SMALL SATELLITE LAUNCH VEHICLE - SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

NEWS: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) was announced as the winner of a key bid to commercialise and manufacture ISRO's Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) after technology transfer.

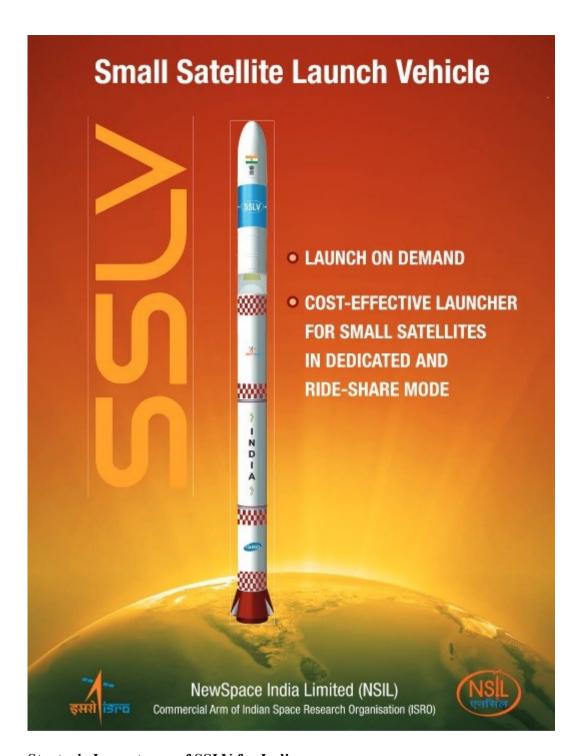
WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

SSLV

- SSLV (Small Satellite Launch Vehicle) is a three-stage solid propulsion rocket developed by ISRO, specifically designed for launching small and nano satellites into Low Earth Orbit (LEO).
- It has successfully completed **three development flights**, demonstrating its reliability and opening doors for commercial adoption.
- SSLV is built for rapid assembly, cost-effectiveness, and minimal ground infrastructure, making it ideal for on-demand and flexible launches.
- It has a payload capacity of up to 500 kg to LEO and supports multiple satellite
 deployments in a single mission.

ISRO-HAL Partnership on SSLV

- Over the next two years, **ISRO will transfer SSLV technology** and mentor **Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)** for independent production.
- HAL is tasked with building **two SSLVs end-to-end**, mirroring the original development process followed by ISRO.
- From post-2027, HAL will gain complete autonomy to design, manufacture, and market SSLVs globally, transitioning India's space sector from state-led to enterprise-driven.



Strategic Importance of SSLV for India

a. Commercialisation of Space Technology

- The SSLV program marks a shift where ISRO becomes a **facilitator of private commercial launches**, rather than the sole operator.
- Unlike the **PSLV consortium model**, HAL will act as a **full-service launch provider**, handling end-to-end operations and sales.

b. Boost to Atmanirbhar Bharat in Space

- SSLV enhances India's **indigenous capability** to provide small satellite launches without foreign dependence.
- It supports India's ambition to be a **global low-cost launch hub**, catering especially to small satellite constellations and commercial clients.

c. Strengthening the Private Ecosystem

- The SSLV initiative aligns with broader reforms led by IN-SPACe and NSIL, enabling private R&D, manufacturing, and launch services.
- It complements industrial clusters in Tamil Nadu, especially around the Kulasekharapatnam spaceport, boosting regional development.

Economic Significance of India's Space Sector

- India's space economy is currently valued at approximately USD 8.4 billion, accounting for about 2% of the global space market.
- The government envisions expanding this to USD 44 billion by 2033, including USD 11 billion in space-related exports, targeting 7–8% global market share.
- SSLV and related commercial ventures will be instrumental in achieving this goal by tapping into the growing demand for **LEO satellite launches**.

Advancing India's Scientific and Technological Capabilities

- SSLV and related developments contribute to India's growing capabilities in **deep space** missions, planetary science, and high-tech satellite technologies.
- Missions like Chandrayaan-4, Venus Orbiter, and Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) reflect this long-term vision.
- Collaboration with global partners (e.g. **NISAR with NASA**) boosts scientific exchange and strengthens India's reputation as a reliable space player.

Enhancing India's Global Standing

- SSLV positions India as a **trusted**, **low-cost launch partner** for global satellite deployment and **Earth observation missions**.
- India's growing capabilities in **disaster monitoring, space diplomacy, and governance** will amplify its influence in international space forums.
- Hosting foreign clients, start-ups, and enabling access to space infrastructure promotes India as a **democratic and inclusive space power**.

Vision 2047: India's Roadmap to a Developed Spacefaring Nation

a. Major Milestones Targeted

- 2028: Launch of the first module of the Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS).
- 2035: Full operationalisation of the Indian space station.
- 2040: Planned Indian human mission to the Moon.

b. Flagship Missions and Technologies

- Gaganyaan follow-on missions to build sustainable human spaceflight capabilities.
- Chandrayaan-4 (2027): A sample return mission from the Moon.
- Venus Orbiter Mission (2028): To study Venus' atmosphere, surface, and solar interactions.

• Next-Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV): A reusable, low-cost vehicle targeted for deployment by 2032.

Space Sector Reforms and Institutional Support

a. Clear Role Division

- **ISRO**: Focused on research, advanced missions, and space science.
- NSIL: Responsible for the commercial use of ISRO's technologies and services.
- **IN-SPACe**: Acts as a **facilitator and regulator** for private sector participation across the space ecosystem.

b. Indian Space Policy, 2023

- Provides a **comprehensive policy framework** for private sector participation across the entire value chain.
- Ensures **level playing field** for start-ups, MSMEs, and research institutions.

Reformed FDI Policy in the Space Sector (2024)

- Up to 100% FDI under automatic route:
 - For manufacturing of satellite components and subsystems, including ground and user segments.
- Up to 74% FDI under automatic route:
 - For **satellite manufacturing and operations**, including satellite data and user interfaces.
- Up to 49% FDI under automatic route:
 - For launch vehicles, spaceports, and associated systems.
 - Beyond these thresholds, FDI requires government approval.

Start-up Support and Innovation Financing

- A dedicated ₹1,000 crore Venture Capital Fund has been announced to support space start-ups over the next five years.
- The fund, managed by **IN-SPACe**, aims to support:
 - Prototype development
 - Early-stage R&D
 - Commercialisation of innovative technologies

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/india/hal-bid-manufacture-small-satellite-launch-vehicles-10078575/