

The last decade has been a significant increase in the role of pvt in India's space sector. Analyse pro's & con's of pvt. players in space sector

The last decade has been significant for India's private sector in space with space startups of one in 2014 to 184 in 2023. Private sector contribution is set to grow further.

Support to private sector

India laid down many novel measures to unambiguously promote sector in space.

① INSpace - Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization centre to promote and authorize private

② NSIC - New Space India limited to commercialise the technology of ISRO to the private sector

③ Geospatial policy that shares the remote sensing data which was

earlier restricted

④ New telecommunication act that allocates spectrum to the satellite based communication networks such as one web.

⑤ Recently the FDI policy has been revised that allows 100% FDI under automatic route for satellite manufacturing components.

Advantages of private sector

* Commercial gain - as private players can launch satellite at a lesser price than overseas launches, more launches per year can happen.

* Reduces ISRO burden as it can focus on human space mission, interplanetary exploration among others.

* Infrastructure with the new FDI policy in place, the state of infrastructure can be acquired. Agricultural cosmes launched private launchpad to quote.

Disadvantages are possible issues.

* Data risk: ISPO shares data with private which can be get access to our strategic data. There is possibility that investors can use data access.

* Revenue loss to ISPO can occur due to competitive prices offered by private launchers, ~~for~~ ISPO earned ₹ 9000 crore by launching foreign satellites.

Private future

India's space economy stand is only 2%. With private participation it can reach 10% and attain \$49 billion