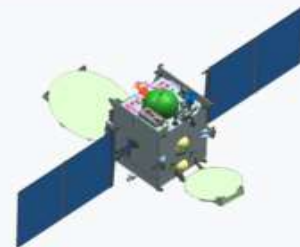


## South Asia Satellite for the Services of Meteorology & its Application in South Asia



South Asia Satellite



<b>Names</b>	GSAT-9
<b>Mission type</b>	Communications / Meteorology
<b>Operator</b>	ISRO
<b>COSPAR ID</b>	2017-024A 
<b>SATCAT no.</b>	42695
<b>Website</b>	GSAT-9 
<b>Mission duration</b>	Planned: 12 years <sup>[1]</sup> Elapsed: 4 years, 8 months, 25 days

*The South Asia Satellite, formerly known as SAARC Satellite, is a geostationary communications and meteorology satellite operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation for the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation region. The satellite was launched on 5<sup>th</sup> May 2017. During the 18th SAARC summit held in Nepal in 2014. As of 2019, the satellite is in service with all SAARC countries. Important features of the South Asia satellite are as follows.*

- South Asia Satellite caters to Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan.*
- SAARC satellite is dedicated to our neighbourhood as a gift from India".*
- Honourable Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi has actually extended his slogan 'Sab Ka Saath Sab Ka Vikas' to India's neighbourhood essentially to service the needs of the poor in South Asia.*
- The satellite enables a full range of services to neighbours. The areas include telecommunication, television, direct-to-home, VSATs, tele-education and telemedicine.*
- It is also equipped with remote sensing state of the art technology which enables collection of real-time weather data and helps in observations of the geology of the South Asian nations.*
- It also provides secure hot-lines among the participating nations, which will be useful in case of management of disasters like earthquakes, cyclones, floods and tsunamis*

