<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<style>

body {

background-color: #00FA9A;

margin: 20%;

}

#title {

text-align: center;

text-shadow: 5px 5px 10px white;

font-size: 7vh;

}

img {

display: inline-block;

width: 100%;

}

#caption {

font-size: 17px;

font-family: Gill Sans;

color: black;

}

div#tribute-data {

background-color: rgb(46, 139, 87, 0.25);

box-shadow: 20px 20px 20px #98FB98;

font-family: Georgia;

padding: 25px 25px;

margin: 11px;

margin-top: 50px;

}

/\* Styling the title of the content \*/

h1.title-APJ {

font-size: 35px;

color: white;

text-align: center;

text-shadow: 5px 5px 10px black;

}

#tribute-link {

text-decoration: none;

color: black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<main id="main">

<h1 id="title">

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

</h1>

<div id="img">

<img src="https://encrypted-tbn1.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQELRJNIDJxadkcbt9\_NATcqHwCayKGYUoqwvwkjPgQKaMlcnwM"

id="image"

alt="Error Loading Image">

<small id="caption">

Great Indian scientist and

politician who played a leading

role in the development of India’s

missile and nuclear weapons

programs.

</small>

</div>

<div id="tribute-data">

<h1 class="title-APJ">

About the Legend

</h1>

<p>

☛ A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, in full

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam,

was born on October 15, 1931, in

Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, India.<br><br>

☛ He served as the 11th President

of India from 2002 to 2007.<br><br>

☛ Kalam earned a degree in

aeronautical engineering from the

Madras Institute of Technology and in

1958 joined the Defence Research and

Development Organisation (DRDO).<br><br>

☛ In 1969, he moved to the Indian

Space Research Organisation, where he

was project director of the SLV-III, the

first satellite launch vehicle that was

both designed and produced in India.

<br><br> ☛ Rejoining DRDO in 1982,

Kalam planned the program that produced

a number of successful missiles, which

helped earn him the nickname <strong>

“Missile Man.”</strong>

<br><br> ☛ Among those successes

was Agni, India’s first intermediate-range

ballistic missile, which incorporated

aspects of the SLV-III and was launched

in 1989.

<br><br> ☛ He also played a

pivotal organisational, technical,

and political role in India's Pokhran-II

nuclear tests in 1998, the first since

the original nuclear test by India in 1974.

<br><br> ☛ From 1992 to 1997 Kalam

was scientific adviser to the defense

minister, and he later served as principal

scientific adviser (1999–2001) to the

government with the rank of cabinet minister.

<br><br> ☛ His prominent role in

the country’s 1998 nuclear weapons tests

solidified India as a nuclear power and

established Kalam as a national hero,

although the tests caused great concern

in the international community.

<br><br> ☛ In 1998 Kalam put

forward a countrywide plan called

Technology Vision 2020, which he described

as a road map for transforming India from

a less-developed to a developed society

in 20 years. The plan called for, among

other measures, increasing agricultural

productivity, emphasizing technology as

a vehicle for economic growth, and

widening access to health care and

education.

<br><br> ☛ Kalam received <b>7</b>

honorary doctorates from <b>40</b>

universities. The Government of India

honoured him with the <b>Padma Bhushan

in 1981</b> and the <b>Padma Vibhushan

in 1990</b> for his work with ISRO and

DRDO and his role as a scientific advisor

to the Government.

<br><br> ☛ In 1997, Kalam received

India's highest civilian honour, the

Bharat Ratna, for his contribution to

the scientific research and modernisation

of defence technology in India.

<br><br> ☛ In 2013, he was the

recipient of the Von Braun Award from

the National Space Society "to recognize

excellence in the management and leadership

of a space-related project".

<br><br> ☛ While delivering a

lecture at the Indian Institute of

Management Shillong, Kalam collapsed and

died from an apparent cardiac arrest on

<b>27 July 2015</b>, aged 83.

<br><br> ☛ Wheeler Island, a

national missile test site in Odisha, was

renamed <b>Kalam Island</b> in September

2015.

<br><br> ☛ A prominent road in

New Delhi was renamed from Aurangzeb

Road to <b>Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Road</b>

in August 2015.

<br><br> ☛ In February 2018,

scientists from the Botanical Survey

of India named a newly found plant

species as Drypetes kalamii, in his

honour.

<br><br><br>

</p>

</div>

<br>

</main>

</body>

</html>