

Redefine thought of Vision, Mission, Spirituality under the Literature of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

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ABSTRACT

Dr. Abdul Kalam considered that education and health care, agriculture, information and communication, infrastructure, and vital technologies were the five most important areas for India to modernize. Dr. Abdul Kalam ranked education first out of five categories. It demonstrates the value of education and his enthusiasm for it. Dr. Kalam has given the Integrated Missile Development Program's powerful missile the name Agni. Agni, or fire, is a powerful symbol of energy. He believes in true humanity and demonstrates it through his deeds. The way he affects people's lives is more than inspiring. A humble soul with a lofty objective who sails across time and changes a nation's thinking. His religious adventures are more varied than you might think.

KEYWORDS: Education and health care, agriculture, information and communication, infrastructure

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1. INTRODUCTION

Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on October 15, 1931, to a Tamil Muslim family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu (then the Madras Presidency). Jainulabdeen, his father, was a boat owner and part-time imam at a local mosque, while Ashiamma, his mother, was a caring homemaker. Kalam's father had close ties with local Hindu and Christian clerics, who instilled spiritual concepts and beliefs in him. "My father Jainulabdeen was not a technically educated man, but he was a man of enormous insight and love," Kalam says of his father.

2. RELATED WORK

A. Vision, Mission, and Spirituality of Atal Bihari Bajpayee

India's efforts to realize its full potential and the race to overtake the world's fifth-largest economy, the United Kingdom, are inextricably linked to the key policies implemented at the start of this decade by the first National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government led by former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

According to experts, Vajpayee established policy initiatives that unlocked private sector growth, emphasised budgetary discipline, promoted consumption, and physically connected India through cross-country motorways. Tuesday marks the 94th birthday of the former prime minister, who died in August after a protracted illness [3].

According to Pronab Sen, former chief statistician of India, Vajpayee's tenure between 1999 and 2004 was the starting point for several changes, the results of which are now obvious. "That was an extraordinary time of policymaking." "The former Prime Minister empowered his ministries and bureaucrats and reemphasized the importance of preparation," Sen. Sen, who worked with the former Planning Commission to design the tenth Five-Year Plan, which was executed from 2002 to 2007, claimed that improving rural roads and implementing power reforms were two of the Vajpayee government's top policy goals.

One of Vajpayee's significant policy initiatives was the passage of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in 2003, which aimed to rein down government expenditure and keep the fiscal deficit under 3% of GDP by 2008. India deviated from the aim due to the global economic crisis, which necessitated fiscal stimulus in the closing years of that decade, but minimizing fiscal deficit and public debt remain a policy priority [3].

Infrastructure projects became a priority under the Vajpayee administration, which has been continued by subsequent governments. The Golden Quadrilateral project built a highway network connecting Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai, and Delhi, while the "Pradhanmantri Gramin Sadak Yojana" linked rural communities across the country.

B. Vision, Mission, and Spirituality of Pranab Mukherjee

India's vision of a multipolar world is one of international cooperation. It does not depict the formation of diametrically opposed poles. It has sought arrangements that span continents, like as the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Forum, Russia-China-India dialogues, and the Group of Four for UN Security Council reform. In this setting, early reform and reinvigoration of the UN system to reflect altered ground realities take on more significance. India is an obvious candidate by every measure - size, population, economy, military force, engagement in international peacekeeping, responsibility in international affairs, future potential, and so on. Today, I emphasized the issues that prohibit India from fulfilling its capacity to contribute to world peace, stability, and prosperity. Asia is home to a wide range of political experiences and experiments, including monarchies and military dictatorships, as well as emerging and established democracies. Terrorism, as well as the trafficking and spread of weaponry and narcotics, pose a threat to the area [4].

C. Vision, Mission, and Spirituality of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

15 Facts That Explain Why Sardar Patel Is Known As "The Iron Man Of India" "India's Iron Man" Sardar Patel, a dynamic leader who spoke honestly from the heart and appreciated the views of those who differed with him, greatly believed in the unity of Indians who battled the British together and their potential to go from 'Swarajya' to 'Surajya' [5]. He was a firm believer in equality and advocated for women's emancipation and self-sufficiency via fast industrialization. 15 interesting facts about Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are as follows:

Fact 1 – The Republic of India has absorbed 562 princely states. Sardar Patel's diplomacy, negotiating,

and foresight enabled him to merge the several princely republics into the Indian Union without violence. His attempts to unite a dispersed nation remain his most enduring legacy, when his abilities of persuasion and statesmanship were fully used [6].

Fact 2 - Constituent Assembly Contributions Sardar Patel was a key figure in the selection of the drafting committee members. He took a firm stance on crucial topics such as basic rights, the Prime Minister's position, the President's election system, and the situation of Kashmir. He worked hard to ensure that the princely kingdoms adopted India's constitution — a critical step.

Fact 3 – The originator of Modern All India Services Sardar Patel was a key figure in the establishment of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. He defended Indian public personnel from political assassination and is recognized as the "patron saint" of India's services.

Fact 4 – Kashmir's defender When Pakistan attempted to seize Kashmir in September 1947, Sardar Patel savagely defended it. Nehru informed Patel that Pakistani soldiers were "making preparations to infiltrate Kashmir in huge numbers." On October 26, at a meeting at Nehru's residence, Patel told Mehr Chand Mahajan, the Prime Minister of Maharaja Hari Singh, that India will continue to defend Kashmir unwaveringly.

Fact 5 – A prominent member of the Non-cooperation Movement during the Non-Cooperation Movement, he traveled the country, recruiting 300,000 members and raising Rs 15 lakhs for the party's coffers. His support for the Non-cooperation movement and Gandhian ideas of satyagraha, reinforced by his oratory talents – brief but to the point – would signal the beginning of public engagement in the Indian liberation fight [7].

Fact 6 – In Gandhiji's absence, the 'Sardar' of Indian satyagraha In 1923, he led the Satyagraha in Nagpur against a British regulation prohibiting the waving of the Indian flag. He was a remarkable orator, leader, and unifier who kept the satyagraha spirits high in the absence of Mahatmaji.

Fact 7 – A strong voice against untouchability, caste discrimination, and a voice for the emancipation of women In 1922 a session of the Indian National Congress, when Sardar Patel a separate enclosure for the Dalits, instead of occupying a seat earmarked for him in the main enclosure, he straightway proceeded to the enclosure meant for Dalits and sat there and delivered his speech from that enclosure. During the Bardoli Satyagraha, Sardar Patel consulted with large number of women to prepare the strategy of the

Satyagraha and brought them into the lexicon of politics. Sardar Patel's support to the Hindu Code Bill brought out his commitment to the rights of women and their empowerment, by ensuring every citizen was treated equal [7].

Fact 8 – According to the staunchest supporter of secular India, "every Muslim should feel that he is an Indian citizen with same rights as an Indian." When it was offered to Sardar Patel in June 1947 that India be designated a Hindu state with Hinduism as the official religion, he refused. Sardar Patel fully supported Mahatmaji's goal of a secular India, saying, "We must not forget that there are other minorities whose preservation is our fundamental obligation." In 1950, he remarked, "Ours is a secular state, and we cannot design our politics in the manner that Pakistan does."

Fact 9 – The culprits of Mahatmaji's killing would be dealt with with an iron hand. Following Mahatma Gandhi's killing, Sardar Patel outlawed the RSS. Sardar Patel stated in a letter to Shyama Prasad Mukherjee on July 18, 1948, that "as [a] result of the operations of these two groups [the RSS and Hindu Mahasabha], notably the former, and an atmosphere was created in the country in which such a horrific catastrophe became feasible." There is no question in my view that the Hindu Mahasabha's hardline wing was engaged in this plan. The RSS's operations posed an obvious threat to the Government and the State's survival [9].

Fact 10 – In 1949, a crowd went on the Babri Masjid, drove out the muezzin, and placed an idol of Ram in an attempt to claim it as a shrine. Sardar Patel wrote to Uttar Pradesh's then-chief minister, GB Pant, stating "there can be no possibility of resolving such issues by force." "Such things may be settled amicably if we take the ready permission of the Muslim community with us," Patel believes.

Fact 11 – The establishment of party machinery in the battle for liberty Mahatmaji presented the Congress with a broad-based action plan. Sardar Patel established the Party infrastructure to carry out that agenda, assuring broad involvement. He recognised the crucial significance of a party machinery in the battle for liberation, which had hitherto gone ignored. During his campaigns, he saw this need and committed his organisational skills and energy to increasing the power of the Party, which could now fight in an organised and successful manner.

Fact 12 – The struggle for self-rule in the struggle for self-rule Sardar Patel's services began in 1917, when he was appointed sanitation commissioner of Ahmedabad. In 1922, 1924, and 1927, he was elected Municipal President. With the meagre resources and

power at his disposal, he ensured that electricity and educational reforms arrived in Ahmedabad.

Fact 13 – The Sardar of the Farmers Patelji was given the title "Sardar" for his dedication to working for farmers' rights. In 1918, he organised the 'No Tax Campaign,' urging farmers not to pay taxes when the British imposed severe tariffs following the Kaira floods. In 1928, the farmers of Bardoli faced large tax increases once more, and the government confiscated their farms in reprisal when they were unable to pay the high taxes. The lands were restored to farmers following Patel's discussions [10].

Fact 14 – The refugee's saviour, the weak and underprivileged Sardar Patel oversaw the organisation of relief camps, provided emergency supplies, and toured border areas to advocate peace in the aftermath of India's division in 1947 [11].

Fact 15 – With foresight and vision, Sardar Patel commissioned the first Gujarati typewriter in 1924 for the Ahmedabad municipality. He also advocated for the country's transition into an industrial power. Sardar Patel aided the setting up of a public health laboratory within Dudheshwar waterworks at Shahibaugh. Sardar Patel's contribution to the Indian liberation fight and contemporary India: In 1918, Vallabhbhai assumed leadership of the Gujarat farmers [12, 13].

3. REDEFINE THE VISION

The blueprints were Dr. Sarabhai's and Prof. Satish Dhawan's conceptions of two space profiles (1970-80 and 1980-95, respectively), and those dreams have now become reality. With these space profiles of our visionary leaders and the nation's combined technological capabilities, we can go forward to conceive new missions.

Remote sensing of soils, forest cover, land, water, and other natural resources aids in the protection of natural resources as well as in the effective usage of such resources. Ocean remote sensing enables fishermen to get to locations where there are a lot of fish. Remote sensing relies on reflected and scattered optical spectrum rays, as well as infrared and microwave radiation. Different things reflect or scatter the rays in different ways, giving them their own distinct signature.' As a result, wheat will have one signature while rice will have another. This difference may be observed by inserting narrow filters into the camera (for red, blue, green, infrared, and so on) and identifying what professionals refer to as the wavelength region. This data is then reconstructed on the ground from the digital signals (this is called image processing).

4. REDEFINE THE MISSION

Dr. Kalam has given the Integrated Missile Development Program's powerful missile the name Agni. Agni, or fire, is a powerful emblem of energy. Fire occurs naturally on Earth in the form of forest fires, volcanoes, the combustion of gases emitted by the Earth's crust, and the combustion of methane emitted by degraded organic waste. However, the way fire is utilised, both in ancient times and currently in many regions of India, is inefficient.

Efficiency has a specific connotation in the language of science and engineering. It calculates the amount of input necessary to produce a particular amount of output. Nothing in nature can be completely efficient. When you labour, no matter how effectively, some energy is guaranteed to be wasted; this is referred to as 'entropy.'

When you use an air conditioner, for example, to cool your room, the degree of disorder in the movement of molecules in the air and other bodies in the room is momentarily decreased. This is referred to as local entropy reduction. But it comes at a cost! Not all of the energy is used on cooling the environment or calming it down. The air conditioner converts a lot of energy into heat and sound.

5. REDEFINE THE SPIRITUALITY

How do you define a man who was born into a certain religion, was enthusiastic about spirituality, rose to become the leader of a nation, and authored a biography for a religious leader? For it to happen, the guy must be diverse and open. This degree of acceptance and understanding can only be met by our beloved Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. His faith is humanity, and his humanitarian efforts are unequalled.

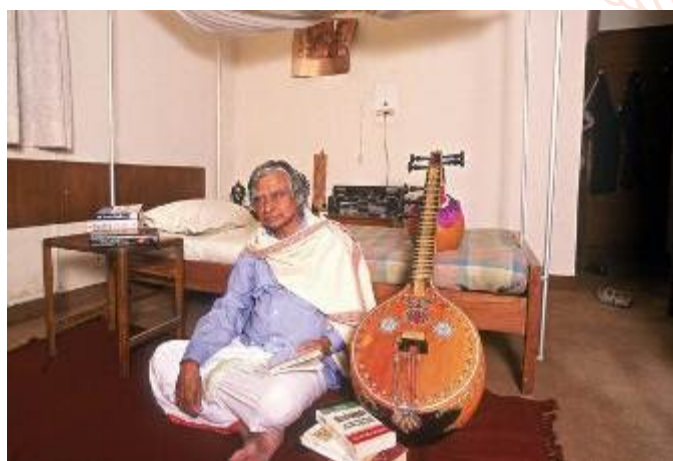


Figure 1: Dr. A. P. J Abdul believed in humanity

6. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

Dr. Kalam has three aspirations for India:

- A. Liberty,
- B. Development, and
- C. Unity.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's ten-point pledge below is aimed at igniting the minds of students, youth, teachers, and others in various professions. The mission's goal is to build creative leadership abilities in students, young, and experienced people so that they may become enlightened citizens and strive for sustainable development.

Dr. Kalam's quote perfectly defines him: "For great persons, religion is a method of creating friends; for lesser people, it is a fighting instrument." People who know him claim he is a Muslim who knows the Quran by memory, but Gita has the same influence on his mind and heart. Dr. Kalam, a staunch vegetarian and drummer, was greatly influenced by Tamil poet and philosopher Thiruvalluvar.

Analyze Kalam's concept in the future, as he continues to take an active interest in other advancements in the realm of science and technology. He's proposed a research effort to create bio-implants. He prefers open source alternatives over proprietary ones and believes that widespread adoption of free software will bring the advantages of information technology to more people.

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