

PARLIAMENT QUESTION: INDIA'S SPACE LAUNCH PROGRAMME

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In the last 3 years (July 2023 to June 2026), India has successfully launched 12 launch vehicle missions, 11 national satellites and 9 satellites for international customers. Some of the significant milestones achieved during the period are as follows:

- India became the first country to successfully carry out soft-landing near south pole of the Moon through the launch of Chandrayaan-3 Mission
- India launched its first solar observatory mission, Aditya-L1, on PSLV.
- The milestone of 100 launches from India's spaceport at Sriharikota was achieved during this timeframe.
- India became the 4th country to demonstrate docking/undocking in space through the SPADEX mission.
- The development of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) was completed with the 3rd developmental flight and technology transfer agreement signed with Indian industry.
- The first joint NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) mission was successfully launched on India's GSLV vehicle.
- India launched the heaviest satellite to GTO from its soil through the CMS-03 mission using LVM3 launch vehicle.
- In the subsequent LVM3 launch, India launched the heaviest satellite ever from Indian soil for a US customer.

Department of Space has developed and operationalized four launch vehicles till date i.e. PSLV, GSLV, GSLV MkIII and SSLV, which are being utilized to launch satellites for earth observation, communication, navigation and space science & exploration along with commercial launch services for national/international customers.

Government has approved the establishment of Third Launch Pad at Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, for the Next Generation Launch vehicles of ISRO and also to function as a standby for the Second Launch Pad at Sriharikota. The SSLV Launch Complex (SLC) in Kulasekarapattinam, Tamil Nadu is also being developed as India's second rocket launch site, in order to cater to the launches of Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) along with launches by private space start-ups and non-governmental entities. The existing two operational pads at Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) SHAR in Sriharikota i.e., First Launch Pad & Second Launch Pad along with the upcoming Third Launch Pad and SSLV Launch Complex provide sufficient launch capacity.

Further, in order to strengthen India's launch infrastructure and support the growing participation of Non-Government Entities (NGEs) in the space sector, the Government has also introduced several enabling measures, as under:

- NGEs have been permitted to establish temporary test facilities within ISRO premises, providing them with access to critical infrastructure and significantly reducing the time and cost associated with developing and validating launch systems.
- In parallel, the development of the second launch complex at Kulasekarapattinam is progressing steadily. Once operational, this facility will substantially enhance the country's launch capacity, particularly for Small Satellite Launch Vehicles (SSLVs), improve launch frequency and provide greater flexibility to meet the increasing demand for commercial launches.

In addition to infrastructure development, IN-SPACe has introduced several policy reforms and incentive schemes to promote innovation, indigenous technology development, and private sector participation. These initiatives include financial support for startups and MSMEs, streamlined authorization processes, skill development programmes, technology commercialization, and the promotion of space manufacturing clusters to strengthen the domestic supply chain. Together, these measures are fostering a vibrant and globally competitive Indian space ecosystem

Revenue generated by M/s. NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) through launch services during the last three years (Audited Financials) are as below:

Revenue (in Lakhs)

	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23
Launch Services	44,743.13	21,821.10	1,16,613.16

ISRO has undertaken the development of various advanced technologies which will further expand India's global leadership such as:

- i. Development of 200t thrust Semi-cryogenic engine,
- ii. Development of a Semicryogenic booster stage to enhance the payload capability of the LVM3 launch vehicle,
- iii. Demonstration of booster stage recovery through Vertical Take-off & Vertical landing technology to enable reusability of the core stage of the rockets,
- iv. Development of high thrust LOX-Methane engine,
- v. Development of a partially reusable Next Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV) with LOX-Methane propulsion systems,
- vi. Development of a Winged Body Orbital Re-entry Vehicle (ORV) for the Reusable Launch Vehicle, which will be launched into orbit using an ascent vehicle & subsequently re-enter the atmosphere to land on a runway, and
- vii. Development of Air-breathing propulsion technology and a Technology demonstrator vehicle using air-breathing propulsion.

Further, IN-SPACe has also developed a strategic roadmap to expand India's share in the global space economy. Under this vision, India's space economy is targeted to reach USD 44 billion by 2033. In order to achieve this objective, a set of strategic priorities and enabling capabilities has been identified, focusing on strengthening infrastructure, enhancing private sector participation, fostering innovation, promoting manufacturing, and creating a globally competitive space ecosystem.

This information was given by Union Minister of State for Prime Minister's office and Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh, in a written reply in the Rajya Sabha today.

NKR/AK/NM

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