PRIDE
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SVKM'S NMIMS Deemed to be UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

HAPPY TEACHER'S DAY

'Strivers achieve what dreamers believe'

- Usher

On the occasion of Teachers' Day, we begin this series of a monthly newsletter which expresses the pride NMIMS feels for our fellow countrymen who have upheld India's glory across the globe through their remarkable accomplishments and left footprints on the sands of time for other seekers and adventurers to follow.
With a history as rich and diverse as ours, we have always pioneered discoveries and innovations, invented some and experimented more, grabbed laurels and recognition, and continue to do so year on year. As a nation, we learn and grow and produce stalwarts who do us proud. This is an attempt to celebrate that pride and encourage more and more Indians to join in in this effort – of making the country proud!

This newsletter is a dedication to all those who have big dreams in their hearts and stars in their eyes, who thirst for better and more, who aim to keep growing till they reach beyond the skies, and once there, serve as beacons to guide others towards those exalted shores!

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Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

The Missile Man of India

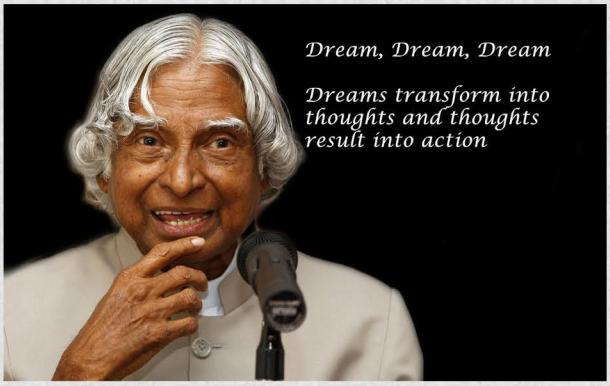
Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen "A. P. J." Abdul Kalam was the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. A career scientist turned reluctant politician, Dr. Kalam was intimately involved in India's civilian space program and military missile development efforts.

Childhood & Early Life

Born on 15th October, 1931, in the small town of Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu, Abdul Kalam was the youngest of five children of a Muslim boat owner named Jainulabudeen and his wife Ashiamma. He grew up in humble surroundings and had to take up a job while he was still in school in order to augment his family's meager income—he distributed newspapers to help his father in providing for the family. He completed his schooling and proceeded to study physics at Saint Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli. He moved on to pursue aerospace engineering from Madras Institute of Technology. His hopes of becoming a fighter pilot were dashed when he narrowly missed out on a spot with the Indian Air Force.

Career

This setback did not deter him, he went ahead to join the Aeronautical Development Establishment of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) as a scientist. However, the profile lost its shine with time, and he joined the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in 1969. Dr. Kalam made significant contributions as Project Director to developing India's first indigenous Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully injected the satellite Rohini, in the near earth orbit in July 1980, promoting India to the Space Club. He was responsible for the evolution of ISRO's launch vehicle programme, particularly the PSLV configuration. He was also responsible for the development and operationalisation of AGNI and PRITHVI missiles. The success of the missiles earned him the popular tag of "Missile Man of India".



In 2002, Dr. Kalam was elected President of India. Known as the People's President, he set a goal of conducting 500,000 one-on-one meetings with young people over the course of his five-year term. His immense popularity led him to being nominated by MTV as the Youth Icon of the Year in 2003 and 2006. After leaving office in 2007, Dr. Kalam became a visiting professor at several universities. He formed the "What Can I Give Movement" in 2011 with the goal of creating a compassionate society. Among his many accolades, including honorary doctorates from 40 universities, he was granted the Padma Bhushan (1981), the Padma Vibhushan (1990) and the Bharat Ratna (1997) — India's highest civilian awards — for his contributions in modernizing government defence technology.

Dr. Kalam remained active until the last day of his life. He was laid to rest on July 30th. In honour of the scientist and former president, a "Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Award" has been instituted which will recognize exceptional individuals who promote science and humanities. The government has also established Dr. Kalam's birthday (October 15th) as "Youth Renaissance Day."

A dream hero who implanted a vision in the minds of 640 million of India has been laid to rest as a silent seed, but his legacy will continue to transform the youth of our nation to become better, more enlightened citizens.

Sundar Pichai

West in love with an Indian IT wiz again

QUICK FACTS	
ZODIAC SIGN	Cancer
SPOUSE	Anjali Pichai
NET WORTH	$150 million
HOBBIES	Reading, Playing Guitar, Sketching and Badminton

Sundar Pichai is a computer engineer and the current CEO of Google Inc. The technology giant Google, which specializes in Internet-related services and products, underwent a major corporate restructuring in 2015 following which Alphabet Inc. was launched as its parent company with co-founders Larry Page as its CEO and Sergey Brin as President and Pichai as the Google CEO

Childhood & Early Life

He was born as Pichai Sundararajan on July 12, 1972, in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. His father, Regunatha Pichai, worked as an electrical engineer for the British conglomerate GEC and managed a factory that made electrical components. His mother used to be a stenographer.

Pichai grew up in a middle-class home and was a bright student. He excelled academically at his school, Padma Seshadri Bala Bhavan, and did his B.Tech in Metallurgical Engineering from IIT Kharagpur, then going on to win a scholarship for study materials science and semiconductor physics from Stanford University from where he eventually earned his Masters' degree.

Career

He initially planned to pursue a Ph.D. from Stanford and embark on an academic career. However, he dropped out and joined Applied Materials—a Silicon Valley semiconductor maker—as an engineer and product manager.

He completed his MBA from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania (2002), where he was named a Siebel Scholar and a Palmer Scholar. Following the completion of his MBA he was appointed as a management consultant at McKinsey & Company.

He joined Google in 2004. Initially he worked on Google's search toolbar as a part of a small team. The toolbar gave users of Internet Explorer and firefox easy access to Google search. He also worked on other Google products like Google Gears and Google Pack. The success of Google's toolbar gave Pichai the idea that Google should develop its own browser. He discussed his idea with his seniors and faced an objection from then-CEO Eric Schmidt, who thought that developing a browser would be an expensive affair.

However, Pichai persevered and convinced the co-founders of Google, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, to launch Google's own browser, Google Chrome which ultimately proved to be a great success as it allowed the users to directly access Google's search engine.

In 2008, Pichai was promoted to Vice President of product development. In this position he started appearing more often at Google presentations and continued rising up the ranks in Google.

By 2012, he had become the Senior Vice President of Chrome and apps.

In 2013, Andy Rubin, the creator of Android, left to work on a different project and Pichai was put in-charge of Android as well. His influence continued to increase and he was made the Product Chief in October 2014.

And in 2015, there was no looking back. As Larry Page said about his right hand in an interview, "Pichai has a deep technical expertise, a great product eye, and tremendous entrepreneurial flair. This is a rare combination, which is what makes him a great leader."

Also making news...

PM NARENDRA MODI AMONG MOST-VIEWED INDIAN CEOS ON LINKEDIN

With over 1 million followers on LinkedIn, Prime Minister Narendra Modi is featured with other top leaders on the list of most-viewed CEOs in India, continuing to put the nation on the world map. Modi is already the third-most followed world leader on the microblogging site, Twitter, with 14.4 million followers. On Facebook, too, his page has 3,00,29,710 likes.

INDIAN MILKMAN'S SON CHASES DREAM IN GREENER PASTURES

Golfing prodigy Shubham Jaglan turned 11 last week but the only son of a milkman from rural India is aloof to the cartoons and toys that usually draw boys of his age. The winner of back-to-back titles on the world junior golf circuit in the United States last month knows he must make sacrifices to achieve his dreams.

TAJ MAHAL BECOMES FIRST MONUMENT TO JOIN TWITTER

Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav marked Independence Day on Saturday by launching the official Twitter account of the 17th century Taj Mahal. Its first tweet was "There are two kinds of ppl in the world. Those who have visited me and follow me here and those who haven't seen me and yet follow me here."

Because even Ordinary people Accomplish Extraordinary feats

"No matter that patriotism is too often the refuge of scoundrels. Dissent, rebellion and all-round hell-raising remain the true duty of patriots."

-Barabara Ehrenreich

In the summer of 2001, amidst a wave of nationalistic fervour the then Prime minister Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced the commencement of the most ambitious highway construction project yet: The golden Quadrilateral. Little did we know that this project might end up consuming the life of a man. A man, the grandeur of whose courage would outshine the mega project itself, Satyendra Dubey. Appointed Project manager for the National Highway Authority of India, he unearthed major discrepancies and financial irregularities in the contracts handed out for managing the Grand Trunk road as part of the GQ project. The project being the brainchild of the Prime minister himself, the contracts were given to well established construction companies like Larsen and Toubro. Satyendra observed that such projects were slyly subcontracted to less developed players under pressure from the local Mafia. Undaunted, he set out to expose the culprits via a letter to the Prime minister's office with just a minor request - that his identity remain undisclosed. His request however, was not honoured and letter was passed on to eight ministries and his name revealed in public leading to his assassination in 2003. His death though was not in vain. This morose development outraged the public and made 'Whistleblower' a household term. Not only did he capture the country's imagination, he became the trigger point around which a whole new legislation namely the Whistleblower's protection act would be formed albeit with traditional Indian diplomatic lethargy. A feat even many great politicians can't lay claim to.