Roll No.													
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## PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

#### **BENGALURU**

#### **End - Term Examinations - MAY 2025**

School: SOL	Program: BA/BBA/B.Com LL.B. (HONS)			
Course Code : LAW3012	Course Name: AIR AND SPACE LAW			
Semester: VIII	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%		

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	СО3	CO4	CO5
Marks	28	19	19	34	-

#### **Instructions:**

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

#### Part A

#### Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

 $10Q \times 2M = 20M$ 

1	Define "Air Law" and list down the sources of air law.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2	Outline the significance of the Warsaw Convention, 1929.	2 Marks	L2	CO1
3	Compare and contrast the Air Safety Act, 1934 with the Bharatiya Vayuyan Adhiniyam, 2024.	2 Marks	L2	CO2
4	Summarize the liability regime established under the Montreal Convention for domestic air laws in India.	2 Marks	L2	CO2
5	Compare and contrast the roles of the Assembly and Council as organs of ICAO.	2 Marks	L2	<b>CO3</b>
6	Outline how the Airport Economic Regulatory Act, 2008 influences air safety provisions.	2 Marks	L1	CO3
7	List the five principal treaties that form the core of international space law.	2 Marks	L1	<b>CO1</b>

8	Recall the definition of "space object" under international law.	2 Marks	L1	CO4
9	List examples of prohibited activities in outer space.	2 Marks	L1	CO4
10	Explain the concept of "common heritage of mankind" in space law.	2 Marks	L3	CO1

# Part B Answer the Questions

### **Total 80 Marks**

11.	a.	A privately-owned drone, registered in Country A, inadvertently crosses the border into Country B while conducting aerial photography. Country B's air defense system detects the drone and shoots it down, claiming a violation of its airspace. Country A protests, arguing the drone was unarmed and posed no threat.  Assess the legality of Country B's actions under international law.	(5+5) 10 Marks	L4	CO 4	
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or

12.	a.	A defunct satellite, registered to Country X, collides with an operational communications satellite owned by a private company in Country Y. The collision causes significant disruption to global telecommunications services. Country Y demands compensation from Country X, citing the Liability Convention. Country X argues the collision was unavoidable and due to space debris, not negligence.  Analyze liability issues under the Liability Convention and relevant international legal principles.	(5+5)10 Marks	L4	CO 4	
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13.	2	A robotic mission from Country M to Mars discovers evidence of potential Martian life. However, the mission inadvertently contaminates the site with Earth-based microorganisms.	(5+5)10	I.4	со
	a.	Examine the legal and ethical implications of planetary protection and the potential for contamination of extraterrestrial environments.	Marks	L¥	4

or

14.		During a turbulent flight from Country A to Country B, a	10		co
	a.	passenger sustains a severe injury due to a sudden drop in	Marks	L5	4
		altitude. The airline claims the turbulence was unexpected and	Marks		

		unavoidable.			
		Explore the airline's liability under the Montreal Convention and the burden of proof in establishing negligence.			
15.		Country E launches a new satellite with dual-use capabilities			
13.	a.	(civilian and military), raising concerns from Country F, which views it as a potential weapon in space. Country F argues that the satellite violates the principle of peaceful use of outer space.	10 Marks	L4	CO 4
		Analyze the legal interpretations of "peaceful use" and the militarization of outer space.			
	<u> </u>	0r			<u> </u>
16.	a.	Country I and Country J have a bilateral air transport agreement. Country I accuses Country J of violating the agreement by unfairly restricting access to its airports for Country I's airlines.	10	L4	CO 4
		Analyze the principles of fair competition and the dispute resolution mechanisms available under air transport agreements.	Marks		
17.		Analyze the comparative strengths and weaknesses of the Air			
	a.	Safety Act, 1934 and the Bharatiya Vayuyan Adhiniyam 2024, focusing on their approaches to safety regulation, economic liberalization, and international compliance.	15 Marks	L4	CO 2
		Or			
18.	a.	Analyze the role of COPUOS in developing space law, examining its strengths and limitations as a forum for addressing	15 Marks	L5	CO 3
		emerging legal challenges in space activities.			
10					
19.		A country has recently joined ICAO but has reservations about implementing certain technical standards.	15		СО
	a.	Apply the provisions of the Chicago Convention to explain the country's obligations and any potential mechanisms for derogation.	Marks	L3	3
		On .			

20.	a.	Analyze how bilateral agreements in space activities interact with the multilateral treaty regime, examining potential tensions and complementarities.	15 Marks	L5	CO 2
21.	a.	Assess the continued relevance of the principle of national airspace sovereignty in an era of global interconnectedness and transnational ownership of airlines.  Should this principle be modified?	(15+5) 20 Marks	L5	CO 1
	<u> </u>	Or			İ
22.	a.	Critically evaluate the current dispute settlement mechanisms in space law.  Propose improvements that could enhance their effectiveness.	(10+10) 20 Marks	L5	co 3