CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Innumerable books appeared bringing forth facets of APJ Abdul Kalam and analyzing his work review of all books, documents and similar research work was not possible, so a few very significant ones, which have been major, source for the present study have been reviewed here. Some other similar research works have also been reviewed to understand the concept of philosophical research works by the researcher.

Cyril, Madhavdal Thacore, (1948), “Some aspects of the educational thoughts”, Ph.D., University of Lucknow, Lucknow. The aim of this study has been to try to discover the manner in which the mind of India has in our times attempted to find out and give expression to truth, and to try to state the philosophies underlying the experiments at education related to the genius and the needs of the country. The nature of this study is descriptive and historical. The process involves investigating, recording, analyzing and interpreting the events of the past for the purpose of discovering generalizations that are helpful in understanding the past and the present, and to limited extent, in anticipating the future.

Chaube, S.P. (1962), ‘Recent philosophies of Education in India’ Ph.D., University of Lucknow, Lucknow. The present study has been conceived because of the envisaged need of exploring the educational philosophies of some of India’s recent thinkers, who have influenced not only India’s educational thoughts and practices, but also the life of Indian people in various respects and who have contributed immensely to the regeneration of the country. In this investigation we have also made a critical
appraisal of these educational philosophies. This study is mainly philosophical in nature. It has been noted that the trend of the educational philosophy under the study have been largely Idealistic. There trends appear to be immensely helpful today when we stand be wildered and are not able to fix up our mind as regards the course that our education should follow. It has been felt that the basic teaching of the educational thinkers included in the study can contribute immensely towards the needed reform of the existing educational system in the country and we can particularly be guided by them.

**Sharma A. (1978)** in his thesis titled- “*Mahamana Madan Mohan Malviya’s Educational Philosophy (A Critical evaluation).*” Hindu College Moradabad, presented very effectively contribution of Madan Mohan Malviya in the field of education and his stand point about meaning of education, aims of education in present context and teaching methods. Study revealed that Malviya ji paid due importance to celibacy or Brahmacharya for students and advised the students to follow the principles of Brahmacharya sincerely. He conceptualized that education should develop good habits in the students. He urged that students should take balanced diet and should exercise daily for good health. Malviya ji suggested a multidimensional approach related to the curriculum. He advocated that science is essential for the progress of India. Except it, he also stressed on industrial education, different arts & crafts and poetry. Pt. Malviya ji believed that students are the future of India, he wanted student’s all round development through education. He advised the students to drink milk, have a balanced diet and practice some yogasans, for their physical development regularly.
Neshla – In her Ph.D. thesis, (1979), under the supervision and guidance of Dr. C.L. Kundu, Head, Department of education, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, entitled –“A study of the impact of the western educational thinkers on modern Indian education.” Presented an overview of educational thoughts of Commenius (1592-1670), J.J.Rousseau (1712-1778), Pestalozzi (1746-1827), John Dewey (1859-1952) and Marria Montessori (1870-1952) and their significance and impact on aims of education, teaching methodology, curriculum, students, teacher and school environment. This study also shows brief comparison of educational thoughts of these thinkers and their educational implication in present context.

Atreya Arati,(1981) in her M. Ed. Dissertation, titled- “Educational Philosophy of Dr. Annie Besant” under the supervision of Prof. G.S. Gupta, Hindu College Moradabad, MJPRU Bareilly, studied philosophical standpoint of Dr. Annie Besant connected with aims of education, agencies of education, curriculum, teaching methods, and schools. She also presented Annei Besant critique on education of Vedic period.

Chander Ravish, (1981) in his Ph.D Thesis, topic – “Dr. Zakir Hussain as an Educationist” under the supervision of Dr. R.C. Jain, College Saharanpur, CCS University, Meerut, threw light on concept of basic education & philosophy, basis of Dr. Zakir Hussain’s educational philosophy, element of his educational philosophy – the cultural good, the cultural good and the mind, productive work, principal of education, aims of education, curriculum and teaching methods. In this study Dr. Zakir Hussain and the Jamia Millia Islamia, Dr. Zakir Hussain as V.C. of Aligarh University, educational reforms and innovations carried out by Dr. Zakir Hussain etc.
are given due place. He maintained the education must cultivate & nourish values of sacrifices, devotion, kindness, humanity, service to mankind and co-operations. It must inject loyalty towards dignity of work, self-confidence and vocational efficiency. He held that mere gaining of knowledge, passing the classes and getting degrees are not the aim of education. Education must be aimed at developing faith and real curiosity for exploring the truth and completeness. Main aim of education is spiritual – elevation depending upon purity and firmness of character. He assumed that, education is an effective tool for national integration. Dr. Zakir Hussain was unsatisfied cut- and- dried with any cut- and- dried curriculum. He conceptualized that curriculum should be organic and related to the life of the students. He designed activities based & child centred curriculum for primary education

Singh Brij Pal, (1981) He has done his Ph.D on the topic-“Educational Philosophy of Swami Dayanand.”- Under the guidance and supervision of Dr. R.P.Bhatnagar, CCS University, Meerut. He pointed out a general introduction of Swami Dayanand, his life and works and the investigator has presented - Swami Dayanand’s view about education and its various components, one by one. According to Swami Dayanand standpoint education should be aimed at character formation- control of senses. He holds that character and righteous living is the highest virtue. Character formation is based on control of senses. Other aims of education according to him are – cultivation of firmness of mind and contentment, spirit of forgiveness, devotion of mind, to virtue and mental purity.

the philosophy of gurus: 1. Education is self-realization in all its powers and potentialities. 2. Reading without understanding and realization is useless. 3. Education is a dynamic force in the life of an individual influencing his physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual development. 4. The main of education are individual development, social development and preparation for life for action.

Chandra Soti Shivendra, (1984). ‘Educational Philosophy of Sri Aurobindo’ Ph.D. Education, C.C.S. University, Meerut; this study was centered at visualization of the philosophy of education to meet the demands of our age. Main objectives of this study were to examine and evaluate the educational philosophy of Sri Aurobindo indicated the outline of a future philosophy. The historical method was used and primary and secondary source were scanned, scrutinized, and studied. Primary sources of data covered original work of Sri Aurobindo and secondary sources were work of others authors on Sri Aurobindo. Practical working of Sri Aurobindo’s system of education in Pandicherry and Delhi was also studied and assessed very well. Major findings of study were- education aimed at all round development of students, realization of self through the development of physical, mental and psychic faculties. Sri Aurobindo gave equal importance to the individual, to the community and to humanity at the same time. His scheme of education found no contradiction or conflict in individual, national, international aims. Students and teachers both were unified in a common bond. Teacher was the helper and guide of students. Sri Aurobindo advocated full freedom to students, subjective evaluation by the teachers of students. His philosophy was a fine amalgam of idealism, naturalism, realism, spiritualism, individualism and socialism. He believed that realization of National
soul and reorganization of collective national life-laws, education and other activities-aimed at freedom, truth and maximum good in the world.

**Mahalingam, K. (1992).** ‘Educational thoughts of Gandhiji and their relevance to contemporary education’ M.Phil, Education, Annamalai University. Major findings: 1) Gandhiji’s educational views reflect Idealism. 2) Gandhiji’s educational philosophy is consistent with biological naturalism. 3) Gandhiji advocated a pragmatic approach towards the education of Indians through Basic Craft as the centre of education. He concentrated on an education that could draw out the best in the child. He considered education to be a training of living a good life, training to serve, liberation, assimilation, overcoming fear, culture of the heart, learning and courage, becoming strong and struggle with social evils. He emphasized on character formation more than the knowledge-attainment through education. He considered education as contemplation, as self-discipline, as a process of development of body, mind and spirit. He maintained that man is made of three elements, the body mind and spirit. Of them, spirit is the one lasting element in man. The body and the mind work in consequence of it. Hence we can call that education which unveils the traits of spirit. He also held that education is knowledge of the self.

**Nand, Vijay (1992) ‘Educational ideas of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and their relevance to modern India’, Ph.D., University of Lucknow, Lucknow.** 1) Dr. Rajendra Prasad pleaded for healthy nationalism and preparation of the youth to serve and work for the freedom of the country with the ultimate aim of the youth to dedicate themselves to the cause of the country. 2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad’s ideas reflect a deep desire to improve the education system in general and educational standards in particular.
Sen, Nupur (1993), ‘A Critical study of Rabindranath Tagore’s contributions in Educational Thoughts and Practices’, Ph.D., University of Lucknow, Lucknow. In this proposed study the objective is to discuss the Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, who was influenced not only in India’s Educational Thoughts and Practices, but also the life of Indian people as well as the people of other countries in some aspects. In this study we have attempted to see how far the basic teaching of Tagore can help us in wiping off the malaise that exists in our present system of education. This study is of a Philosophical nature. The investigator wants to conclude her work with the expression that, to great extent, Tagore’s Educational Ideas receives support from today’s modern educationists and policy makers of the country, and it is on the to its fulfillment.

Kumari Savita, (1995), Ph.D. thesis on – “Implications of Nehru’s educational thoughts in present Indian context.” (Hindi) Under the supervision and guidance of Y. K.G. Sharma, C.C.S. University, Meerut- pointed out education as – means of social development as a means of success of democracy, basis of Nehru’s thought, forms of education, social education, special education, formal and informal education, direct and indirect education, individual and group education, Nehru’s view point about aims, curriculum, teacher- pupil relationship, school and teaching methods. Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru maintained that education must develop innate tendencies, firm interest and decision-making power of the students. He opposed bookish knowledge and favoured education for 3R’s i.e. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic at primary level. Education should inculcate moral values and should develop self-confidence in the students. Education according to him, should be aimed at character formation,
vocational efficiency, bodily development, development of scientific attitude, aesthetic sense, elimination of social evils, development of patriotism, nationalism, training for livelihood, emotional-integration, national integration and injecting internationalism.

**Verma, Vidyut (1995), An Analytical study of Mahamana Malviya’s Thoughts on Education**, Ph.D., University of Lucknow, Lucknow. The major objective of the present study was to analyze Malviya’s Thoughts on Education with a view of finding its relevance in the present state of educational crisis. The other objectives were to study his life and personality profile against the background of contemporary Indian scene, his philosophy and contributions to the society, the various roles he played in the society and the formation of the B.H.U. The nature of the present study is both historical and descriptive. Both primary and secondary source of data were used after subjecting them to historical criticism. As a result of the analysis and interpretation of Malviyaji’s Thoughts on Education in the context of the present day Indian scene, the following conclusions are arrived as: Community participation is a vital factor in the Literacy Promotion Programs, the problem of unemployment calls for the preparation of occupational life from the Elementary stage of education, the issues of character-crisis and absence of values can be dealt with by having teachers who are embodiments of Virtues and by providing Religious education from the Elementary stage of education, as a step towards meeting the problem of Cultural enslavement, the teaching of Patriotism from the elementary stage of education can play a vital role, students need to be oriented with good Politics, Women’s education is of immeasurable significance today.
Kalam, APJ Abdul & Rajan, Y.S. (1998), *2020- A Vision for the New Millennium*, This book has some thoughts and action plans given by Dr. Kalam to accomplish the aim of developed nation. This book inspires the youth to consider these action plans as their own mission, only then this dream of developed nation will come true. Some motivational incidents and facts related to the economy of our country also stimulate young Indians and ignite their minds to take initiative in the desired direction. This book has a plan which needs dedication of youth towards the country and its development as well as awareness towards the national economic condition and the ways to find the solutions of the problems. In this book author stresses on the technological development of the country to fill the dream. This book also goes into the specific details pertaining to the impact of technology on society, and the missions leading to a Developed India by 2020.

Kalam, APJ Abdul & Tiwari, Arun K, (1999), *WingsOfFire: An Autobiography of Kalam*, The book was actually written by Arun K Tiwari and he explained the whole story as he heard it from Abdul Kalam. The book essentially speaks about truthful and most sincere efforts of Indian scientists. In this book the researcher read many more interesting facts about the actual conditions of Kalam’s family and his struggle against these circumstances. The book gives detailed account of how a common boy have become a leader in DRDO and got success in his dream and later known as missile man. It is largely due to the persistence, vision and adventure to take the risks. The book gives you a glimpse of how the defense ministry is sometimes totally insensitive to an emotional need of the scientist. The book is a must read by every student. It is very important for the students because they will know by reading this
book, how an average student could accomplish his dream targets by his constant effort, determination and discipline. Thus this book shows an inspiring journey of Dr. Kalam from a newspaper vendor boy to missile man.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (2002), Ignited Minds: Unleashing the power within India,** In this book, Kalam mentions that only education is not sufficient to make youngsters hold on their dreams. When merged with spirituality, education can work wonders and thus the need for self-realization. Thus, the book motivates young people to discover the power within them. Only a united vision launched with renewed vigour can bring the young force into action. ‘Dream, dream, dream. Dream transforms into thoughts. Thoughts result in actions, a vision of APJ Abdul Kalam which he shares with his countrymen in ‘Ignited Minds’. It seems that Indian today lacks of Patriotism. They became self-centered and only want to secure their own future and consciously shrink social responsibilities. The author also feels the need for transparency in India, as that is a prerequisite to development. The visionary scientist mentions that the abundant national resources, human and material, remain to be fully utilized. Thus, the researcher reviewed the book and concluded that, it is important that the youth of today get the ‘right direction’ to move ahead in life. They should be encouraged to think, imagine and make the most of their creativity. Only then can we change the mindset of millions of Indians.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul (Sept 5 2003), Teachers should be role models,** This speech was deliver on the occasion of the birthday of Sarvpalli Radhakrishnum. As we all know that this day is celebrated as teacher’s day all over India. Here, Dr. Kalam has described the role of teacher. According to him, ‘A student spends 25,000 hours in
the campus. The school must have the best of teachers, who have the ability to teach, love teaching and build moral qualities.’ He also sends a message to the students that ‘the student must be alert to build himself with best of qualities and to get ignited with a vision for his or her future life’.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul & Pillai, Sivathanu, (2004), *Envisioning an Empowered Nation, Technology for Societal Transformation*,** This book is a beautiful collection of thoughts and ideas about the role of youth in accomplishing the aim of transforming a developing country into a Developed Nation. The interaction with students and youth from all parts of the country and the series of lectures and speeches given to the students of Anna University and the students of other universities, colleges and schools, resulted in evolving this book. Hence, the book is dedicated to the youth and the student community of India. This book also tells the role of technology in improving the quality of life. It also emphasizes on the India’s transformation into Knowledge Society and Creative Leadership which is needed to harness the potential of the youth and the resources. Further the book gives importance on networking of thoughts and deed of one billion people towards a common goal of making India a developed nation.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul & Tiwari K Arun,(2005) *Guiding Souls: Dialogues on Purpose of Life*,** This book deals with the usual questions of life, and the anxieties of living in a world that is apparently filled with elements of sadness. The visionary People’s President of India was plagued with such questions every time and decided to answer them suitably through his writings. The book offers a philosophical solution to these problems faced by mankind in general. It talks about avoiding the glossed over
concepts of globalization and the associated pessimism and disharmony that the modern world seems to have fallen into. According the authors, the ultimate aim of mankind must be to help in the evolution of planet Earth and make it a more prosperous place. The book brings in instances of some great men who have walked the surface of the earth in order to underscore the philosophy put forth in the book. The book is structured as a conversation between Dr. Kalam and Arun K. Tiwari and makes for an easy and inspiring read.

**Mishra, Subhash, (2005), A critical study of the Educational Ideas of Acharya Narendra Deva.** Ph.D., University of Lucknow, Lucknow. Major objectives of this study are to critically analyze Acharya Narendra Deva’s Thoughts on Education with a view to finding its relevance in present period of educational crisis. The nature of the present study is mainly descriptive, historical and philosophical. Here the focus is on identification of the pertinent sources in the form of documents, books, speeches, letters, lectures, writings, diaries, research reports and interviews with contemporaries etc. As an educationist Acharya Narendra Deva advocated the universalization of education and knowledge, the unity of knowledge and work proper instigation of technical in democratic citizenship, he wanted education in democratic citizenship. Acharya Narendra Deva’s thoughts have a balance of Idealism, Realism, Pragmatism, Socialism and Humanism and were found of great use in the present Indian set up. He said science must be humanized. He pleaded for a progressive fusion of scientific and humanitarian studies.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (2007), Indomitable Spirit,** This book tells the experience from his own life’s journey from the shores of Rameshwaram to the Rashtrapati Bhawan.
According to him, “there is no other profession in the world that is more important to society than that of a teacher” and this is what the researcher liked the most as she is a teacher. It gave her more interest to that profession. Dr. Kalam has great hopes towards the youth of the nation. Indomitable spirit has two components. The first component is that there must be a vision leading to higher goals of achievement. The second component is the ability to overcome all hurdles coming in the way of mission accomplishment. In this book he tells the youth, “success can only come to you by courageous devotion to the task in front of you”. The researcher concluded that this book is full of motivating educational ideas and thoughts to be analyzed.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul , (Jul 25 2007), ‘Inequality of access To Educational Resource’**

This article is emphasized on the less awareness of educational prospects and accesses to get educational opportunities, especially in villages and other underprivileged areas of the country. For this he defined the role of NGOs and other social agencies to contribute their effort in this field to minimize the problem.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Jul 25 2007), ‘Mobilizing resources for the mission of Education’** The speaker wanted to seek attention of the Indian Government toward the less budgeting regarding educational policies to be implemented to get positive and satisfactory results in the form literate population of the country to some extent.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Jul 25 2007), ‘Reducing dropouts’** According to Dr. Kalam dropouts should be recognized at primary level and introduction of computer and its creative learning can minimize the number of dropouts in the schools where there is a creative and happy learning atmosphere and no fear of threatening evaluation can improve the voluntary participation of the students.
**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Jul 25 2007), ‘Teaching is a life time mission’**

this is all about the teacher and their role towards the students and in the society. Dr. Kalam also explained about the basic required qualities of a good teacher. Since according to him teacher is much more responsible for shaping the characters as well as ignited the minds of the students. Teacher should encourage the students for creativity and innovation and must satisfy their knowledge enquiries. Moral values are also given by the teacher along with parents. Thus the role and responsibilities of a teacher is much more than any other professional, regarding national development.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Jul 26 2007), ‘Mission Of Education’**

In this article Dr. Kalam discussed about the underprivileged and weaker section of the society, not able to get value based and technical education due to their crucial circumstances. He also gave the idea of self-renewing education system which is not bond of the historical pattern of educational curriculum.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul (2007), ‘Planning for good education for children in village’**

This article of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam has based on the need of redesigned syllabus and curriculum at school as well as higher educational level to increase in job opportunities at national level and it could meet changing societal needs. In this article the author stressed on role of teachers to prepare good and skillful students well equipped with advance technology and updated knowledge to remove cultural lag. Further the author also gave importance to the infrastructure of the teaching places and schools which should be definitely well ventilated and lighted with sufficient space for extracurricular activities and outdoor games. He also mentioned the value and the need of competitive rewards to motivate the teachers, based on
performance. Thus this article is basically based on the ideas to make the teacher more competent.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul (June 27 2008), *Capacity Building***. In this article Kalam has given the stress on strengthening the innate mental capacities through education. These capacities are research and inquiry, creativity and innovation, use of high technology, entrepreneurial and moral leadership. This motivating speech was for the students to become an autonomous learner and contribute in economic development of the nation by acquiring skills and acquisition of knowledge. He also stressed upon to take initiatives to be employed and develop entrepreneurial approach towards the same. For achieving all above optimum utilization of modern technology along with creativity and innovation is needed and to accomplishing the dream goal one should have moral leadership which provides a value based support of every one and thus a person can go ahead without any doubt and fear.

**Sidhu, Hardeep, (Dec 23 2009), ‘Ensure urban amenities in rural area’** This article is about the speech delivered by Former president A. P. J. Abdul Kalam on the 7th convocation ceremony of the Uttar Pradesh Technical University (UPTU). Here, Kalam sought to introduce the "Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas" (PURA) concept that he had experimented with at the Periyar Maniammai College of Technology for Women in the state's Tanjore district.

**Nair, P M (2010) ‘The Kalam Effect: My Years with the President’** The book states its goals very clearly. It is not meant to be Kalam’s biography or his journey in life. It is about P M Nair’s experience of working closely with Kalam for those five years when Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. It is not about
how Kalam was born or what a troubled childhood he had or how he became a
scientist. This book is about Kalam, the President, through Nair’s eyes. Nair has a
great respect for Kalam and it shows. He points out Kalam’s generosity, childlike
innocence and the dream he had for India. He set out to make a mark as the President
in his five-year tenure.

Mishra, Manjula, (2010) ‘A critical study of Shri J. Krishna Murti’s Ideas and
their relevance in the present Indian Education System’ In this study the researcher
studied about the effects of family background and events on J.Krishna Murti’s
philosophy and analyzed the educational thoughts of J. Krishna Murti in the context
of present education system. She also analyzed the role of school teacher and parents,
Views of Krishna Murti on knowledge and learning, the effect of freedom on
education, the effect of conflict on education, the concept of fear and its role in
education. The nature of present study is mainly descriptive and philosophical. She
concluded that the Krishna Approach Education should strive towards the
development of just Humane Society and the education should teach how to think and
not what to think. In Krishna opinion environment plays a lot of role in birth of
conflict.

Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Nov. 13 2010), In this article there was a description about the
various topic discussed by the teachers, came from different places with Dr. Kalam.
They had a good discussion about curriculum and content, innovative pedagogy-
practice and outcomes, teacher and pupil-changing times-dynamic relationships,
purpose and practice of teaching scholastic and co-scholastic-education beyond
academics, information and communication technology, ITC embedded pedagogy,
the challenges and possibilities teacher education- pre service and In-service professional development and personal and professional development of the teachers.

**Arjuna, N.K. (2010)**, Dr. N.K. Arjuna is working as, the principal of Hill Valley College of Education for Women, Kochi, Kerala, India. In this article, he defined the personality of Dr. Kalam as a practical educational thinker and visionary who stands for integrating ancient and modern educational ideas for the development of a balanced Indian society. He said that Dr. Kalam is the first educational thinker who motivates and inspired the students to become an autonomous learner and for this, he interacts children and youth of the country constantly, by travelled extensively throughout India and abroad. He also gives credit to Kalam for inspiring teachers along with youth. The author felt that being a top scientist of international reputation, his direct contribution to the advancement of science and technology is unique and commendable. His scholarly research publications, articles, books, etc. have opened new avenues for research and studies in the area of aeronautics, ballistics, and metallurgy.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Jul 23 2011)**, ‘*Evolution of Enlightened Society*’ In this speech the speaker has discussed about the national ethics and its dimensions, dimensions of smile, knowledge equation and meaning of education. He also stressed upon the teaching of moral science in school and college level. He completed his speech with the words as ‘education in its real sense is the pursuit of truth’. It is an endless journey through knowledge and enlightenment. It transforms a human being into a wholesome whole, a noble soul and an asset to the universe. Universal brotherhood in its true sense becomes the sheet anchor for such education. Real education enhances
the dignity of human being and increases his or her self-respect. If only the real sense of education could realized by each individual, and carried forward in every field of human activity, the world will be so much a better place to live in. Thus this speech was full of educational thoughts and ideas.

Kalam, APJ Abdul (Jul 27 2011) ‘Women empowerment leads to society with stability and peace’ In this speech Dr. Kalam had given stress upon women empowerment. According to him, women education is essential to lay the foundation of a stable Society and peace not only in the family and society but in the nation also.

Kalam, APJ Abdul, (2012), You are unique; Scale New Heights by Thoughts and Actions, Written by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, this You Are Unique is dedicated to the mastery of your unique self, developing creative leadership, creating outstanding institutions and the art of achieving happiness by giving happiness to others.

The book shows the way that greatness exists in all of us. It is simply a matter of pulling that greatness out. The book helps to build self-confidence and strength to achieve your goal. This new genre book has a unique design with thoughts giving direction to an integrated, complete and successful life and the artistically presented poems with painting touching the heart. The book shows how to achieve individual as well as organizational excellence and creative leadership. In human life as well as in the corporate world the value of vision, leading to planning, followed by action should not be underestimated.

Kalam, APJ Abdul, (May 25 2012) ‘Be ready for future challenges’, In this speech, Former president APJ Abdul Kalam appealed to the graduates of the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati (IITG) to get themselves ready for future challenges so that
India could be transformed into a developed nation. “As you are aware, the nation is going through a difficult economic phase due to the current international economic situation. In spite of this, India has the potential to come out of difficult situations because of its inherent strengths. These are the purchasing power of 400 million middle class citizens and 600 million youth who are willing to take up challenging missions. He also stressed on development of technologically superior sustainable systems to achieve the goal of transforming India into a developed nation. Kalam also said that the key requirement for achieving the distinctive profile of the nation is by creating sustainable enterprise-driven models at the rural level.

**Sharma, Virendra, (July 15 2012), ‘Everyone should work for development of nation’** In this article Dr. Abdul Kalam said that to achieve the excellence was not accidental but continued process and our country had always strived for excellence. Emphasizing the importance of good habits, Dr. Abdul Kalam said that what child learn at home and in the school in primary stage also play an important role in achieving excellence in their lives. He said that father, mother and primary teachers can give one righteous path. He said that tolerance was a hallmark of civilization one must have tolerance for other culture, opinion, belief, style and ideas. It was also duty of a good citizen, he remarked. He said that, one must perform his duty for environment and sustainable development in the larger interest of the country. He said that one should have righteous heart which was a beauty of the character and always strive for what he could contribute for the nation. He said that right implies duty one must perform his duty for environment and sustainable development in the larger interest of the country. He said that one should have righteous heart which was
a beauty of the character and always strive for what he could contribute for the nation. Dr. Abdul Kalam said that for achieving heights in life one must have great aim, lust for acquiring knowledge continuously, hard work and also aim for acquiring excellence. He said that to bring prosperity in the country there was a need of second green revolution and added that political freedom had no meaning without economic freedom.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (2013), ‘My journey, Transforming Dreams into Actions’** This book is reminiscence of a person who has seen a lot in life and has contributed immensely to his profession and to the country. Dr. Kalam talks about his childhood, and how various relatives in his family have been influential in his life. This book also has his professional experiences and of the influence Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Prof. Satish Dhawan, and Dr. Brahm Prakash have had on him. He also relates the reader the personal trauma that he faced when he lost both his parents inside a year, and that too while working on an important project. He uses these personal experiences to motivate his readers about facing problems and achieving their dreams without losing hope. Thus it is a book which shows the whole journey of Dr. Kalam at a glance, and his various sweet and sour experiences from which a reader must get some message and learning to cope with adverse conditions positively.

**Gupta, Prashant, (2013), Wisdom of Kalam,** This book is a beautiful collection of attributed quotes of Dr. Kalam related to philosophy of life and Education.

**Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Aug 27 2013)** In this lecture Dr. Kalam has delivered some important features of his educational thoughts, as he explained about purpose of acquiring knowledge and the components of knowledge, these are creativity,
righteousness, and courage. He said that ‘when the school teach the students to use the knowledge with creativity, righteousness and courage, nation will have large number of empowered and enlightened citizens, which is vital for the growth of nation and promotion of peace in the world’. Thus, this was all about teacher’s role as well as students towards contribution for national development and its bright future prospects.

_Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Sep 27 2013)_ This speech of Dr. Kalam was all about books and their contribution to our lives. He said ‘Great books ignite imagination leads to creativity, creativity blossom thinking, thinking provides knowledge, knowledge makes you great.’ He also gave a unique idea of ‘Home Library’ and emphasis has given on quality book reading at least one hour in a day for acquisition of knowledge because constant acquisition of knowledge through books is indeed an everlasting enrichment of life. Thus, he concluded that reading habit transform great teachers, great leaders, great intellectuals, great engineers, great doctors and great scientists.

_Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Oct 29 2013), ‘Kalam stresses role of teachers’_ In this lecture Kalam told about the value of creativity in education. He also said that ‘The institution become great with good and dedicated teachers. Teaching is a noble profession. Teachers have to identify creativity in children and encourage. The bubbling kids will be having a quest for knowledge and the work of updating Knowledge lies on teachers. Only then educational institutions become great.’ Thus, he wanted to give a message to educational institutions to have good and competent teachers.
Sidhu, Hardeep, (Nov 3 2013), ‘Kalam for education that promotes entrepreneurship’ In this article, Former president A. P. J. Abdul Kalam said there was a need for creating an educational system that highlighted the importance of entrepreneurship while addressing students on the 54th foundation day of the Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay."In the present context, the education system has to be designed in a way that produces large number of employment generators and not just employment seekers," Kalam said. He told that there was the need for a strategy that could make education more attractive, skill oriented and employment generating to achieve this target. Kalam said the country's education system should prepare students to get oriented towards setting up enterprises which can give them creativity, freedom and ability to generate wealth.

Kalam APJ Abdul, (Dec 25 2013), The ideal teacher, this speech is given by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, former President of India. He said that the best of creativity of students will emerge by integrating the influence of principals, teachers and parents. This event was organized by The Times of India, at FICCI Auditorium in New Delhi. The theme of the event was ‘Relevance of ethics in the Indian education system’.

Kalam, APJ Abdul, (2014), ‘The Family and the Nation’, This book tells about the importance of family, culture and individual as a whole. It also has various applicable solutions to the problems of our democratic nation.

Kalam, APJ Abdul, (2014), ‘Governance for growth in India’, In this book Dr. Kalam discussed about the present political conditions of India, a democratic nation. He suggested some ideas and strategies to overcome the problems of contemporary India such as poverty, terrorism and corruption.
Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Jan 10 2014), *Creating Great Citizens*, In this lecture a unique idea of Dynamic school a place where creativity and innovation will be promoted to draw out the talents of the students. He also stressed upon value based education and Moral science teachings at each and every level of education.

Kalam, APJ Abdul, (Apr 19 2014), *Need to harness scientific research*, In this speech, delivered at Thane, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Thane Manufacturers’ Association. He stressed upon scientific researches and technologies to compete at international level. He said that “Nation’s development is powered by economic growth; which in turn is powered by competitiveness; which is powered by knowledge power. The knowledge power is powered by technology and innovation.”

Kalam, APJ Abdul, (2014), *Empowering the Young*, In this lecture, Dr. Kalam visualized a Dynamic college, an Ideal college. He said that such college has the mission to become a centre of excellence. It would transform the students into globally competent human resources by acquiring excellence in higher education. It also helps in developing an inclusive and responsive society.

Kalam, APJ Abdul, & Singh, Srijan Pal(2015), *Reignited: Scientific Pathways to a Brighter Future*, is the book created by Dr. Kalam with his Advisor Mr. Srijan Pal Singh. This book gives detailed description of each field giving us a background about it who were the great scientists involved in the field how the field evolved itself and what is the future going to be like. A question answer session on each subject ensures that all our questions are answered while interviews with the subject matter experts are superb to read and the questions asked to them are practical and reveal an ocean of information. The end of each chapter also shows us the path forward in case
one wants to pursue the field on how to do it, what are the basic subjects to study at school level and where in India and abroad one can apply for the same. The authors manage to even convince us to eat healthy food to pursue any field as good health is the basis of everything. A note to parents followed by an oath which any aspiring scientist can take along with a fun exercise completes each chapter. Thus this book gives real guidance to the students for selecting future career.


This was the last bequest of Dr. Kalam to the nation. It is reviewed on July 29, 2015 by the researcher, after the death of Dr. Kalam. The researcher viewed this article published by the IANS | Jul 29, 2015, 12.00 AM IST.

"*Advantage India*, a book that throws light on the country's opportunities and the key challenges in the next five years, will be the last bequest to the nation by former president A.P.J. Abdul Kalam who died on 27th July 2015, Monday evening. Co-authored by Srijan Pal Singh, a social entrepreneur, and to be shortly released by its publisher, Harper Collins, the book exemplifies how Kalam's heart ticked for the nation till his last breath. From Make in India, Digital India and Smart Cities to rural development policies, the book illustrates how India could have a winning edge.

"India is witnessing a new thrust in policy and planning since 2014. As a run up to the landmark year of 2020, the parliament and the people have endorsed many new missions like Make in India, skill development of youth, hygiene and health for the nation, smart cities, digital India, new energy policies and new rural development models. What are the opportunities for the nation for the next 4-5 years? What are the key challenges to address?" says an expert from the book.
Talking to IANS, Harper Collins editor and publisher Krishan Chopra said that the new book will round off Kalam's previous book "India 2020", drawing upon his personal experiences.

"Exhaustive research has gone into the book and it has lot of human elements in it.'Advantage India' will round off 'India 2020' where he predicted that India is going to be a super power," said Chopra, who had a long association with the former president, adding that Kalam was always in mission mode and was a perpetually positive person.

The publisher has brought out five books of the former president. "We had also started off a big project called 'Nation building' with Dr. Kalam. Now it will remain unfinished," Chopra rued.Srijan Pal Singh had earlier co-authored "Target 3 billion" with Kalam that was a best-seller.Though Kalam would be remembered as a president, a scientist, an educationalist and the many more hats he wore, his reputation as a writer will remain undisputed. He wrote several books, including an autobiography, "Wings of Fire" (1999) that was a runaway success. It has been translated into 13 languages including Chinese, French and Braille.Working with him was enterprising and exciting, recalled Puffin publisher Hemali Sodhi, who collaborated with Kalam on "Reignited"."He was always forward looking. He had abiding interest for new things and always furthered the curiosity of children whenever he interacted with them," Sodhi told IANS.

Sohini Mitra, senior commissioning editor of Puffin, echoed similar sentiments. "He knew how to connect with the children through his writings. He was a visionary and
through his books, he told us how science is important and that it can be an exciting career," Mitra said.

Kalam also left behind an unfulfilled agenda - a book on Tamil Nadu that was an ode to his home state. A prolific writer, Kalam had completed seven chapters of the book in Tamil, according to V Ponraj, co-author of the work and scientific advisor to Kalam when he was president.

"We had a final discussion on the book on July 23. He had a strong vision for the development of Tamil Nadu and the book envisaged a better future for the state," Ponraj told a private Tamil news channel. The last book released by Kalam across the country last week, "Transcendence - My Spiritual Experiences" with Pramukh Swami of the Swamynarayan faith, reveals the spiritual and secular side of the missile man. The book talks about Kalam's interactions with Pramukh Swami and the correlation between science and spirituality. In the book, Kalam describes how he imbibed lessons of secularism from his father Jainulabdeen, an imam in a mosque who would invite head priests of temple and churches for healthy debates. (IANS | Jul 29, 2015, 12.00 AM IST).

2.2 REVIEWS OF NEWSPAPER ARTICLES:

1) This was all about the science education and awareness of technology given by Dr. Kalam to the students, in a Public School in Allahabad, U.P., on 14 March 2012, ‘Amar Ujala’, Lucknow.
2) This photograph was telling a story of Dr. Kalam’s interaction with girl students in Jaunpur on March 15 2012, ‘Amar Ujala’, Lucknow.

3) These articles and photographs were published in ‘Amar Ujala’ Oct. 26 2012, Lucknow. In this Dr. Kalam addressed to the students and scientist at Diamond Jublee Function of NBRI (National Botanical Research Institute) at Lucknow. In these he was flashed with so many his followers and students. He satisfied the queries came out of audience by giving practical knowledge and ideas based on science and technology. There, he stressed on plantation of trees to protect our environment.

4) These articles and photographs were published in ‘Amar Ujala’ Oct. 26 2012, Lucknow. It was covered at Techno Quest organized by Cristian College, Lucknow. Dr. Kalam addressed to the students and said that ‘Education is your wings’. The message was that we can fulfill our dreams through education.
5) This article was published in ‘Amar Ujala’ Aug. 15 2013, Lucknow. In this article the views of students and youth were collected and concluded that youth and students of the country regarded Dr. Kalam as their Role Model; that means they wanted to be like Dr. Kalam.

6) This article was published on 28 September 2013, in ‘Amar Ujala’, Lucknow. This was all about a Book-Fair, held at Moti Mahal, Lucknow. In this Dr. Kalam had inspired the youth through his motivational speech, full of innovative educational ideas, supported with live illustrations.

7) This article was published in ‘Dainik Jagran’ Sept. 28 2013, Lucknow. This was the wonderful experience for the researcher to see Dr. Kalam so closely. In this speech he suggested to establish a Home Library at our homes and it can be started with only from 20 quality books. Through this he wanted to promote book reading in students.
8) In this footage the researcher was also elevated with Dr. Kalam. This article was from ‘I-Next’, Dainik Jagran, Sept. 28 2013, Lucknow. This photograph was the evidence which proved that Dr. Kalam was very happy and we students were also feeling proud to be with him.

9) This article was published in ‘I-Next’, Dainik Jagran, Sept. 28 2013, Lucknow. This article was all about the Vision 2020 of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. In this, Dr. Kalam told about the role of Uttar Pradesh in Vision 2020. He also stressed on taking initiatives and playing a significant role in transforming process of developing India to developed one.

10) This article was also published in ‘Amar Ujala’ Dec 8 2013, Lucknow. In this he was addressing in a Literature Carnival held at Lucknow. In this Dr. Kalam told the importance of stories and also stressed on book reading. He believed that sharing experiences are also enhanced learning.
11) This article was published in ‘Nav Bharat Times’ Dec. 8 2013, Lucknow. In this Kalam stressed on the importance of education. He told that education is the only way to touch heights and to accomplish our life targets.