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IDIOSYNCRATIC ORGANIZATION AND ENSUING ROBUSTNESS OF SPACE LAWS IN 21ST CENTURY:

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The economy of India is expected to strongly rebound to 6.5-7 percent in 2020-21. India is one of the rapidly developing economies of the world. We are not only marching ahead in all phases of human venture, but also, we are creating an intense raid in the space exploration and research framework. With the latest achievement in this extremely particularized field, an assertion has been made by us now for a position amongst the nonpareil countries who are acknowledged as world leaders in Space automation.

All kinds of attainable rules, regulations, guidelines and legislations are adopted by our country to fuel growth.

As today's scenario has become effectively competitive covered by global business environment from all its sides in such a set up each and every country desire to lay down its own priorities not only in concern with terrestrial environment but also for the usage of stratosphere and even far beyond that. Thus, collaboration or assistance among Countries regarding the usage of Space, allocating piece of information and space automation would give rise to a want rather than a controversial affair. To give this a touch of reality, it is of vital that a proper law along with unified governance system which is known by all the countries of the world is positioned correctly. Just like Space flights which get their funds from the non-public Organizations in different nations are, becoming true in sense, it is peak time to take actions to make sure that a system of governance is at its place to sort out any possible problems or catastrophe that may happen in outer space.

Major Events in the Space Research Development:

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) with a vision "harness space technology for national development while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration" is a

Space agency of the Government of India. Founded in 1969, since then it has launched numerous successful lunar and mars missions. ISRO has been able to launch 104 satellites in a period of 51 years for various research purposes. The Chandrayaan I mission gave us awards of honors and achievement with the pioneering discovery of water in the moon.

Apart from this the Mars mission was marked as another achievement for our Space Scientists. At present, India has started investing in almost all the foreign sectors permitting direct Private investment in Space research as well. When the appropriate laws are not present, our contributions may be left unacknowledged the reason being, investments and funding particularly in private leads to an issue. As an enabler appropriate laws must be at a place.

Emergence of the United Nation Treaties:

Space law is the body of law related to and governs activities in consideration to space. The term “Space law” is related with the rules, principles and standards of international law in the five international treaties and five sets of principles that govern the outer space those have been listed down under the patronage of the United Nations Organisation and different other national laws. The first countries in the world to launch a satellite called Sputnik 1 in 1957 was Soviet Union and this created the well-known Space race between the USSR and USA at the time of cold war.

The prime most known treaty was drafted, which was ratified by 24 UN member states named as “Outer Space Treaty.” This piece of law had not only done exploration of space free for the states but also generated the awareness about nuclear weapons which was being inhibited from being used in outer space.

The subsequent treaty i.e. second treaty is the Rescue Agreement, it has to do with generating probable support making it feasible for the astronauts who at the time of re- entry have entered in another state's territory, reasons for the same may be cited as due to a mishap, peril, exigency and or involuntary landing. In 1968, the numeric value of human spaceflights or any manned mission to space was very few and far between. Hence, this treaty was outlined reckoning, the often visits to the outer Space by man in the upcoming days.

The third treaty is the liability Convention of 1972 which is an enlargement of the outer space treaty, 1968. It inflicts liability on States for the damages it generates in the other State territory

and Space due to its space activities.

The Fourth treaty is the Registration Convention which was approved by 62 member states of the UN in 1976. It mandates the states to regulate a register with each and every kind of detail regarding the specific countries space objective.

India has not only been an attestant to this treaty and but also has been following the aforeknown principles by aiding piece of information to the Secretary general of the United Nations regarding the incorporation in the United Nation register.

The fifth and final treaty has been the Moon Agreement that monitored the state from the usage of at all nuclear weapons on the Heavenly bodies in addition to this it interdicts all research or inspection of the Moon in absence of authorization through different nation for the well- being of the complete mankind.

Until now Indian Space activities is regulated by the International Principles and treaties which are ordained by the United Nations. Heretofore it has witnessed a lack of initiation by our laws to set forth alike legislation in our nation.

The Constitution of India also plays it role in regulating these Space activities. Article 51 of the Constitution endeavours to maintain international peace and Security. The Clause (3) of this Article seeks the state to regard all its international treaties and Conventions it is a party to. India contributes its great efforts to welcome the above-mentioned treaties as it has been an attestant to the same.



Significance of India's Status in Space Law:

India is not only, at the moment achieving speed in each and every phase of man endeavor and but also developing exponentially in the rat race to be appropriately known as a universal economic power. In the framework of Space research and technology too, India has led steps and has occupied coveted place in today's date. The unchallenged spaces super powers or say. India has portrayed great vehemence and has proved to be immense supportive at different debates and group discussions at agreements to lead the growth and development of international space law. Vehement contemplations have occurred in different meetings in consideration to the creation of clearly described space legislation in India. The magnitude of India's space venture has gone beyond the extent in terms of presupposition and is developing at a fast rate. Space law is the subsequent most noteworthy platform of investigation and experimentation demands a powerful

and clearly described central law field to direct the agencies of space, irrespective of the degree of schemes handled.

Grown civilian applications of Space technology will need assistance from non- public section and in this phase, national Space laws become unavoidable. The setting up of satellites and other vehicles into interstellar Space has been the biggest and technological and scientific accomplishment of our period. Nevertheless, Space legislation is an uncertain base to burst into. Not only it's essential but also vital to plan the legislation in a way advantageous to humanity and not injurious towards the nation's advancement.

Operating and Discharging of Space Laws:

From the establishment of Space exploration, Soviet legal specialists have conveyed the perspective that nations must be directed by the International laws and as mentioned by the United Nations charter. Certainly, the general agreement says that Space research and automation should be utilized for the profit of the public of the world. Nevertheless, it is seen that around 75% of the satellites installed in outer Space orbiting the earth are essentially executing military activities like surveillance, early warning, communication and navigation. In the military, the capabilities of known Satellites have influenced military designers to evolve anti-satellite systems. Article 253 of the Constitution of India that grants power on the parliament to generate laws for the execution of India's international obligations developing from treaties, conventions, agreements and decisions formed at international conferences, bodies and associations. The investigation will involve 19 experiments in Space, inclusive of fluid Physics, microgravity, microgravity combustion, space material, space radiation effect, microgravity biological effect and Space technology, before coming back to earth with consequences. In the upcoming years, avant-garde ways to utilize outer Space will originate. Utilizing outer space for weather forecasting includes the problem of controlling of weather in which all nations have vital interest. Medical emergencies, telephone calls, weather forecasts, Online maps, news materials, military campaigns and other forms of knowledge and communication all depend on supremely advanced and sophisticated satellites that hang over up above the Earth's atmosphere. At the moment above 40 countries of the world possess no less than one satellite in Orbit. There is the problem of Space debris, it requires to be confronted within the broad field of Space laws.

With the increment of Space traffic, along with the advancement in Space technology and boosting of countries in the Space race, there will be a imperative requirement to plan and formulate an internal law field that will take the place of a shield and aid rational secured measures. Outer Space laws that are categorized will lead in an additional transparency, will aid guidelines to countries too, individuals doing research and experimenting in outer space associated activities.

Conclusion:

Implementing effective laws at this moment will aid the aid the nation to utilize the legislation in an effective way currently and will also make it feasible to create amendment in the future to adapt to the scenario of this changing world. In this upcoming framework comprehensive studies are to be made and the law makers are required to possess the far-sightedness to implement laws ahead of time and also be well prepared.

When the legal field and borderline are strictly defined, it will only bode well for the development of space technology and research in India for the interest of each and every one. Thus, setting up of new satellites will contribute in India's development and will lead India in the direction of significant success in the framework of Space law.

