

PARLIAMENT QUESTION: GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS OF INDIA'S SPACE PROGRAMME

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The total budget allocated to the Department of Space since 2021, year-wise, indicating the share of India's GDP and the share in the Union Budget is as given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Allocated to Dept.	% share of Department Budget in Union Budget	% Share of Department Expenditure in India's GDP
2025-26	13416.20	0.26	0.03
2024-25	13042.75	0.27	0.04
2023-24	12543.91	0.28	0.04
2022-23	13700.00	0.35	0.04
2021-22	13949.09	0.40	0.05

Details of expenditure incurred under various schemes/ verticals are given below:

Name of Scheme	Nature of Expenditure	Total expenditure in ₹ Crore					
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (RE)	2026-27 (BE)

Space Technology	Exp. on building of Launch Vehicles, EO Satellites, Navigation, Technology demonstration satellites and creation of facilities	8873.62	7646.72	8083.43	8840.72	9601.98	10397.06
Space Applications	Exp. on Applications Programmes such as NNRMS, DMS etc.	1203.62	1268.56	1475.43	1562.91	1596.27	1725.06
Space Sciences	Exp. on Planetary Missions, Sponsored Research etc.	190.36	114.13	109.51	107.93	184.62	569.76
Indian National Satellite System	Exp. on building of Communication Satellites	344.97	414.18	234.74	176.13	205.95	130.93

Department has carried out an assessment of India's global standing in the space sector w.r.t the launch capability, satellite manufacturing, reusable launch technologies, human spaceflight, deep space exploration, commercial launch services, patents, research and technological innovation. Summary is given below:

- **Launch capability:** India achieved the landmark of 100 launches from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota and has established itself as a globally reliable launch service provider through PSLV, GSLV and LVM3, including dedicated commercial missions for domestic and international customers.
- **Satellite manufacturing and launch services:** India successfully launched the NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR) mission on GSLV, launched the heaviest satellite to GTO (CMS-03) from Indian soil using LVM3, and subsequently launched the heaviest commercial satellite from India for a US customer.
- **Reusable launch technologies and future launch systems:** ISRO is advancing Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) technologies, stage recovery, semi-cryogenic propulsion, Next Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV), and LOX-methane propulsion systems to enhance affordability and global competitiveness.

- Human spaceflight: Through the Gaganyaan Programme, India is progressing towards becoming a human spaceflight nation, supported by development of human-rated launch systems, crew module technologies and future Bharatiya Antariksh Station under Space Vision 2047.
- Deep space exploration: India became the first country to successfully achieve a soft landing near the lunar south pole through Chandrayaan-3 and became the third country to place a solar observatory at the Sun-Earth L1 point through the Aditya-L1 mission.
- Advanced space technologies: India became the fourth country to demonstrate autonomous docking and undocking in space through the SPADEX mission, an important capability for future space stations, human spaceflight and deep-space exploration.
- Research, innovation and technology: ISRO continues to pursue advanced R&D in reusable launch systems, space robotics, electric propulsion, quantum communication, docking technologies, planetary exploration and next-generation satellite systems, while strengthening indigenous technology development and intellectual property generation.
- Commercial launch services and space sector reforms: Government reforms have opened the space sector to private participation through IN-SPACe and NSIL, enabling commercialization of launch services, technology transfers, and enhanced global market participation.

Indian space start-ups have achieved significant milestones, including Skyroot Aerospace's Vikram-S, India's first privately developed rocket launch to orbit Vikram-1; Agnikul Cosmos' Agnibaan SOrTeD mission, featuring a single-piece 3D-printed engine; and Pixxel's deployment of high-resolution hyperspectral satellite constellations, strengthening India's global presence in commercial space technologies.

Through sustained achievements in launch capability, satellite development, scientific missions, commercial launches, private sector participation and advanced technology development, India has emerged as one of the world's leading spacefaring nations with a strong and expanding presence in the global space sector.

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

(रिलीज़ आईडी: 2291825) आगंतुक पटल : 1460
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