



India's Space Launch Vehicle Supply and Demand Challenges

For Prelims: [Indian Space Research Organisation](#), [ISRO's launch vehicle](#), [SpaceX's Falcon 9](#), [geostationary transfer orbit](#)

For Mains: Space Technology, India's space launch services, Market for satellite-based services

Source: [TH](#)

Why in News?

Recently, the Chairman of the [Indian Space Research Organisation \(ISRO\)](#) stated that [ISRO's launch vehicle capability](#) was three times the demand.

- This statement has sparked discussions among experts regarding the challenges facing India's space launch sector, as it appears to be **struggling to create sufficient demand for its services**.

What is India's Current Launch Vehicle Landscape?

▪ **Current Launch Vehicles:**

- [Small Satellite Launch Vehicle \(SSLV\)](#): Designed for launching small payloads.
- [Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle \(PSLV\)](#): Versatile for launching Earth Observation, Geostationary, and Navigation payloads.
 - Known for its high success rate; **considered the workhorse of ISRO**.
- [Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle \(GSLV\)](#): Used for heavier payloads, particularly communication satellites weighing up to 2 tonnes.
- [Launch Vehicle Mark-III \(LVM-3\)](#): Capable of launching payloads up to 4-tonne class communication satellites and 10-tonne class payloads to Low Earth Orbits (LEOs).

▪ **Limitations of Current Launch Vehicles:**

- **Low Payload Capacity:** India's LVM-3 has less than one-third the capacity of **China's Long March 5**. India's current vehicles face limitations for more ambitious missions like **Chandrayaan 4**, necessitating upgrades and new vehicle developments.
 - The country currently has a fleet of satellites for various applications such as communications, remote sensing, positioning, navigation and timing (PNT), meteorology, disaster management, space-based internet, scientific missions, and experimental missions. Additionally, it requires launch vehicles for upcoming space missions.

▪ **Future Upgrades Needed: ISRO plans to upgrade the LVM-3 with a semi-cryogenic engine to increase its payload capacity to six tonnes to [geostationary transfer orbit \(GTO\)](#).**

- They also intend to develop a new launch vehicle called the Next Generation Launch

Vehicle (NGLV), or Project Soorya, to carry 10 tonnes to GTO.

- Currently, ISRO has only submitted a funding proposal for this project.
- Additionally, the SSLV requires one more successful flight to build confidence for commercial launches of smaller satellites.

- **Reliance on Foreign Launch Vehicles:** For heavier payloads, India relies on international providers like **Ariane V** and **SpaceX's Falcon 9**.

ISRO LAUNCH VEHICLES

BACKGROUND

◊ First rocket developed by ISRO - SLV (Satellite Launch Vehicle)

◊ Successor of SLV - Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV)

Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)

◊ About

- The **Workhorse of ISRO**
- 3rd gen, 4-Stage launch vehicle (1st, 3rd stages - solid fuel; 2nd, 4th stages - liquid fuel)

◊ Capacity

- Delivers **earth-observation/remote-sensing satellites**
- Used to launch satellites of lower mass (~1400 Kg)

◊ 4 Variants:

- PSLV-CA ● PSLV-QL ● PSLV-DL ● PSLV-XL

◊ Launches Satellites in

- Low inclination LEO ● Sub-GTO ● GTO

◊ Important Launches

- First successful launch - October 1994
- Chandrayaan-1 (2008)
- Mars Orbiter Spacecraft (2013)

PSLV is 1st Indian launch vehicle to be equipped with liquid stages



Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV)

◊ About

- 4th Gen, 3-staged launched vehicle
- Much more powerful rocket, carries satellites much deeper into space
- Has an **indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage**

◊ Capacity

- Delivers **communication-satellites**
- Carries heavier satellites (~2200 kg to GTO)
- Carries 10,000-kg satellites to LEO

◊ Launches Satellites in

- Primarily Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO) (~36000 Km altitude)

◊ Important Launches:

- Chandrayaan-2 ● Upcoming Gaganyaan



Launch Vehicle Mark-III

◊ About

- Aka **GSLV Mk-III**
- 3-stage launch vehicle (2 solid propellant and 1 core stage comprising liquid and cryogenic stages)

◊ Capacity

- 4,000-kg of satellites into **GTO**
- 8,000 kg of payloads into LEO

◊ Launches Satellites in

- GTO ● Medium Earth orbit (MEO)
- LEO ● Missions to moon, sun

Mk-III versions have made ISRO entirely self-sufficient in launching its satellites



Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)

◊ About

- Developed specifically for **small and micro-satellites**

◊ Capacity

- Satellites up to 500 kg

◊ Launch Limit

- 500 km planar orbit (LEO) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre



Why is there a Disconnect Between Supply and Demand?

- **Historical Context:** Previously, ISRO operated on a **supply-driven model, launching satellites first and then seeking customers**. This approach shifted post-2019 to a demand-driven model, which has led to an **oversupply of launch vehicles relative to actual needs**.
 - The transition has led to a **situation where demand for satellite services needs to precede satellite construction and launch**.
- **Challenges in Creating Demand:**

- **Economic Factors:** Launch vehicles are needed for satellites, with heavier ones used for national goals like lunar exploration and smaller ones for technology demonstration.
 - Satellites have **finite operational lifespans, necessitating replacements** that can create additional demand for launch vehicles. However, **technological advancements have extended these lifetimes**, creating uncertainty in the demand for launch vehicles.
 - Launch vehicles are also improving, with the ability to deliver multiple satellites in one launch, **reusable rocket stages**, and efforts to replace toxic fuels with greener alternatives.
 - **ISRO is also investing in [reusable rocket technology](#)**, which can reduce costs and improve profitability in the long term.
- **Market Saturation:** In some sectors, like internet services, existing options (e.g., affordable fibre and mobile internet) may **overshadow the perceived need for space-based solutions**. This reduces the urgency in developing satellite capabilities.
- **Dependency on Government Initiatives:** The **Indian government wants the private sector to stimulate demand**, build and launch satellites, provide customer services, generate revenue from launch services, and upskill workers.
 - **Private companies prefer the government to be their customer** and to provide reliable regulations, aiming for a long-term source of revenue.
 - Without proactive government initiatives to educate and stimulate demand among potential users, the gap between supply and demand is likely to persist.

Way Forward

- **Educating Stakeholders:** The key to creating demand is educating potential users (government entities, industries, and even ordinary citizens) about the benefits and applications of satellite services.
 - The responsibility lies in both ISRO and the private sector to foster awareness and create a market for satellite-based services.
- **Complex Customer Base:** The demand for satellite services must be cultivated across diverse sectors, including agriculture, finance, and defence. Each sector has unique requirements and levels of awareness, complicating demand generation efforts.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Maintain India's edge as a cost-competitive launch service provider, attracting global customers seeking affordable access to space.
 - Maintain ISRO's proven record of successful launches, fostering trust and confidence among potential clients.
- **Government Push:** The government can support private space ventures by providing **seed funding**, offering guaranteed launch slots for satellites, and increasing public awareness of the benefits of space-based applications.
- **Collaboration:** Foster collaboration with other space agencies for joint missions, technology exchange, and knowledge sharing. Encourage increased private sector involvement in satellite development and launch by creating a supportive regulatory environment.

Read more: [Space Missions in 2024](#)

Drishti Mains Question:

Q. Discuss the current challenges facing India's space launch sector and suggest measures to bridge the gap between supply and demand.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Q. With reference to India's satellite launch vehicles, consider the following statements: (2018)

1. PSLVs launch the satellites useful for Earth resources monitoring whereas GSLVs are designed mainly to launch communication satellites.
2. Satellites launched by PSLV appear to remain permanently fixed in the same position in the sky, as viewed from a particular location on Earth.
3. GSLV Mk III is a four-staged launch vehicle with the first and third stages using solid rocket motors, and the second and fourth stages using liquid rocket engines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) 3 only

Ans: (a)

2nd Retreat of the Foreign Ministers of the BIMSTEC

[Source: IE](#)

Why in News?

The 2nd Retreat of the Foreign Ministers of the [Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation \(BIMSTEC\)](#) was held in New Delhi, taking on added significance amid escalating tensions and **major developments in Myanmar**.

- External Affairs Minister of India emphasised the need for BIMSTEC to address regional challenges internally, especially in light of recent setbacks faced by [Myanmar's military junta against various Ethnic Armed Organisations \(EAOs\)](#).

Note: This retreat is the first major event since the [BIMSTEC Charter](#) came into effect in 2024, marking a significant milestone in the organisation's evolution. The 1st edition of the BIMSTEC Foreign Ministers' Retreat was held in Bangkok, Thailand in 2023.

What are the Key Highlights of the BIMSTEC Foreign Ministers' Retreat?

- **Global and Regional Developments:** The meeting underscored the urgency of addressing long-standing goals like capacity **building and economic cooperation due to current global and regional challenges**.
- **Myanmar Crisis:** Discussions centred on the impact of the Myanmar crisis on regional stability and developmental projects. The instability in Myanmar is a major concern for BIMSTEC as it has affected various developmental and connectivity projects aimed at strengthening ties among **Nepal, Bhutan, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Thailand**.
- **Humanitarian Assistance Discussions:** Conversations included the potential for humanitarian aid, though India's current assistance has been limited to displaced populations and military personnel who have taken refuge in Mizoram.

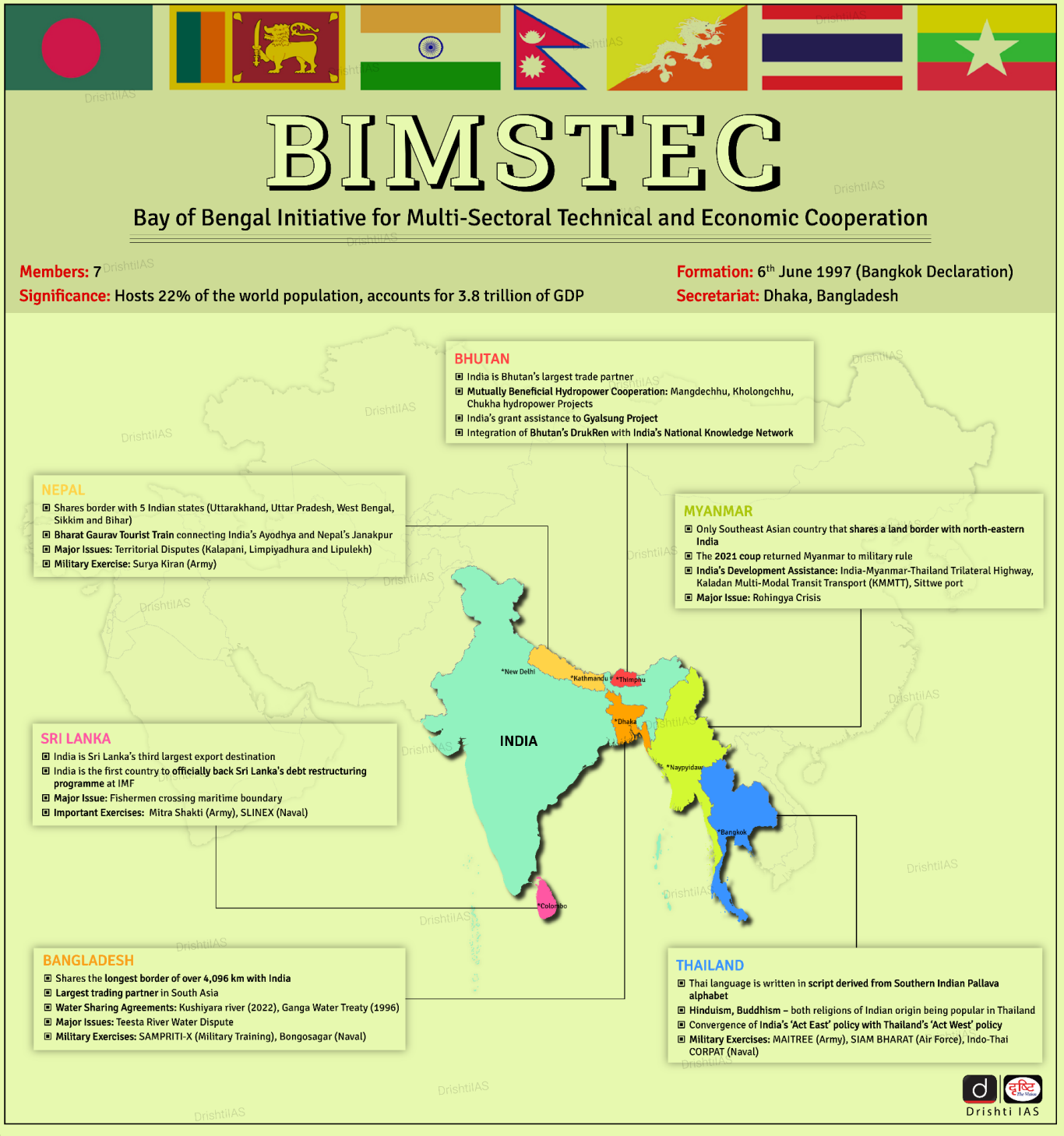
- **India Stance on Myanmar Crisis:** India maintains a cautious stance, particularly since **Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs)** have gained control over crucial trade routes and territories near international borders.
 - India continues to cooperate on countering [transnational crimes](#) such as [cybercrime](#), [narcotics](#), and **illegal arms**.

Myanmar Crisis

Myanmar's **military (the Tatmadaw) junta**, overthrew the democratically elected government in February 2021. This led to widespread protests and a civil disobedience movement demanding the restoration of democracy.

- In response to the junta's crackdown, opposition groups, including **Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs)**, formed the People's Defence Forces (PDFs) to resist military rule, aligning with the National Unity Government (NUG) established by ousted lawmakers. Since October 2023, fighting between the military and armed opposition groups has intensified, causing widespread displacement and humanitarian crisis.
- **Almost 2.6 million people have fled their homes, and 18.6 million people, roughly 1/3 of the total population, need humanitarian assistance.** [Inflation](#) and conflict have driven up the price of food and other basic necessities, leading to hunger and potential illness for 1/4 of the population.
- India maintains a balanced stance, expressing concern over the disruption of democracy while engaging with the junta to safeguard its interests. Notably, anti-junta forces have captured strategic towns near the [India-Myanmar border](#), impacting crucial connectivity projects like the [India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway](#).





BIMSTEC
Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation

Members: 7
Significance: Hosts 22% of the world population, accounts for 3.8 trillion of GDP

Formation: 6th June 1997 (Bangkok Declaration)
Secretariat: Dhaka, Bangladesh

BHUTAN

- India is Bhutan's largest trade partner
- Mutually Beneficial Hydropower Cooperation: Mangdechhu, Kholongchhu, Chukha hydropower Projects
- India's grant assistance to Gyalzung Project
- Integration of Bhutan's DrukRen with India's National Knowledge Network

NEPAL

- Shares border with 5 Indian states (Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim and Bihar)
- Bharat Gaurav Tourist Train connecting India's Ayodhya and Nepal's Janakpur
- Major Issues: Territorial Disputes (Kalapani, Limpiyadhura and Lipulekh)
- Military Exercise: Surya Kiran (Army)

MYANMAR

- Only Southeast Asian country that shares a land border with north-eastern India
- The 2021 coup returned Myanmar to military rule
- India's Development Assistance: India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway, Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport (KMMTT), Sittwe port
- Major Issue: Rohingya Crisis

SRI LANKA

- India is Sri Lanka's third largest export destination
- India is the first country to officially back Sri Lanka's debt restructuring programme at IMF
- Major Issue: Fishermen crossing maritime boundary
- Important Exercises: Mitra Shakti (Army), SLINEX (Naval)

BANGLADESH

- Shares the longest border of over 4,096 km with India
- Largest trading partner in South Asia
- Water Sharing Agreements: Kushiyara river (2022), Ganga Water Treaty (1996)
- Major Issues: Teesta River Water Dispute
- Military Exercises: SAMPRITI-X (Military Training), Bongosagar (Naval)

THAILAND

- Thai language is written in script derived from Southern Indian Pallava alphabet
- Hinduism, Buddhism – both religions of Indian origin being popular in Thailand
- Convergence of India's 'Act East' policy with Thailand's 'Act West' policy
- Military Exercises: MAITREE (Army), SIAM BHARAT (Air Force), Indo-Thai CORPAT (Naval)

Drishiti IAS

Read more: [BIMSTEC Charter](#)

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

Q. Consider the following pairs: (2016)

	Community sometimes mentioned in the news	In the affairs of
1.	Kurd	Bangladesh

2.	Madhesi	Nepal
3.	Rohingya	Myanmar

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 only

Ans- (c)

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/current-affairs-news-analysis-editorials/news-analysis/17-07-2024/print>

