Kalpana Chawla was an astronaut of Indian origin in America. He had expertise in space shuttle missions. Kalpana Chawla was born on 17 March 1962 in Karnal city of Haryana state, India. Kalpana Chawla was the youngest of her four siblings.

Kalpana Chawla's father's name was Banarsilal Chawla and his mother's name was Sanjyoti Chawla. Kalpana Chawla used to dream of traveling in space since childhood.

He had a strong desire to become an aeronautic engineer. His father Banarsilal wanted Kalpana to become a doctor but destiny had something else approved. To make her dreams a reality, Kalpana Chawla did a 'B.E' for the education of Aeronautic Engineering at Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh. Took admission and obtained a degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1982.

Kalpana Chawla turned to America After coming to America, Kalpana Chawla joined the 'University of Texas' in 1982 for post-graduate education in aerospace engineering. Kalpana Chawla had such a strong desire to become an astronaut that she successfully completed the

Aero Space Engineering course in 1984 and again in 1986 completed the second post-graduation in Aero Space Engineering course.

Kalpana Chawla also succeeded in obtaining a Ph.D. degree in 1988 from the University of Colorado in Aero Space Engineering course in 1988. Kalpana Chawla served as Vice President of Overset Methods Inc. in 1988 at NASA's Ames Research Center. Kalpana Chawla researched CFDs in B/STOL while serving as Vice President at Overset Methods Inc.

Kalpana Chawla holds certified flight instructor status for commercial operations and flying airplanes and gliders. Kalpana Chawla was licensed to operate multi-engine and single-engine aircraft and commercially. Kalpana Chawla applied for the NASA Astronaut Corp after obtaining US citizenship in 1991.

In March 1995, he was appointed to the NASA Astronaut Corp, and in 1996, Kalpana Chawla was selected for the first flight. Kalpana Chawla's first space flight began on 19 November 1997 aboard the space shuttle Columbia (flight number STS 87). The total number of crew for the space flight with Kalpana Chawla was six. With this space travel, Kalpana Chawla got the distinction of being the first Indian woman.

Before Kalpana Chawla, India's Rakesh Sharma had the distinction of being an astronaut in 1984. After the smooth completion of all the activities of Kalpana Chawla's first space flight (STS 87), she was given the technical responsibility of the Astronaut Office at the Space Station. During her first spaceflight itself, Kalpana Chawla traveled an estimated 10 million miles, which is usually equal to 252 orbits of the Earth.

During the first space travel itself, Kalpana Chawla was asked to install the Swarton satellite but this satellite was not successful in installation. As a result, two astronauts, Wiston Scott, and Takao Doi, had to race into space to catch the Swarton satellite. After investigating the glitch for 5 months in the NASA office, it was concluded that the failure was not caused by Kalpana Chawla but by a technical deficiency in the functioning of the software interface flight crew and ground control.

In the year 2000, Kalpana Chawla was again selected for space travel. He was selected to be on the flight crew of the STS-107 Cambodia spacecraft, but this second mission was delayed due to technical reasons. Finally, the STS 107 mission was launched on 16 January 2003, in which Kalpana Chawla also flew to space along with other members.

Collaborating with the members of the Columbia spacecraft, the members performed 80 experiments for the microgravity experiment, which included studies related to space science, the development of high technology, astronaut safety, and health with the Earth. Kalpana Chawla's fellow crewmates on the Columbia spacecraft for the space mission included Commander Rick D'Hauswandt, Pilot William C McCool, Commander Michael P Anderson, Ilan Ramo, David M Brown, and Laurel Clark.

Nature also did not approve of the courage of the members of the Columbia spacecraft. Along with Kalpana Chawla, this space journey turned into the 'last journey' for all the members. All the members of the Columbia spacecraft were returning to Earth after successfully completing all their research, at the same moment the cruel hands of destiny destroyed the Columbia spacecraft with cruelty as soon as it entered the Earth's atmosphere.

The names and traces of the seven passengers aboard that vehicle were erased. The whole world along with NASA was taken aback by this incident. This painful incident was very painful for the whole world.