CHAPTER – 6
SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction
6.2 Summary of the Study
6.3 Major Findings of the Study
6.4 Educational Implications of the Study
6.5 Recommendations for the Further Study
6.6 Conclusion
CHAPTER – 6
SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS, EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Introduction:

The researcher tried to understand the thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam on education keeping philosophical view in the mind in the previous chapters. The thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam is broad and deep. His thinking focuses on various components and aspects of the education. So in the present chapter, the researcher presents the facts as the outcome of the study of the thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam on education.

6.2 Summary of the Study:

Here, the researcher presents the summary of the study which includes the statement of the problem, definitions of the terms, objectives of the study, research questions of the study, importance of the study, delimitations of the study, research methodology, sampling, the collection and classification of the data, source of the data and the analysis of the data in brief.

6.2.1 Statement of the Problem:

The title of the present research problem is as below:

A Study of Thinking on Education of A. P. J. Abdul kalam.

6.2.2 Definitions of the Terms:

➢ Study:

According to Oxford dictionary, ‘study means the process of learning something, piece of research that examines a subject in detail.’
In the present study, study means a study of thinking on education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

➤ Thinking:

The process of considering or reasoning about something is called thinking.

The action of using one’s mind to produce thoughts is called thinking.

According to Aristotle, “it has two forms: contemplation- thinking about what is or what may be the case, and deliberation- thinking with a view to deciding actions”.

According to Dewey, "thinking is the method of intelligent learning, of learning that employs and rewards mind".

In the present study, thinking means thinking on education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

➤ Education:

Education plays an important role in building the character and personality of an individual.

“By education I mean an all round drawing out of the best in the child and man-body, mind and spirit”. -Mahatma Ghandhiji

“Education is the manifestation of perfection already in man.” -Swami Vivekanand.

Education does not mean only academic qualification or getting degrees only, but education meant by an all round development of the child – mental, physical, social and spiritual development. The researcher has in his study taken ‘Education’ word to mean not only formal but also informal education which a person gets after reading great books and so on.
A.P.J. Abdul Kalam:

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was a scientist and the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. His prestigious efforts towards the development of country and people are unforgettable. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam’s contribution towards Science, Education & Society is immeasurable and occupied with incredible efforts during his life journey. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a practical enlightening mastermind and creative thinker who remain for coordinating obsolete and present educational goals for the progression of an accustomed Indian culture. He was the first educational thinker who had provided the idea of teaching students to be autonomous learners, so that they will continue as enduring learners.

6.2.3 Objectives of the Study:

- To study the thinking on education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
- To study the thinking on value education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
- To study the thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam about nationalism.
- To study the thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam about leadership.
- To study the conceptual understanding of religion and spirituality of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
- To study the thinking on Science and technology of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

6.2.4 Research Questions of the Study:

1. What are the main points of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam’s thinking on Education?
2. What is the thinking on value education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?
3. What is the thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam about nationalism?
4. What is the thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam about leadership?
5. What is the conceptual understanding of religion and spirituality of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?
6. What is the thinking on Science and technology of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

6.2.5 Area of the Research:
The area of the present study is Philosophy of Education.

6.2.6 Type of the Research:
According to the implementation of the research, the present study falls under the Qualitative Research.

6.2.7 Importance of the Study:
- The outcome of the present study will be useful to the educationist, principal, teachers, parents and the progress of the education and specially the researchers who carry out the qualitative research.
- Up to now, the qualitative researches are conducted mostly on educational thinkers, but here the researcher tried to study the thinking on education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in spite of his being scientist. In this way, the present study is important.
- The present study of thinking on education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam will be fruitful for today’s generation, society and nation. This will provide new approach to each person concerned to education, each component of education, method, school, curriculum, and principle and value description.
- The study of thinking on education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam will help effectively the present education system.
• The present study will provide the guidance to the future researchers in their field.

6.2.8 Delimitations of the Study:
1. The present study is delimited to the selected books of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
2. The present study is delimited to the materials available to the researcher concerning with A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
3. The present study will specify only the educational thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

6.2.9 Research Design of the Study

Selection of the research problem
(Formulation of the objectives and defining the title)
↓
Reading of the content
↓
Defining the units of analysis
↓
Specifying the categories of idea units
↓
Construction of unit cards
↓
Sampling
↓
Study of literary documents
↓
6.2.10 Origin of the Research Problem

Innovation of various curriculums at the university level is being happened in the world. Especially different thinking has got place in the curriculum of the teacher education. Units like contribution of literature written by special person, contribution in relation to social change and social institutions etc. have included in the curriculum. According to this a study of thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam will contribute for study as informal education.

Fundamentally, there are two forms of education: 1) Formal education and 2) Informal education. In the present time, there are efforts to accelerate the educational process through these two kinds of forms of education. Informal education has proved very useful as it has been socially famous. In spite of being a scientist by profession, Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam tried a lot to develop own different thinking by tremendous efforts in the field of education. His contribution to present the thinking in relation to youth, agriculture, technology, educational leadership, proficiency, responsibility patriotism, spiritual education, development etc and their thinking on education is very notable. The thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam shows that the contribution of institutions and extra
ordinary people is very valuable for informal education. As a researcher, the work of research is to study the philosophy of new experiments. Here the researcher thought a lot about many subjects, topics and references for the Ph.D. work. The researcher analyzed many components of quantitative and qualitative education and noted that many researches have been conducting in the quantitative research, but there is least work conducted in the qualitative research compared to quantitative research. And the research has been a student of literature and qualitative research has been an interesting field for the researcher. So the researcher chose this research problem as the research topic for doctorate of philosophy degree. To know the new approaches of qualitative research and to be familiar with the research work are also the reasons to choose this research problem.

6.2.11 Population of the Study:-

The present study is of the study of philosophical and educational thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, so the researcher included books edited, published and written by Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, articles, speeches and lectures delivered by which the researcher can get the broad thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam as the population.

6.2.12 Research Method for the Present Study:-

As the data for the present study are qualitative in nature, the entire study was carried out through content analysis method, which is as below.

6.2.12.1 Defining the unit of analysis:

First of all, the nature of the unit of the analysis is determined. Besides this, it is also determined which kind of form – group of words, sentence or paragraph is appropriate for the analysis. Then the researcher
checks the certain characteristics of the unit for analysis. Selected concept unit should be meaningful and also very necessary to represent the whole meaning. Keeping in mind all these matters, the researcher initiated the study by determining the idea units. The idea units of educational thinking were determined from the literature like the books written and/or published by Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, essays, discussions, newspapers, articles, historical documents, lectures, speeches etc.

6.2.12.2 Frequency of idea units:

The researcher classified the idea units for counting the frequency of the idea units by selecting/choosing the sentences as the idea unit of the educational thinking. Then the researcher classified various kind of idea units of educational thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam into groups of idea.

6.2.12.3 Direction and intensity of idea units:

Idea units of educational thinking were classified in various group of ideas. The reason behind this is to know the frequency of idea units of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam about the definite subject. Moreover, the groups of ideas were classified for understanding and checking the whole content that became more motivational and honest.

6.2.12.4 Contingency analysis:

After classifying the idea units of thinking, the researcher developed the insight for the solid interpretation by checking and evaluation thinking presented in the oral or printed literature of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam.

6.2.12.5 Sampling:

In the present study, the researcher selected 288 idea units out of 858 idea units from the selected books, articles, speeches and lectures
delivered by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam by purposive sampling method that represents the thinking on education of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam.

6.2.12.6 Recording instrument (idea units):

Post-card sized papers were used to collect the idea units of the thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam based on the content analysis research method. After preparing the cards of idea units, they were classified into different groups of ideas and calculated the number of the idea units under different categories. Then they were analyzed. Thus, these cards were classified and categorized under the determined group of ideas and units of the content as depicted and suggested in the title of the research problem.

6.2.13 The Collection and Classification of the Data:

First of all the researcher read the selected books written by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, lectures delivered by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam and speeches given by A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and tried to understand the ideas, group of ideas, intensity and importance of the ideas. During the rereading the researcher wrote the idea units on the cards according to the suggestions of the guide. Each ideas unit was given a particular sign, so that idea group could form properly. The researcher had chosen 288 cards out of 858 cards on the basis of intensity and importance of the ideas. These idea units include the ideas of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam on aims of education, Education system, Educational process, Value education, Education for national unity and national development, leadership, religion and spirituality, science and technology. The detail of the collected data is given below:
Table 6.1
Classification of the Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Idea Groups</th>
<th>No. of Idea Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aims of Education</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Education System</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Educational Process</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Value Education</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Education for National Unity and National</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Leadership and Education</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Religion, Spirituality and Education</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Science and Technology</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2.14 The Source of the Data:

The data were collected from the selected books written by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and written on Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, articles, speeches given by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and lectures delivered by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. The source was shown in an abbreviation form. The data were taken from the selected 15 books written by and written on Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

6.2.15 Analysis of the Data:

After studying the related literature deeply for the research, Analysis – Synthesis qualitative approach was used to analyze and interpret the qualitative data in the present study. The present study is qualitative in nature, so the objective analysis was used for content analysis of the available data.

According to the content analysis method, the researcher utilized the following steps in the analysis of the data.
Thought Analysis: -

The different idea units represent the thinking of the philosopher and thinkers on different fields of the education. These thoughts are presented in the form of statements or sentences. In the thought analysis method, meaningfulness, usability, interrelation, contradictions and logic of the thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam as depicted in the idea units were analyzed. The thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam on education and on other subjects was studied inferentially and descriptively by the criteria of this thought.

Concept Analysis :-

To study the concepts as depicted in the thinking presented in books written and or published by Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam and or in other literature, the concepts were compared, analyzed and synthesized. Thus, by making notes, the efforts of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam to present the concepts in the form of ideas are studied in the present study.

Linguistic Analysis :-

The thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam on education as presented through the words and other medium of expression was evaluated by the approach of analysis. In this way, the thinking presented through definite word or expression is known and identified by the linguistic analysis. Here the unit of the analysis can be word, group of words, whole sentence, summary, article or the whole book also. Here the researcher also takes the care to make understand the meaning of the unit easily and to avert the objectivity in the analysis process.
6.2.16 Interpretation and Presentation of the data:

In the present study, for the interpretation of the data, selected 288 idea units were classified in the groups of ideas and arranged them logically. Idea units, content units and ideas were tabulated and given signs for the analysis. Through this, the frequency of the idea units was also determined. The presentation of the thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam is described in the following chapters. This interpretation, analysis, synthesis and presentation are done according to the content analysis research method as discussed here.

The thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam is evaluated with other thinkers or educationists only in relation to the needs. The important findings of the study are presented at the end of the study.

Educational research is the base of the whole building of the education. Ultimately, the objective of research in education is only the practical applicability in the education. Authenticity, effectiveness and usability of the research is maintain only when research tools and research methods are used according to the research problem. This matter was kept in mind for the present study.

6.3 Major Findings of the Study

1. Education System:

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam emphasizes on tele–education and e-education methods to provide qualitative education in rural areas. Education system should establish an intense relationship between the student and the teacher.
- The role of today’s colleges or universities is not only to give degrees but also to make students expert of the technology.
Integration of the education and occupation is also necessary. There should be one skill based subject along with the academic subjects.

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is in favor of education system in which students develop themselves as self-learner and learn the process of learning.
- In educational system, special importance is given to primary and higher education, but it is also important to emphasize on secondary educational system.
- A P J Abdul Kalam advocates such an educational system in which students can develop themselves as an ideal citizen and by which they can contribute in national development planning.
- According to A P J Abdul Kalam, if schools and colleges establish moral and value based educational system, then there will be nurturing of child as an ideal citizen. The objective of education is to create competence.
- A P J Abdul Kalam says that education system should teach the students how to search their needed knowledge; education system should satisfy the hunger of the knowledge of students; education system should not stop the students to be a dreamer.
- A P J Abdul Kalam believes that it is very necessary in the educational system to develop qualities like research and curiosity, adventurous and moral leadership in the students.
- A P J imagines such an educational system in which man is capable to face problems and challenges of the present time and by
accepting the innovation by the medium of competition, they can contribute in the social change and revolution.

- Curriculum should be constructed keeping in mind the social and technological needs of the developed India. It is very important for schools and colleges to include lessons of spiritual education, preaching of saints and knowledge of religious books by which students can acquire the educational values.

- A P J Abdul Kalam believes that it is very important to give preference to the concept of nationalism, politics, science, industrial knowledge and technology based education. Keeping these matters in the mind, the curriculum should be constructed to encourage the students and youngsters.

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has a high definition of the teacher. He believes that the responsibilities of the teacher are to nurture the life of the person, to teach the process of learning and to make students life-long learners.

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam considers the teacher as the backbone of any nation. The role of teacher is to create atmosphere in which students who are weak in studies can understand and increase their instinct of learning and to create theoretical understanding along with value system.

- A P J Abdul Kalam expects that teachers should be perpetual seeker of intellectual integrity and universal compassion, lover of teaching and committed to the profession. A P J Abdul Kalam also expects that teacher should work being a lifelong learner; should
make micro planning, so that students can acquire knowledge in the definite way and should teach the students effectively.

- The teachers should inculcate the `I can do it` spirit in the students, A P J Abdul Kalam looks at the teachers as the guru who is the knower of students` expectations, wishes, intellectual alertness and dreams.

- The important responsibility of the teacher is the teaching in accordance to the students’ intellectual level, level of understanding and their needs. A P J Abdul Kalam believes that first of all, teacher should understand their students, identify their problems and motivate the students to solve their own problems.

- Children are our best wealth. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam emphasizes on the matter that each child of the nation should have enough opportunities to develop perfectly. He considers that the role of parents is very special to develop the education and socialization of child.

- Schools need to provide best educational atmosphere to each child. Teachers should be a role model for the students in the school. Schools need to provide such an atmosphere in which students can ask questions, get answers, feel free atmosphere.

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is very determined of women education in the nation. A P J gives importance to encouragement of women education along with the gender-equality in the society and equity. He clearly believes that stability of the society is only possible when every woman of the nation is empowered.
• A P J Abdul Kalam supports that women should be given respect and for this, parents, teachers and students should efforts. Specially, students studying in school and college should give literacy to illiterate women around them.

• A P J Abdul Kalam believes that women equally contribute in the development of the nation as the men. He suggests that women should join into professional training programs that help them to get self – employment.

• Education awakens the feelings of honor and self-respect in the youngsters. Freedom and proper guidance should be given to youngsters through Education. There is no clarity of vision in the youngsters, so they should be introduced by the doubtfulness of philosophy.

2. **Value Education:**

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam’s thinking on Education consists of honesty, peace, prosperity of the nation, love, unity, friendship, feeling for the nation, truth, non-violence, co-operation etc. He believes that parents in the home and teachers in the school should take responsibility to provide the value education.

• Value education brings the society and the nation at the way of progress. There should be one lecture in the week in the schools and colleges of the scholar who preaches about the importance of the cultural legacy. A P J Abdul Kalam emphasizes on the necessity to join the education with value-system.
• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is in favor of democratic processes and
democracy – oriented institutions. If the people of the nation truly try
by heart for decentralization, the root of democracy will strengthen.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is in favor of egalitarianism that is above the
wars, conflicts, racial and ethnic hostility, cruelty and injustice. He
considers that the development of egalitarianism and peace
education are necessary in the education and children.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam believes that a house provides the education to
the children to be an enlightened citizen. He considers value
education, spirituality oriented religion and economically
prosperity as the prime components of citizenship. For each citizen
he is in favor of right to live with respect.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam considers that such an educational system is
very necessary by which a quick decision and work in context to
tolerance can possible. Systematical and rational method is very
necessary in education. To remove intolerance from the society,
there should be improvement in cultural, social, economic, political
and religious matters.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has deep trust and firmness in Secularism. He
considers Secularism as the base of the nation. He gives special
important to Secularism as the special characteristic of civilization.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam emphasize on the activities in the schools by
which students can imbibe the values. There should be lectures of
social thinkers, scientist, religious leader in the school, so that the
promotion of moral education can be enabled.
• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has very clear concept about the freedom. Freedom is to do work that is in the favor of the whole society by analyzing the work of both mind and senses which is better than doing the work according to mind and senses individually.

• To get rid of strain of own internal instinct, senses and mind is freedom. Freedom is not the possibility to accept that phenomena, but accepting these possibilities by analyzing them is freedom.

3. **Aims of Education:**

• According to A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, the aim of education is not only to get job or to be prosperous economically, but to bring out creativity from the inside of the person and to develop it.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam believes that one of the basic aims of education is to enable the youngsters to be a lifelong learner. In his thinking, the aim of education is not only a job but an individual development of the student.

• According to A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, objective of the education should be to provide height to honor of the child or person and to increase self-reputation.

• A P J Abdul Kalam gives special importance to the education that removes the religious discords, social and economic inequality from the society.

• A P J Abdul Kalam clearly says in the definition of the education that education is the search of truth. To develop the desire of “we can” in the students is the most important matter in the education.
• A P J Abdul Kalam accepts education as an infinite journey passed through knowledge and awakening and this journey opens the doors of the development of the humanity.

• A man should be overcome from wars, conflicts, racial and ethnic hostility, cruelly and injustice. A passionate age is waiting for us. And for this, all religions should accept a way of peace. Above all, we should eliminate hatred towards people of other faiths and beliefs.

• According to A.P.J. Abdul Kalam’s definition of knowledge, knowledge has a form of final outcome of resource component. Effective use of knowledge will be useful to develop health, education and progress, skills and prosperity of the society.

• Knowledge should be progressive to the society. Knowledgeable society is based on the effectiveness of work at creation of knowledge and its communication.

• A P J Abdul Kalam considers knowledge as an active full of prosperity and power. He specially emphasizes on the effective use of the knowledge. Knowledge is obligated in the creation of the universal wealth for the nation.

• It is known that A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has special attachment for mother tongue, he considers mother tongue as linked to heart. He advocates preferring mother tongue at school level for education, at the same time he is also in favor of English language as the communicative language at the world level.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam believes that attitudes, values, ideas and ideals are very much important to mould in the children. He also believes that it is also necessary for the children to think correctly, to judge carefully, to have courage, to be a bold and to follow good habits.
• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam believes that origin and applicability of knowledge in information technology, industry, agriculture and health services are important in the basis of the development of any society. The development of the society is possible through the medium of value based education, transformation of religion into spirituality and economic development.

• Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is very much worried about the damage to environment. He considers the lack of environmental awareness as the main root of the modern problems. Every person needs to develop awareness about the environment. It is every person’s responsibility to protect the environment.

4. Religion, Spirituality and Education:

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is in favor of religious education but he also refers the necessity of spirituality at higher level of religion. He believes that the goal of any religion of the world should be to make the human spiritually healthy. He considers spirituality as supreme like the strong base of egalitarianism.

• If intolerance, agitation and conflicts occur in the society due to the religious beliefs, religious, racial or lingual differences and harsh of the attitude of any cult, A P J Abdul Kalam advocates the understanding of religion through education as the only way to prevent these.

• A P J Abdul Kalam considers the self-discipline as the true way of religion. According to him, this is the only true and responsive way to live a life.
• A P J Abdul Kalam believes that religion is based on the faith and he also says ever that each faith cannot be religious. He suggests that religion gives the education to be benevolent. Religious conflicts hurt the tolerance of person.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam gives special importance to the spiritual education. He hopes that spirituality should be integrated with the education. He believes that spiritual understanding is a special strength of the man.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam gives message that the goal of each religion is to the free mind. He imagines the peaceful society through the favor of spirituality motivated by compassion and love.

5. **Educational Process:**

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam emphasizes to bring improvement in the quality of government schools. In government schools, modern technology should be used practically by the teachers. In school, competencies of learning in the students can be increased by the medium of computer, equipments of laboratory and internet facilities.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam believes that classroom teaching in the school is important. Along with this, he gives more importance to the active participation of students in observation, study of places, experiment and discussion. A P J emphasizes on schools to be the centre of knowledge and skills rather than educational centre.

• A P J Abdul Kalam suggests that educational process should be creative and believes that there should be availability of opportunities to get occupation and profession for youngsters
according to their attitude and competence. At initial level, there should be less emphasis on theoretical part. He believes that students themselves create their own profession and by being adventurous, they should try to be self-dependent.

- Students should be provided the freedom to choose the subjects according to their interest and aptitude at the admission process in the higher education.
- A P J Abdul Kalam believes that classroom teaching in the school is very important. Along with this, he gives more importance to the active participation of the students in observation, study of places, experiment and discussion. He emphasizes on schools to be the centers of the knowledge and skills rather than educational center.

6. Education for National Unity and National Development:
   - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam has shown five important areas to transform India from developing country to developed country—Education and health care, agriculture, information and communication, infrastructure and critical technology.
   - In the thinking of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam we can see that A.P.J. Abdul Kalam desired to see India as a developed country. It is only possible when every Indian gives much work through his/her competencies; when he/she gives special importance to ability to do work proudly, united and jointly for the success of the nation.
   - A P J Abdul Kalam believes that there should be peaceful environment and unity among the people of the nation; there should be pleasure in the body, mind and soul of each citizen and should have good health.
• A P J Abdul Kalam has very clear vision for the developed country in which he emphasizes on harmonious and conjunctive efforts in the fields like technology based education, social development, poverty abolition, prosperous and civilized human life, mental unity etc.

7. **Leader, Leadership and Education:**

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam advocates the imaginative and creative leadership of youngsters. He believes that leader should have characteristics like fearlessness, courage, ethical living, non-violence, forgiveness, compassion, vision and co-operation.

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam emphasizes that the principal of the school or college should have the ability to motivate as well as the virtue of self-realization. A role of leader is to bring out the excellence out of the teachers and children by motivating them. A P J Abdul Kalam does not like the leaders who don’t worry about their followers; who uses their followers as the tool to get result; who gives less importance to the work.

8. **Science and Technology:**

• A.P.J. Abdul Kalam gives an important place to the use of science and technology in the education. He considers science as an attractive subject and lifelong mission for the scientists. He believes that understanding is necessary in the learning of mathematics for the mastery of science.

• To lead students towards the learning of science, questions that create curiosity should be asked and answers that are useful
practically should be given. For this, A P J Abdul Kalam suggests that teachers should try to be a knower, ideal person and imitator.

- A P J Abdul Kalam considers that the development and competences of technology is very important in the basis of the developed and powerful nation. He is in favor of the development of our own technology.

- A P J Abdul Kalam believes that the connection between the national vision and the principles of science and technology is very necessary. He believes that we can make India a developed country, only when we become self dependent in technology and economic development happens in the country.

- He refers the science as spiritual prosperity and a way of self-realization to the person. He links the science with the heart instead of intellectual. In spite of this, he clearly believes that science works on principles that can be proved ever.

- A notable improvement in the quality of life of citizens can be brought by the use of the integration of technology and education by creating technical skills in the children. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam believes that human skills can be developed by the means of technology and it will be useful in providing employment.

6.4 **Educational Implications of the Study:**

1. Creativity should be developed by providing the activities of new creations in the school. For this, lectures of experts and seminars should be organized in the school.
2. The medium of education at primary school must be mother tongue. Students should be given the teaching of English as they go on in the higher education gradually.

3. Schools should present fablers of the life of the great persons in front of the students by planning various activities in the school.

4. Teacher, school and parents should make the children active participant in awareness rally, exhibitions, festivals and various programs for the social development.

5. Save the environment, tree-plantation, environmental awareness programs and lecture of experts on environment should be organized at school level to develop the environmental awareness in the children.

6. Students should be motivated to use the modern technologies like computer and internet in their learning.

7. Each school should develop education system that develops creativity and constructivist of the students.

8. Constructive actives should be included in the curriculum to make the students active participant.

9. Teachers should teach the students the process of learning and they should make the students life-long learner.

10. Schools needs to transform into the centre of knowledge and skills.

11. Religious education should be given at school level, but spirituality should be integrated at higher level of religion.

12. The feeling of secularism can be developed through the prayer of different religions in the educational institutes. Each student should be understood the meaning and Arcanum of each prayer.
14. Moral education should be spread and broadcast by organizing lectures of social reformers, scientists and religious leaders.

15. The feeling “the nation is the best than any other thing” should be developed in the children and in the youth.

16. Education and health services, agriculture, information and communication, structural facilities and important technology should be emphasized to transform India into the developed country.

17. Students should be given the freedom of thinking by providing them free atmosphere in the schools and in the home too.

18. Schools need to turn the students towards industry and business by providing them training according to their competences.

19. Schools should enable the students to participate and to become member of the committees like school panchayat, discipline committee, prayer committee, cleanliness committee, cultural committee, tour planning, campaign etc.

6.5 **Recommendations for the Further Study:**

The following are the recommendations for further study related to the present study.

(1) A study of thinking on education of other prominent personality.

(2) A study of thinking on moral education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

(3) A study of thinking on religious education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

(4) A study of thinking on spiritual education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

(5) A study of thinking on science and technology of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

(6) A comparative study of thinking on education of A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and other prominent personality.
6.6 Conclusion

A study of the thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam on education is like the tribute to the educational world. This study was done through the content analysis method. Here, the researcher presented the findings and educational implications after studying the whole thinking of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam on education. The researcher experienced to understand the thinking of the great person in the present study from beginning to the end. Thus, this research will be useful to the both – the researcher and the readers. And Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam will be alive in the form of thinking in the hearts of the readers and in the educational world.