

The background of the cover is a vibrant night sky. It features a dense field of stars, some with prominent four-pointed diffraction patterns. There are also soft, glowing nebulae in shades of blue and purple. In the foreground, the dark silhouette of a castle with multiple towers and spires is visible against the starry background. The overall mood is mysterious and celestial.

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Space legislation in India

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Introduction

The laws that deal with and regulate space-related activities are known as space laws. Like international law, space law is made up of numerous international agreements, treaties, resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, and rules and regulations of several international bodies. Space law deals with the rules, regulations, principles and standards of international law contained in five international treaties.

The Outer Space Treaty, the Salvage Convention, the Liability Convention, the Registration Agreement, the Moon Agreement, and the Five Principles for Outer Space developed under the auspices and auspices of the United Nations. In addition to these international agreements and treaties, many states have their own national laws governing space-related activities. Space law deals with various matters such as outer space, the use of space-related technologies, and international cooperation.

The belief that outer space is human territory, the freedom to explore outer space, the use of outer space by all nations without any discrimination, and the principle of non-proprietary space prohibiting nations from determining sovereignty over space agencies.

Indian Space Law

India does not yet have a space law governing activities in space. The government has a monopoly on India's space sector, which is run by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The private sector has repeatedly called on the government to open up India's space

program so that companies can invest in building India's space capabilities. However, no major changes have been made and the space program remains a government monopoly. The Space Activities Bill 2017 has been introduced by the Government of India to make changes regarding India's space policy. The bill has completed public and legal consultations and is now being sent for further approval.

Space activities in India have been fully managed by the Ministry of Space since its establishment in 1972. Prior to that, the Ministry of Atomic Energy handled all administrative activities of the Indian space program. Until recently, India did not see the need for a national space law or policy, as space is seen as an international rather than a national issue. India has never considered space law for her two reasons. First, India has never had a private sector to invest in India's space program. Only when the private sector recognized the potential of investing in the Indian space program did they become willing to invest in the Indian space program.

Second, India's space program did not plan to explore space or even send manned or unmanned missions into space, but this has changed as India has sent missions to Mars and the Moon. I got India believed that India had already acceded to many international space laws and did not need a separate national space law. Things have changed a lot lately. In May 2020, the government proposed privatizing India's space program, a claim that has been repeatedly denied by the chairman of the Indian space program.



In June 2020, the government introduced a new organization called IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre). IN-SPACe is a "Single Window Node Authority" established to facilitate the commercialization of India's space activities. The establishment of this organization has opened discussions on the privatization of India's space program. This Government of India has also drafted the Space-based Communication Policy of India-2020, i.e. Spacecom Policy-2020 and the standards, rules, draft rules and policies and procedures for the implementation of Spacecom Policy-2020. This policy serves two purposes: First, the policy aims to regulate the commercial use of satellites, orbital slots and ground stations for communications. Second, the policy also describes how private parties can obtain permission to install new communications satellites and ground stations.

Country's current scenario

India has emerged as a potential participant in the international commercial space market. Controversial topics such as permits, contracts, dispute resolution, licensing, data processing and distribution related to earth observation services, insurance, certification of space technology, legal issues related to launch services, and stamp duty should be addressed. Incorporating space law issues into national law requires the necessary amendments to statutes and laws. To explain the above attitude, for example, there are provisions for the participation of civil satellite systems. However, nothing legally protects the operator or the government from liability in the event of damage. As such, intellectual property law has hitherto been limited to space-related issues only. As such, ISRO creates intellectual property rights such as patents, data rights and trademarks. Indian space law must fulfill the omnipresent and vital interests of mankind, including provisions for the peaceful uses of space.

India ranks fifth in space technology in the world. A new regulatory framework for space

activities will be defined by the Government of India in accordance with its policies and procedures. These included the Remote Sensing Data Policy, which came into effect in 2011 and eliminated inappropriate provisions in the 2001 policy, such as the High Resolution Image Clearance Committee (NRSC). Policy Framework for Satellite Communications in India (SATCOM Policy) followed by SATCOM Standards and ISRO's Technology Transfer Policy.

Need for Space Law

India has been a signatory to the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects since its inception in 1972. While the current space issue is circling, India has embarked on an international dispute after the discovery of space debris from an Indian satellite. It was in the center of the city. I landed in a Japanese village. Therefore, as a signatory to the treaty, India was absolutely obligated to pay for the damage caused by the satellite when it returned to Earth. It's difficult to identify and quantify the damage caused by , and get out of the situation. Undoubtedly, space law and policy will go a long way in enhancing space warfare strategy and security. However, this cannot be denied that India is pushing itself, evident in the drafting of the Indian Space Act, the pending Geospatial Information Regulation Bill, 2016. According to ISRO Chief K. Sivan, "Space law is designed to prevent governments from dealing with legal issues arising from objects launched into space and what happened in orbit or because of them." It will help us deal with it." The bill aims to regulate acquisition, disclosure. Distribution of national geospatial data. This seems like a small margin. Because now we need laws that protect mainly sovereign, public and commercial interests on all fronts.

In terms of law, Nirmala Siatraman has expressed his intention to transform India into an independent country. The ISRO chief released a statement on how India is taking baby steps after the Indian government issued

a form of press release for her. The draft Geospatial Information Regulations of 2016 and the draft Space Activities Bill of 2017 were heavily criticized by many stakeholders. Space forum entity.

Conclusion

India does not yet have adequate and adequate space laws as this is a new issue compared to the issues and issues where various laws already exist. India is enacting a new space law and is proposing a new law on space. Space law is undoubtedly necessary, and space law is needed to govern space activities, as disputes arise on all topics in modern times. Many other countries have their own space laws and India cannot rely solely on international treaties, so more and better space laws are needed.

It has been long overdue for India to introduce a strong space law. According to Articles 51 and 253 of the Indian Constitution, India should enact necessary and relevant laws to further disseminate indigenous knowledge as well as to encourage and facilitate public-private partnerships. It should be noted that the government should not over-regulate the private sector once the bill is adopted and enacted into law. Another consequence of this partnership is that India will be forced to take a more aggressive stance on her FDI related to technology and other space issues. The more tolerant the regime, the more likely the country will attract investment in the sector and make India a space hub for the international space industry.

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