Medal ASME Foundation, USA in 2009 International Award named von Derrnon Wuings Institute of Technology , USA 2008 Ph.D. (Honoris Causa) Nanyang University of Technology, Singapore , 2008 Ph.D. (Ononis Kausa) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 2007 King Charles II Royal University Medal, United Kingdom (UK) 2007 Honorary Doctorate, University of Wolverhampton, United Kingdom, 2000 Ramanujan, Alvares Research Center, 1998 Vira Savarkars Prize Government of India India for National Integration of the Indian National Congress 1999 7 year Bharat Ratna Government of India 1994 Distinguished Research Fellow of the Institute of Directors (India) 1990 Padma Vibhushan Government of India (189) 1981 Padma Bhushan Government of India documentaries and popular works by Kalam Development of Liquid Mechanics and Space Technology by A.D. Abdul Kalam and Roddam Narasimhi; Indian Academy of Sciences, 1988, India 2020: Vision of the New Millennium by A.P. Abdul Kalam, I.S. Rajan; New York, 1998. Wings of Fire: Autobiography of A.D. Abdul Kalam, Aruna Tiwari; Universities Press, 1999. Ignited minds: Disclosure of power in India by A P J Abdul Kalam; Viking, 2002. Glowing Sparks from P J Abdul Kalam, by; Puna Publishing Pvt Ltd., 2004. Mission India A P J Abdul Kalam, Paintings by Manav Gupta; Penguin Books, 2005 198 Inspiring Thoughts by P J Abdul Kalam; Rajpal and Sons, 2007, indomitable Spirit of A.D. Abdul Kalam; Rajpal and Sons Publishing 200 Representing The Nation's Commissioners P J Abdul Kalam with Sevathanu Pillay; Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2011) You are born to bloom: Take my journey beyond P J Abdul Kalam and Arun Tiwari; Ocean Books, 2011. Turning points: Journey through the challenges of A P J Abdul Kalam; Harper Collins India, 2012. Target of 3 billion from A P J Abdul Kalam and Srijan Pal Singh; December 2011 Penguin Books Publisher. My Journey: (சென்றது பட்டணம் - Tamil) Transforming Dreams into Action by P J Abdul Kalam; 2014 by Rupa Publishing. Manifesto of Change: Continuation of India 2020 by P A J Abdul Kalam and V Ponraj; July 2014 Harper Collins. The Forge of Your Future: Candid, straightforward, inspiring A P J Abdul Kalam; Rajpal and Sons, October 29, 2014. Reborn: Scientific paths to a brighter future from P J Abdul Kalam and Srijan Pal Singh; Penguin India, May 14, 2015. Transcendence: My spiritual experience with Pramuch Swamiji from A P J Abdul Kalam with Arun Tiwari; HarperCollins, June 2015. India's Advantage: From Call to Opportunity by P J Abdul Kalam and Srijan Pal Singh; HarperCollins Publishers, October 15, 2015. Biography of the Eternal quest: the life and times of Dr. Kalam from S Chandra; Pentagon Publishing House, 2002. President A P J Abdul Kalam R K Pruthi; Anmol Publications, 2002. P J Abdul Kalam: Visionary India K Bhushan, G Katyal; P H Pub Corp, 2002. Little Dream (documentary), Minivell Media Works Private Limited, 2008. The Kalam effect: My years with the president. M. Naira; Harper Collins, 2008. My Days with Mahatma Abdul Kalam by O.A.K. George, New Corporation, 2009. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: the life of Arun Tiwari; Haper Collins, 2015. People's President: Dr. P J Abdul Kalam S M Khan; Bloomsbury Publishing, 2016. Popular culture In the 2011 Hindi film I Am Kalam. Kalam is portrayed as a positive influence on a poor but bright Rajasthan boy named Chhotu, who renames himself Kalam in honor of his idol. Cm. also 2002 Indian Presidential Election List of Presidents of India Pokhran-II Greatest Indian Links - b Editor; Ramchandani (2000). Dale Hoiberg (Abd Allah ibn al-Abbas to cypress). New Delhi: Encyclopedia britannica (India). ISBN 978-0-85229-760-5. Archive from the original on August 29, 2016. Received August 10, 2019.CS1 maint: additional text: list of authors (link) - Prudi, R.K. (2005). Ch. 4. Rocket man of India. President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Anmol Publications. 61-76. ISBN 978-81-261-1344-6. India 'Mr Rocket': The Man of the People. July 30, 2015. Archive from the original on September 25, 2015. Received on July 30, 2015. Kalam Nag's unrealized missile dream will become a reality next year. July 30, 2015. Archive from the original on January 3, 2017. Received on July 30, 2015. Sen, Amartya (2003). India and the bomb. M.V. Raman; K. Rammamoah Reddy (ed.). Prisoners of the nuclear dream. Sangam Books. 167-188. ISBN 978-81-250-2477-4. Amarnath to Menon (July 28, 2015). Why Abdul Kalam was the people's president. DailyO.in. Dalyo. Archive from the original on August 13, 2015. Received on August 20, 2015. Rishi lyengar (July 28, 2015). India pays tribute to A.P.J. People's President Abdul Kalam. Time Inc. original archive July 31, 2015. Received on August 20, 2015. Nehra Singh (July 30, 2015). APJ People's President Abdul Kalam is buried with full state honors in Rameswaram. International Business Times. ION. Archive from the original on August 19, 2015. Received on August 20, 2015. a b c APJ Abdul Kalam speaks with the editorial director M.J. Akbar on the 2012 presidential election: INTERVIEWER - India today. indiatoday.intoday.in archive from the original dated July 31, 2015. Dr. Abdul Kalam, People's President of Sri Lanka. Daily news via HighBeam Research. January 23, 2012. Archive from the original on May 18, 2013. Received on May 3, 2012. a b c d Kalam, Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul; Tiwari, Arun (1999). Wings of Fire: Autobiography. Universities Press. ISBN 978-81-7371-146-6. Archive from the original on October 13, 2013. Jai, Janak Raj (2003). Presidents of India, 1950-2003. Regency Of Publication. page 296. ISBN 978-81-87498-65-0. Archive from the original on October 12, 2013. a b c d e Avul Pakir Jainulabdin Abdul Kalam. Press Information Bureau, Indian government. March 1, 2012. Archive from the original on June 8, 2010. Received on March 1, 2012. APJ Abdul Kalam, an unconventional president who learned the art of political. Archive from the original on July 29, 2015. The greatest student India has ever had. Archive from the original on October 13, 2013. a b c d Bhushan, K.; Katyal, G. (2002). AP.J. Abdul Kalam: Seer of India. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing Corporation 1-10, 153. ISBN 978-81-7648-380-3. K. Raju; S. Annamaly (September 24, 2006). Kalam meets the teacher who shaped him. Hindu. Chennai, India. Archive from the original on September 28, 2013. Received on June 29, 2012. Dixit, Sumita Wade (March 18, 2010). A boy from Rameswaram, who became president. Rediff.com archive from the original dated July 2, 2012. Received on July 4, 2012. Gopalakrishnan, Kartika (June 23, 2009). Kalam tells students to follow their hearts. The Times of India. Chennai, India. Archive from the original on May 23, 2013. Received on July 4, 2012. Bulletin of atomic scientists. Bulletin of Atomic Scientists: Science and the Public. Nuclear Science Education Fund. 32. November 1989. ISSN 0096-3402. Archive from the original on May 11, 2016. Received on October 9, 2015. b c d Rocket chronology, 1971-1979 (PDF). James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, Nuclear Threat Initiative. July 2003. Archive (PDF) from the original on November 20, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. b c Main motivator. Front. July 5, 2002. Archive from the original on October 21, 2006. Received on July 5, 2012. Pandit, Rajat (January 9, 2008). Rocket plan: some hits, misses. The Times of India. TN. Archive from the original on November 18, 2011. Received March 1 Jerome M. Conley (2001). Indo-Russian military and nuclear cooperation: lessons and options for U.S. policy in South Asia. Lexington Books. page 106. ISBN 978-0-7391-0217-6. Archive from the original on April 25, 2016. Received on October 9, 2015. ANI (November 8, 2011). Kudankulam nuclear power plant: A.P. Abdul Kalam safety review did not satisfy the protesters at the nuclear plant, the expert laments. Economic times. Chennai, India. Received on June 20, 2012. R., Ramachandran (September 25, 2005). The Pokran row. Front. Archive from the original on February 3, 2011. Received on July 5, 2012. Hardnews Bureau (August 2009). Pokhran II controversy unnecessary. PM. Tough news. Archive from the original on May 25, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. The history of indigenous stems. Hind business line. India. August 15, 2001. Archive from the original on May 28, 2012. Stent man. Rediff News. India. December 19, 1998. Archive from the original on May 18, 2013. Gopala, M. Sai (March 22, 2012). Now, Kalam-Raju is a pill for health workers. Hindu. India. Archive from the original on April 25, 2012. Received on April 19, 2012. Former presidents. Rashtreeya Bhavan. Archive from the original on October 16, 2014. Received on July 28, 2015. Times News Network (June 11, 2002). Smart NDA missile: President Kalam. Economic times. Archive from the original on May 23, 2013. Received on April 29, 2012. With him at the helm, there is hope that things can change. Archive from the original on July 29, 2015. SP to support Kalam for president. Rediff.com on June 11, 2002. Archive from the original on May 22, 2013. Received on March 1, 2012. The NCP supports Kalam's candidacy for president. Rediff.com on June 11, 2002. Archive from the original on May 22, 2013. Received on March 1, 2012. Narayanan disavows, the field is clear for Kalam. Rediff.com on June 11, 2002. Archive from the original on May 18, 2013. Received on March 1, 2012. Shocked by the answer: Kalam. Rediff.com on June 13, 2002. Archive from the original on May 18, 2013. Received on March 1, 2012. Presidential candidate Abdul Kalam is applying for the nomination. Rediff.com June 18, 2002. Archive from the original on May 18, 2013. Received on March 1, 2012. Voting in the presidential election begins. Rediff.com on July 15, 2002. Archive from the original on May 18, 2013. Received on March 1, 2012. - Ed. Mahendra (July 26, 2002). Kalam is the 11th president in his 12th term. The Times of India. Archive from the original on May 30, 2013. Received on July 4, 2012. Abdul Kalam is elected president. Hindu. Chennai, India. July 18, 2002. Archive from the original on November 13, 2013. Received on March 1, 2012. List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 25 July 2002. Archive from the original on January 30, 2012. Received on March 1, 2012. Tyag, Kavita; Misra, Padma (List of Bharat Ratna laureates (PDF). Ministry of the Interior, India. 2010. page 2. Archive from the original (PDF) dated February 3, 2013. Received on March 12, 2013. A P J Kalam sworn in as India's eleventh Rediff.com. 2