**Department of Space (DOS) of ISRO**

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**HISTORY**

Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai was an Indian physicist and astronomer who initiated space research and helped to develop nuclear power in India. He was honoured with Padma Bhushan in 1966 and the Padma Vibhushan in 1972.

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established on August 15, 1969. It was previously known as the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR), which was established in 1962 by the Government of India. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai envisioned INCOSPAR.

ISRO's main goal was to develop and use space technology for national development, while also pursuing space science research and planetary exploration. In 1972, ISRO was brought under the Department of Space (DoS).

ISRO's headquarters are located at Antariksh Bhavan in Bangalore. The chief executive of ISRO is also the chairman of the Indian government's space commission and the Secretary of the Department of Space.

ISRO was previously the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR), set up by the Government of India in 1962, as envisioned by Dr. VikramA Sarabhai. ISRO was formed on August 15, 1969 and superseded INCOSPAR with an expanded role to harness space technology.

The ISRO - Indian Space Research Organization logo was designed by Shri Bhargava V. S., an Ahmedabad-based calligrapher and artist. It was officially adopted on August 15, 1969. The design of the logo underwent slight modifications in 2002 when ISRO celebrated its thirty-third anniversary

**Department of Space and ISRO**

The Department of Space (DOS) has the primary objective of promoting development and application of space science and technology to assist in all-round development of the nation.Towards this,

DOS has evolved the following programmes :

• Launch Vehicle programme having indigenous capability for launching spacecrafts.

• INSAT Programme for telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology, development of education etc.

• Remote Sensing Programme for application of satellite imagery for various developmental purposes.

• Research and Development in Space Sciences and Technology for serving the end of applying them for national development.

Organisation With the setting up of Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) in 1962, the space activities in the country were initiated. In the same year, the work on Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS) near Thiruvananthapuram was also started. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) was established in August 1969. The Government of India constituted the Space Commission and established the Department of Space (DOS) in June 1972 and brought ISRO under DOS in September 1972. The Space Commission formulates the policies and oversees the implementation of the Indian space programme to promote the development and application of space science and technology for the socio-economic benefit of the country. DOS implements these programmes through, mainly, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), North Eastern-Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC) and Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL). The Antrix Corporation, established in 1992 as a government owned company, markets the space products and services.

The establishment of space systems and their applications are coordinated by the national level committees, namely, INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC), Planning Committee on National Natural Resources Management System (PC-NNRMS) and Advisory Committee of on Space Sciences (ADCOS).

The Secretariat of DOS and ISRO Headquarters are located at Antariksh Bhavan in Bangalore. Programme offices at ISRO Headquarters coordinate the programmes like satellite communication, earth observation, launch vehicle, space science, disaster management support, sponsored research scheme, contracts management,international cooperation, safety, reliability, publications and public relations, budget & economic analysis, civil engineering and human resources development.

**Missions accomplished**

Department of Space (DOS) is Government of India department mandated with the execution of Indian Space Programme. The Department of Space has evolved the following programmes with the objective of promoting & developing application of space science and space technology:

* Launch Vehicle programme having indigenous capability for launching satellites.
* INSAT Programme for telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology, development of education etc.
* Remote Sensing Programme for application of satellite imagery for various developmental purposes.
* Research and Development in Space Sciences and Technology for serving the end of applying them for national development.

**Conclusion**

ISRO is India’s pride in space. It is the national space agency of India that operates as the primary research and development arm of the Department of Space. ISRO has demonstrated its excellence, innovation and leadership in various domains of space technology and exploration, such as satellite technology, launch vehicle technology, lunar missions, interplanetary missions and human spaceflight programme. ISRO has also contributed to India’s socio-economic development, national security and international cooperation through its space endeavours.

ISRO’s achievements are remarkable for their low cost, high quality and indigenous capability. ISRO has also fostered a culture of scientific excellence, collaboration and innovation among its scientists, institutions and industries. ISRO has also addressed its social and environmental challenges and opportunities through its space endeavours.

ISRO’s achievements are a source of inspiration and aspiration for its people, especially its students who are the future of science and technology. ISRO’s achievements are also a source of cooperation and partnership for other countries who share its vision of science for peace and prosperity. ISRO’s achievements are a testament to its spirit of curiosity and creativity that drives its quest for knowledge and discovery.