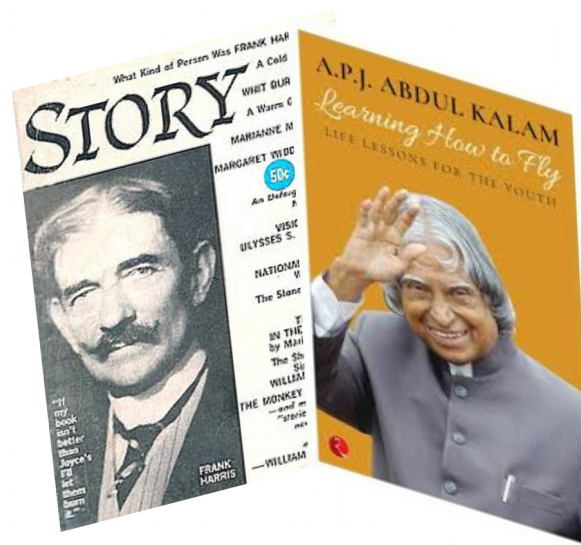
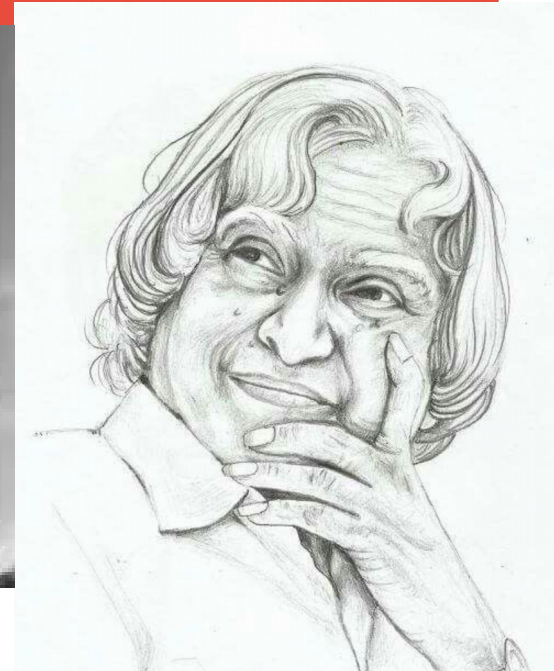


BOOK OF BIOGRAPHY



ST. MARY'S H.S PALLIPOINT

LITTLE KITES

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THE LOVING MEMORY OF GANDHIJI



BIOGRAPHY
OF
GANDHI

GANDHIJI

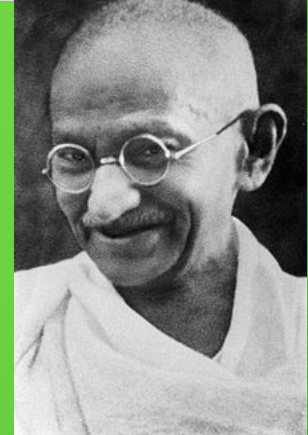
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 into a Gujarati Hindu Modh Baniya family in Porbandar (also known as Sudamapuri), a coastal town on the Kathiawar Peninsula and then part of the small princely state of Porbandar in the Kathiawar Agency of the Indian Empire. His father, Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi (1822–1885), served as the diwan (chief minister) of Porbandar state.

Although he only had an elementary education and had previously been a clerk in the state administration, Karamchand proved a capable chief minister. During his tenure, Karamchand married four times. His first two wives died young, after each had given birth to a daughter, and his third marriage was childless. In 1857, Karamchand sought his third wife's permission to remarry; that year, he married Putlibai (1844–1891), who also came from Junagadh,

and was from a **Pranami Vaishnava** family. Karamchand and Putlibai had three children over the ensuing decade: a son, Laxmidas (c. 1860–1914); a daughter, Raliatbehn (1862–1960); and another son, Karsandas (c. 1866–1913).

On 2 October 1869, Putlibai gave birth to her last child, Mohandas, in a dark, windowless ground-floor room of the Gandhi family residence in Porbandar city. As a child, Gandhi was described by his sister Raliat as "restless as mercury, either playing or roaming about. One of his favourite pastimes was twisting dogs' ears." The Indian classics, especially the stories of **Shravana** and king **Harishchandra**, had a great impact on Gandhi in his childhood. In his autobiography, he admits that they left an indelible impression on his mind. He writes: "It haunted me and I must have acted Harishchandra to myself times without number." Gandhi's early self-identification with truth and love as supreme values is traceable to these epic characters.

MEMORY'S OF GANDHI



The family's religious background was eclectic. Gandhi's father Karamchand was Hindu and his mother Putlibai was from a Pranami Vaishnava Hindu family. Gandhi's father was of Modh Baniya caste in the varna of Vaishya. His mother came from the medieval Krishna bhakti-based Pranami tradition, whose religious texts include the Bhagavad Gita, the Bhagavata Purana, and a collection of 14 texts with teachings that the tradition believes to include the essence of the Vedas, the Quran and the Bible. Gandhi was deeply influenced by his mother, an extremely pious lady who "would not think of taking her meals without her daily prayers...she would take the hardest vows and keep them without flinching. To keep two or three consecutive fasts was nothing to her."

In 1874, Gandhi's father Karamchand left Porbandar for the smaller state of Rajkot, where he became a counsellor to its ruler, the Thakur Sahib; though Rajkot was a less prestigious state than Porbandar, the British regional political agency was located there, which gave the state's diwan a measure of security. In

In 1876, Karamchand became diwan of Rajkot and was succeeded as diwan of Porbandar by his brother Tulsidas. His family then rejoined him in Rajkot.

Gandhi (right) with his eldest brother Laxmidas in 1886.

At age 9, Gandhi entered the local school in **Rajkot**, near his home. There he studied the rudiments of arithmetic, history, the Gujarati language and geography. At age 11, he joined the High School in Rajkot. He was an average student, won some prizes, but was a shy and tongue tied student, with no interest in games; his only companions were books and school lessons

While at high school, Gandhi's elder brother introduced him to a Muslim friend named Sheikh Mehtab. Mehtab was older in age, taller and encouraged the strictly vegetarian boy to eat meat to gain height. He also took Mohandas to a brothel one day, though Mohandas "was struck blind and dumb in this den of vice," rebuffed the prostitutes' advances and was promptly sent out of the brothel. The experience caused Mohandas mental anguish, and he abandoned the company of Mehtab.

In May 1883, the 13-year-old Mohandas was married to 14-year-old **Kasturbai Makhanji Kapadia** (her first name was usually shortened to "Kasturba", and affectionately to "Ba") in an **arranged** marriage, according to the custom of the region at that time. In the process, he lost a year at school, but was later allowed to make up by accelerating his studies. His wedding was a joint event, where his brother and cousin were also married. Recalling the day of their marriage, he once said, "As we didn't know much about marriage, for us it meant only wearing new clothes, eating sweets and playing with relatives." However, as was prevailing tradition, the adolescent bride was to spend much time at her parents' house, and away from her husband. Writing many years later, Mohandas described with regret the lustful feelings he felt for his young bride, "even at school I used to think of her, and the thought of nightfall and our subsequent meeting was ever haunting me." He later recalled feeling jealous and possessive of her, such as when she would visit a temple with her girlfriends, and being sexually lustful in his feelings for her.

jealous and possessive of her, such as when she would visit a temple with her girlfriends, and being sexually lustful in his feelings for her.

In late 1885, Gandhi's father Karamchand died. Gandhi, then 16 years old, and his wife of age 17 had their first baby, who survived only a few days. The two deaths anguished Gandhi. The Gandhi couple had four more children, all sons: **Harilal**, born in 1888; **Manilal**, born in 1892; **Ramdas**, born in 1897; and **Devdas**, born in 1900.

In November 1887, the 18-year-old Gandhi graduated from high school in **Ahmedabad**. In January 1888, he enrolled at Samaldas College in **Bhavnagar State**, then the sole degree-granting institution of higher education in the region. But he dropped out and returned to his family in Porbandar.



HISTORY

OF

CHILDRENS DAY



CHILDRENS DAY

THE FIRST EVER CHILDRENS DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN 1954 THE IDEA OF A UNIVERSAL CHILDRENS DAY WAS SUGGESTED BY MR.V.K. KRISNAMENON AND IT ADOPTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY AT FIRST IT WAS CELEBRATED UNIVERSAL IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER AFTER 1959, NOVEMBER 20th WAS CHOICE AS CHILDRENS DAY AS IT MARKED THE ANNIVERSARY DAY WHEN THE DECLARATION OF THE CHILD RIGHTS ADOPTED BY U.N GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1989 THE CONVENTION OF RIGHTS OF CHILD WAS ADOPTED , ALSO SIGNED ON THE SAME DATE. HOWEVER IN INDIA PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU BIRTH-DAY WAS DECLARED AS CHILDRENS DAY AND IS CELEBRATED ANNUALLY TO CHERISH HIS LOVE AND ATTACHMENT FOR CHILDREN

IMPORTANT DAYS

- JANUARY 26
- MARCH 26
- APRIL 15
- REPUBLIC DAY
- GOOD FRIDAY
- VISHU
- JUNE 15
- AUGUST 15
- AUGUST 25
- RAMS-AN
- INDEPENDENCE DAY
- ONAM

IMPORTANT DAY

- OCTOBER 2
- GANDHI JAYANTHI

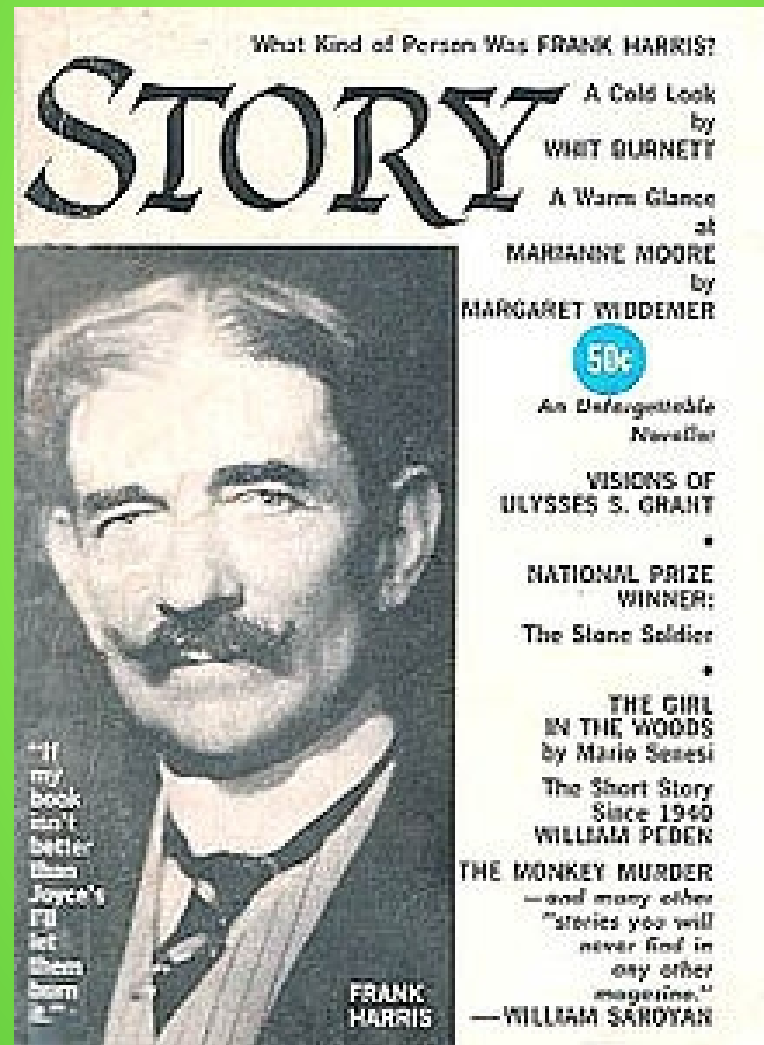
- SEPTEMBER 20
- MUHARAM

- NOVEMBER 6
- DEEPAVALI

- DECEMBER 25
- X MAS

THE STORY OF MAGAZINE

Story was a magazine founded in 1931 by journalist-editor **Whit Burnett** and his first wife, **Martha Foley**, in **Vienna**, Austria. Showcasing short stories by new authors, 67 copies of the debut issue (April–May, 1931) were mimeographed in Vienna, and two years later, Story moved to New York City, where Burnett and Foley created The Story Press in 1936.

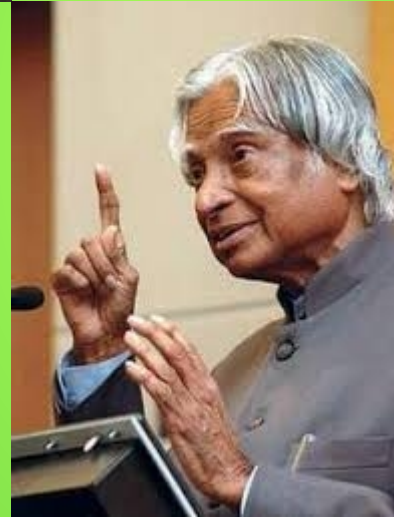
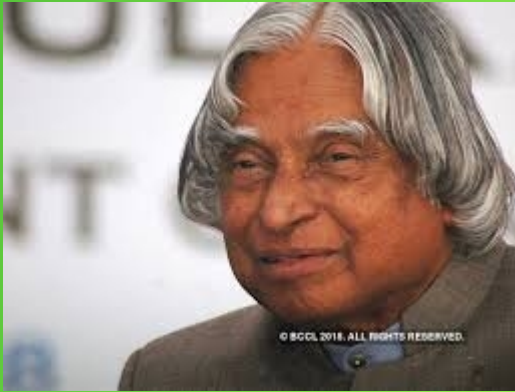


By the late 1930s, the circulation of *Story* had climbed to 21,000 copies. Authors introduced in *Story* included **Charles Bukowski**, **Erskine Caldwell**, **John Cheever**, **James T. Farrell**, **Joseph Heller**, **J. D. Salinger**, **Tennessee Williams** and **Richard Wright**. Other authors in the pages of *Story* included **Ludwig Bemelmans**, **Carson McCullers** and **William Saroyan**. The magazine sponsored various awards (WPA, Armed Forces), and it held an annual college fiction contest.

Burnett's second wife, Hallie Southgate Burnett, began collaborating with him in 1942. During this period, *Story* published the early work of **Truman Capote**, **John Knowles** and **Norman Mailer**. *Story* was briefly published in book form during the early 1950s, returning to a magazine format in 1960. Due to a lack of funds, *Story* folded in 1967, but it maintained its reputation through the *Story* College Creative Awards, which Burnett directed from 1966 to 1971.

Story was revived in 1989–1999 as a quarterly published by F&W Publications.

BIOGRAPHY OF A .P.J ABDUL KALAM

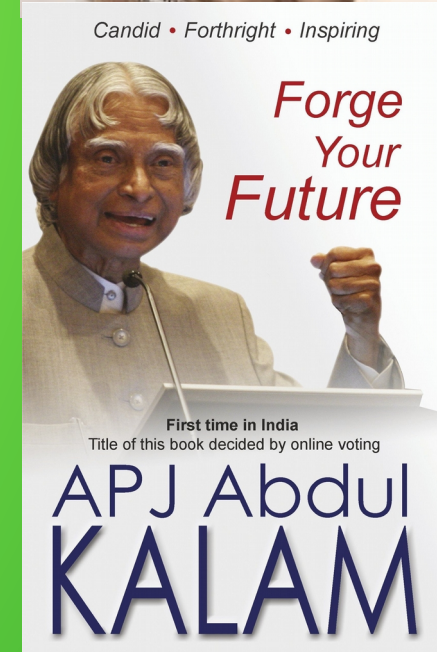
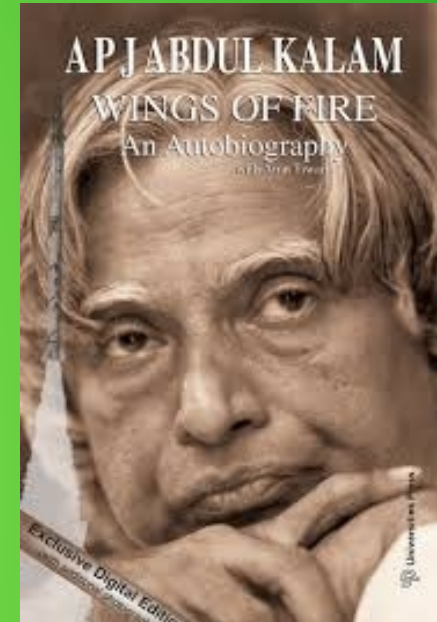
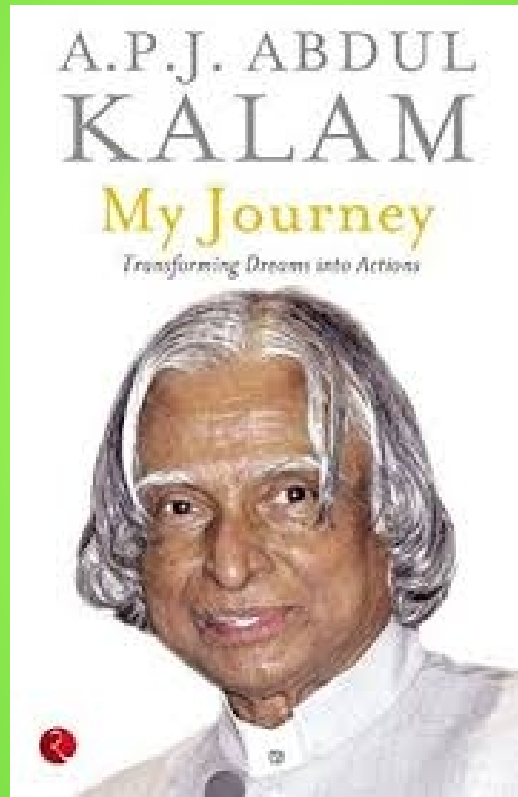
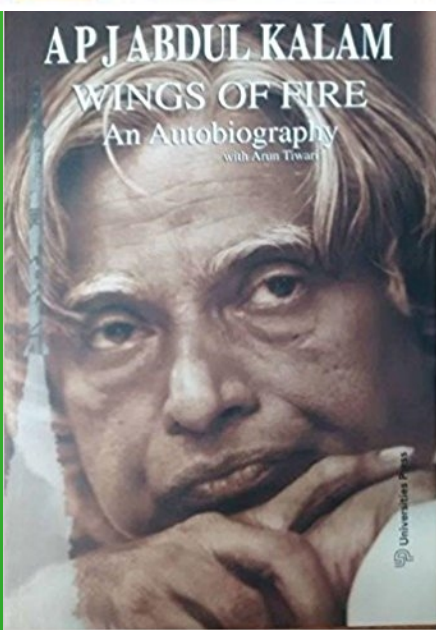
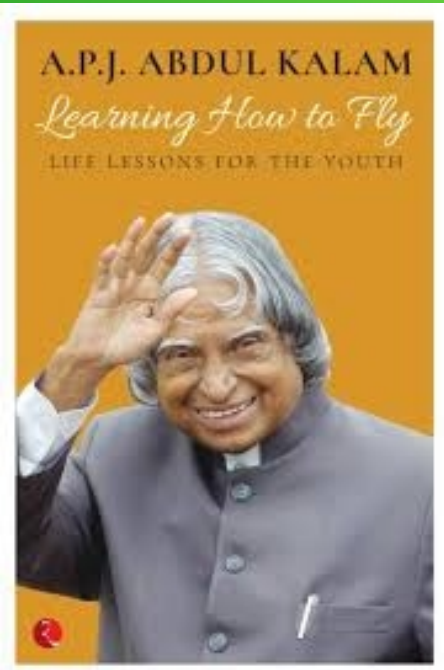


Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (/ˈæbdəl kəˈlɑːm/ ([listen](#)); 15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015) was an Indian politician and aerospace scientist who served as the **11th President of India** from 2002 to 2007. He was born and raised in **Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu** and studied physics and aerospace engineering. He spent the next four decades as a scientist and science administrator, mainly at the **Defence Research and Development Organisation** (DRDO) and **Indian Space Research Organisation** (ISRO) and was intimately involved in India's civilian space programme and military **missile development efforts**. He thus came to be known as the Missile Man of India for his work on the development of **ballistic missile** and **launch vehicle** technology. 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

Kalam was elected as the 11th President of India in 2002 with the support of both the ruling **Bharatiya Janata Party** and the then-opposition **Indian National Congress**. Widely referred to as the "People's President", he returned to his civilian life of education, writing and public service after a single term. He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the **Bharat Ratna**, India's highest civilian honour.

While delivering a lecture at the **Indian Institute of Management Shillong**, Kalam collapsed and died from an apparent cardiac arrest on 27 July 2015, aged 83. Thousands including national-level dignitaries attended the funeral ceremony held in his hometown of Rameshwaram, where he was buried with **full state honours**.

WRITINGS OF ABDUL KALAM



In his book *India 2020*, Kalam strongly advocated an action plan to develop India into a "knowledge superpower" and a **developed nation** by the year 2020. He regarded his work on India's **nuclear weapons** programme as a way to assert India's place as a future superpower.

I have identified five areas where India has a core competence for integrated action: (1) agriculture and food processing; (2) education and healthcare; (3) information and communication technology; (4) infrastructure, reliable and quality electric power, surface transport and infrastructure for all parts of the country; and (5) self-reliance in critical technologies. These five areas are closely inter-related and if advanced in a coordinated way, will lead to food, economic and national security.

Kalam describes a "transformative moment" in his life when he asked **Pramukh Swami**, the guru of the **BAPS Swaminarayan Sampradaya**, how India might realise this five-pronged vision of development. Pramukh Swami's answer—to add a sixth area developing faith in God and spirituality to overcome the current climate of crime and corruption—became the spiritual vision for the next 15 years Kalam's life, which he describes in his final book,

Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji, published just a month before his death.

It was reported that there was considerable demand in South Korea for translated versions of books authored by him.

Kalam took an active interest in other developments in the field of science and technology, including a research programme for developing **biomedical implants**. He also supported **open source** technology over **proprietary software**, predicting that the use of free software on a large scale would bring the benefits of information technology to more people. Kalam set a target of interacting with 100,000 students during the two years after his resignation from the post of scientific adviser in 1999. He explained, "I feel comfortable in the company of young people, particularly high school students. Henceforth, I intend to share with them experiences, helping them to ignite their imagination and preparing them to work for a developed India for which the road map is already available." His dream is to let every student to light up the sky with victory using their latent fire in the heart.

PERSONAL LIFE HISTORY



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 (born 4 November 1916), Mustafa Kalam (d. 1999) and Kasim Mohammed (d. 1995). 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.

Kalam was noted for his integrity and his simple lifestyle. 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. His few personal possessions included his books, his 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.

In the 2011 Hindi film *I Am Kalam*, Kalam is portrayed as a positive influence on a poor but bright Rajasthani boy named Chhotu, who renames himself Kalam in honour of his idol.

DEATH OF ABDUL KALAM



On 27 July 2015, Kalam travelled to **Shillong** to deliver a lecture on "Creating a Livable Planet Earth" at the **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. At around 6:35 p.m. **IST**, only five minutes into his lecture, he collapsed. He was rushed to the nearby Bethany Hospital in a critical condition; upon arrival, he lacked a pulse or any other signs of life. Despite being placed in the **intensive care unit**, Kalam was confirmed dead of a sudden **cardiac arrest** at 7:45 p.m. **IST**. His last words, to his aide **Srijan Pal Singh**, were reportedly: "Funny guy! Are you doing well?"

Following his death, Kalam's body was airlifted in an **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 President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister, Chief Minister of Delhi **Arvind Kejriwal**, and the three service chiefs of the **Indian Armed Forces**, who laid wreaths on Kalam's body. 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**, Congress President **Sonia Gandhi** and Vice-President **Rahul Gandhi**, and Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister **Akhilesh Yadav**.

On the morning of 29 July, Kalam's body, wrapped in the Indian flag, was taken to Palam Air Base and flown to **Madurai** in an air force C-130J aircraft, arriving at **Madurai Airport** that afternoon. His body was received at the airport by the three service chiefs and national and state dignitaries, including cabinet ministers **Manohar Parrikar**, **Venkaiah Naidu**, **Pon Radhakrishnan** and the governors of Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya, **K Rosaiah** and **V. Shanmuganathan**. After a brief ceremony, Kalam's body was flown by air force helicopter to the town of **Mandapam**, from where it was taken in an army truck to his hometown of Rameswaram. Upon arriving at Rameswaram, his body was displayed in an open area in front of the local bus station to allow the public to pay their final respects until 8 p.m. that evening.

On 30 July 2015, the former president was laid to rest at **Rameswaram's** Pei Karumbu Ground with full state honours. Over 350,000 people attended the last rites, including the Prime Minister, the governor of Tamil Nadu and the chief ministers of Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.