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CHANDRAYAAN-3 AND ITS IMPACT ON INDIA'S DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SPHERE

AUTHORED BY - SAARTHAK SAMADDER & KINJAL DAS

Chandrayaan-3

On August 23, 2023, India made history by being the first country to land on the moon's south pole. The mission's main objective was to demonstrate a soft and safe landing, have a Rover roving on the moon, and conduct scientific experiments. Previously, all spacecraft landed near the equator because the terrain and temperature are more conducive for a long and sustained operation. There is more sunlight in that area, helping solar-powered instruments to recharge naturally.¹

With the landing, India became the fourth country to achieve a soft landing on the moon after the USA, USSR and China. The Pragyaan Rover was to roam around the surface, collecting essential data and images. The landing occurred three weeks after Russia attempted to land at the South Pole using the Luna-25 spacecraft but failed. Previously, in 2019, India had also failed to land softly on the moon's surface. There is an increasing interest in discovering the moon's surface worldwide.²

NASA has declared the south pole of the Moon to be full of "mystery, science and intrigue". Since the moon has no atmosphere, temperatures fall to -248°C. The Lunar Renaissance Orbiter has shown evidence of enough water ice to sustain humanity. Chandrayaan-1 was the first to suggest the presence of water on the moon. India, in collaboration with Japan, is also planning a joint Lunar Polar Exploration (LUPEX) to explore the untrodden areas of the moon.³ There is a race to reach the moon's south pole, with India leading.

Chandrayaan-3 is sent to the South Pole, a region believed to contain ice. The lunar ice is valuable

¹ Explained Desk, *Chandrayaan-3: All you need to know about the mission and what happens after its successful Moon landing*, THE INDIAN EXPRESS, August 29, 2023 (New Delhi)

² Geeta Pandey, *Chandrayaan-3: India lunar rover Pragyaan takes a walk on the Moon*, BBC, August 24, 2023 (Delhi)

³ Soutik Biswas, *Chandrayaan-3: The race to unravel the mysteries of Moon's south pole*, BBC, August 23, 2023

for space missions. It can give us records of volcanoes present on the Moon. It can be used for cooling equipment and broken into hydrogen and oxygen molecules for fuel and breathing. This would also serve as a stepping stone for future missions.⁴

Influence Of Chandrayaan-3 On Geopolitics

This achievement of India will pressure the other superpowers, particularly with Russia's failure to make the mark. China will perceive it as a competition to their lunar missions. Pakistan, too, will be keenly observant as a neighbour.⁵ Pakistan has also launched its satellite development program, the Space Program 2040, which intends to launch five GEO and six LEO satellites. This step is taken to ensure that they remain a powerhouse in the region. With the cooperation of China, Pakistan may soon join the elite club.⁶

Meanwhile, China is launching the Chang'e 6 to the moon's south pole while it plans to send astronauts by 2030. Having already succeeded in lunar landings through Chang'e 5, China hopes to repeat the feat next year. The Chang'e 7 is planned to study the quality of lunar water and its distribution, the lunar weather. This shows that China has a clear roadmap designed for its space program.⁷ With so many missions lined up, India has the advantage of being the first country to achieve this feat.

The success of Chandrayaan-3 establishes India as a global power. It shows the technological prowess of the nation. It encourages India's goal to achieve 9% penetration in the global space economy by 2030. The study of lunar quakes interests India and NASA's New Frontier Program. The Instrument for the Lunar Seismic Activity (ILSA), the first seismometer in the region, can gather new facts about lunar geology.⁸ It allows ISRO to go around the Moon and analyse the environment. It gives direct physical access to the Moon for the first time in the country, showcasing the ability to land on the Moon. Such achievements help portray India as a great

⁴ Chitresh Sehgal, *Why is lunar ice so valuable? Global impact of Chandrayaan-3 's landing on the Moon's south pole explained*, DNA INDIA, August 26, 2023

⁵ Christopher Newman, *India has landed on the Moon: here's what the political and economic gains are*, THE CONVERSATION, August 30, 2023

⁶ Fazal Abbas Awan & Umbreen Javaid & Rabia Munir, *Pakistan India Space Program and Satellite System*, 4 JOURNAL OF INDIAN STUDIES 1, 2018

⁷ Holly Chik, *China's next space mission set to reveal secrets from the far side of the Moon*, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Sep 30, 2023

⁸ Manish Purohit, *Chandrayaan-3 lands on Moon: A trifecta of grit, ambition, and global impact*, INDIA TODAY, August 24, 2023 (New Delhi)

power in the world politics. India is a signatory to several scientific agreements like the Artemis Accords because of contributions like this.⁹

While India hopes to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, this move makes India a member of the club that has landed on the moon alongside the US, Russia and China. India signed the Artemis Accords in June 2023, during Modi's visit to Washington, a competition with China's International Lunar Research Station (ILRS).¹⁰ This will intensify the geopolitical battle as these events directly contradict the actions of Russia and China. The relationship between India and China is already deteriorating, and this acts as another nail in the coffin.

China intends to build the ILRS on the Moon by the 2030s in collaboration with Russia, Venezuela and South Africa. Pakistan and Belarus have also joined this mission as well. While China only needs a little technical expertise from all the parties, it is trying to include the members to create separate power blocs. Twenty-nine countries signed the Artemis Accords, but the ILRS only by seven.¹¹

The USA and India have decided to set up a joint Working Group for Commercial Space Collaboration, assist in developing capacity building for a mission to the International Space Station and develop a strategic framework for human spaceflight. The collaboration extends to asteroid detection and tracking using the Minor Planet Center.¹² Meanwhile, China also plans to have their planetary defence mission with the help of its increasingly growing regular space partner, Russia.

The rise of India's space is recommendable. From not being allowed to enter NASA to achieving milestones which the superpowers have failed, India has come a long way. Various countries are looking to sign agreements with India. India already has a huge influence in Africa. Under the pan-African e-network, India has set-up a fibre network to provide satellite connectivity, telemedicine and telecommunication in the continent. The journey to the Moon acts as a feather

⁹ Amitabh Sinha, *After the Moon, K Kasturirangan explains what Chandrayaan-3 means for India as a space exploration player*, INDIAN EXPRESS, August 25, 2023 (New Delhi)

¹⁰ Micheal Kugelman, *India's Moon Landing is a Big Step*, FOREIGN POLICY, August 23, 2023

¹¹ Mike Wall, *China recruits Pakistan and Belarus for its planned moon base*, SPACE.COM, October 25, 2023

¹² Press Release, THE WHITE HOUSE, September 8, 2023, [Joint Statement from India and the United States | The White House](#) (Last Visited on October 26, 2023)

on the cap displaying the power of India.¹³

The timing of the landing was strategically important. At that time, the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, was physically present at the BRICS summit. At the summit, South Africa joined as an ILRS member with China. When India hosted the G-20 conference a few weeks later, China and Russia decided not to attend it. China views India as a supporter of the U.S.-led international order trying to counter China on various fronts. During the summit in New Delhi, the African Union (AU) became the latest permanent member of the G-20. The African Space Agency under AU hopes to collaborate with India for future endeavours. This increases the influence of India on the continent and decreases that of the Chinese.¹⁴

Having shown its dominance in space missions, India can now influence any international decisions taken on the matter. It can play an essential role in conventions for drafting guidelines on topics like space resource management and space militarisation to serve the best interests of the parties involved. India can leverage its position to sign MOUs with countries and pursue its interests.¹⁵

Countries have been undertaking space missions since the Outer Space Treaty was enacted in 1967. The newfound area of interest in space is the Moon and the asteroids. Important issues such as share and utilisation of lunar resources need to be discussed as these are non-renewable.¹⁶ Moon has abundant resources which can cause geopolitical disturbance in the future. As per ISRO, a huge amount of water is stored in the Moon, which can be utilised to create hydro-energy. There are other minerals like plutonium, helium 3, cobalt, lithium and titanium present on the Moon. Various treaties envisage peaceful usage of these resources; however, China has attempted to opt for an aggressive approach. It promotes adventurism, which results in the accumulation of waste, aggravating the alarming environmental crisis.¹⁷

¹³ Ranjit Kumar, *India's Moon Triumph a Giant Leap in Geopolitics, Will Benefit Millions More Across World*, ABP LIVE, August 26, 2023

¹⁴ Namrata Goswami, *The Strategic and Geopolitical Significance of India's Chandrayaan-3 Lunar Mission*, THE DIPLOMAT, September 14, 2023

¹⁵ Meera Rohera, *India's Lunar Landing: The Geopolitics of Chandrayaan-3*, SOUTH ASIAN VOICES, September 11, 2023

¹⁶ Rohini Krishnamurthy, *How India's lunar landing shapes future of space exploration, geopolitics – an expert explains*, DOWN TO EARTH, September 20, 2023

¹⁷ Nalin Kumar Mohapatra, *How Chandrayaan-3 will help India dominate 'Moon Economy' and geopolitics of outer space*, FIRSTPOST, August 26, 2023

Impact of Chandrayaan-3 On National Politics

Space, especially the moon, has intrigued humans for a long time. However, sending satellites is now cheaper than it used to be since instruments are domestically made. The Indian space market is currently valued at \$8 billion. The annual growth rate is 4%, ahead of the global rate of 2%. The revenue can reach \$40 billion by 2040. This will also help double the industry's contribution to the GDP from 0.25% to 0.5%.¹⁸

The budget disclosed for Chandrayaan-3 was ₹600 crore. On the other hand, Luna-25, which attempted to land at the Moon's south pole but failed, cost ₹16,000 crore. Such low costs have expanded the players in the industry, with private companies also providing launch services. The growth has also created employment, with numerous private companies entering the sector. Dr Jitendra Singh, the Union Minister of State for Space, announced that the government is planning a Public Private Partnership where ₹36,000 crore of research funding is to come from private entities and ₹14,000 crore is to be offered from the government.¹⁹

The parliament passed the Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act on 9 August 2023. Three days later, it received the assent of the President.²⁰ It sets up a foundation to assist and fund research to foster the country's scientific progress. It also aims to involve the private players in better research and development (R&D), encourage collaboration between scientists worldwide and streamline the activities in this sphere.²¹

This showcases India's capabilities in space exploration. It will help boost the economy as it will attract more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and encourage entrepreneurs to create start-ups. With private players entering the market, India can be a global provider of space-related solutions. It can help ignite interest among minds in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. It creates faith that nothing is impossible with determination and hard work.²²

The investment in the space economy rises with time. A report by Deloitte suggests that \$272 billion has been raised by 1791 companies through equity for the last decade. Indian space

¹⁸ Harichandan Arakali, *How India's economy could hit \$100 billion by 2040*, FORBES, July 26, 2023

¹⁹ Press Release, DEPARTMENT OF SPACE, August 26, 2023, pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1952448 (Last Visited on October 26, 2023)

²⁰ Govt. of India, Ministry of Law and Justice, CG-DL-E-14082023-248091 (August 14, 2023)

²¹ The Anusandhan National Research Foundation Act, 2023 §2

²² Times News Network, *Chandrayaan-3's impact on India's future*, EDUCATION TIMES, September 11, 2023

economy is expected to rise to US\$13 billion by 2025, while Australia will increase to US\$7.5 billion. The Israeli Beresheet tried a soft landing on the Moon but failed. A few months earlier, Hakuto-R, launched privately by Japan, which attempted a soft landing, also failed. India has always been hailed for its Moon mission. The Chandrayaan-1 succeeded in finding evidence of water in the Moon. The Chandrayaan-3 was sent to the Moon at a meagre cost compared to that of Project Apollo, sent by NASA. Although it lost contact after nearly a year, it was lauded as a success by the National Space Society and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. The success of Chandrayaan-3 is a result of India's continued perseverance in achieving challenging missions.²³

The Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharaman, said Chandrayaan-3 would significantly impact India's industrial and technological ecosystem. The attempt of the government to promote the youth in founding start-ups and the 'Make in India' initiative have helped ISRO achieve the feat. Over a hundred women also played a role in making the event a huge success. It is an example of women's empowerment in the country. This will also help the agenda of the Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam, which aims to increase the involvement of women in politics.²⁴

ISRO depended on several indigenous companies for the parts needed to make Chandrayaan-3. Tata Consultancy Engineers Ltd. built critical systems and sub-systems for the project, which played an essential role in the launch. Godrej Aerospace supplied the liquid propulsion engines such as the Vikas Engine and satellite thrusters. Other companies such as Larsen & Toubro, Walchandnagar Industries, Centum Electronics and Ananth Technologies have also contributed.²⁵ After the successful landing, shares of aerospace companies rose. The stocks of Centum Electronics were trading at 8.6%, while the stocks gained 26% in five trading sessions. MTAR Technologies saw a rise of 7.44% in their stocks, while Paras Defence and Space Technologies had an 8.2% rise. The shares of Avintel were up by 8%. A few others also had a slight increase, such as Tata Elxsi, which had a 2% rise, Bharat Electronics, with a 0.6% and L&T, which had a 0.5% rise.²⁶

²³ Daniel Ricardo, *How Chandrayaan-3 Success Can Offer Huge Economic Benefits to India*, NDTV, August 24, 2023

²⁴ PTI, *Chandrayaan-3's success going to have a big impact on industrial, technological ecosystem: FM Sitharaman*, THE ECONOMIC TIMES, September 20, 2023

²⁵ HT Respondent, *Chandrayaan-3: Make in India gets shot in the arm as ISRO breaks new ground*, HINDUSTAN TIMES, August 24, 2023

²⁶ BL Mumbai Bureau, *Chandrayaan-3 effect: Stocks related to defence, aerospace sectors soar*, BUSINESS LINE, August 24, 2023

Conclusion

In conclusion, India's ambitious moon mission, Chandrayaan-3, has significant political ramifications, highlighting the country's changing place in the international space race. The project demonstrates India's dedication to space exploration and reaffirms its status as a mighty space power. Chandrayaan-3 represents the nation's resolve to express its presence in space, not only for scientific and technological reasons but also for geopolitical and strategic purposes, as more and more countries actively participate in lunar missions.

With the successful completion of Chandrayaan-3, India's diplomatic relations with other spacefaring countries may be strengthened through international cooperation and partnerships. It can influence international space laws and policies by acting as a catalyst for global collaboration and, eventually, opening the door for cooperative lunar exploration projects.

However, any difficulties or mishaps with the Chandrayaan-3 mission could have political repercussions and damage the position and reputation of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) internationally. In the future, it may impact India's financial decisions, strategic positioning, and space policy choices.

Chandrayaan-3 is not only an important scientific project but also a potent political instrument that showcases India's space capabilities and affects its reputation abroad. The political ramifications of Chandrayaan-3 will persist as the space exploration era progresses, influencing India's participation in international space initiatives.

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