About GSAT-30 satellite
The 3,357-kg satellite will replace INSAT-4A which was launched in 2005 and marks the first mission of the year for Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

- The high-power satellite is equipped with 12 normal C band and 12 Ku band transponders.

**Applications**

- GSAT-30 will provide DTH (direct to home) television services, connectivity to VSATs (that support working of banks') ATMs, stock exchange, television uplinking and teleport services, digital satellite news gathering and e-governance applications.

- The satellite will also be used for bulk data transfer for a host of emerging telecommunication applications.

- Its unique configuration provides flexible frequency segments and flexible coverage. The satellite will provide communication services to Indian mainland and islands through the Ku band and wide coverage over Gulf countries, a large number of Asian countries and Australia through the C band.

**About Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**

- The Indian Space Research Organisation is the space agency of the Government of India and has its headquarters in the city of Bengaluru.

- Its vision is to "harness space technology for national development while pursuing space science research & planetary exploration".

- The Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) was established in the tenure of Jawaharlal Nehru under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) in 1962, with the urging of scientist Vikram Sarabhai recognizing the need in space research.
INCOSPAR grew and became ISRO in 1969, also under the DAE.

In 1972, Government of India had setup a Space Commission and the Department of Space (DOS), bringing ISRO under the DOS. The establishment of ISRO thus institutionalized space research activities in India.

It is managed by the DOS, which reports to the Prime Minister of India.