|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Newspaper | | |
| the power of hardwork and perseverance. | | |
| Abdul kalam kalam’s  **Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam** [BR](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharat_Ratna) ([/ˈəbdʊl kəˈlɑːm/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English) [ⓘ](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:En-us-A.p.j._Abdul_Kalam_from_India_pronunciation_(Voice_of_America).ogg); 15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015) was an Indian [aerospace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerospace_engineering) scientist and statesman who served as the 11th [president of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_India) from 2002 to 2007. Born and raised in a Muslim family in [Rameswaram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rameswaram" \o "Rameswaram), [Tamil Nadu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu), he studied [physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physics) and [aerospace engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerospace_engineering). He spent the next four decades as a scientist and science administrator, mainly at the [Defence Research and Development Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_Research_and_Development_Organisation" \o "Defence Research and Development Organisation) (DRDO) and [Indian Space Research Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation) (ISRO) and was intimately involved in India's civilian space programme and military [missile development efforts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_Guided_Missile_Development_Program).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-Britannica-2) He thus came to be known as the ***Missile Man of India*** for his work on the development of [ballistic missile](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ballistic_missile) and [launch vehicle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Launch_vehicle) technology.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-5) He also played a pivotal organisational, technical, and political role in India's [*Pokhran-II*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pokhran-II) nuclear tests in 1998, the first since the [original nuclear test by India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smiling_Buddha) in 1974.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-6) | Early Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on 15 October 1931, to a [Tamil Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Muslim) family in the pilgrimage centre of [Rameswaram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rameswaram" \o "Rameswaram) on [Pamban Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamban_Island" \o "Pamban Island), then in the [Madras Presidency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madras_Presidency) and now in the [State](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_and_union_territories_of_India) of [Tamil Nadu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu). His father Jainulabdeen Marakayar was a boat owner and [imam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imam) of a local mosque;[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-:3-10) his mother Ashiamma was a housewife.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-11)[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-KalamTiwari1999-12)[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-Jai2003-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-PIB01march12-14) His father owned a ferry that took [Hindu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu) pilgrims back and forth between Rameswaram and the now uninhabited [Dhanushkodi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhanushkodi" \o "Dhanushkodi).[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-15)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-16)  Kalam was the youngest of four brothers and one sister in his family.[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-17)[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-18)[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-19) His ancestors had been wealthy [Marakayar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marakkar" \o "Marakkar) traders and landowners, with numerous properties and large tracts of land. Marakayar are a [Muslim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) ethnic group found in coastal Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka who claim descent from Arab traders and local women. The family business had involved trading groceries between the mainland and the island and to and from [Sri Lanka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Lanka), as well as ferrying pilgrims between the mainland and Pamban. With the opening of the [Pamban Bridge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pamban_Bridge" \o "Pamban Bridge) to the mainland in 1914, however, the businesses failed and the family fortune and properties were lost by the 1920s, apart from the ancestral home. The family was poverty-stricken by the time Kalam was born. As a young boy he had to sell newspapers to add to the family's meager income. [[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-20)[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-SharmaDas2004-21) | |
| apj abdul kalam | | |
| missile man | abdul kalam | career as a scientist |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Airspace scientist | | scientist Aeronautical space abdul kalam  Kalam was invited by [Raja Ramanna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raja_Ramanna) to witness the country's first nuclear test [Smiling Buddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smiling_Buddha) as the representative of [TBRL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terminal_Ballistics_Research_Laboratory), even though he had not participated in its development. In the 1970s, Kalam also directed two projects, [*Project Devil*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Devil) and [*Project Valiant*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Valiant), which sought to develop ballistic missiles from the technology of the successful SLV programme.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-James_Martin_Center_for_Nonproliferation_Studies-30) Despite the disapproval of the [Union Cabinet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Council_of_Ministers_of_India), Prime Minister [Indira Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Gandhi) allotted secret funds for these aerospace projects through her discretionary powers under Kalam's directorship.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-James_Martin_Center_for_Nonproliferation_Studies-30) Kalam played an integral role convincing the Union Cabinet to conceal the true nature of these classified aerospace projects.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-James_Martin_Center_for_Nonproliferation_Studies-30) His research and educational leadership brought him great laurels and prestige in the 1980s, which prompted the government to initiate an advanced missile programme under his directorship.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-James_Martin_Center_for_Nonproliferation_Studies-30) Kalam and [Dr V S Arunachalam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._S._R._Arunachalam" \o "V. S. R. Arunachalam), metallurgist and scientific adviser to the Defence Minister, worked on the suggestion by the then Defence Minister, [R. Venkataraman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R._Venkataraman) on a proposal for simultaneous development of a quiver of missiles instead of taking planned missiles one after another.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-RV-31) R Venkatraman was instrumental in getting the cabinet approval for allocating ₹ 3.88 billion for the mission, named [Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_Guided_Missile_Development_Programme) (IGMDP) and appointed Kalam as the chief executive.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-RV-31) Kalam played a major part in developing many missiles under the mission including [Agni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agni_missile), an intermediate range ballistic missile and [Prithvi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prithvi_missile" \o "Prithvi missile), the tactical surface-to-surface missile, although the projects have been criticised for mismanagement and cost and time overruns.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-RV-31)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-IGMDP_Criticism-32) Kalam’s presidency Kalam served as the 11th president of India, succeeding [K. R. Narayanan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/K._R._Narayanan). He won the [2002 presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2002_Indian_presidential_election) with an electoral vote of 922,884, surpassing the 107,366 votes won by [Lakshmi Sahgal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshmi_Sahgal). His term lasted from 25 July 2002, to 25 July 2007.[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-40)  On 10 June 2002, the [National Democratic Alliance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Democratic_Alliance_(India)) (NDA) which was in power at the time, expressed that they would nominate Kalam for the post of President,[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-41)[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-42) and both the [Samajwadi Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samajwadi_Party) and the [Nationalist Congress Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalist_Congress_Party) backed his candidacy.[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-43)[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-44) After the Samajwadi Party announced its support for Kalam, Narayanan chose not to seek a second term in office, leaving the field clear.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-45) Kalam said of the announcement of his candidature:  I am really overwhelmed. Everywhere both in Internet and in other media, I have been asked for a message. I was thinking what message I can give to the people of the country at this juncture.[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-46) |
| abdul kalam  After graduating from the [Madras Institute of Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madras_Institute_of_Technology) in 1960, Kalam joined the [Aeronautical Development Establishment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeronautical_Development_Establishment) of the [Defence Research and Development Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_Research_and_Development_Organisation) (by Press Information Bureau, Government of India) as a scientist after becoming a member of the [Defence Research & Development Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_Research_%26_Development_Service) (DRDS). He started his career by designing a small [hovercraft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hovercraft), but remained unconvinced by his choice of a job at DRDO.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-Sumita_Vaid_Dixit-27) Kalam joined the [INCOSPAR](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_National_Committee_for_Space_Research), working under [Vikram Sarabhai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vikram_Sarabhai" \o "Vikram Sarabhai), the renowned space scientist.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-PIB01march12-14) He was interviewed and recruited into ISRO by [H. G. S. Murthy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H._G._S._Murthy), the first Director of [Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thumba_Equatorial_Rocket_Launching_Station).[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-28) In 1969, Kalam was transferred to the [Indian Space Research Organisation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Space_Research_Organisation) (ISRO) where he was the project director of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle ([SLV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite_Launch_Vehicle)-III) which successfully deployed the *[Rohini](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohini_(satellite)" \o "Rohini (satellite))* satellite in near-earth orbit in July 1980; Kalam had first started work on an expandable rocket project independently at DRDO in 1965.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-Britannica-2) In 1969, Kalam received the government's approval and expanded the programme to include more engineers.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-nic-26)  In 1963 to 1964, he visited [NASA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NASA)'s [Langley Research Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Langley_Research_Center) in [Hampton, Virginia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampton,_Virginia); [Goddard Space Flight Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goddard_Space_Flight_Center) in [Greenbelt, Maryland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenbelt,_Maryland); and [Wallops Flight Facility](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wallops_Flight_Facility).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-KalamTiwari1999-12)[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-Inc.1989-29) Between the 1970s and 1990s, Kalam made an effort to develop the [Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polar_Satellite_Launch_Vehicle) (PSLV) and SLV-III projects, both of which proved to be successful. | Aeronautical development establishment    NASA’s langely research centre |
| 11th president of india .national democratic alliance (NDA). | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| kalam’s Post presidency | |
| After leaving office, Kalam became a visiting professor at the [Indian Institute of Management Shillong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Management_Shillong), the [Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Management_Ahmedabad), and the [Indian Institute of Management Indore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Management_Indore); an honorary fellow of [Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Science,_Bangalore);[[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-81) [chancellor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_Chancellor) of the [Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology Thiruvananthapuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Space_Science_and_Technology_Thiruvananthapuram); professor of Aerospace Engineering at [Anna University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_University); and an adjunct at many other academic and research institutions across India. He taught information technology at the [International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Institute_of_Information_Technology,_Hyderabad), and technology at [Banaras Hindu University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banaras_Hindu_University) and Anna University.[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-:0-82)  In 2011, Kalam was criticised by civil groups over his stand on the [Koodankulam Nuclear Power Plant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koodankulam_Nuclear_Power_Plant); he supported the establishment of the nuclear power plant and was accused of not speaking with the local people.[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-83) The protesters were hostile to his visit as they saw him as a pro-nuclear scientist and were unimpressed by the assurances he provided regarding the safety features of the plant.[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-84)  In May 2012, Kalam launched a programme for the youth of India called the *What Can I Give Movement*, with a central theme of defeating corruption.[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-85)[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-86) | Memorial APJ ABDUL KALAM  The [Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam National Memorial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dr._A.P.J._Abdul_Kalam_Memorial)[[119]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-119) was built in memory of Kalam by the DRDO in Pei Karumbu, in the island town of Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in July 2017.[[120]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-120)[[121]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-121) On display are the replicas of rockets and missiles which Kalam had worked with. Acrylic paintings about his life are also displayed along with hundreds of portraits depicting the life of the mass leader. There is a statue of Kalam in the entrance showing him playing the [Veena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veena). There are two other smaller statues of the leader in sitting and standing posture.[[122]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-122) |
| DEATH DR. APJ ABDUL KALAM | |

On 27 July 2015, Kalam travelled to [Shillong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shillong" \o "Shillong) to deliver a lecture on "Creating a Livable Planet Earth" at the [Indian Institute of Management Shillong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Management_Shillong). While climbing a flight of stairs, he experienced some discomfort, but was able to enter the auditorium after a brief rest.[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-property-87) At around 6:35 p.m. [IST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Standard_Time), only five minutes into his lecture, he collapsed.[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-IBN-88)[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-89) He was rushed to the nearby Bethany Hospital in a critical condition; upon arrival, he lacked a pulse or any other signs of life.[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-IBN-88) Despite being placed in the [intensive care unit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intensive_care_unit), Kalam was confirmed dead of a sudden [cardiac arrest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardiac_arrest) at 7:45 p.m. [IST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Standard_Time).[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-IBN-88)[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-AS-90)[[91]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-91) His last words, to his aide [Srijan Pal Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Srijan_Pal_Singh), were reportedly: "Funny guy! Are you doing well?"[[92]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-92)

Following his death, Kalam's body was airlifted in an [Indian Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Air_Force) helicopter from Shillong to Guwahati, from where it was flown to New Delhi on the morning of 28 July in an air force C-130J Hercules. The flight landed at Palam Air Base that afternoon and was received by the then President [Pranab Mukherjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pranab_Mukherjee), the then Vice-President [Hamid Ansari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Hamid_Ansari), the Prime Minister [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi), Chief Minister of Delhi [Arvind Kejriwal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arvind_Kejriwal), and the three service chiefs of the [Indian Armed Forces](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Armed_Forces), who laid wreaths on Kalam's body.[[93]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-93) His body was then placed on a gun carriage draped with the Indian flag and taken to his Delhi residence at 10 Rajaji Marg; there, the public and numerous dignitaries paid homage, including former prime minister [Manmohan Singh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manmohan_Singh), Congress President [Sonia Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sonia_Gandhi) and Vice-president [Rahul Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rahul_Gandhi), and Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister [Akhilesh Yadav](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akhilesh_Yadav).[[94]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-94)

|  |
| --- |
| KALAM’S PERSONAL LIFE HIS PERSONAL LIFE AND |
| Kalam was the youngest of five siblings, the eldest of whom was a sister, Asim Zohra (d. 1997), followed by three elder brothers: Mohammed Muthu Meera Lebbai Maraikayar (5 November 1916 – 7 March 2021),[[123]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-123)[[124]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-124) Mustafa Kalam (d. 1999) and Kasim Mohammed (d. 1995).[[125]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-nephew-125) He was extremely close to his elder siblings and their extended families throughout his life, and would regularly send small sums of money to his older relations, himself remaining a lifelong bachelor.[[125]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-nephew-125)[[126]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-integrity-126)  [Musical instrument veena enclosed in a glass casing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Veena_played_by_APJ_Abdul_Kalam.jpg)Kalam's veena on display at the Rashtrapati Bhavan Museum in New Delhi  Kalam was noted for his integrity and his simple lifestyle.[[126]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-integrity-126)[[127]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-HTNov2016-127) He never owned a television, and was in the habit of rising at 6:30 or 7 a.m. and sleeping by 2 a.m.[[128]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-128) His few personal possessions included his books, his [veena](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veena" \o "Veena), some articles of clothing, a CD player and a laptop; at his death, he left no will, and his possessions went to his eldest brother, who survived him.[[129]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-129)[[130]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam#cite_note-130)    Quality is not an act ,it is a habit. dr.a.p.j abdul kalam |