**What has to be there:**

Inception

events

The rockets launch with dates

**Inception of ISRO:**

1. INCOSPAR (Indian National Committee for Space Research) was formed in 1962 with the help of Dr.Vikram Sarabhai and Homi Bhabha.
2. Initial research is done on cosmic radiation and other space phenomenons.
3. ISRO (Indian Space Research Organization) is formed in 1969 replacing INCOSPAR.
4. Space commission and department of space is formed in 1972.
5. Staff for ISRO are chosen from Indian Ordnance factories who specialize in propellants and aerodynamics.

Events:

To check whether satellite usage for television broadcasting was viable, Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station (ESCES) is formed in 1967. A small-scale experiment is carried out by creating a tv programme by the name “KrishiDarshan” and agricultural information is broadcast.

It is considered a success and Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) is created in 1975 and lasted for a year. This experiment allowed for 50000 science teachers to be trained across more than 2000 villages and benefited 200000 people. Indian satellites where not used in this as they were still in early stages.

Satellite Telecommunication Experiments Project (STEP) was the next step forward. A key objective of STEP was to conduct a system test of geosynchronous satellites for domestic communication, enhance capabilities, and gain experience in designing, fabricating, installing, operating, and maintaining a variety of ground segment facilities that would all result in INSAT's production and operation.

Satellite Launch Vehicle-3 (SLV-3) was India's first experimental satellite launch vehicle. It is an all solid, four stage vehicle weighing 17 tons with a height of 22m and capable of placing 40 kg class payloads in Low Earth Orbit.

SLV-3 was successfully launched on July 18, 1980 from Sriharikota Range (SHAR), when Rohini satellite, RS-1, was placed in orbit, thereby making India the sixth member of an exclusive club of space-faring nations.

The experience gathered from SLV-3 programme paved the way for Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV), Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and the Geosynchronous satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV).

Then rocket image and desc from <https://www.isro.gov.in/GSLVmk3_CON.html> , India’s strongest rocket to date.

Then timeline from that timeline.html page.