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| THE MISSLE MAN OF INDIA  [This Photo](http://blog.vivekanandan.in/2010/08/uno-announced-15th-oct-apj-abdul-kalams.html) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-ND](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0/) | | |
|  |  | APJ ABDUL KALAM |
| The latest news  PEOPLES PRESIDENT  **Missile program**  Having rejoined DRDO in 1982, Kalam planned the [Integrated](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Integrated) Guided Missile Development Programme, which produced a number of successful missiles. Among them was Agni, India’s first intermediate-range [ballistic missile](https://www.britannica.com/technology/ballistic-missile), which incorporated aspects of the SLV-III; it was first launched in 1989. Another success was the surface-to-surface tactical missile Prithvi.  [This Photo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._P._J._Abdul_Kalam) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) |
| ABDUL KALAM  **A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** (born October 15, 1931, [Rameswaram](https://www.britannica.com/place/Rameswaram), India—died July 27, 2015, Shillong) was an Indian scientist and politician who played a leading role in the development of [India](https://www.britannica.com/place/India)’s missile and [nuclear weapons](https://www.britannica.com/technology/nuclear-weapon) programs. He was [president of India](https://www.britannica.com/topic/president-of-India) from 2002 to 2007. His scientific achievements and popularity gained him the [epithets](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/epithets) “Missile Man” and “People’s President.” | **Early life and career**  Kalam was born in a town in [Tamil Nadu](https://www.britannica.com/place/Tamil-Nadu) state to a fishing boat owner from a once wealthy family. The youngest of five siblings, Kalam persevered with his education despite his impoverished circumstances. He earned a degree in [aeronautical engineering](https://www.britannica.com/technology/aerospace-engineering) from the Madras Institute of Technology and in 1958 joined the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). In 1969 he moved to the [Indian Space Research Organisation](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Indian-Space-Research-Organisation) (ISRO), where he was project director of the [SLV-III](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Satellite-Launch-Vehicle-3), the first satellite [launch vehicle](https://www.britannica.com/technology/launch-vehicle) that was both designed and produced in India. In 1980 SLV-III successfully released a satellite called Rohini into near-Earth [orbit](https://www.britannica.com/science/orbit-astronomy), taking India’s [space](https://www.britannica.com/science/space-physics-and-metaphysics) program to the international stage. Kalam oversaw further development of launch vehicle technologies at ISRO, including the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle. |
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| ABDUL KALAM AT BITS -PILANI  [This Photo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:APJ_Abdul_Kalam_Speech.JPG) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) | | | | MISSLE PROGRAM  Mirjam Nilsson  Having rejoined DRDO in 1982, Kalam planned the [Integrated](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/Integrated) Guided Missile Development Programme, which produced a number of successful missiles. Among them was Agni, India’s first intermediate-range [ballistic missile](https://www.britannica.com/technology/ballistic-missile), which incorporated aspects of the SLV-III; it was first launched in 1989. Another success was the surface-to-surface tactical missile Prithvi.  ISRO launching satelite | |
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| **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**, Indian space agency, founded in 1969 to develop an independent Indian space program. Its headquarters are in [Bengaluru](https://www.britannica.com/place/Bangalore-India) (formerly Bangalore). ISRO’s chief executive is a chairman, who is also chairman of the Indian government’s Space [Commission](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/Commission) and the secretary of the Department of Space.  The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) operates through a countrywide network of centres. Sensors and payloads are developed at the Space Applications Centre in [Ahmedabad](https://www.britannica.com/place/Ahmadabad). Satellites are designed, developed, assembled, and tested at the U R Rao Satellite Centre (formerly the ISRO Satellite Centre) in Bengaluru. [Launch vehicles](https://www.britannica.com/technology/launch-vehicle) are developed at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre in [Thiruvananthapuram](https://www.britannica.com/place/Thiruvananthapuram). Launches take place at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre on Sriharikota Island, near Chennai. The Master Control Facilities for geostationary satellite station keeping are located at Hassan and [Bhopal](https://www.britannica.com/place/Bhopal-India). Reception and processing facilities for remote-sensing [data](https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/data) are at the National Remote Sensing Centre in [Hyderabad](https://www.britannica.com/place/Hyderabad-India). ISRO’s commercial arm is Antrix Corporation, which has its headquarters in Bengaluru. | |  |  | |
|  | | ISRO’s first [satellite](https://www.britannica.com/science/satellite), [Aryabhata](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Aryabhata), was launched by the [Soviet Union](https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union) on April 19, 1975. Rohini, the first satellite to be placed in [orbit](https://www.britannica.com/science/orbit-astronomy) by an Indian-made [launch vehicle](https://www.britannica.com/technology/launch-vehicle) (the Satellite Launch Vehicle 3), was launched on July 18, 1980. ISRO has launched several space systems, including the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) system for [telecommunication](https://www.britannica.com/technology/telecommunication), television broadcasting, [meteorology](https://www.britannica.com/science/meteorology), and disaster warning and the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites for resource monitoring and management. The first INSAT was launched in 1988, and the program expanded to include geosynchronous satellites called GSAT. | Themes and styles also help keep your document coordinated. When you click Design and choose a new Theme, the pictures, charts, and SmartArt graphics change to match your new theme. | |
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