

Vol 3 Issue 8 Sept 2013

ISSN No : 2230-7850

---

Monthly Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

# *Indian Streams Research Journal*

Executive Editor

Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-chief

H.N.Jagtap

---

## Welcome to ISRJ

**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2230-7850**

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### ***International Advisory Board***

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathmatical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [ PK ]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [ Malaysia ]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

### ***Editorial Board***

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India**  
**Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net**



## DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM AS A PRESIDENT OF INDIA



Mallikarjun Karabasappa And I.S.Vidyasagar

Research Scholar (PhD), Department of Political Science, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, State Karnataka.  
Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Dr Ambedkar College of Arts and Commerce, Darga Road, Gulbarga

**Abstract:** Dr A P J Abdul Kalam 12<sup>th</sup> President of India, is rightfully termed as a father of India's missile technology. Dr Kalam as an eminent Aeronautical engineer, contributed for the development of India's First Satellite launch vehicle SLV-3 and the missiles like Trisul, Agni, Pritvi etc. Kalam advocated plans to develop India into a developed nation by 2020 in his book India 2020. Books authored by him have received considerable demands in South Korea for the translated versions. He has received several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour. Kalam is known for his motivational speeches and interaction with the student community in India. He launched his mission for the youth of the nation in 2011 called the *What Can I Give Movement* with a central theme to defeat corruption in India. The concept of PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas) was given by our former president Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam

**Keywords:** President, Research, Literary, Satellite, Election, Political Parties.

### I. Introduction

Dr A P J Abdul Kalam is the who exercised his power according to the constitution of India. He has shown the power of the president position. The biblical reference that the meek will inherit the earth comes true about this simple humble man who was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1981, Padma Vibhushan in 1990 and Bharat Ratna in 1997 as a token of nation's appreciation. His simplicity has always been retained. As principal scientific adviser to the Prime Minister, a cabinet rank post he did not move to a bungalow for him—instead he retained the two rooms in a defence Ministry guest house that had been his home since he headed the DRDO from 1992 to 1999. No one could be a better President for this comparatively poor nation, whose sister had to pawn her jewelers to send him to Chennai for a diploma in engineering from Madras Institute of Technology. The man has changed the very face of the country with his researches in space, building India's first satellite launcher the SLV 3.

In 1980s he also made the country a missile power by developing the Agni and Prithvi. In 1998's Pokharan blast he gave India weapon sing nuclear capability. He believes that India lost its greatness in the past as it became technologically inferior. He firmly believes that such arms deter other nations from attacking or subjugating India and are, therefore, "weapons of peace". When some say that his choice was due to his religion it must irk Kalam. Religion to him has always been an intensely individual quest. He refers to the Bhagvad Gita as often as he does to the Koran. It was the Gita that be quoted when he met reporters in Chennai after his nomination was announced. He would always visit the temple of Lord Ramanathaswamy whenever he is in

Rameswaram. He worked as a Scientist, as a writer and as a president of India.

### II. Life Sketch of Dr A P J Abdul Kalam

Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam born on October 15, 1931 in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. His parents Jainulabiddin Marakavar and Ashiamma Jainulabiddin. Usually referred to him as Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. He studied his school education at the Rameshwaram. After getting his Elementary School, Kalam went to attend [Saint Joseph's College, at Tiruchirappalli](#), which is affiliated with the [University of Madras](#), from where he graduated in [physics](#) in 1954. Towards the end of the course, he was not enthusiastic about the subject and would later regret the four years he studied it. He then moved to [Madras](#) in 1955 to study aerospace engineering. While Dr Kalam was working on a senior class project, the Dean was dissatisfied with the lack of progress and threatened revoking his scholarship unless the project was finished within the next two days. He worked tirelessly on his project and met the deadline, impressing the Dean who later said, "I [Dean] was putting you [Kalam] under stress and asking you to meet a difficult deadline".

Dr. Abdul Kalam celebrated his 71st birth day after becoming the first citizen of India. He displays remarkable energy, working late into the night and waking up early to go for a two hour walk. It is his Spartan habits—he is a vegetarian, teetotaler and has never smoked—that allow him to be constantly alert. Abdul Kalam is a bachelor. He is permanently wed to Science and technology that may feel a bit widowed after the groom as President takes the hectic responsibility to host someone or the other every day. His hobbies are calming.

*Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam as a President Of India*

### III. Achievements of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam

Dr Kalam's achievements are given below:

**A)As a Scientist:** Dr Kalam he worked as a great scientist in India across the country. Architect of India's Integrated Guided Missile Development Program, he is a great scientist whose contributions lead to development of India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle ( SLV-III ) and its successful injection in Rohini satellite in the orbit in July 1980. In a period of 14 years, he introduced a series of new projects like Prithvi, Akash, Agni, Nag and Trishul. He also completed the long pending project, Arjun. It was due to his valuable efforts that India is an exclusive member of Space Club. Dr Kalam started his career by designing a small [helicopter](#) for the [Indian Army](#), but remained unconvinced with the choice of his job at DRDO.

His research and educational leadership brought him great laurels and prestige in 1980s, which prompted the government to initiate an advanced missile program under his directorship. Kalam and Dr. V. S. Arunachalam, metallurgist and scientific adviser to the Defense Minister, worked on the suggestion by the then Defense Minister, on a proposal for simultaneous development of a quiver of missiles instead of taking planned missiles one by one. R Venkatraman was instrumental in getting the cabinet approval for allocating 388 crore rupees for the mission, named Integrated (I.G.M.D.P) and appointed Kalam as the Chief Executive. Dr Kalam played a major part in developing many missiles under the mission including [Agni](#), an intermediate range ballistic missile and [Prithvi](#), the tactical surface-to-surface missile, although the projects have been criticized for mismanagement and cost and time overruns.. He was the to the [Prime Minister](#) and the Secretary of [Defence Research and Development Organization](#) from July 1992 to December 1999. The [Pokhran-II](#) nuclear tests were conducted during this period where he played an intensive political and technological role. Dr Kalam served as the Chief Project Coordinator, along with [R. Chidambaram](#) during the testing phase.

**B)As a Writer:** Dr. Kalam is a prominent writer with books like ' Wings of fire ', ' India 2020 – A vision for the new millennium ', ' My journey ' and ' Ignited minds - Unleashing the power within India ', 'Envisioning As Empowered Nation', ' Development in Fluid Mechanics and Space Technology'. He plays on rudra veena and writes poems in Tamil and then translates them in English having gained popular acclaim and language translations.

**C)As a President:** Dr Kalam was elected the President of India in 2002, defeating [Lakshmi Sahgal](#) and was supported by both the [Indian National Congress](#) and the [Bharatiya Janata Party](#), the major political parties of [India](#). Dr Kalam served as the [11th President](#) of [India](#), succeeding [K. R. Narayanan](#). He won the [2002 presidential election](#) with an electoral vote of 922,884, surpassing 107,366 votes won by [Lakshmi Sahgal](#). He served from 25 July 2002 to 25 July 2007.

The polling for the presidential election began on 15 July 2002 in the Parliament and the state assemblies with media claiming that the election was a one-sided affair and Kalam's victory was a foregone conclusion. The counting was held on 18 July. Dr Kalam won the presidential election in a highly

one-sided contest. He became the 11th president of the [Republic of India](#). He moved into the [Rashtrapati Bhavan](#) after he was sworn in on 25 July. Kalam was the third President of India to have been honoured with a [Bharat Ratna](#), India's highest civilian honour, He was also the first scientist and the first bachelor to occupy [Rashtrapati Bhawan](#). During his term as President, he was affectionately known as the *People's President*. In his words, signing the [Office of Profit Bill](#) was the toughest decision he had taken during his tenure.

Dr Kalam is criticized for inaction as a President in deciding the fate of 20 out of the 21 mercy petitions. Article 72 of the [Constitution of India](#) empowers the President of India to grant pardon, suspend and remit death sentences and commute the death sentence of convicts on death row. Dr Kalam acted on only one mercy plea in his 5 year tenure as a President, rejecting the plea of rapist Dhananjoy Chatterjee, who was hanged thereafter. The most important of the 20 pleas is thought to be that of [Afzal Guru](#), a [Kashmiri](#) who was convicted of conspiracy in the [December 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament](#) and was sentenced to death by the [Supreme Court of India](#) in 2004. While the sentence was scheduled to be carried out on 20 October 2006, the pending action on the mercy plea resulted in him continuing in the death row.

At the end of his term, on 20 June 2007, Dr Kalam expressed his willingness to consider a second term in office provided there was certainty about his victory in the [2007 presidential election](#). However, two days later, he decided not to contest the Presidential election again stating that he wanted to avoid involving [Rashtrapati Bhavan](#) from any political processes. He did not have the support of the Left parties, [Shiv Sena](#) and [UPA constituents](#) to receive a renewed mandate. Nearing the term expiry of the 12th President [Pratibha Patil](#), whose tenure ended on 24 July 2012, media reports in April claimed that Kalam was likely to be nominated for his second term. After the reports, [social networking sites](#) were abuzz with activities extending their support for his candidature. BJP potentially backed his nomination, saying that the party will lend their support if [Trinomial Congress](#), Samajwadi Party and Indian National Congress proposes his name for the [2012 presidential election](#). Just a month ahead of the election, [Mulayam Singh Yadav](#) and [Mamata Banerjee](#) also expressed their support to Kalam and revealed that they both would suggest his name. Days after expressing support, Mulayam Singh Yadav backed out, leaving Mamata Banerjee as a solitary supporter. On 18th June 2012, Kalam refused to contest 2012 presidential poll after much speculations.

### IV. Conclusion

Dr. Kalam is one of the most distinguished scientists of India with the unique honour of receiving honorary doctorates from 30 universities and Institutions. Dr Kalam, was the eleventh President of India, serving from 2002 to 2007. During his term as The President, he was popularly known as the People's President, and voted "India's Best President". In India he is highly respected as a scientist and as an engineer. It is very significant that he is the first scientist to occupy the Rashtrapati Bhavan. “He is a man,

*Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam as a President Of India*

who has taken himself, the task of changing the destiny of India. His vision is to make India a developed country by 2020. He is a man with a vision.” He is a favorite with children all over the country. He believes that your children are the future of this country.

He served as the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India from November 1999 to November 2001, and was responsible for evolving policies, strategies and missions of many development applications. Dr. Kalam was awarded India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna in 1997. In Dr. Kalam, we have one of India's foremost scientists whose achievements and national contributions were further showcased when he became India's 11th President. Dr. Kalam, who is also a prolific author espousing the idea of turning India into a knowledge superpower, took up academic pursuit as Professor of Technology & Societal Transformation at Anna University, Chennai from November 2001 and was involved in teaching and research tasks. Above all he took up a mission to ignite the young minds for national development by meeting high school students.

## V. References

1. *Eternal Quest: Life and Times of Dr. Kalam* by S. Chandra; Pentagon Publishers, 2002

2. *President A. P. J. Abdul Kalam* by R. K. Pruthi; Anmol Publications, 2002.

3. *A. P. J. Abdul Kalam: The Visionary of India* by K. Bhushan, G. Katyal; A.P.H. Pub. Corp, 2002.

4. *A Little Dream* (documentary film) by P. Dhanapal; Minveli Media Works Private Limited, 2008.

5. *The Kalam Effect: My Years with the President* by P.M. Nair; Harper Collins, 2008.

6. *My Days With Mahatma Abdul Kalam* by Fr.A.K. George; Novel Corporation, 2009. editor; Ramchandani, vice president Dale Hoiberg; editor South Asia, Indu (2000) [A to C \(Abd Allah ibn al-Abbas to Cypress\)](#). New Delhi: Encyclopædia Britannica (India). p. 2. [ISBN978-0-85229-760-5](#).

7. Pruthi, R. K. (2005). ["Ch. 4. Missile Man of India"](#). President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Anmol Publication. pp. 61–76. [ISBN978-81-261-1344-6](#).

8. Sen., Amartya (2003). ["India and the Bomb"](#). In M. V. Ramana and C. Rammanohar Reddy. *Prisoners of the Nuclear Dream*. Sangam Book. pp. 167–188. [ISBN978-81-250-2477-4](#).

9. [A.P.J. Abdul Kalam \(2012-06\). Spirit of India. Reem Publications Pvt.Ltd. ISBN 8183512046.](#)

10. [Dr A P J Abdul Kalam visits Rukmini Devi Public School". The Indian Express. 30 Ap](#)



# Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

## Associated and Indexed,India

- \* International Scientific Journal Consortium    Scientific
- \* OPEN J-GATE

## Associated and Indexed,USA

- \*Google Scholar
- \*EBSCO
- \*DOAJ
- \*Index Copernicus
- \*Publication Index
- \*Academic Journal Database
- \*Contemporary Research Index
- \*Academic Paper Databse
- \*Digital Journals Database
- \*Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- \*Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- \*Directory Of Academic Resources
- \*Scholar Journal Index
- \*Recent Science Index
- \*Scientific Resources Database

Indian Streams Research Journal  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.isrj.net