



Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL)

TEACHING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES OF AIR AND SPACE LAW AT NALSAR: A JOURNEY OF TWO DECADES

By:

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ABOUT NALSAR



NALSAR University of Law was established by Act 34 of 1998. It has been pursuing the objective of imparting comprehensive legal education while promoting cultural, legal and ethical values in order to foster the rule of law. The University is committed to delivering the highest quality of legal education and undertaking research on contemporary areas in order to produce socially relevant lawyers. The University also bears the responsibility of promoting legal awareness in the community so as to strive for social and economic justice.

NALSAR has been repeatedly acknowledged as a leader of legal education in the country with its academic standards being compared with international counterparts. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded it an 'A' grade with a score of 3.60 on a scale of 4.00 which is the highest among the National Law Universities (NLUs). This has placed NALSAR at the 5th spot among all the Higher Educational Institutions in the country and at the first place among the State Universities in Telangana. Subsequently, NALSAR was accorded the status of a Category I University under the UGC (Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy)

Regulations, 2018. Being accorded Category I University, NALSAR is conferred with the autonomy to start new programmes and offer innovative courses without prior approval from UGC.

NALSAR has evolved through an insistence on holistic 'justice' education. This exposes students to the different facets of legal systems and how they interact with public policy, social institutions and markets. The academic programmes emphasize interdisciplinary linkages that enable its faculty members, students and researchers to both understand and critique the rationale behind legislations, executive acts and judicial decisions. In doing so, they develop the ability to propose constructive solutions to socio-economic problems. NALSAR was an early-mover among Indian Universities in respect of introducing a full-fledged 'Choice Based Credit System' (CBCS) that reflects international norms. NALSAR offers the broadest range of elective and seminar courses among Indian Law Schools. The University has been offering courses under the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) that is supported by the Central Government in order to invite eminent academicians and practitioners from other nations.

NALSAR offers diplomas, undergraduate, postgraduate and doctorate degree programs in law and allied areas. The university offers programs both in regular as well as distant mode. NALSAR has introduced 'Choice Based Credit System' for all its undergraduate and post graduate programs offered in regular mode. All courses are designed in such a way that each course comprises both teaching and research. 'Academic Flexibility' is the major hallmark of NALSAR curricula. The university provides academic flexibility in curricula by offering a wide range of courses to choose from. There is also flexibility in examination and evaluation pattern for students allowing them to represent the university at various national and international events.

Since its inception, NALSAR teams have participated in and won accolades in several national and international moot competitions. Teams from NALSAR have reached the semi-finals (top 4) of the international rounds of the Philip C. Jessup Moot Court Competition in 2006 and 2010. They have won the Vis Commercial Arbitration Moot in Vienna in 2012 as well as the Oxford Price Moot that year. They have also competed in the World Rounds of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition. NALSAR students frequently win domestic moot court competitions hosted by various Universities in India.

Our Graduates have made a mark in diverse career paths such as litigation, judicial services, teaching, research, social advocacy, international organizations and commercial law firms. Our graduates have been awarded the prestigious Rhodes Scholarship; Gates Cambridge Scholarship; Commonwealth Scholarship; Felix Scholarship; Leiden Gold Scholarship; Thomas Buergenthal Scholarship;

Young India Fellowship; Hirani Foundation Scholarship for pursuing their higher studies in prestigious universities abroad. Beginning from 2012, around 25 students have received the Aditya Birla scholarship.

In recognition of the increasing importance of comparative and international dimensions of higher education, the University has signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with nearly 33 foreign Universities located in the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Israel, The Netherlands and Singapore. These MoUs provide for the exchange of faculty members and students as well as the pursuit of collaborative research projects. In the preceding academic year, MoUs were signed with the Tel Aviv University (Israel), University Islam Sultan Sharif Ali (Brunei) and the Barcelona University (Spain). These partnerships enable our students to develop a rich understanding of cultures from other parts of the world and consequently enhance the quality of discussions and scholarship at NALSAR. Approximately 20-25 students get the opportunity to study at foreign universities in every academic year.

NALSAR has established 20 research centres for advanced learning. These centres conduct research, publish journals and promote academic activities. The university also undertakes funded research projects from national and international agencies and the Central and State Governments. The university publishes eleven journals and has developed clinical courses to impart vocational training. It also has a wide range of extended activities giving its students hands on experience besides helping the poor. These activities also help to inculcate values and requisite professional skills among students.

AIR AND SPACE LAW ACTIVITIES BEFORE CADL

“A further article by Reddy, called 'Space Law and Space Policy in India' gives much more than the reader expects: it is the complete history of India's activities in the field of space exploration. Reddy describes extensively India's goals, its space legislation, organization and actual activities starting in 1981 with the first Indian Satellite. Then follows an article, again by Reddy, on India's activities inside COPUOS.”

“India can be congratulated that it has available not only an up-to-date manual of space law and policy, but also a publication which consciously reflects India's ideas and aspirations in these fields. And that is more than many other books did.”

-WyboP.Heere

**Journal of Air and Space Law, The Hague,
The Netherlands, Vol. XXII, 1997**

Genesis of Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL):

The journey of Air and Space Law courses in NALSAR University of Law started under the pioneership of Prof. Dr. V. Balakista Reddy way before he stepped into this esteemed University. Hailing from a modest family, Prof. Reddy strived hard to study in this competitive world. He worked part-time and studied at an evening college during both Intermediate and Degree. He did his LL.B in the same line while working part-time. He completed his LL.M in International Law from Osmania University with flying colours.

Later, due to his interest and zeal to contribute to the society and country, he explored the most unexposed area of Air and Space Laws in India. He did his M.Phil and PhD in Air and Space Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) during which he had privilege to write the first book on Air and Space Laws. He co-authored and edited the book named “Recent Trends in International Space Law and Policy”, with his Guru's Dr. V.S.Mani and Dr. S.Bhatt. A review on the said Book was published in Journal of Air and Space Law by University of Leiden, the Netherlands in 1997. Dr. Reddy was appreciated for his vision of India's Space Sector and his views on Indian Aerospace Industry.

In words of Prof. Balakista Reddy -

The review published on my work in Journal for Air and Space Law by Leiden University has encouraged me to further expand my horizons and to encourage studies and research in Aviation and Space sector. With that in mind, in 2000 I joined NALSAR University of Law and continued my quest to enable and help to explore the Air and Space Laws. This led to the introduction of first seminar course for Air and Space law in NALSAR University of Law in 2001-02. Many students opted this emerging subject and benefitted from the teaching and research in this area. Mr. Sagar Singamsetty our first batch student at NALSAR, took up this course in 2001-02 and later secured admission into Air and Space Law LL.M. Programme at Leiden University with Nuffic Huygens Scholarship by the Netherlands Government. After completing his LL.M. programme, Mr.

1 A book review on Recent Trends in International Space Law and Policy, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 1997 edited by V.S. Mani, S. Bhatt and V.B. Reddy

Sagar had joined Legal Counsel at AerCap and later became Legal Advisor at FedEx Europe. Presently, Mr. Sagar is a Senior Policy Advisor, Amazon, Europe. This is just one success story of our First batch student. There are many other students who pursued this course and carved out a niche in their careers. Some other prominent achievements to name are Ms. Usha Balasubramanian, who secured Commonwealth Scholarship to study at McGill University, Canada and Ms. Ruchika Rao, who also got Scholarship to study Air and Space Laws at Leiden University.

From an elective Seminar Course of undergraduate course Air and Space Laws morphed itself into establishment of a dedicated Centre for Air and Space Laws (CASL) by NALSAR University of Law in 2005. The NALSAR University of Law has always

endeavoured to promote quality research in contemporary legal issues. This vision and objective of the NALSAR University had secured it the credit of being the first National Law School to offer Air and Space Law. It encouraged and promoted research and study in Air and Space Laws through Centre for Air and Space Law (CASL). Since 2005, CASL had offered various courses relating to Aviation and Space Laws. To expand its Mission and Vision, and to address legal issues of defence sector, CASL has adopted Research and Study in Defence Laws, and rechristened itself from CASL to Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL).

2 Hereafter Centre for Air and Space Laws (CASL) and Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL) are used synonymously.

ABOUT CENTRE FOR AEROSPACE AND DEFENCE LAWS (CADL)

Centre for Air and Space Law (CASL) has been established in the year 2005 at NALSAR University to promote research and special study in Air and Space Laws. Since 2005, CASL had offered various courses relating to Aviation and Space Laws. To expand its Mission and Vision, and to address legal issues of defence sector, CASL has adopted Research and Study in Defence Laws, and rechristened itself from CASL to Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL).

VISION STATEMENT:

CADL's vision is to be the world's renowned Centre of excellence in the field of Aerospace and Defence Laws research and education.

MISSION STATEMENT:

NALSAR University of Law through CADL has envisaged the vision to -

- Contribute to the growth of Air, Space and Defence Laws in domestic and international arena and help in extending the frontiers of these Laws.
- To play a pivotal role in spreading the importance of aerospace and Defence laws in the 21st Century.
- To promote the study and research of law relating to Aerospace and Defence Laws and to encourage students to gain expertise in these areas.
- To undertake Policy research and advise the Governments both in India and abroad in the realm of fast growing law of Aerospace, Defence and Security Regimes.
- To promote collaborative research in Aerospace and Defence projects having national and global importance.
- To render consultancy services to

stakeholders for resolving all issues arising out of Aerospace and defence sector to .

- To disseminate the knowledge of Aerospace and Defence laws through high quality publications, pioneering research work, offering Courses etc.
- To become world reputed repository of knowledge in the field of aerospace and Defence laws.
- To create value for all the stake holders and make a difference.

Objectives of the Centre:

- To provide assistance to Government institutions/organizations and private institutions and industries on all legal aspects relating to Air, Space, Security and Defence.
- To produce well researched expertise on various kinds issues in Aerospace and Defence arena.
- To enhance Research and Publications in the realm of Aerospace and Defence Laws.
- To arrange and offer internship programs to trainees from Aviation, Space and Defence Research Centres.
- To spread awareness programs on Aerospace and Defence Laws education throughout India and abroad.

Pursuant to achieving the coveted objectives, CASL/CADL, NALSAR has been continually promoting teaching and research in the field of Aerospace and Defence Laws for more than a decade and half. CASL/CADL organized several national and international conferences, workshops, moot courts, publishing books, journals, newsletters etc to disseminate the significance and importance of Aerospace and Defence Laws.

TEACHING- LL.B., LL.M., AND INTRODUCTION OF NEW COURSES

The Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), NALSAR University of Law has always pioneered in teaching and research in advanced areas. CADL offers various elective/seminar courses for LL.B., LL.M. students including Contemporary Issues in Air and Space Law, Defence Procurement Policy, Public Private Partnership in Aviation Industry, Aero Space and Defence Start-ups etc. These Courses are being offered by the Centre for the past 20 years and produced number of scholars. Many students with degrees in air and space law have now been absorbed in the national mainstream and are working with the airlines, airports, law firms, multinational corporations etc. Several of them have also taken up important assignments abroad, enriching global prospects.

For Regular Students: Every Year we have been offering regular courses on Air and Space Laws to LL.B and LL.M students at NALSAR University of Law. To date, more than 50 Students had opted for this Courses and attained immense knowledge in the Air and Space Laws. There are also few Ph.D Scholars who pursued in Air and Space Laws and Defence Laws.

Distance and on-line Mode: NALSAR University of Law on 1st December, 2008 signed an **MOU with Institute of Applied Aviation Management (IAAM), Calicut**, to offer one year Post Graduate Diploma course in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (PGDALATM) with the motive to meet the aspirations of students / individuals pursuing ENGG / MBA / LAW / Aviation-Related courses and serving aviation executives by giving them simultaneously a value added qualification without jeopardizing their current pursuits and the course were commenced in March 2009.



NALSAR University of Law in collaboration with Institute of Applied Aviation Management (IAAM), Calicut introduced a one year 'Post Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management' which was inaugurated by **Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. Narasimha Reddy, Judge, High Court of A.P.** on 21 May 2009 at NALSAR Campus. While launching the programme, he emphasized the importance of aviation education and congratulated NALSAR-IAAM for their unique initiative. It is the first ever academic industry partnership which is a remarkable initiative particularly for the aviation industry.



In terms of the MoU signed between NALSAR University of Law and Institute of Applied Aviation Management (IAAM), Calicut, the first Post-graduate Diploma Course in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (PGDALATM) was launched at Cochin on 23rd April, 2009, at Hyderabad on 21st May, 2009 and at Bangalore

on 23rd July, 2009. Total 115 students admitted to the programme out of which 25 students were admitted at Cochin, 60 students at Hyderabad and 30 students at Bangalore.

Out of a total of 115 candidates admitted during 2009 – 2010, 102 candidates were found eligible for award of the P.G. Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management. The Diploma Award Ceremony was held on September 2, 2010 at NALSAR Campus. **Shri. G.M. Rao, Group Chairman, GMR Group** was the Chief Guest and awarded Diploma Certificates. Capt. S.N. Reddy and Dr. Padmini Reddy Gold Medal and Asian Institute of Transport Development Gold Medal were awarded to the Topper and Second Topper respectively at the function.

During 2010-2011, admissions for the second batch of PGDALATM were made and a total of 191 candidates were admitted. The onsite classes were conducted at Bangalore, Cochin, Delhi, Hyderabad and Kolkata.

NALSAR- IAAM signed an MOU with Government of Sharjah, Department of Civil Aviation and launched the first ever unique Aviation Law and Air Transport Management program in the UAE in May 2010. With a view to

enhance the quality and reach of air and space law studies across the world, the Centre had launched the first ever Post Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (PGDALATM) in Sharjah (UAE) 2010-2011 and successfully conducted the One year PG diploma in Air Law and Air transport Management at Bangalore, Cochin, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad and Sharjah, Dubai.



During 2011, the admissions to the 3rd Batch Post-Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (PGDALATM) were made and a total of 132 students were admitted. The contact classes were conducted at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, New Delhi Centres.



LAUNCH OF INNOVATIVE COURSES

With the concept of “**Education at door steps of Needy Students**”, NALSAR through CADL has also launched few innovative on-site and online courses. In the year 2013, CADL, NALSAR has also started **innovative 'online-onsite' courses such as Master's Degree in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (MALATM); Master's Degree in Space and Telecommunication Laws (MSTL); One-year PG Diplomas in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (PGDALATM); One-year PG Diploma in GIS and Remote Sensing Laws (PGDGRSL)** under the aegis of Centre for Air & Space Law. The objectives of these courses are to cater to the needs of the unprecedented growth in aviation sector coupled with the commercialization of space technologies has created the need for thousands of skilled manpower to meet the requirements of rapidly growing aerospace and telecommunications sectors. In view of 2G controversy, there is an urgent need to have specialisation in the upcoming discipline of telecommunication laws. The Centre also undertook collaborative research activities in areas of common concern with State Governments; Multi-National Corporations such as the GMR group, Non-Government Organizations and other International Organizations. The enrolled students in the year 2013 for the One Year Post- Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management, 25 students have successfully completed their course and the Diplomas were awarded in the Twelfth Annual Convocation held on August 2, 2014.

During 2014, CADL, NALSAR, started a Centre at New Delhi for conducting the onsite sessions for the 2-Year Master's Degree in Aviation Law

and Air Transport Management and One Year Post-Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management in order to accommodate the growing demand and having regards to the needs of the working professionals from New Delhi. During the year, 74 candidates were admitted to Master's Degree in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management; 08 candidates were admitted to Master's Degree in Space and Telecommunication Laws; 13 candidates were admitted to PG Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management.

During the year 2015, 88 candidates were admitted to Master's Degree in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (Delhi & Hyderabad Centres); 10 candidates were admitted to Master's Degree in Space and Telecommunication Laws (Hyderabad Centre). Onsite sessions were conducted at Delhi and Hyderabad Centres and examinations were conducted both at Hyderabad and Delhi Centres. 19 students have become eligible for award of Master's Degree in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management; 04 students of Master's Degree in Space and Telecommunication Laws; 07 students of Post-Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management.

Ms. Sadaf Amrin Fathima, student of Master's Degree in Space and Telecommunication Laws (2015) has been awarded the prestigious 'DAAD Scholarship' for pursuing Master's Programme in the University of Munich, Germany.

In 2017, the Centre for Air and Space Law (CASL) was changed as Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL) to expand its research in the area of Defence Laws also.

During 2018, CADL offered M.A. (Aviation Law

and Air Transport Management) and P.G. Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management courses through Directorate of Distance Education. The Centre also offered a Certificate Programme on Advanced Air Laws during February 8 – 12, 2018. The programme was offered at NALSAR as a residential programme and a total of 24 candidates registered for the programme and the certificates were awarded to the successful candidates..

Brief background about Masters and Diploma Courses

The objective of introducing these unique courses is to cater to the needs of unprecedented aviation growth coupled with commercialization of telecom & space technologies, which requires a large and highly skilled workforce to meet not just the managerial requirements of the rapidly growing aerospace industry but also the legal complications that arise from the high value transactions involving the market participants. These courses seek to meet the burgeoning demand of the industry from the supply-side by producing legal and managerial aerospace experts which India is facing an acute shortage. NALSAR's initiative crystallize an academic – industry partnership in the domain of Air Transport Management, Aviation, Space, Remote Sensing, GIS and Telecom Laws which makes the programme first of its kind not only in India but also in this part of the world. The aforesaid courses are unique value-added qualifications which would help the aspirants to acquire global placements in aero-space and telecom industries.

The uniqueness of the programme: The curriculum of the programme is a tailor-made to

meet the professional needs of the aviation industry-airport, airline, aerospace and related sectors so that the products are in a position to directly take on the core managerial positions in any of these sectors. A lawyer who has been traditionally endowed with rational mind can now be seen as a 'Professional Aviation Manager' because of the specialization, sector specific knowledge and competence in the aviation industry that he/she receives during the program. Similarly, a manager who is endowed with analytical ability is now in a position to function at a higher lever with a greater competence by acquiring the specific knowledge of the rules of the game i.e. Aviation Law. This unique advantage of a comprehensive understanding of the industry its operational aspects, managerial functions and of the general management module interlined with the aviation specific module such as advanced airport management and airline management. Thus it provides a comprehensive understanding of the industry with the practical exposure.

Conduct of the Programme: Master's Degree and PG Diplomas are of 'Blended version' (a mix of Onsite and Online) sessions spread across four and two semesters respectively. Each semester will have Onsite intense session by the subject experts, followed by Online session where participants will work on the case studies/project assignments and upload them on the dedicated web portal. Under the mode of intense e-learning process, the students can have access to subject experts specializing in various areas of the subject. The relevant updated materials will be uploaded from time to time. At the end of the final semester, students are required to submit a Dissertation.

United Nations Recognition for Air and Space Law courses offered by CADL, NALSAR

CADL's (earlier known as Centre for Air and Space Law (CASL)) innovative courses on Space and Telecommunication Laws have been recognised by the United Nations Organization Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), Vienna in its updated Directory on Education Opportunities in Space Law (A/AC/105/C.2/2015/CRP.9). This Education Directory by UNOOSA recognizes and showcases the innovative education opportunities in Aerospace Industry available across the world. These courses offered by Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), NALSAR are a unique combination of Law, Management and Technology in the field of aerospace.

The Hindu Monday 11-05-2015 page. 15 (Education Plus)

Unique combination of law and management

The education directory published by UNOOSA, which recognises and showcases the innovative education opportunities in aerospace industry available across the world, mentions that such courses are only offered by the Nalsar University

The combination of law and management offered by the Nalsar University has been recognised by the United Nations Organisation Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) situated at Vienna.

The education directory published by UNOOSA, which recognises and showcases the innovative education opportunities in aerospace industry available across the world and it mentioned that the courses offered by the Nalsar University are unique and it is the only university offering such courses, a press release said.

Prof. V. Balakista Reddy, head, the Centre for Air and Space Law (CASL), Nalsar University of Law and also the Registrar said that it is the only university offering a 'unique combination of law and management in the field of aerospace.

He said the aviation industry and airline, airport, aerospace sectors are in need of these super-speciality courses where candidates are trained to meet the growing challenges of the aviation industry as it is an international business.

The Master's in Aviation Law and Air Transportation Management and Post Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management are the courses offered by Nalsar.

These are of 'blended version' (a mix of on site and online) sessions spread across four and two semesters.

Each semester will have on-site intense session by the subject experts, followed by the online session where participants will work on the case studies/project assignments and upload them on the dedicated web portal.

Under the mode of intense e-learning process, students can have access to subject experts specialising in various areas of the subject.

At the end of the final semester, students are required to submit a dissertation.

Another unique feature of the programme is that the course participants can acquire an additional qualification while continuing with their current pursuits, thus providing flexibility and a rare opportunity to earn a double qualification simultaneously, Prof. Reddy said.

IN BRIEF

UN recognises Nalsar's course

DC CORRESPONDENT
HYDERABAD, MAY 9

The United Nations Organisation Office for Outer Space Affairs, Vienna, recently recognised Nalsar as the only university from India to be offering courses in the field of aerospace. These courses are a combination of law and management in the aerospace sector. The courses offer master's programme in aviation law and air transportation management as well as post-graduate diploma in aviation law and air transport management. Nalsar's Centre for Air and Space Law has been listed in the *Directory on Education Opportunities in Space Law*, which is published by UNOOSA that recognises and showcases the innovative education opportunities in aerospace industry available across the world. Nalsar officials said such programmes are needed to bridge the gap between demand and supply of skilled professionals in the field of aerospace. They said that very few law universities across the world offer interdisciplinary courses on laws and management in aviation sector.

- These courses are a combination of law and management in the aerospace sector and offer master's programme in aviation law and air transportation management.

Following are the Masters and Diploma Courses:

- A) Two-Year M.A. (Aviation Law & Air Transport Management)
- B) Two-Year M.A. (Security & Defence Laws)
- C) Two-Year M.A. (Space and Telecommunications Law)
- D) One-Year Post Graduate Diploma in Aviation Law & Air Transport Management
- E) One Year Post-Graduate Diploma in Advanced Maritime Laws
- F) One-Year Post Graduate Diploma in GIS and Remote Sensing Laws

A) TWO-YEAR M.A. (AVIATION LAW & AIR TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT)

The aviation industry has always been a very unique industry in itself. Its rapid growth across the globe coupled with usage of the best and the most innovative technologies and increasing contribution to the economic and infrastructural development of a country makes the international civil aviation sector particularly important from both legal as well as management perspective. Legal and Management aspects of International Civil Aviation are so well interconnected that the study of one aspect is incomplete without the study of the other. Thus NALSAR through its Centre for Aerospace & Defence Laws (CADL) proposes to introduce 2-Year M.A. (Aviation Law & Air Transport Management) programme.

Through this programme NALSAR aims to create an industry of aviation lawyers catering and specializing in both legal and management aspects of international aviation law. The course participants would not only have a sound and strong foundation on legal and management

patterns of international civil aviation sector but also will be well-equipped to handle practical and contemporary aspects and challenges faced in the daily governance of the aviation industry. The unique advantage of this programme is the comprehensive understanding of the aviation industry which would include its operational aspects, legal management and technical knowledge with a special focus on catering to the contemporary requirements of the growing aerospace industry.

The programme also aims to meet the needs of personnel currently involved in the aviation industry, students of aviation and aviation enthusiasts who wish to upgrade their skills at tertiary level in the field of management in air transportation and application of aviation law. In addition, the program is designed to have considerable application for personnel in related technologically based service and business industries.

This programme is a unique blend of law and management subjects, giving the candidate a broad career prospect in the industry. The course is a two-year programme consisting of 12 subjects, stretched in to four semesters. The syllabus include General Principles of Law, International Air Law, Principles of Management, Airport Management, Airline Management, Domestic Air Laws in India, Aviation Safety, Security and Liability Laws, Air Space and Air Transport Management, Aviation Marketing, Aviation Economics, Aviation Corporate Laws, and Aviation Contracts and Tenders. Apart from this, the candidates in the last semester are required to submit a dissertation on a topic selected by them in the concerned area, along with a field-work report for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree in

M.A. (Aviation Law and Air Transport Management).

B) TWO-YEAR M.A. (SECURITY & DEFENCE LAWS)

Defence studies, War studies, Strategic studies as currently taught only in a handful of Universities in India. Teaching and research activities are done in many universities of India, having as its primary focus on India's national security. In all departments of Defence studies the approach to the study of national security is interdisciplinary encompassing disciplines like Geopolitics and Military Geography, Science and Technology, Economics of Defence, Conflict Management and Conflict Resolution. However the above universities / institutions despite their commendable efforts are unable to provide a wholesome education and knowledge having due regards to the international legal framework, world politics and contemporary practices. NALSAR is the only University offering such a diverse course on defence and security studies from a legal perspective.

M.A. (Security & Defence Laws) intends to equip the course participants with national and international legal framework governing the defence and security industry in the global, regional and Indian context. The course would further train the participants in developing a strong foundation in management and governance of the defence sector by drawing from experiences across the globe and comparing the same in Indian context. National defence is not only the responsibility of the armed forces but it is a responsibility of all the citizens of a nation. The aim of the defence studies is closely related to other spheres of life. Hence, the course will focus not only defence personnel of the country

but will attract numerous scholars across the globe who is engaged in research related activities in defence and strategic studies.

Recent move towards liberalisation and privatisation of defence industry also demands for a programme of this kind. With an objective of bridging the gap between Law and defence studies, the University intends to offer this Course through its Centre for Aerospace & Defence Laws (CADL).

The programme will be particularly beneficial for Serving members of the armed forces, policy makers and stakeholders working in the government departments, defence public sector undertakings, negotiators and diplomats who represent the country in the negotiations for various defence procurements, Aerospace Engineers/Students pursuing Aerospace Engineering, Law Graduates desiring specialization in defence Law, M.B.A students and Graduates undergoing various defence and strategic studies related Programmes. Hyderabad being hub of aerospace and defence sector, large number of defence professional working in this area needs upgradation of their skills towards legal and policy issues.

Also, there is a high demand for law professionals with expertise in security and defence laws. With the help of this programme, the candidates can be well placed for roles in international institutions, government department (ministries of foreign affairs, defence, justice, home affairs and development), non-governmental organisations, law firms and also in private sectors (defence and security companies).

The course is a two-year programme consisting of 12 subjects, stretched in to four semesters. The syllabus include General Principles of Law,

International Security, Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution, Defence Technology and Law, International Institutions and Global Security, Defence Management and Strategic studies, Defence Contracts and Tenders, Defence Procurement Policies, Regional Security, Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism, Aviation, Space, Maritime and Cyber Security Laws. Apart from this, the candidates in the last semester are required to submit a dissertation on a topic selected by them in the concerned area, along with a field-work report for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree in M.A. (Security and Defence Laws).

C) TWO-YEAR M.A. (SPACE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAW)

Telecommunications is an infrastructure in which rapid technological advance has been occurring and the risk of obsolescence is comparatively higher than other infrastructural sectors. Telecommunications is also one of the few infrastructure sectors, where facility is never really completed as the telecommunications network that is established has to be either constantly expanded to achieve higher consumer penetration or has to be constantly upgraded to allow the network to provide the latest services possible. This growth and need in the industry demands skilled experts with superlative Legal knowledge.

The increasing number of Countries involved in space activities has emphasized the need for effective laws and policies on space activities not just on an international level, but also on the national level. The successful operation of space law, policies and institutions in a country relies on the presence of suitable professionals. With the more innovation in technology and need for new

and advanced techniques require the blend of various skills to succeed in the field.

The combination of Telecommunication and Space Law is such a unique blend which enables one to meet the needs of rapidly expanding industry. To meet the need and to enable the research and study in Space and Telecommunications Law, NALSAR University of Law through its Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), had initiated to offer Course in this area. Through this programme NALSAR University seeks to address the need and promotion of legal shortcomings in the space and telecommunications Laws.

This idiosyncratic Course enables the learner to gain an understanding in both Space and Telecommunications Law. The curriculum of the programme includes the General Principles of Law, International Space Law, telecommunication Laws both International and national, Technology and its relation to Space and Telecommunications, IPR Issues in Space and Telecommunication technology, commercialization and issues relating to the Cyberspace and security threats, laws relating to remote sensing and geospatial data and also contemporary issues in space and telecommunication sector. This amalgamation of the subjects enables a non-legal person to understand the laws and a non-technical person know the technicality.

This programme is suitable for those interested in the legal, space and telecommunication industry. One can make career prospects in the ministry or a space or telecommunication agency if he/she wishes to work for the government. One can also work with the space or telecommunication industry in a commercial space or telecommunication company or at a law firm

which specializes in space or telecommunication law. If one prefers academia, working at a university or a research institute is also a good option.

D) ONE-YEAR POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN AVIATION LAW & AIR TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT

The aviation industry has always been a very unique industry in itself. Its rapid growth across the globe coupled with usage of the best and the most innovative technologies and increasing contribution to the economic and infrastructural development of a country makes the international aviation sector particularly important from both legal as well as management perspective.

Through this programme NALSAR aims to cater to the growing needs of the aviation industry and caters to impart knowledge and train the participants in the in the legal as well as management aspect.

The curriculum of the programme is a tailor-made to meet the professional needs of the aviation industry which includes airport, airline, aerospace and related sectors so that the trained professionals are in a position to directly take on the core legal-cum-managerial positions in any of these sectors. A lawyer who is traditionally been endowed with rational mind can perform the multiple role in the form of an aviation professional who can serve in the capacities of aviation lawyer, manager and technical support. Similarly, a manager who is endowed with analytical ability is now in a position to function at a higher level with greater competence by acquiring the specific knowledge of the rules of the game – Aviation Law.

The unique advantage of the above programme is the comprehensive understanding of the aviation

industry which would include its operational aspects, legal management and technical knowledge with a special focus on catering to the contemporary requirements of the aerospace industry.

This programme is a unique blend of law and management subjects, giving the candidates a broad career prospect in the industry. The course is a one-year programme consisting of 6 subjects, stretched in to two semesters. The syllabus includes General Principles of Law, International Air Law, Principles of Management, Airport Management, Airline Management, and Domestic Air Laws in India.

E) ONE YEAR POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ADVANCED MARITIME LAWS

The programme is the initiative of Centre for Aerospace & Defence Laws (CADL) of NALSAR University towards providing a comprehensive legal education thereby enabling the learner to develop an advanced understanding of a specialized area of maritime law and promote research in the area of maritime laws as there are very few universities in the country that are engaged in conducting teaching and research in the discipline of maritime laws. India is rapidly integrating its economy with more than 90% of the country's trade being conducted through oceans and also the sea provides passageway to 45,000 merchant ships worldwide and over 90 percent of global trade. Hence, there is an urgent need to strengthen and popularize maritime legal education in India. There is a growing need for students specialized in laws of sea. Shipping legal firms handling corporate shipping, insurance and port management are seriously looking for young and talented students trained in the legal regime of international and national maritime sector.

This programme is suitable for those in both the legal and maritime industry who are looking to enhance their career prospects. It provides highly specialised knowledge and research skills relevant for both legal practitioners and those operating more generally within the legal environment of the maritime sector. It would also assist anyone working in profession concerned with international trade and maritime environment depending on the chosen line of speciality within the research framework.

It is mainly designed for lawyers, legal advisers, judges and legal draftsmen. But the programme is also open to law graduates of any country who intend to pursue a legal career in the field of maritime law whether in the public or private sectors, whether in practice, administration or academia.

The course is a one-year programme consisting of 6 papers stretched in to 2 semesters. The syllabus includes General Principles of Law, International Maritime Laws, Maritime Security, Maritime Laws in India, International Trade and Maritime Transport Services, and Contemporary Issues in Maritime Laws.

F) ONE-YEAR POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN GIS AND REMOTE SENSING LAWS

Today every area ranging from missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology to urban administration, e-governance, remote sensing, energy sector, and even advertising and marketing depend on geospatial data. GIS and Remote Sensing are two exciting areas of technology to work on. Geographic information system (GIS) is a special system which is designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of geographical

data on earth. GIS technology is an integrated database which has all the information like population characteristics, economic development opportunities, and vegetation types, maps etc. GIS allows to link the databases and maps and create dynamic displays. It also provides tools to visualize, query, and overlay the databases which are technically not possible through spreadsheets.

While GIS helps in explaining and predicting the events on earth, remote sensing is an art and science of measuring the earth with the help of sensors. Remote sensors generally collect the data by detecting the energy that is reflected back from Earth. These sensors are arranged on airplanes and satellites. Remote sensors collect the data in the form of images and manipulate them for analyzing and visualizing the data. GIS and Remote sensors are interrelated as these remote sensors are integrated within GIS systems to visualize and interpret the collected data.

To compete in the ever-growing demand for subject-specific expert in the Industry, and with a view to enable careers in the GIS and Remote Sensing Laws, NALSAR University of Law through its Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), had initiated to offer Course in this area. The program enables candidates of researching, choosing and assessing map source information for use in the arrangement or amendment of maps and diagrams to different scales. Candidates can have the employments identifying with examining information gave by remote sensing techniques.

The curriculum of the programme is a tailor-made to meet the professional needs of the remote sensing and geoinformatics industry. The course is a one-year programme consisting of 6 papers stretched into two semesters. The papers

include General Principles of Law, Remote Sensing Technology and Law, GIS Technology and Law, Coastal Mapping and Coastal Zone Management, Satellite Technology, Remote Sensing, GIS and IPR Issues, and Remote Sensing and GIS Applications in Resource Management.

Remote sensing and GIS is increasingly used by both Public and private companies that sell imagery and data to Google, Bing, scientists, academic and research libraries, and others. Specialists may also find employment at consulting firms, software development firms,

and scientific laboratories, where they are expected to improve technologies, software, or data analysis techniques. They can also be hired by various Government organizations who work in this area.

The above Masters and Diploma on-site/online courses are conducted through distance mode and have produced more than 600 students from past 10 years. Most of the students of these courses are working professionals from Ministry of Civil Aviation, DGCA, Airports Authority, Private Airlines etc.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

M.A and P.G. Diploma Courses in Aviation, Defence, Space, Remote Sensing and Maritime Laws

1. Could you tell us briefly about University and the Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL)?

About NALSAR and CADL: NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, is a government institution of national eminence in the field of legal education and research, is a residential University established in 1998 under the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research University Act (Act 34 of 1998). NALSAR University of Law is approved by the Bar Council of India & University Grants Commission. It has been graded as Category-I University by the UGC under Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy Regulations, 2018. NALSAR has been accredited by NAAC with 'A' grade (A+ as per new grading system) with 3.60 CGPA out of 4.00 which is the highest score among all the National Law Schools evaluated till date.

NALSAR has consistently ranked as number one Law University in India has always endeavoured to promote quality research in contemporary legal issues. One of the contemporary but neglected areas in Indian legal realm is Air and Space laws. To fill this gap and to promote further studies and research in the aerospace law, the University established the Centre for Air and Space Law (CASL) in 2005. Since then, NALSAR-CASL has evolved inarguably a leader in promoting the study of and training in the specialized fields of Air and Space Law. Recently the Centre has been upgraded as Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL).

2. Are courses offered through Directorate of Distance Education (DDE) at NALSAR recognized?

Yes, NALSAR University has been graded as Category-I University by the UGC and as per the clause 4.10 of the Categorization of the

University under [Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy] Regulations, 2018. The Courses have also been recognized by United Nations under “Education Opportunities in Space Law: A Directory” as notified by the Secretariat of the United Nations on 23 March 2017 in document “A/AC.105/C.2/2017/CRP.10”.

3. What contents will be provided in the two years M.A. and one year P.G. Diploma Courses? How are these courses conducted?

The duration is two years for the M.A. Programme and one year for the P.G. Diploma. The courses (M.A. & P.G. Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management) provide introduction to law and also management initially. Later, on the core legal side, the course will also cover subjects like International and Domestic Air Laws; Aviation Safety, Security and Liability Law; Aviation Contracts & Tenders and Aviation Corporate Laws besides Air Transport Economics and Statistics. In the management, subjects like Airport Management; Airline Management, Aviation Marketing etc. are covered. In the final semester of M.A. programme, the students will have to submit a Dissertation on a selected topic.

The course on M.A. (Security and Defence Law) begins with introduction to law, international security diplomacy and Conflict Resolutions, Defence Technology and Defence Laws, International Institutions and Global Security, Defence Management and strategic studies. The course also touches the contemporary subjects like defence Contracts & Tenders, Defence Procurement Policies, Defence Laws and Policies in India, regional security and Global Governance, Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism, Aerospace and Maritime Security, Cyber Space and Cyber Security etc. In the final semester, the

students will have to submit a Dissertation on a selected topic.

The curriculum of the M.A. (Space and Telecommunication Laws) programme includes the General Principles of Law, International Space Law, telecommunication Laws both International and national, Technology and its relation to Space and Telecommunications, IPR Issues in Space and Telecommunication technology, commercialization and issues relating to the Cyberspace and security threats, laws relating to remote sensing and geospatial data and also contemporary issues in space and telecommunication sector. In the final semester, the students will have to submit a Dissertation on a selected topic.

The course on P.G. Diploma (Advanced Maritime Laws) begins with the introduction of law and maritime security. Later on, the course deals with the specific subjects like International Maritime Laws, Maritime Security and Law of the Sea, Maritime Laws in India, International trade and Maritime Transport Services, and Maritime Laws and contemporary issues.

The syllabus of P.G. Diploma (GIS and Remote Sensing Laws) include General Principles of Law, Remote Sensing Technology and Law, GIS Technology and Law, Coastal Mapping and Coastal Zone Management, Satellite Technology, Remote Sensing, GIS and IPR Issues, and Remote Sensing and GIS Applications in Resource Management.

Personal Contact Sessions will be conducted through online lectures, case study, assignments etc. Candidates will be provided with the Self Learning Material and support through email and web using remote accessibility of e-resources such as Manupatra, Heinonline, JSTOR, SCCOnline etc.

4. What are the eligibility criteria and who can pursue these courses?

Candidates with Bachelor's Degree in any discipline from any recognized University can pursue the said Programmes. In addition, candidates with 3-year Degree/Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering (AME) are also eligible to apply. However, the AME students have to produce an experience certificate of not less than 3 years.

5. I am a full time regular employee. Am I eligible to pursue these courses?

Yes. These courses are offered through Onsite-Online mechanism using Open Distance Learning mode. There will be Personal Contact Sessions for a duration of 5 – 7 days in a semester which are live streamed and Archived for latter accessibility for the enrolled students. Rest of the time guidance will be provided through emails / website. Attendance at the contact sessions is not mandatory but strictly recommended so that the

candidate gets the inputs of experts and can gain subject knowledge. Students can also take these courses while pursuing their regular studies.

6. How to apply for these Courses?

The Online Application Form is available on the website www.nalsarpro.org The duly certified hard copy of the submitted 'Online Application Form' along with the enclosures listed below shall reach 'The Directorate of Distance Education, NALSAR University of Law, Justice City, Shameerpet, Medchal District, Hyderabad – 500101; Telangana, India' within 10 days from the date of submission of online application.

7. What is the application deadline and what is the selection process?

The last date to apply for the academic year 2020 – 2021 is till Mid-June, 2020. Direct Admission subject to fulfilment of the eligibility criteria for the said course.

8. What is the fee structure for these courses?

	Course Name	Course Fee
1	2-Year M.A. (Aviation Law & Air Transport Management)	Rs.40,000/- p.a. (for Defence personnel – Rs.35,000/- p.a.)
2	2-Year M.A. (Security and Defence Laws)	
3	2-Year M.A. (Space and Telecommunication Laws)	
4	One Year P.G. Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management	Rs.30,000/- (for Defence personnel – Rs.25,000/-)
5	One Year P.G. Diploma in Advanced Maritime Laws	
6	One Year P.G. Diploma in GIS and Remote Sensing Laws	

9. Can the Course fee be paid in Instalments?

As a policy the University does not permit instalments. In few deserving cases of financial difficulties, request may be made to the Director, DDE and such requests will be considered on case-to case basis and the University reserves the right to decide on them.

10. What is the schedule for the personal contact sessions/Online classes and where do we attend them?

The schedule will be intimated to the students in advance through email. Tentatively classes will be conducted for seven days for the M.A. programme and for five days for the PG Diploma programme in a semester. The classes will be conducted at NALSAR Campus, Shameerpet only and can be attended through online mode also. However, the exams will be held on campus, i.e. NALSAR University of Law, Justice City, Hyderabad.

11. What is the pattern of evaluation and schedule for the examinations?

Evaluation for courses includes assignments and a written examination. Each paper is evaluated for 100 marks out of which 30 marks are for assignments and 70 marks for the end term written examination. In case of M.A. Programme, students have to submit a Dissertation in the IV Semester on a selected topic, which carries 150 marks for written submission and 50 marks for viva-voce.

12. How will the quality of the syllabus and readings be ensured and continually updated to fit the changing needs and requirements?

Recognizing the dynamic nature of courses being offered and the need to constantly evaluate and update them, NALSAR University has constituted a high powered Committee consisting of Judges, Experts from Aviation and

Defence Industries, Senior Professors of Law and Management etc.

Thus, we have begun with the fundamental belief that students of these courses can learn better only if they are provided with up-to-date information and hence, we intend to undertake periodic revision of our reading material. Lastly, apart from the reading material, we will also provide updated information to our students through website and email and also we provide remote access of e-resources such as Manupatra, HeinOnline, JSTOR, SCCOnline etc. for projects submission and dissertation.

13. Will the accommodation be provided by the University, during on-campus sessions?

Accommodation can be arranged in NALSAR Campus, Hyderabad on request and on payment basis. Limited accommodation is available, hence, it will be on sharing and on first come first serve basis.

14. What employment opportunities will the students have after the completion of these courses? Whether NALSAR will provide job guarantee or job assistance?

Aerospace and defence sectors being truly international in nature do not confine themselves to Indian borders. Students pursuing these courses will be able to enter the global market and boost their career profiles. Students can expect employment as Managers (Airline Managers, Safety and Security Managers, Operations Managers, International Relations Manager (Handling, Bilateral and Traffic Rights), Legal and Financial Consultants. Job opportunities are also available in Government Organizations such as the DGCA, AAI and various defence organizations. NALSAR being a Government Institution cannot guarantee you job, we will provide you with assistance and guidance to

students who are looking for jobs after completing the course by encouraging smooth interaction between students and prospective employers.

Due to an increasing demand of Aerospace and Defence equipments for the armed forces, India continues to be one of the promising markets in the world. Recently, FDI limit has been increased from 26 percent to 49 percent in the defence sector under the automatic route and above 49 percent on a case-to-case basis under the approval route. The policy aims to promote the programmes like 'Make in India', 'Made in India', 'Skill in India' etc. to help the private industries also. Increasing private participation in Indian defence Industry, there are huge job opportunities. The new entries like Reliance, TATA, Mahindra etc. are now entering into defence manufacturing, hence requiring the people in domain knowledge and expertise in the defence industry.

15. How these programmes will help various stakeholders in Aerospace and Defence industries in India?

Indian Aerospace and Defence sectors are fastest growing industries among the world. These programmes will be beneficial for the Serving members of the Aerospace and defence industries, policy makers and stakeholders working in the government departments, public sector undertakings, negotiators and diplomats who represent the country in the negotiations for various defence procurements, Aerospace Engineers/Students pursuing Aerospace Engineering, Law Graduates desiring specialization in aerospace and defence Laws, M.B.A students and Graduates undergoing various aerospace, defence and strategic studies related Programmes.

Also, there is a high demand for law professionals with expertise in aerospace and defence laws. With the help of these programmes, the candidates can be well placed for roles in international institutions, government departments (ministries of foreign affairs, defence, justice, home affairs and development), non-governmental organisations, law firms and also in private sectors (aerospace and defence companies).

16. Who are our students?

We have students with a wide spectrum of professional backgrounds, coming from Indian Armed Forces, Aviation Management, Airports Authority of India, Indian Space Research Organization, International Airports Pvt. Ltd., private airline companies like Emirates, IndiGo, Qatar Airways, etc., Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Security Private Limited Companies, Ministry of Law and Justice, advocates, academicians, fresh graduates etc.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND PUBLICATION

M.Phil & Ph.D's Awarded in Air and Space Law:



Malay Adhikari has been awarded M.Phil. Degree for the Academic year 2010-2011. His research was based on *“Legal perspective of Remote Sensing Data Dissemination of*

earth Observation with special reference to India:” The study has thrown ample light on the legal issues related to outer space activities with respect to remote sensing data dissemination for earth observation. Now-a-days, we can access data less than 1m very easily. So it is meaningless for not providing data in BHUVAN, the newest service of ISRO comparable to Google-earth, as it is not compatible to RSDP. Another point is that the other foreign agencies are providing the data of higher-resolution easily. So our policy is also not up-to-date to our technological advancement. If we change the contents of the policy also, it is not possible to get data of higher-resolution easily. Because there are high possibilities to misuse of data legally when we consider the legal issues like sovereignty & sensed state, privacy, IPR, national security etc. A policy cannot be adjudicated like a law. If it is the case, then there is no requirement to pass bill from Parliament. Yes, RSDP is more appropriate for a section of data users particularly, say, for scientific community, but utilization of spatial data in society requires a stable law. Even implementation of a policy requires a national law.

The current trend is commercialization and privatization of space activities including the geospatial data dissemination. How the private parties depend strongly on RSDP? Because it is not expected in a policy how much the customers of data have right and to what extent they are expected to get and utilize the geospatial data. Also if there is any violation of rules from their part or anybody else, how it will be settled in a court of law? What is the procedure to apply Right to Information Act to get all the types of information regarding data? Simply, it can be said that high-resolution data are sensitive so no RTI queries will be permitted. But the Hon'ble Minister of Science & Technology, India raised the question that why data of BHUVAN are to be restricted to public? It is made of public money and every citizen of India has every right to get all the data. There will be more violation in coming years when we proceed towards better technology; the incident may have serious effect than the event in last paragraph. Obviously, such type of incident will occur very rarely but its impact is so large that it will tilt the faith of common people to utilize the technology. The geospatial industry is running by space technology as well as digital technology both. We cannot deny the access of either to stop the offences. So it is not that RSDP has only focus on space science development, but also the development of digital technology. The software is very very advanced to send the umpteen number of images with a single click of a mouse. The research is going on and the private companies are more interested to develop the new software which will enable the customer to send and receive data more efficiently.

Another typical Indian problem is that there is lack of coordination between the government agencies like Geological Survey of India, Survey of India, NATMO, ISRO etc. Though they are all central government agencies, but the customers have to follow the different rules to take the data from the respective authority and to value add the spatial data for their own purposes. Sometimes, the Government Agencies itself are facing the problem of getting data as it is not provided in RSDP. Like- to get the contour map of sea border area, the ISRO is following the same policy though Government owned water authority requires the data.

After all these discussions in this research study, the most important point is that right data is received timely in the right place and at best value. Perhaps this statement holds the heart of geospatial data dissemination. There are complaints from the customers of NRSC that data are provided untimely. But NRSC authority is always trying their best to customers. So there are some gap between data supplier and user. There must not be a gap in between. Sometimes technological problem comes but sometimes attitude also matters. Particularly there is red tapeism in government sector like NRSC. Obviously there is RTI Act, but if the upcoming Geospatial Law itself provides the solution, there is nothing best rather than this.

Shaik Nizam Ahmed Shafi has been awarded



his PH.D. entitled *“Privatization of Airports: Emerging Legal Issues and includes a focus on International and National regulations”*

focused on the urgent need for expansion and the establishment of air transportation of goods and passengers. To cope up with the expansion of global trends of trade and commerce and movement of passengers, the researcher made an attempt to focus on the evolution and expansion of the airports by the private players. It points out the historical background of the evolution of privatisation of airports which took birth in England, transplanted in the US and other countries. Coming to the Indian scenario, the concept of 'Globalisation, Liberalisation and Privatisation' was introduced to expand the trade and commerce in tune with the globalisation of trade and commerce. The first step towards the introduction of the 'privatisation of airports' was the first taken up by the Ministry of Civil Aviation and established the Greenfield airports at Bangalore and Hyderabad under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.

The research focused on various stages that are involved in planning for the privatisation of airports right from policy decision by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India in consultation with the respective States, the next stage of acquiring land for the proposed airports, creation of special economic zones to provide for facilities like Maintenance, Repair and Overhauling (MRO) of aircraft and other activities which are ancillary to the establishment of airports. The impact of the overall growth of employment and other activities surrounding the airport and also trading activities related to the passengers is also focused. Though the concept of privatisation of airports is in its infancy, the advantage, that is derived by the humble beginning of the privatisation is leading to the facilitation of movement of passengers and cargo thereby cutting the costs time and money. The research highlighted the grey areas in operation

of the already privatised airports and suggested the ways and means plug those grey areas and thereby benefitting the future airports that are going to be established in the near future. The privatisation of airports is inevitable to cope up with the rapid growth of air traffic not only from a business point of view even from the angle of travel and tourism point of view. The object of privatisation of airports should lead to the accessibility of air travel to as many people as possible in order to save time and money. The greater expansion of the airports leads to competition among private players thereby making them accessible to the common man.

Mr. Mohd. Owais Farooqui has been awarded Ph.D. on "*Unmanned Aircraft System: An Analysis under International Civil Aviation Law*". The thesis focused to articulate the underlying reasons, justifications, principles, and policies behind the protection of UAS in India and then scrutinize the scope and shape of the UAS. It gives an overview of the problem, lay the issues and builds a theoretical platform for the next chapters. It deals with the brief introduction to the topic of the thesis. It also includes the objective, scope, limitations, significance, utility, research questions and hypothesis. It also deals with the methodology adopted to carry out the research. The historical development of unmanned aviation is briefly explored before turning to a consideration of present and possible future applications. The present chapter helps us to understand how the Unmanned Aviation has evolved into its current and future manifestations. An attempt was made in this to present a historical perspective on UAS since its beginning to the present times.

The terminology and definitions with regard to civil unmanned aviation are of importance when analyzing the different approaches of ICAO and other regional jurisdictions with regard to civil UAS. It also seeks to evaluate the existing regulatory framework of ICAO for UAS, explicitly, and directives of manned aircraft that would apply to UAS as well as various annexes specifically for the UAS that now exist. It attempts to analyze public international air law with the special emphasis focusing on the legal regimes of unmanned aircraft for their safe operation and contributes to the legal thinking in the field of air law for the civil uses of UAS. It provides an analysis that compares and contrasts the different and similar approaches being taken by the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, France, China, Russian Federation, as it relates to the potential use of UAS in their controlled airspace. These analyses emphasize the need for further discussion on the importance of testing UAS within an urbanized area. The regulations reviewed and analyzed are applicable to all classifications of UAS. It also examines the current & probable civil use of UAS in India in the light of the issues like safety, privacy, propriety etc., for their safe operation. The chapter also offers important recommendations for India's policymakers to ensure safe and dynamic deployment of UAS after having a comparative study of other major jurisdictions. Most importantly, it highlights the gaps and offers recommendations to fill international regulatory holes and that too, in the harmonization with the national regulations, in order to provide a useful contribution to the eventual implementation of UAS into civilian airspace.

Padmaja M. Kathikar has been awarded Ph.D. on “**Legal Analysis of Emerging Competition issues in aviation sector: A comparative study**”.



The study “Legal Analysis of Emerging

Anti-Competitive Practices in Civil Aviation Industry: A Comparative Study with USA and India” provides a detail analysis of the nature and degree of anti-competitive practices that are creeping in the civil aviation industry. This research has been divided into eight chapters. This study made every attempt to provide legal analysis of regulatory barriers for entry of new airlines in industry.

Researcher has also made detail analysis of market related issues, issues related to slot-allocation, legislative analysis of mergers and effects of mergers are having anti-competitive effects on civil aviation industry. Researcher has made a comprehensive comparative analysis of U.S. and India in the context of regulations relating to prevention of anti-competitive practices and regulations regarding mergers and amalgamations in airline industry. Thus, a specific feature of both the countries in the context of existing market scenario has been studied. Further, implications of the findings of the study for competition law have also been discussed at length. On the basis of comparative analysis and conclusions arrived at in study, selected recommendations has been provided, which are pertinent to provide a road-map for better regulatory system to prevent anti-competitive practices in civil aviation industry.

Rahul Jairam Nikam, has been awarded Ph.D. on his research on “**Intellectual property Right Protection to Outer Space Activities: A comparative Study on India and America**”. Since two decades, private activities in Outer Space are increasing and they are challenging space law. The space sector includes all public and private actors primarily involved in the provision of space-enabled products and services. These sectors work effectively in a value-adding chain beginning from the manufacturers of space hardware to the providers of space-enabled products, and services to final users. Space commercialization refers to efforts on the part of governments and companies to use the space environment to (i) make better and less expensive products for sale on Earth, as well as for use in space; and (ii) perform space related services, such as satellite construction and launching. There has also been a pronounced increase in the space commercialization, as multi-national companies have expanded their business activities in transportation and launching services, communication satellites, and remote sensing.

Today's commercial space industry is a more profitable business venture. The present structure in the global commercial space market is indeed a promising scenario, because International Space Treaties including Five Principles and International Intellectual Property Right Treaties has no direct provision or linkage to facilitate the commercialization of space activities. Therefore there is need to have at least National IPR Laws in consonance with Domestic Space Laws so this provisions can provide the legal framework under which commercialization of space activities can be carried out by private industry player and some time in cooperation with respective Space Agencies they can go for

Research and development of new indigenous technology. Researcher has chosen to do some comparative study with American policies, laws, rules, regulation which are dealing with Protection of IPR to the space activities in commercial context with Indian laws and regulation. Because as we are aware of that we in India not having any policy, Acts, Regulation which are protecting IP right related to the Space Activates. The research deals with five International Space Treaties and Five Principles and International Intellectual Property Right Treaties. It also deals with Relevance of Intellectual Property in Space Activities and Linkage Between IPR Laws and Space Laws, Inter Governmental Agreement (IGA) and International Space Station (ISS). Last part of the research deals with Protection of Patent and Trade Secret laws to Space Activities in USA, Protection of Copy right law to space activities, to Remote Sensing, GIS Data and Direct Broadcasting by Satellite in USA, Indian space activities and Intellectual property laws.

Ongoing Ph.D's in Air and Space Law:

Poorvi Ganjoo Kantroo is a Research scholar at CADL. She is pursuing her doctoral thesis on *“Space Debris Through the Lens of Commercialization: Issues and Challenges in the International Legal Framework”*. She has researched extensively on the contemporary issue of Space debris and analyzed it in the light of commercialization. From the very inception of the Space era, Earth orbit has developed into an extremely utilized



environment. The excessive space activity of launching satellites has led to the debris of enormous magnitude in orbit that undermines the cardinal principle of space law that space is a common heritage of humanity. Although an assortment of norms and guidelines address space debris at various stages of government, at the moment, a dependable and binding international legal framework dedicated to this cause, especially to secure the interests of private enterprises is lacking. On a global scale, few stumbling blocks have hindered the active mitigation and remediation of space debris. The first being the absence of a standard accepted definition for 'space debris' and 'space objects' in the existing space treaties and hard laws. It has been found that the scarcity of a globally recognized definition distorts the room for legal culpability. The second limitation is the dearth of a binding legal framework taken by consensus for mitigating and remediating the Space Debris on an international level - the third being lucidity over the concept of jurisdiction and property for debris removal. Consequently, these obstacles fail active mitigation, remediation, and management of Space debris. Diverse technical resolutions exist or have been recommended to alleviate the debris dilemma, as to conserve the orbital environment, but these solutions require to work in concurrence with a statutory regime that regulates the creation and remediation of space debris, which at present is found to incompetent.

The entire thesis is pivoted on the following hypothesis that due to lack of enforcement, existing regulations aimed at mitigating or remediating Space debris are ineffective in handling the issue of debris comprehensively from a holistic international perspective, nor are they well equipped to secure the interest of the private industry. Given the present scenario, the

relics and remnants of such satellites, defunct parts of derelict satellites and rockets sum up to the issue the debris. Apart from the critical analysis of existing legal regimes around debris, the research objectives includes, critically analyze the existing legislation and guidelines on orbital debris, review of the efforts of the international community, evaluate the legal issues and challenges for the public and private sector pertaining to the Active Space debris removal, analyze the legality behind ASAT tests through the lens of debris, develop legal strategies for combating the effects of orbital debris.

Vasundhara Ravi is presently pursuing her



doctoral thesis on "*Public-Private Partnership in Airports Development in India: A Critical study*", It aims to bring out the lacuna

in the existing legal framework as it does not provide for a single regulator which can allow for a PPP project in the airports sector. It also aims to compare the international practices to understand how in many countries such as United States, United Kingdom (where PPPs are referred to as Public Finance Initiatives), Australia, Brazil, Portugal and many Far Eastern economies such as Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, China and Malaysia have been transformed by substantial investments through PPPs in airports development.

Airport development projects, across the world, are now being financed by a combination of private and public funding. In India, though

airports have historically been financed using public funds, i.e. by the governments itself, liberalization has given way for private sector involvement. With India moving up the ranks in the global aviation market, it is significant that the airports sector in India is at crossroads in terms of its infrastructure development. It is essential to develop and build reliable and affordable airports and thereby increase passenger and cargo traffic. Development of airports should be at a rate higher than passenger growth as airports are infrastructure facilities, and can be developed only over a period of time. Airports infrastructure development is a capital-intensive sector that requires proper planning with a long term vision and the combined resources of public and private sectors.

Public- Private Partnerships (PPP) are now a central feature of ongoing efforts to modernize public services and infrastructure. PPP does not mean lesser responsibility on the part of the Government. The Government remains actively involved throughout the life cycle of the project which is mainly centered on a contractual agreement between the parties. The parties need to mutually agree on various factors such as allocation of resources, risk and returns. The researcher is analyzing the key legal issues which arise in a PPP project and the various initiatives taken by different countries to tackle them. There is a need to sustain PPPs through a comprehensive legal framework. The unique nature of PPPs demand a separate umbrella legislation which deals with all stages of a PPP project such as preparation, procurement, proposal, feasibility report etc. and also ensures transparency and efficiency to the entire process. In India, the state level infrastructure development acts are not uniform. The need is for a uniform legislation in the central level, which

will cater to all aspects of a PPP project and help in its successful implementation. It needs to be examined if the existing legal policies and framework including the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) Act, 2008 are addressing all legal issues involved in the smooth functioning of a PPP project in the aviation sector. As regards the aviation sector, in order to attract private participation, the prerequisite is an independent economic regulator for the airports sector which can provide clear guidelines on the commercial potential of developing airports infrastructure through PPPs and also help to create a level-playing field and foster healthy competition among all major airports.

Ms. Anita Singh is presently pursuing her doctoral thesis on *“Procurement Policies of*



Indian Defence Industry: A Critical Legal Analysis” - The

peninsular structure of India also places it strategically close to the sea lane stretching between Suez Canal to Persian Gulf to the Straits of Malacca which is the prime area through which the oil from the Gulf region transpires. This is an area which has attracted super power rivalries in the past and continues to be a region of heightened activity by extra regional navies on account of current global security concerns. Having due regards to the strategic location of India and the fact that it is critically located on the most crucial routes i.e. the Silk Route and Oil Route of the Gulf region, it is of paramount importance for the nation to establish, train and periodically review the functioning of its armed forces, both internal and external, in order to

safeguard its security interests. Its unique geographical and topographical diversity has made India face numerous challenges especially in the terms of maintaining security for which high-end defence equipment and well-trained armed forces are required. For facing challenges like these, international procurement in the defence sector is always a preferred approach. Defence procurement is essentially the process through which the government acquires equipment, technology and weaponry for the armed forces. Despite the fact that the India's defence imports rises every year, nevertheless there has been a lot of criticism against this trend. It has been widely criticized as under numerous circumstances what we have ended up procuring was not the top-notch technology. That kind of defence technology is quite common and counter technologies also exists. This argument is in line with the fact that no nation will be ready to part with its critical technology for the purposes of maintaining an edge over their competitive counterparts.

In order to cater to this and consequently with the purpose of enhancing the self-reliance index various policy measures have been adopted in the past two decades. Starting from the Defence Procurement Procedure Policy, the Offset Policy and the extremely famous Make-in-India policy, self-reliance and indigenization has been the key focus of the policies in defence sector. Nonetheless, despite the policy framework, India continues to procure from foreign vendors and its defence imports is on the rise. Ms. Anita Singh ventures through her doctoral work in this sketchy domain of Defence Procurement Laws. Her focus is to dwell upon this gap between the policy on paper and the practice on field and the impact of this difference on the government and private sector entities who wish to invest in the defence sector.

Mr. Habib Zafar is presently pursuing his doctoral thesis on *“Legal and Regulatory Compliances of Aviation Industry in India: An analysis”* - Indian aviation industry is rapidly growing with approximately 20% per annum. According to the study by Oxford Economics, contribution of Aviation Industry to India's GDP is 0.5% which is expected to double in next five years. Indian Air Transport industry currently supports 1.7 million jobs in the country and has led to overall economic and social development promoting tourism and enhancing global connectivity. Today this industry has registered a turnover exceeding Rs 1000 billion. There has been a steady growth in the air passenger traffic in India which is forecasted to be around 290-300 million by 2020. To cater to such huge traffic explosion India requires nearly 400 operational airports. It is estimated that Indian aviation market is going to be one of the largest by 2030. According to the strategic plan of Ministry of Civil Aviation, to meet the market growth demand by 2020, the airlines industry requires capital of \$ 80 billion, for Airport development it needs \$30 billion and for upgradation of Air Navigation Services (ANS) it entails 6 billion. The role of private sector in this development is significant. To meet the capital deficit, private players have to be involved.

Government has taken many initiatives by allowing the private players to enter in this industry. The private players driven by India's huge market potential which can be attributed to various factors like the presence of a strong domestic demand with a huge pool of human and natural resources, low cost efficiency provided by cheap labour and low cost technological and technical improvisations above all a strong democratic set up. The Indian government is encouraging a liberal economic environment which is both attractive to investors and also seen

to be fair to consumers. To understand the liberal policy regime in civil aviation and the legal regimes operative, an indepth analysis of international aviation regulatory bodies like International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Airports Council International (ACI), International Air Transport Association (IATA), Civil Air Navigation Services Organization (CANSO), International Labour Organization (ILO) etc. and Indian regulating bodies like Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA), Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) etc. is required for serious research and analysis. Indian aviation industry is growing exponentially. The potential for attracting foreign private capital is high as demonstrated by the interest shown by global aviation companies attracted in the aviation sector. Yet, prospective investors are sceptical about the complex legal and regulatory compliances regime. The need to build transparent regulatory mechanisms and procedures is imperative to attract greater foreign private investment in the civil aviation sector.

Ms. Shruti Kakkar is presently pursuing her doctoral thesis on *“Need of a Sector-Specific Dispute Settlement Mechanism under the Space Laws”* - Outer space has always been a fascinating subject for human being. With the advancement of the technology quest to know



more and more about outer space and celestial bodies has increased tremendously. In 1957 USSR has launched The Sputnik-I, which was the first

giant step of humans in the outer space. It has also started the space race between the countries. Now around 30 countries are advancing in the field of space technology. For regulating the legal framework of outer space activities United Nations has negotiated five space treaties in the 1960s and the 1970s. Since then laws related to the outer space are majorly governed by these five treaties. The original and legislative intent of the drafters of the UN space treaties was to outline general broad-spectrum principles and legal guidelines for future space activities of states. Space activities, which were once, the domain of state party has now equally joined by the private players. The lucrative business of space activities has attracted private players to invest massively in it. With the growth of technology and involvement of various players at a different level of space activities possibilities of disputes and disagreement are there.

Unfortunately, space law regime doesn't have an adequate and compulsory dispute settlement mechanism. Among the five UN space treaties, the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies and the 1972 Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects suffer from a limited material scope. First, these treaties were negotiated only for the state space entities. These treaties exclude the private players, non-governmental organizations and individuals who are also playing an important role in outer space activities these days. Second, it only covers claims for compensation for damage caused by space objects and does not talk about other outer space-related activities like satellite financing, space tourism, property right, intellectual property right issues or breach of contract between the parties involve. Third, it doesn't have a binding effect upon the parties. Fourthly, dispute settlement mechanism in these treaties heavily relies upon the diplomatic relations between the countries. So, if one party to the dispute doesn't have sound diplomatic

relationship with the other party, it has to take the help of UN or other countries which has diplomatic relation with that country which is again very lengthy process. So far, we have witnessed two biggest disputes in the history of outer space activities first in 1978 the Soviet Satellite Cosmos 954 crashed into Canadian territory, causing environmental damage, in particular, nuclear contamination. Second the recent collision between the spent Russian Cosmos and Iridium. These disputes explain well the lacunas and inadequacy of the current dispute settlement mechanism under the space laws. Finding a viable and workable dispute settlement mechanism under Space Law is the main purpose of her Thesis.

Mr. Mohammed Anwar Khan is presently pursuing his doctoral thesis on *“Legal research on issues and challenges in implementing FUA over Indian Airspace”* - Airspace of a nation is its finite sovereign asset therefore a national resource which is limited and in that sense scarce therefore requiring it's most effective utilization. Although both Civil and Military have their own airspace yet form part of common national airspace operating in the same air traffic management (ATM) environment. Civil aviation and Military aviation are fundamentally different from each other in their nature and functions. While Civil aviation is necessary for global interaction between nations besides making a significant contribution to the global and nation's economy, whereas, Military aviation is essential for national security and defence and is therefore a legitimate and indispensable activity. As India's air traffic increased crowding the airspace, highlighting the shortage of civil airspace to meet the demand, forcing Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) and Ministry of Defense (MoD) to reach an agreement on Flexible Use of Airspace (FUA).

Flexible Use of Airspace (FUA) is an airspace management concept which determines that airspace should not be designated as either pure

civil or military airspace, but rather considered as one continuum in which all user's requirements have to be accommodated to the maximum extent possible. FUA's primary objective is to enhance airspace capacity through efficiently and effectively utilizing the available airspace on sharing basis to gain optimum usage resulting into efficient operations. Other outcomes important from the airlines viability perspective include minimized delays, fuel conservation, emission reduction and ultimate benefits to traveling public. As a first step towards implementation of the FUA in India, setting up of a National High Level Airspace Policy Body (NHLAPB) for strategic planning and to assess/reassess airspace requirements of various stakeholders, also to establish and introduce procedures for allocation of these flexible airspace structures.

Mr. Pemmaraju Ramalingeswara Prakash is presently pursuing his doctoral thesis on *“Indian Satellite Communication (SATCOM) Policy and its impediments for Private Sector Participation: A comparative study of SATCOM Regulatory environment of top space faring nations and way forward for growth of Indian SATCOM industry”*

- The usage of Satellite Communication Spectrum for various applications is strictly governed by various prevalent national and International licensing regimes & regulations. The SATCOM users, be it the state agencies or private players have to adhere to these established norms and accordingly plan their utilisation within this framework after due authorisation from the designated agency responsible for granting the applicable licenses / permissions. All the major space faring nations including India have an elaborate policy in place and being enforced in letter and spirit. As per the SATCOM Policy – 1997, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Department of Space (DoS) is the agency responsible for provision of SATCOM resources to various users and Wireless Planning Committee, Ministry of Communications, is the administrative

agency which authorises the usage in accordance with the national and extant ITU Radio Regulations in close coordination with Department of Space. Operating licenses for Broadcasting / Telecommunications services are issued by the administrative machineries concerned viz. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Department of Telecom-munications under Ministry of Communications respectively in accordance with the Broadcasting and Telegraphic Regulations in vogue.

Today, the Indian industry both public & private sector has no presence in manufacturing of Satellites and a miniscule presence in Space sub systems and Satcom equipment manufacturing. In fact, the entire ground segment in India except in the broadcasting domain is proliferated with Satcom equipment of foreign origin especially of the western countries with limited presence of indigenous equipment. There is an urgent need for the best legal minds of the country to come together and assess the adequacy of the current SATCOM policy - 1997 which has been evolved within the frame work of National Telecom Policy, Indian Telegraphic Act 1885 & Indian Wireless & Telegraphic Act 1933. In his article, Mr. Nikhil Singh, Principal Associate, Corporate Practice, Lakshmikumaran & Sridharan, New Delhi 2, has rightly analysed the inadequacies and concluded that it is about time to revisit the policy and revise to achieve the dream of a “Digital India”.

Capt Ashish Kapoor is presently pursuing his doctoral thesis on *“Safety in Civil Aviation: An Indian Perspective”*. Civil Aviation in the Asia Pacific region witnessed tremendous growth in the year 2015 with 32% of total scheduled revenue passenger-kilometers (RPKs) performed, and an impressive 9.2 per cent growth rate. Indian economy has a population of 30 crore in the middle class with adequate purchasing power yet the position of the country in terms of number of passengers is tenth world wise. The National Civil Aviation Policy has been rolled out in 2016 to

promote growth of the Indian Civil Aviation Sector. Rapid growth implies rapid change and inherent is the risk to aviation safety.

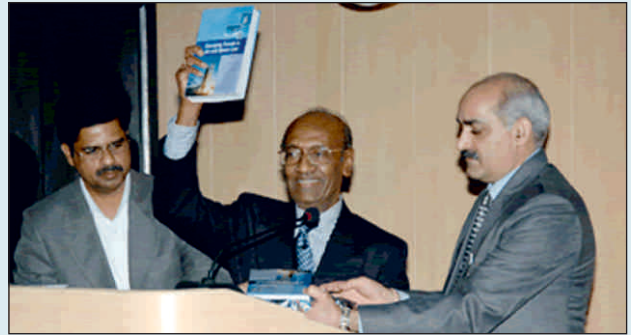
In 2015 the helicopter civil aviation in India saw four accidents with three of them fatal (12 fatalities). All the operators were non-scheduled. The International Civil Aviation Organization has safety as its first strategic objective. In pursuant of this objective it has a triennial Global Aviation Safety Plan (GASP) and a Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme. India too has a State Safety Programme (SSP) and State Safety Policy to oversee implementation of Safety Management System (SMS) as mandated vide ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices Annex 19. There is also a State Safety Plan 2018-22, which lays down the state safety priorities. The International helicopter safety team in 2009 proclaimed its objective to reduce civil helicopter accidents by 80% of 2005 levels by 2016. The Indian chapter of IHST in a presentation in Sep 2016 sadly acceded that the Indian Civil Helicopter industry had missed the target rate of 1.9 and stood at a much higher rate of 5.27. With all the rules and regulations in place accidents are still occurring at an alarming rate. Are the guidelines and plan on SMS implementation adequate and have they been adopted by the State in an efficient manner so as to allow for a safe and sustainable growth of civil aviation. The main objective is to study and analyze the synchronization of Indian SSP and GASP in as regards the implementation of SMS by the operators and to see whether DGCA is coping up with explosive growth in Civil Aviation in India. The research methodology involves a review of ICAO and State Documents on safety policy, annual reports. Conduct a gap analysis and view targets achieved against those set and then find whether the DGCA is coping up with the explosive growth in civil aviation to provide a safe environment for the high growth trajectory.

Ms. Ishita Das - is presently pursuing her doctoral thesis on *“Commercialization of Outer Space and Cyber-security: Need for a new International Legal Framework”*. The Outer Space Treaty clearly specifies that the countries should pursue the maintenance of peace in outer space. One area which requires adequate research and work is related to the interface between International Space Law and Cyber Law. With the rapid commercialization of the space sector, the chances of cyber-attacks affecting critical space assets are only going to increase. As more and more military operations are being carried out by the commercial space sector, the kind of information or data handled by such companies is becoming sensitive and vital for the protection of national security. For instance, several military forces around the world use the satellites for command and control, early warning, reconnaissance operations, monitoring, and navigation. If such data or information is compromised, it can lead to catastrophic outcomes for the countries concerned.

Most countries have domestic laws, rules, and regulations governing the activities in cyberspace. Very few international frameworks exist in this domain, one of them being the Tallinn Manual 2.0. The researcher, through this research study, aims to explore the inadequacies of the current international and domestic legal frameworks associated with cyberspace and outer space, drawing upon the experiences of five states, that is, the United States, China, India, Russia, and the United Kingdom. After an analysis of the current domestic and international setups, the researcher wishes to explore the possibility of a new international framework for dealing with the issue of space assets and cyber security in an effective manner.

BOOK PUBLICATIONS:

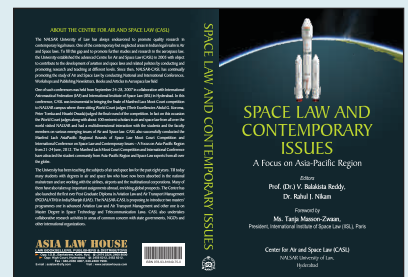
- “Emerging Trends in Air and Space Law”, Dr. Nandasiri Jasentuliyana, President International Institute of Space Law and Formerly Deputy Director-General of Office of Outer Space Affairs, United Nations released the Book. This book was edited by Dr. V. Balakista Reddy, Professor, NALSAR and Head, CASL and has been published by Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi. The book comprises of papers presented at the National Conference on Emerging Trends in Air and Space Law, held on 8th and 9th of October 2005 at NALSAR.



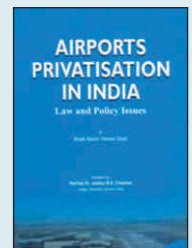
- A book titled “Emerging Trends in Air and Space Law”, was published, as edited by Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy, Uppal Publishes, 2007.



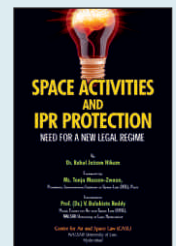
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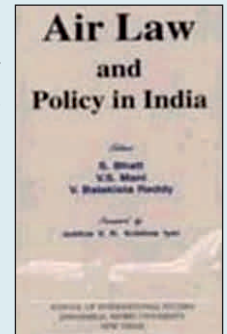
- A book titled “Airports Privatisation in India: Law and Policy Issues”, was published by Asia Law House, 2013, authored by Dr. Shaik Nazim Ahmed Shafi.



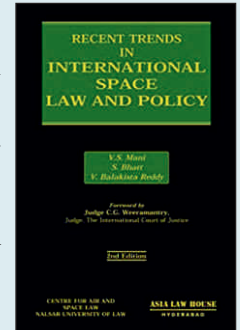
- A book titled “Space Activities and IPR Protection: Need for A New Legal Regime”, was published by Asia Law House, 2013, authored by Dr. Rahul J. Nikam.



- A book titled “Air Law and Policy in India”, was published by APH Publishing Corporation, 2014, edited by S. Bhatt, V.S. Mani and V. Balakista Reddy. Earlier version was Co-edited (with Prof. S. Bhatt and Prof. V.S. Mani) Air Law and Policy in India, published by Lancers Books, New Delhi, 1994.



- A book titled “Recent Trends in International Space Law and Policy”, was published by Asia Law House, 2015, edited by Prof. V.S. Mani, Prof. Saligram Bhatt and Prof. V. Balakista Reddy. Earlier version was Co-edited (with Prof. V.S. Mani and Prof. S. Bhatt) Recent Trends in International Space Law and Policy Published by Lancers Books, New Delhi, 1997. 'The Recent trends in International Space Law and Policy' Co-Edited by Dr. V. Balakista Reddy, Professor, NALSAR and Head, CASL was reviewed by the Journal of Air and Space Law, (The Netherlands, Vol. XXII, Number 4/5, 1997, p.279) and while reviewing one of the articles titled 'Space Law and Space Policy in India' it was appreciated as “the article gives much more than the reader expects”. While reviewing further, the reviewer highlighted that, “India can be congratulated that, it has available not only an up to date manual on space law and Policy but also publication which consciously reflects India's ideas and aspirations in these fields and that is more than many other books did.”



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JOURNAL

Indian Journal of Air and Space Law (IJASL)

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respective contributors. Indian Journal of Air and Space Law (IJASL) aim to steadily build a strong pool of Indian and foreign scholars specialized in the respective domains.

CONFERENCES / WORKSHOPS / SEMINARS:

The Centre organized a Two day National Conference on Emerging Trends in Air and Space Law was organized by NALSAR on 8th – 9th October, 2005 with eminent personalities from the field of law and science who enlightened the audience by delivering lectures on various issues coming under the umbrella of Air & Space law. The personalities lectured in the above said Conference: Mr. D.P. Rao, Former Director, National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad gave lecture on “Space Policy and Sustainable Development”. Prof. S.Bhatt, Former Professor on Space Law, JNU, threw light on-(a) “What is Outer Space Law?” (b) “Space Treaty and Space Law for future for Decades. Mr.S.S Sagar Priyatham, International Institute of Air and Space Law Leiden University The Netherlands enlightened the audience on “Satellite Communication an EC competition Law”. Mr.V. Gopalakrishnan, Senior Scientist in ISRO, HQ New Delhi, discussed the nuts and bolts of “Intellectual Property Rights and Space Activities: Emerging Issues” Mr.Mu-Chiao (Franco) Ho and Mr. Pablo Mendes Dee Leon “International Institute of Air and Space Law Leiden University, The Netherlands, Mr. R.K. Maheshawari, Director (Regulations), Directorate General of Civil Aviation participated and presented their valuable views to the participants.

On April 12th -13th 2008 Centre organized a National Conference on “Liberalisation and

NEWSLETTER

Bi- Annual Newsletter - Published by Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws and Space Law (CADL), where the latest developments, activities of the Centre and its Alumni are shared.

Privatization of Airlines and Airports in India: Emerging Legal Issues” in which learned scholars from various disciplines presented papers. Eminent Air Law luminaries, Government officials from Ministry of Civil Aviation, Air India, GATI, Consultants from International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Industry Professionals, Members of the Judiciary, prominent Supreme Court and High Court advocates, Law firms engaged in Air Law, Researchers, and other concerned stake holders, took active part and presented research papers in this Conference. Apart from that, discerning students from prestigious Law schools also put forth their Ideas pertaining to sub themes/topics in this conference. This conference ultimately led to the emergence of many multidimensional ideas which turned out to be very useful for privatizing and liberalizing Airlines and Airports in India. All said and done, this conference turned out to be a blessing in disguise to everybody. Personalities involved in the conference were, Prof. S. Bhatt, Former Professor on Space Law, JNU; Mr. Tulsi Kesharvani, ICAO Consultant and Director Aviation (AITD); Dr. C. H. Banerji, Legal Advisor, ICRC; Dhananjay Naik, Deputy Commercial Tax Officer, Government of AP. And there were on the whole 17 distinguished main speakers from all over the world, with diverse and extensive knowledge, including 43 students who presented papers on wide-range of topics.

CADL, NALSAR in association with Bharat Dynamic Limited, Hyderabad organized one day workshop on “Emerging Issues and Challenges in Imports & Exports of Missile technology control regime” on Tuesday, 14th of August 2008. Prof. P.V. Rao, Professor of Political Science and Director, Indian Ocean Studies, Osmania University, Hyderabad chaired the Session and Prof. V. Balakista Reddy, Head, CADL presented a paper on “International Law and Missile Technology Control Regime: An Overview”. He emphasised about the process of the Liberalization Privatization and Globalization (LPG) and its relevance to missile technology. He also detailed that Principles laid down by the UN Charter (i.e. General Assembly Resolutions) are not legal obligations, but can only be counted as general consensus among states. It is often referred to as 'Soft Law'. Prof. V. Balakista Reddy proposed vote of thanks and appreciated the efforts taken by BDL to organize a workshop on such a contemporary issue like Import and Export of Missile Technology, which reflects their sense of responsibility to ensure safety and security to the country, without compromising our Nation's nuclear non-proliferation policy. Further, he said that if India is known as a responsible member of International community, the credit for it goes to organizations like BDL. It was attended by dignitaries vis-a-vis Brig. P.Ganesham (Retd Director, Prod.) BDL, Maj. Gen. Ravi Ketherpal (Retd, CMD, BDL), Sh. T.Ramachandru, (Jt. Secretary (S), Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, Govt of India), Prof.P.V.Rao Director, Indian Ocean Studies (OU) and Prof.V. Balakista Reddy (Head, Centre for Air & Space Law, NALSAR, Hyderabad as well as Conference Convener) including participants from all defence organization from all over India.

The Centre for Air and Space Law, NALSAR organized Aerospace Law Meet-2009 on March 28 – 29, 2009 in association with Indian Space Research Organization, Bangalore and Institute of Applied Aviation Management, Calicut. The objective of the meet was to have multidimensional deliberations on the future of Air & Space Laws in India. The inaugural session was addressed by distinguished invitees like Prof. S. Bhatt (Retd.) JNU, New Delhi & ICAO Consultant, Dr. P.C.K. Ravindran (Chairman, IAAM, Calicut), Dr. V. Jayaraman (Director, NRSC, Hyderabad), Prof. Veer Singh (Vice-Chancellor, NALSAR), Prof. K.V.S. Sarma (Registrar, NALSAR) and Prof. V. Balakista Reddy (Professor of Law and In-charge, Centre for Air & Space Law, NALSAR). The other eminent speakers of the sessions include Prof. K.P. Shashtri, Prof. V. Nageswar Rao, Mr. K.R. Sridhar Murti, Mr. K.P.R. Menon, Mr. Bagla, Mr. Ravi Kiran, Mr. V. Madhusudhan Reddy and Mohd. Abdul Kadir.

Prof. Veer Singh, Vice Chancellor, NALSAR University of Law, termed it as a historic event where scientists, experts, academicians, lawyers and students of law have gathered to discuss the legal issues involved in the developments in the field of space science and aviation. Hence, he emphasized the need to have proper legislation and rued the fact that inside of making such a remarkable progress in space science and aviation India lacks proper laws to give it a direction. He then congratulated Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy for establishing the Centre for Air and Space Law at NALSAR and for organizing the Conference. He further said that the aim of such Conference should also be to deliberate upon the ways in which public and private organizations can come together to help the nation enjoy the fruits of developments in both the sectors. Moving to specific areas he

touched upon issues involved in remote sensing and related data collection and the need to protect it. He also spoke about military use of technology and need to have proper policy in place so that our scientists can create indigenous technology to meet the needs of our armed forces. He congratulated the scientists for the resounding success of Chandrayaan I. While concluding the remarks he said, the technological development is a double-edged sword and hence there is a need to regulate it and such conferences should focus on such regulatory issues.

Dr. Jayaraman, Chief Guest released the newsletter and spoke about the role of lawyers in regulating developments in air and space law. He spoke about the dilemma scientists often face about the rights and liabilities while dealing the outer space and how lawyers can step into address those issues. He also spoke about the development of international law and how in the beginning there were two diametrically opposite approaches. One taken by the U.K. “the order in air approach” and the other taken by U.S.A. “the freedom of air” approach. This was reconciled by the adoption of Bermuda Principles. He spoke about the space race between U.S. and U.S.S.R. during the cold war, which actually led to the development of technology in the field. All this led to the development of International Space Law. He mentioned various international agreements like the Rescue Agreement, Registration Convention, Liability Convention, and Moon Treaty etc. But he highlighted the fact that there is lack of rectification of such treaties. He spoke about UNCOPOUS. He said because of the unipolar world political order, in the last 20 years not even a single treaty has been signed under the UNCOPOUS though there has been parallel development of soft law. Hence, highlighting the fact that the presence of a single

super power has in fact hindered the progress of international law. He gave an example of how the Americans were boycotting the committee on disarmament and that they adopted “the concept of denial of freedom of action to adversaries” approach. He also spoke about Indian space science and informed the audience that the country was coming up with its own GPS System. He spoke about the need of fulfilling Dr. Sarabhai's vision and proudly acclaimed that the western world sees India as a developed country as far as space technology is concerned.

Prof. S. Bhatt began by asking what are the goals of space science and aviation sector. He wondered why when we speak about developments in space and aviation we always focus on commercial aspects of aerospace. Then he highlighted the fact that space science and aviation sector can become the wheels of national progress and you should focus on village developments in space technology. Representing the industry, Dr. Ravindran spoke about the greatness of aviation sector as it has created millions of jobs and billions of dollars. The progress rate in the aviation industry is even greater than national GDP. He spoke about the challenges faced by the industry in the times of recession and showed a lot of faith in the resilient nature of the industry. Dr. V. Balakista Reddy spoke about the liberalization, privatization and globalization of the space and aviation sectors. He highlighted the fact that liberalization, privatization and globalization have made independent states as interdependent states and that sovereign countries are no longer the lawmakers but have become law takers. The Air and Space Law has a role in this paradigm shift. He spoke about the role India is playing as a leader of developing world in crystallizing international air and space law. India is playing its

role in impressing the world that space should be used for peaceful purposes. Finally he unveiled the scheme and the theme of the programme.

International Conference on Space Law and Contemporary Issues – A Focus on Asia-Pacific Region - 24th June 2012.

The Centre on June 24, 2012, organized a one-day International Conference on Contemporary issues and challenges in the field of Space Law with a special focus on the role and relevance of countries in Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Paris and the Indian space Research Organization (ISRO). The theme of the conference had been space technology and its myriad applications for the Asia-Pacific Region. This event witnessed huge participation and discussions on current legal issues by experts in the field of space law and space technology.

The Conference focused on several main themes, ranging from policy and legal approaches for regional space cooperation, to long term sustainability of space activities, regulatory regimes for space activities, and contemporary space law issues. The conference concluded with a panel discussion of peaceful uses of outer space. This in a way influences the decision making process at both the National and International levels including the United Nations. Eminent scholars, dignitaries, legal experts such as Prof. Saligram Bhatt, Prof. V.S. Mani, Ms. Tanja Masson-Zwaan, Ms. Matha Mejia-Kaiser, Prof. Dr. Doo Hwan Kim, Dr. Toshio Kosuge, Dr. LI Juquian or Dr. Wang Guoyu, Dr. Sethu Nandakumar Menon, Dr. G. S. Sachdeva, Prof. Nipant Chitasombat, Dr. MYS. Prasad, Dr. Ch Banerjee. The Key note address was given by Dr. V.K. Dadhwal and special address by Dr. Martha on behalf of Dr. Tanja, President, IISL. The broad themes were: “Policy and legal approaches for regional space cooperation”

,”Trends of Outer space activities (or) Space sustainability’, “Regulatory regimes for Outer Space Activities”, “Peaceful Uses of Outer Space - Trends and Developments: Time for Introspection”; which were divided into four sessions. A book titled “Space Law and Contemporary Issues: Perspectives on Asia-Pacific Region”, was published, as edited by Prof.(Dr.) Balakista Reddy and Dr. Rahul Nikam, Asia Law House Publications, 2012. The book is a collection of articles from the eminent jurists, space law experts, and various international dignitaries who attended and contributed to the conference.

CASL organized a Two-Day National Workshop on “Liberalization and Privatization of Space Activities in India: Emerging Legal Issues” on April 12-13, 2013. The sub themes of the workshop included the most debated issues in space activities like Commercialization and Privatization of Space Activities: Regulatory Challenges, Rule based Governance in Outer Space - Currents, Constrains and Contemporary Transformations, Satellite Applications for the Betterment of Humanity, Interface between Commerce and Space Industry, Contemporary Issues in Space Laws, Aerospace Terrorism, Space and IPR Issues, Space Debris etc. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. K.R. Sridhara Murthi, Former Managing Director, ANTRIX Corporation, ISRO & presently, Vice President, International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Paris. He also released the CASL Newsletter. The space law experts, including Dr. G. S. Sachdeva, Former Legal Adviser, Federal Republic of Germany and Dr. Arvind Kumar, Professor and Head, Department of Geopolitics and International Relations, Manipal University and Dr. Gopalakrishnan, Policy Analyst, ISRO, Bangalore.

WORKSHOP/ CONFERENCE ON SPACE LAW AT GENERAL SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA DEFENCE UNIVERSITY (KDU), SRILANKA

In 2016, Prof. Balakista Reddy had been invited by the KDU for a 5 day workshop on Space Law, where he was one of the Resource person in space laws. The 5 day workshop on space was organized by faculty of law, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU), in collaboration with Moragoda International Law Trust in September, 2016. The main objectives of this Workshop was to disseminate information and raise awareness and knowledge in the area of Space Law, and to promote an analytical discourse on the main legal issues in relation to Space Law through a discussion of the relevant theoretical concepts and principles, and to encourage a culture of innovative thinking among the professionals involved in the relevant fields. The Chief Guest of that event was the Vice Chancellor of General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Rear Admiral Jagath Ranasinghe and the Resource Person of the Workshop is Prof. Balakista Reddy, Head Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), Registrar, NALSAR University of Law and other guests are various Defence and Academic personalities from the Government of Sri Lanka and other International Foras. During this Workshop and subsequent interview by press, Prof. Reddy had talked about the importance of customizing domestic space Law with relevance to the socioeconomic needs. When asked by the press during Interview the focus of the talks, he emphasized the issues of various aerospace activities and issues due to commercialization of Industry. Dr. Reddy has also focused on the important Space treaties, other binding agreements and soft laws. He brought light on the need of space technology for developing

countries and agreements between various developing and developed countries.

He underscored the development of Space Law in SAARC Region and the role of Indian government in the development of Space and satellite industry in the region. He also highlighted the need for various space development agreements between India and Sri Lanka and the existing co-operation for the development of Aerospace Industry.

When asked about the need of development of space technology and exploration, he responded by highlighting the achievements of space technology and the need for increase in financial support by the governments for advancing research in space technology. He also brought into light the need for financial assistance and the outcomes when the assistance is provided, which in turn gives the glory to the whole nation, along with the betterment and advancement for the Citizens of the country. In this line, he also gave examples of remote sensing satellites and GIS technology used for fulfilling various civilian/citizen needs.

In his interview, he also highlighted the need for domestic space law and legal department in every Country's Government and space organizations. Along with giving prominence to the requirement of financial and technological need to the Space Industry in Developing countries, Dr. Reddy suggested ways how the developing countries can procure financial and technical assistance.

In his Interview, he gave prominence to the study and research in space laws and also the requirement of space law experts. With the

existence of space Law experts, a nation can advance smoothly and steadily towards the development compared with the peers on par. The details of the Conference and the scope and achievements attained through conference were published in various National and International newspapers along with the web media.

NALSAR hosted the 78th Session of the Institute of International Law (Institut De Droit International) in September 3-10, 2017

Prof. V.Balakista Reddy, Professor of International Law & Registrar coordinated and brought the Nobel Peace Prize Award winning Institute, Institut De Droit International (IDI) (Institute of International Law) to NALSAR, University of Law, Hyderabad for holding its 78th Session from September 3-10, 2017. The Institut de Droit International, Belgium (The Institute of International Law) is the oldest and the most prestigious association of international law with objective to develop public and private international law and in particular by pronouncing upon the law applicable to contemporary issues and for the promotion of world order. It was established originally by 11 great international law practitioners in 1873 and included eminent International Law scholars. For the contribution it made towards settlement of disputes through peaceful means, the Institute was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize as early as 1904. The Sessions of the Institute are held in different countries once in every two years. For any country to hold its prestigious session is a matter of honor. Only three non-European countries in the 145 years glorious history of the institute got this honor i.e. Egypt (1987), in Chile (2007), and Japan (2013). This selection was made after a rigorous competitive bidding process amongst many contending countries and

institutions across the world. Hosting of the institute is the testimony of NALSAR's global standing as a top law school.

The Session was inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri. M. Venkaiah Naidu, on September 3, 2017, in the august presence of Hon'ble Governor of Telangana, Shri. ESL Narasimhan, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Mohamood Ali, Hon'ble Minister for Housing, Law and Endowment, Shri A. Indra Karan Reddy, Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice of High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad and Chancellor, NALSAR, Shri Ramesh Ranganathan, and members of IDI from various parts of the globe. The Delegates appreciated the efforts of NALSAR, the Government of Telangana and all other Departments for the hospitality and the security arrangements made for their comfortable stay at Hyderabad.

Nearly 125 delegates from 60 countries all over the world have participated in this mega event. The esteemed delegates include sitting and retired judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), judges of International Criminal Court (ICC), judges of International Law of the Sea Tribunal (ITLOS), World Bank Arbitration Tribunal, World Trade Organization (WTO) and other arbitrators dealing with investments, international trade law, land and maritime boundaries, river water disputes, distinguished professors of International Law from Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, Columbia and other premier legal institutions of the world. During the eight-day event, the delegates deliberated upon various legal issues of contemporary international importance such as mass migration to Europe, war crimes in the Middle East, Judicial Review of Security Council decisions, Validity of Provisional Measures, Management of

Sovereign Debts, etc. and passed resolutions which will become part of the codification and development of international law.

Apart from the plenary sessions, many delegates delivered lectures and interacted with the faculty and students of NALSAR and various other law colleges. Some of the key lectures include “International Tribunals and the Realization of Justice” by Judge Antonio Trindade, Sitting Judge, International Court of Justice; “Functioning of ICJ” by Sir Christopher John Greenwood, Sitting Judge, International Court of Justice; “Career Opportunities in International

Law” by Prof. Eyal Benesviti, Director, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge; “Women's Rights in the Inter-American System” by Dr. Monica Pinto, Dean, School of Law, Buenos Aires University; “The notion of Evidence before ICJ” by Sir Kenneth Keith, Former Judge and Vice-President, ICJ; “Validity of Provisional Measures in International Law” by Lord Lawrence Collins, Former Judge, Supreme Court of United Kingdom; “Issues on International Investment” by Dr. P.S. Rao, President of IDI and Legal Advisor to Qatar.

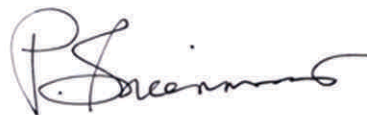


September 10, 2017

Certificate of Appreciation

This is to record the central role that **Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy**, Professor of International Law & Registrar, NALSAR played in bringing the Nobel Peace Prize Award winning Institute, *Institut De Droit International* (IDI) (Institute of International Law) to NALSAR, University of Law, Hyderabad for holding its 78th Session from September 3-10, 2017.

The IDI expresses its deep appreciation to Dr.Reddy for his leadership and managerial skills which made the event a memorable one, and as part of it, for receiving the delegates individually, with unique spouses program, and for exposing the delegates to different aspects of our culture, history and dance recitals, all of which accounts for the traditional Indian hospitality.



(Dr.P.S.Rao)

President, IDI

Interim Measures in International Litigation by Lord Lawrence Collins, Baron Collins of Mapesbury



Interim measures issued by a court is nothing but a declaration by the court instructing the parties appearing before it to either abstain from any or all the acts that may adversely affect the outcome of the case before the court or otherwise aggravate or extend the dispute. Such measures are binding for the intervening period of time until the dispute is resolved or otherwise concluded. This is provided under Article 41 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice wherein the court indicates what duties the parties are required to undertake and what actions are necessary if the parties conformed with the obligations involved by their submission to the Court.

In international litigation, timely application and enforcement of interim or provisional measures can substantially affect the final outcome of a case especially in matters relating to protection and preservation of assets or evidences that arise before or during the course of litigation proceedings before an international tribunal or Court. Many jurists and scholars are of the

opinion that if the parties do not execute the interim measures so issued by the international court or tribunal, then implementation of the final award may also become futile.

In this regards, Lord Lawrence Collins, Baron Collins of Mapesbury, Former Justice, Supreme Court of United Kingdom, was invited to deliver a talk on '*Interim Measures in International Litigation*' which is incidentally the subject matter of his report to the Institute. Lawrence Collins is a Professor of Law at University College of London. FBA, LLD (Lord Collins of Mapesbury). He was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom from 2009 to 2011. He is also a non-permanent judge of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal. Before becoming a judge, Lord Collins was a partner in the London firm of solicitors, Herbert Smith, specializing in international litigation. He was appointed to the Court of Appeal in 2007 as Lord Justice Lawrence Collins, and to the House of Lords in April 2009 as Lord Collins of Mapesbury (the judicial functions of the House of Lords were transferred to the new UK Supreme Court in October 2009). He is author of many books & articles on private international law.

During his lecture, Lord Collins drew attention to some of the most important and topical problems presented by the use and abuse of provisional and protective measures in international litigation. He drew from a vast range of material including private and public international law, national and comparative law, European Community law and administrative law; the practice of national courts, and international and supranational courts and tribunals.

***Uti possidetis and Maritime Delimitations* by Prof. Marcelo Kohen,
Professor, The Graduate Institute of International Studies, University of Geneva**



For the purposes of being recognized as a State, one of the most crucial aspect within the international political system is to determine its territorial boundaries. To be identified in spatial dimension and the territorial scope within which a governmental can exercise its authority is of utmost importance to a state and its identity. It provides the essential framework for the operation of an international order that is founded upon strict territorial division. Needless to say, it has direct bearing on the nationality of an individual residing and / or operating within the state and prescribes for the application of a stated legal order. Many of the fundamental norms of both classical and modern international law are predicated upon, and defend, such spatial division. The law relating to territory remains one of the highest importances for the international system. This concept assumes significance even in the contemporary realm irrespective of the fact that there now exist transnational institutions which have an inter-governmental operation.

Since demarcation of state's boundaries is of great significance and directly related to a state's existence and execution of operational power, it

has been witnessed that numerous concerns arise when the State's sovereignty is transferred from one entity to another. The international legal order is yet to provide a clear framework to necessitate the smooth transmission of the same. The existing internationally accepted principles only take into consideration the situation of decolonization and the consequent creation of new state. But what remains a major concern is that application of these rules beyond a colonial framework and the role *uti possidetis juris* has to play in this regard.

Prof. Marcelo G. Kohen, Professor of International Law at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, University of Geneva was requested to deliver a lecture on this pertinent topic of *uti possidetis juris* with specific reference to maritime delimitations. He has worked as legal counsel and advocate for a number of states before the International Court of Justice, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and other tribunals. He also acts as an arbitrator. He is the author of many publications in the field of International Law, in English, French and Spanish. He is generally interested in research related to international law theory, territorial, maritime and border disputes as well as international dispute settlement. He was awarded the Paul Guggenheim Prize in 1997 for his book *Possession contestée et souveraineté territoriale* (Adverse Possession and Territorial Sovereignty).

During the lecture, Professor Kohen spoke about the principle of *uti possidetis juris* which was developed as an attempt to determine the territorial heritage of the newly constituted state during the independence and converting existing lines into internationally recognized

borders, and can thus be seen as a specific legal package, anchored in space and time, with crucial legitimating functions. He closely related to the principle of the stability of boundaries and drew upon and informed the gathering on a variety of

other principles of international law, ranging from consent and acquiescence to territorial integrity and the prohibition of the use of force against States.

**The Nature of Evidence admitted before the ICJ by Sir Kenneth Keith,
Former Judge, International Court of Justice**



Admissibility of evidences before an international legal proceeding is of particular significance in the domain of international justice and rule of law. The method and mechanism in which an evidence is produced and the manner in which the arguments associated with the said evidences is presented act as building blocks in ensuring a just and well-reasoned judicial outcome in a dispute between sovereign States. Nevertheless the nature of the evidences that is sought to be produced before the international courts and tribunals has always generated judicial and academic discourse over the past few decades. In particular the evidentiary practices before the International Court of Justice has garnered special attention in

the domain of international law academia. Concerns regarding burden of proof, standard of proof or broader procedural questions has always been discussed, deliberated and practiced.

In the past few years, there has been a renewed interest in the Court's approach to evidentiary issues, as it is increasingly confronted with fact-intensive and science-heavy cases. Questions regarding admissibility and nature of evidences especially in the matter of State's Responsibility in the context of managing recent security threats have also led to certain scholarly proposals for a normative reform in the existing procedural framework.

Against this backdrop, Sir Kenneth Keith, Judge, International Court of Justice was requested to deliver a lecture on the topic of '*The Nature of Evidence admitted before the International Court of Justice*'. Sir Keith earlier has also served as a judge of the New Zealand Court of Appeal and Supreme Court (1996-2006) and a judge of appeal in Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue and Fiji. He is a member of arbitration tribunals, served as a law commissioner in New Zealand and is a law faculty member at the Victoria University of Wellington. He is also a member of the legal offices of the United Nations and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the occasion of Queen's Birthday Honors in 1988,

Sir Keith was appointed as a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire "for services to law reform and legal education" and in the Queen's Birthday Honors 2007 Keith was appointed to the Order of New Zealand.

During the lecture, Sir Keith canvassed some key aspects of the evidentiary practice of the World Court, while placing some emphasis on recent developments on that front. He also provided the

gathering with an insight on the jurisprudential pronouncements by court on key evidentiary matters and also focused on its institutional culture and practice as regards the management and treatment of evidence. He traversed through the evidentiary framework which applies to the work of the Court and referred to requisite provisions and focused upon the procedure and nature of evidence admissible before the court.

**Women's Rights in the Inter-American System by Dr. Monica Pinto,
Dean of the Law School and Professor of Buenos Aires Law School**



The advent of development of standards of rights especially human rights of women in the Inter-American system of Human Rights is a gradual process and has gained momentum in 1990s. The issue recently received special emphasis in the judgment of *González et al. v. Mexico* which is considered to be the first comprehensive ruling on the issue of rights of the women. The issue of the Rights of the Women in the Inter-American System has assumed importance against the backdrop of the fact that countries across the world including the

developed countries are marked by social inequality and varied forms of challenges in accessing justice consequently resulting in discrimination against women. Many international organizations have consistently recommended to the states that they take concrete steps to ensure implementation of their recommendations especially in the context of protecting and ensuring execution of the rights of women.

Dr. Monica Pinto, Dean, School of Law and Professor, Buenos Aires Law School was invited to speak on the topic of Women's Rights in the Inter-American System. She was also a visiting professor at Columbia Law School, *Université Panthéon-Assas Paris II*, *Université Panthéon-Sorbonne Paris I*, and *Université de Rouen*; in addition, she taught at The Hague Academy of International Law, the European and the Inter-American Institutes of Human Rights. She sits at the administrative tribunals of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. She has also appeared as legal counsel and/or expert before different human rights bodies, arbitral tribunals and the International Court of Justice.

During her lecture, Dr. Pinto offered a contemporary analysis of women's rights standards in the inter-American system of human rights by reviewing the legacy of key judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in four key areas: (1) violence

against women; (2) discrimination; (3) due diligence; and (4) access to justice. Her analysis was undertaken in the light of the precedent of the inter-American system related to human rights and the rights of women, and international legal developments.

**Dispute Resolution between States by Dr. Moragodage Christopher Walter Pinto,
Attorney of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka of the Inner Temple**



International courts and tribunals like Permanent Court of International Justice, International Court of Justice, International Centre of Settlement of Investment Disputes, Dispute Settlement Body of World Trade Organization, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and many others have been useful for providing a neutral and depoliticized platform for resolution of state to state or investor-state disputes which are ordinarily difficult to resolve by traditional diplomatic means. One of the main reasons for the limited success of diplomatic means for dispute resolution is the fact that these disputes involve complicated

legal issues, contested facts and interpretations which can only be done effectively by a judicial process. These tribunals become more important in handling disputes like treatment of diplomats and nationals of other states, and disputes involving diplomatic immunity and protections which are extended by states to their nationals and diplomats of other states. A third party dispute resolution mechanism in these kind of circumstances play a very useful role than a traditional means of dispute resolution.

The issue of these international third party dispute resolution bodies becomes more important if a critical assessment of their effectiveness and roles is done on their performance and need. Have they been effective, quick, less costly, final and binding? Are they complying to establish international norms and practices? Have they been able to fulfill the expectations that have been deposed on them? Have they been an example and precedent setting in international disputes, is there an effective mechanism for its recognition and enforcement?

To address these issues, NALSAR invited Dr. Moragogade Christopher Walter Pinto, Attorney of the Supreme Court of Sri Lanka of the Inner Temple to deliver a lecture on '*Third Party Dispute Redressal Mechanism*'. Sir Pinto is a

leading international lawyer and former diplomat. Dr. Pinto has served as Secretary-General of the Iran-US Claims Tribunal. He is also the first Legal Advisor to the Sri Lankan Ministry of Defence and External Affairs from 1967-76 and was Sri Lanka's Ambassador to Germany and Austria (1976-80).

During his address, he discussed the new formats of international dispute resolution mechanisms and their growing scope and importance. These dispute resolution bodies are displacing the traditional power based setup and international order. Therefore he emphasized on the need to evaluate and reflect on their

effectiveness as a dispute resolution body and look for areas of international cooperation for fostering international ties. He also focused on the questions of jurisdictions, powers, acceptance by states, mechanism for dispute resolution, finality and enforcement to make them effective and efficient in true sense. As international relations, particularly in international investments and trade have been witnessing a paradigm shift in creating new practices and treaty interpretations, he was of the opinion that there are areas that need to be addressed for the effective working and authority behind these dispute resolution bodies.

**International Tribunals and the Realization of Justice by
Judge Antonio Augusto Cancado Trindade,
Judge, International Court of Justice**



At present there is a wide ongoing discourse in the international judicial and quasi-judicial forums regarding mechanisms to enhance accessibility to justice under international law. The issue apart from being a matter of concern at

international level also requires the states to adopt requisite procedures parallel within their domestic jurisdiction to ensure compliance with the judgments and decisions of the international tribunals and courts.

The international community of today relies on the decisions of international courts and tribunals which adjudicate cases that take place not only at inter-State level, but also at intra-State level. This inter-alia allows the students of international law to understand the notion of international justice from the perspective of a global community. From the standpoint of the needs of protection of the justiciables, each international tribunal has its importance, in a wider framework encompassing the most distinct situations to be adjudicated, in each respective domain of operation

In this regards, NALSAR invited Judge Antonio Augusto Cancado Trindade, Judge, International Court of Justice to deliver a Talk on '*International Tribunals and the Realization of Justice*'. Judge Trindade is a Member of the International Court of Justice and also a Full Professor of International Law at the University of Brasilia and at the Rio Branco Diplomatic Academy of Brazil. He is also the Honorary Professor, Universities of San Marcos and of Rosario, Honours, National University of Mexico and Universities of Rio de Janeiro and of Minas Gerais. He has also served as the Former President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Former Legal Adviser to the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil.

Judge Antonio's lecture traces the evolution of international justice over a period of time through the introduction of international tribunals. He started his discussion with the emergence of international tribunals including the drafting of the statute of PCIJ in 1920, the International Prize Court set forth in the Hague Convention of 1907 which unfortunately never came into force. He also threw light on the advent of permanent international jurisdiction at the beginning of the XXth century, before the creation of the PCIJ which was not marked by a purely inter-State outlook of the international *contentieux*. He also pondered upon the question

regarding individuals' access to international justice and that equality in procedure has continuously drawn the attention of legal doctrine ever since, all the way through decades. These days, the international community providentially relies on a wide range of international tribunals, adjudicating cases that continue to take place not only at inter-State level, but also at intra-State level. This invites us to analyze their work from the correct perspective of the justiciable themselves, and brings us nearer to their common undertaking of safeguarding the recognition of international justice, either at inter-State or at intra-State level. From the point of the needs of protection of the justiciables, each international tribunal has its importance, in a wider framework surrounding the most distinct situations to be adjudicated, in each respective domain of operation. He also focused on the contribution of expanded advisory jurisdiction towards the development of international justice. For the first time, it was with the PCIJ that, an international tribunal was accredited the advisory function, surrounded as it was by much discussion. It was originally considered to assist the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations, by the PCIJ, making good use of it, ended up by supporting not only those organs, but States as well.

**Global Justice, Human Rights and the Modernization of
International Law by Prof. Francesco Francioni, Professor Emeritus,
European Institute, Florence and LUISS University, Rome**



International Law is witnessing an era of change and modernization and the international law making process is driven by many factors. Many jurists are of the opinion that amongst these factors the status of an individual entity with a special reference to their human rights often stand out. International Law per se is a dynamic arena and is still evolving with changing times. Against this backdrop, it is unclear as to whether its modernization process is also producing structural changes, which affect the subjects, the sources and even the very purpose of this law. This raises many questions regarding the efficacy of international legal order especially examining whether its approach has changed from a state-centered international order to a human centered one and similarly from inter-state justice to global justice.

In this regards, there was a need to address the concerns revolving around human rights and related issues like mass migration and human rights of individuals from the public and private

international law. Further, there was also a need to understand the cooperative framework operative amongst various stakeholders with the objective to further develop a conceptual framework for the international community.

With this objective in mind, we invited Prof. Dr. Francesco Francioni, Professor Emeritus, European Institute, Florence and LUISS University, Rome to deliver a lecture on the topic of *Global Justice, Human Rights and the Modernization of International Law*. Prof. Francesco Francioni is Emeritus Professor of the European University Institute and Co-Director of the Academy of European Law. From 2003 till 2012, he was Professor of International Law and Human Rights at the EUI, and Coordinator and Scientific Director of the FP7 PRIV-WAR project (2008-2011). Previously, he was *Professore Ordinario*; Director of the International Peace Studies Center and Jean Monnet Chair in European Law at the University of Siena (1999-2003). He was the legal consultant for UNESCO and has served as Chairman of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee in 1997-1998.

During his lecture at NALSAR, Dr. Francioni spoke about the changing dynamics of international law with a particular reference to the consequent impact on the global justice system and the role of human rights within this framework. He addressed the gathering on three fundamental aspects involved in the modernization process of international law, the possible expansion in the concept of international community and to demarcate individual not only as a member or citizen of a country but also a member of the international community.

**Career Opportunities in International Law by Prof. Eyal Benvenisti, Whewell
Professor of International Law and Director of Lauterpacht Centre for
International Law, University of Cambridge**



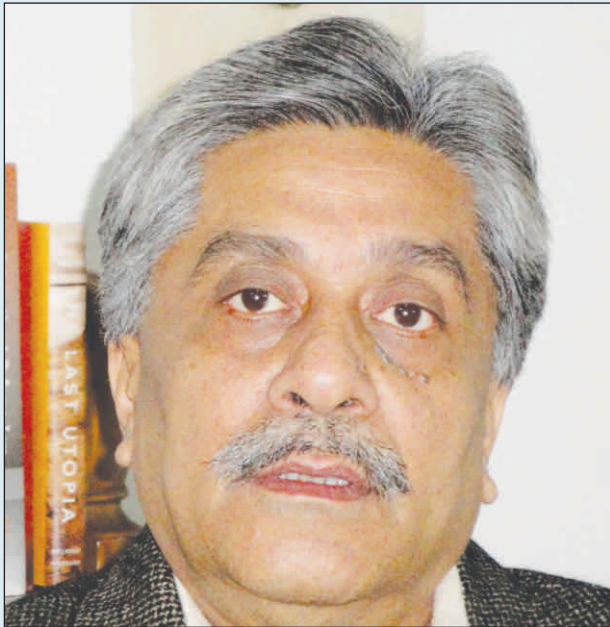
International Law initially began as a specialized branch of law broadly encompassing the spectrum of areas including human rights, political and civil rights, business regulations, etc. However as the interactions between states started gaining momentum and their relationship got more complex, and then emerged from this very domain of international law numerous disciplines creating a niche for itself. Subject areas like International Trade Law, Human Rights Law, International Criminal Law, International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, International Commercial Law and Arbitration, International Environmental Law, International Intellectual Property Law and public policy etc. have emerged from the domain of international law and are considered to be a specific discipline in itself.

In this regard, Prof. Dr. Eyal Benvenisti, Director of Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge was invited to deliver a

talk on the *Career Opportunities in International Law*. Prof. Benvenisti was Anny and Paul Yanowicz Professor of Human Rights, Tel Aviv University Faculty of Law (from 2002) and Hersch Lauterpacht Professor of Law at the Hebrew University (from 1990). He was Global Professor of Law at New York University School of Law (since 2003). He was Visiting Professor at Yale, Harvard, Toronto, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and gave a special course at The Hague Academy of International Law (2013). Professor Benvenisti is the recipient of several prizes including the Humboldt Research Award and the Francis Deak Prize.

Dr. Benvenisti spoke about few pre-requisites to become an international law professional which includes a willingness to travel frequently and the ability to speak a foreign language. He informed the students about the educational requirements for international law professionals which vary significantly and apprised us that many careers within the legal system require professionals to hold specific licenses or certifications in accordance with state or federal law. Students pursuing a specialization in specific branches of international law can serve in the capacity of an Attorney who can further specialize by focusing on international law in relationship to business transactions, finance or immigration, etc. An international law professional can also serve as an arbitrator upon obtaining the requisite qualification and certification. Such professionals can also work both on the administrative as well as on the legal side of international courts and tribunals.

**Third World Approach to International Law by Prof. Dr. Bhupinder Singh Chimni,
Professor, Centre for International Legal Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University**



The Third World Approach to International Law is a critical approach to the notion of international law scholarship. It is considered to be an intellectual and political movement and perceives international law as a mechanism to engage in exploitation of the third world countries through subordination to western ideologies. Jurists have been seeking to change what has been identified as the oppressive aspects of international law.

International law is playing a crucial role in helping legitimize and sustain the unequal structures and processes that manifest themselves in the growing north-south divide. Indeed, international law is the principal language in which domination is coming to be expressed in the era of globalization. It is displacing national legal systems in their importance and having an unprecedented impact on the lives of ordinary people. Armed with the powers of international financial and trade institutions to enforce a neo-liberal agenda, international law today threatens to reduce the meaning of democracy to electing

representatives who, irrespective of their ideological affiliations, are compelled to pursue the same social and economic policies. Even international human rights discourse is being manipulated to further and legitimize neo-liberal goals. In brief, the economic and political independence of the third world is being undermined by policies and laws dictated by the first world and the international institutions it controls.

With a view to discuss these challenges, NALSAR invited Prof. Dr. Bhupinder Singh Chimni, Professor, Centre for International Legal Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University to discuss and deliberate upon his insights on the Third World Approach to International Law. He was the former Vice Chancellor of the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences; Visiting Professor at the International Center for Comparative Law and Politics, Tokyo University; a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at Harvard Law School, Visiting Fellow at Max Planck Institute for Comparative and Public International Law, Heidelberg, and the Refugee Studies Center, York University.

During his lecture is hinted towards the threat of Re-colonization which is haunting the third world namely the developing and the least developed countries. He presented a critique of globalizing international law and proposed a set of strategies directed towards creating a world order based on social justice. His focus was to initiate a discussion on this issue rather than making a definitive statement. He discussed the different ways in which the relationship between State and international law is being reconstituted in the era of globalization to the distinct disadvantage of third world States and peoples.

**Sovereign Immunity and Allegations of State-Sponsored Terrorism:
Recent Developments by Dr. Lori Damrosch Fisler, Henry L. Moses
Professor of Law and International Organization, Columbia University**



State sponsored or supported terrorism has been witnessed frequently in international relations however the instance of a state taking responsibility or accountability for such an act has been rarely witnessed. A state's reliance on the international security measures has also proved futile and the international and cooperative mechanism for response to state sponsored terrorism has been weak and divergent in the light of individual state interests. This has also been supplemented by the weakness of domestic laws for criminalizing such offences especially when they are related to cross border crimes and terrorisms. This has been exploited by the terrorist groups who have observed the lack of a coordinated effort and legal norms to curb interstate terrorist operations leading to not only the misuse of financial reparations in the country to support terrorist activities but also the military and arms misuse.

Countries across the world have faced the brunt of state sponsored terrorism for decades and

have been using a fortune of their resources to counter it ineffectively and unsuccessfully for decades. With time on the other hand terrorist organizations with the support of states have become more coordinated, strong, and deadly in their operations. Therefore there is an urgent need for an international mechanism and cooperation for coordinated efforts for bringing in responsibility and sanctions against state which in any way support, promote and sponsor terrorist activities across different borders.

To understand the contours of such efforts, NALSAR invited Dr. Lori Damrosch Fisler, Henry L. Moses Professor of Law and International Organization, Columbia University, to deliver a talk on the topic of '*Sovereign Immunity and Allegations of State-Sponsored Terrorism: Recent Developments*'. Prior to joining the Law School, Damrosch served in the Office of the Legal Adviser of the Department of State with responsibilities including European and Canadian affairs, international antitrust, aviation, and trade. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the Department of State Advisory Committee on International Law, as well as numerous international law and human rights organizations. She has served as the Vice President of the American Society of International Law, followed by her term as counselor of the American Society of International Law, and President, American Society of International Law (2014-2016).

During her address, she spoke about how states dealing with the issues of terrorism are progressively opting to use military force. As a result, understanding international standards

applicable to the appropriate use of force has become more pertinent and relevant. She was of the opinion that obstructions and failures in the international arena have led like-minded western states, including the United States, to turn to the option of military as a last resort in fighting this threat. She attributed this approach to the lack of lack of international cooperation in this area resulting from the inefficiency of the

UN Charter to ensure international peace and security. This is further complicated when the pertinent aspect of state responsibility is ignored while dealing with the issue of international terrorism. She emphasized on the need for an intensive positive effort for the placement of state involvement *vis-a-vis* international terrorism into the context of state responsibility and international duty.

**International Investment Law by Dr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao,
Special Legal Advisor to Attorney General, Doha, Qatar**



Investment is a principal driver of economic growth, whether it is developed or developing countries. The world economy of today is driven by the strong movement of globalization, liberalization and privatization policies and growing investments and infrastructural development plays a very significant role in the same and in this growing trend the economy of India is no exception. The impact of social and environmental challenges is also growing at parallel rate and it is at this time that harnessing

economic growth for sustainable and inclusive development is more important. Mobilizing investment and ensuring that it contributes to sustainable development objectives is therefore a priority for all countries and for developing countries in particular.

The recent development of protection of international investment law is remarkable and international investment law is emerging as a distinct and significant field of international law. Countries have collectively signed more than 2500 bilateral investment treaties and more than 300 treaties with provisions relating to safeguard and advancement of investments. Simultaneously, the number of investment-related disputes between investors and states has also increased over time. The practice of International Investment Law and Arbitration is becoming the main stream for big law firms.

In this regard, NALSAR invited Dr. P.S. Rao, Special Legal Advisor to Attorney General, Doha, Qatar and President, Institute of International Law to deliver a lecture on the topic of '*Current Developments in International Investment Law*'. Dr. P. S. Rao, is a distinguished Indian international lawyer who headed the

Legal and Treaties Division, Ministry of External Affairs, India; the chief legal advisor of India on international law matters from 1985 to 2002, and ad-hoc Judge of International Court of Justice in the case concerning sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Pateh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge (Malaysia/Singapore) (2004–2008). Presently, he is a Special adviser in the office of the Attorney-General, State of Qatar and Visiting Professor at the Center for International law studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

He began his lecture explaining the significance of foreign investment as an essential for the nourishment and growth of national economy in the globalized world. Foreign investors are expected to be provided with more protection than that given to national investors being

concerned of the challenge that their risk is higher. He informed the gathering that since the middle of twentieth century the issue of clash between interests of foreign investor and regulatory powers of sovereign state has been the pivotal point of international investment law. Obligated by the requirement for foreign investment, States have ended up signing growing number of BITs acknowledging number of safeguards to foreign investors. However, with the new Indian model BIT, it appears that sovereign States are not yet ready to acknowledge the sovereign space and national interest in name of safeguarding the interests of investor. Hence, International Investment Law as revealed through history and tribunal decisions is a battle between legitimate regulatory powers of sovereign states and securities of foreign investor.

International Environmental Law: The Experiences of an Academician by Prof. Roy Lee, Professor, Yale University School of Forestry and Environmental Studies



The domain of international environmental law as a separate discipline in itself had carved out

from the domain of public international law in 1970s with the Stockholm Conference on the Environment held in 1972 which highlighted numerous concerns revolving around environmental degradation and moved towards adoption of an international normative framework to address this concern. Ever since then, the entire discourse in the legal community including the legal academia has traversed through numerous changes. International cooperation in the form of treaties, agreements and resolutions created by intergovernmental organizations as well as national laws and regulations are being used to protect the environment.

In this regards, Prof. Roy S Lee, Professor of Yale University School of Forestry and

Environmental Studies was invited to present his views on how the academia at present perceives the matters pertaining to International Environmental Law. Dr. Lee is a Professor at the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University. He is also the Permanent Observer to the United Nations for the Asian African Legal Consultative Organization. In the 1990s, he was Director of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs, and Secretary of the International Law Commission, the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the General Assembly and three other treaty-making bodies. He was the Executive Secretary of the UN Conference for the Establishment of the International Criminal Court. He has published

and edited nine books and several articles on various subjects of international law.

During his lecture, Dr. Lee spoke about the key issues addressed by International Environmental Law like ozone layer depletion and global warming, desertification, destruction of tropical rain forests, marine plastics pollution from ships, international trade in endangered species (i.e. ivory trade), and shipment of hazardous wastes to Third World countries, etc. Thereafter, Dr. Lee shared his personal views on the role of academia in developing the legal domain of international environmental law and his engagement with the subject during his tenure at the Yale Law School and before.

Decision Making Process in International Court of Justice by Judge Christopher Greenwood, Judge, International Court of Justice



The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the UN. Its Statute is an appendix to, and an integral part of, the UN

Charter. But the Court antedates the UN. It was founded under the auspices of the League of Nations; the Covenant of the League directed the League to take steps to institute a Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision making process at the International Court of Justice and many other international tribunals is of particular interest to the legal academia and enjoys a special significance with regards to the jurisprudential understanding of the decisions the world court takes.

To understand this perspective, NALSAR invited Sir Christopher Greenwood, Judge, International Court of Justice to throw some light upon the Advocacy techniques prevalent in the World Court and the Decision Making Process at the International Court of Justice. Sir Greenwood CMG QC was an English judge at

the International Court of Justice. Prior to his election, he was professor of international law at the London School of Economics and a barrister who regularly appeared as counsel before the International Court of Justice, the European Court of Human Rights, the English courts, and other tribunals. He has rendered legal and advisory opinion in the case of *'Legality of Use of Force against Iraq'* (2002) and acted as counsel for UK in the Oidamic Case before ICTY.

Sir Greenwood at the beginning reminded the contentious nature of jurisdiction that is vested with the International Court of Justice

consequently handicapping the court from instructing the sovereign states parties voluntary appearing before the court with regards to execution of a decision. Moving forward, he discussed key advocacy techniques and shared his personal experiences while arguing for various landmark matters before the court. He also shared with the gathering his experiences as a Judge of the International Court of Justice and key aspects that he considers as crucial in decision making process and judgment delivery. He also advised the students on the career opportunities at the court.



Prof. Balakista Reddy: Organised/ Chaired Sessions/Lectures Delivered/ Papers Presented:

International:

- As speaker participated in the International Conference on “Terrain Specific National Security Governance” and presented a paper titled 'International Space Law and Space Security Challenges' from October 23rd to 25th, 2018 at Goa.
- Chaired Legal Session on 'Contemporary Issues in Air and Space Law' at World Congress on Contemporary Issues in International Law organized by Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), New Delhi, January 9 to 11, 2015.
- Participated and Presented a paper on 'Disaster Management and Space Technology: Issues and Perspectives', at the International Conference on Climate Change and Disaster Management organized by Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), International Academy of Astronautics (IAA), International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Kerala State Council for Science, Technology and Environment (KSCSTE) and Ministry of Earth Sciences at Kolavam from February 26th to 28th, 2015.
- Presented a paper on “The Development of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and Emerging Legal Issues” at International Conference on Recent Advances in Design, Development and Operation of Micro Air Vehicles, organized by JNTUH Campus, Hyderabad (December 10-12, 2012).
- Presented a paper on “International Air Law and Contemporary Trends” organized by Taipei Taiwan Conference on International and Comparative Law (December 24, 2012).
- Participated and presented a paper on “Space Ventures and Risk Management: Legal Issues and Challenges” at the 3rd edition of Bengaluru Space Expo - BSX 2012 and concurrent conference 'World Space Biz' organized by the Confederation of India Industry (CII) in association with Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL) and the Indian Space research Organization (ISRO) from 12- 15th September, 2012, at Bangalore International Exhibition Center, Bangalore.
- Coordinated an International Conference on “Contemporary Issues in Space Law: Asia-Pacific perspective” organized by NALSAR, Hyderabad (June 24, 2012).
- Delivered lecture on “Air Law and Its Relevance for Airports” at a Two-day International Seminar on Airports Business and Economics, organized by GMR in collaboration with Cranfield University on October, 22, 2011 at Hyderabad.
- Presented a paper on “Privatization of Airports and Emerging Legal Issues” at Second International Conference on Current Developments in Air and Space Law organized by NLU Delhi with IFFAAD on 13-14th November, 2010 at National Law University, Delhi and also chaired a session in same Conference.
- Presented a paper on “India as an Emerging Space Power: Present and Future Challenges”, Workshop organised by the Centre Alexandre Koyré (CAK) on European Space Cooperation: Expectations and Perspectives on November 26th 2010 at Paris, France.
- Paper presented on 'Recent Developments in Remote Sensing Technology in India - Need

for a Legal Regime' at the conference organized by the National Centre for Remote Sensing, Air and Space Law, Oxford, at Mississippi from 16- 18 January, 2007.

- Delivered Lecture on Basic Concepts of Public International Law, at the 10th South Asian Session on International Humanitarian Law, 11th April 2007
- Paper presented on the 'Disaster Charter: Formulating a Common Space Policy for the Asian Region' at the 58th International Aeronautical Congress, Touching Humanity: Space for Improving Quality of Life, held from 24-28 September, 2007 at Hyderabad, India.
- Papers presented on 'Commercialization and Privatization of Space Industry in India: Legal Issues and Challenges' and 'International Charter on Space and Disasters' at the International Conference on 'Space Law and Space Applications for Disaster Management in the Asia-Pacific Region' at Holiday Inn, Chiangmai, Thailand from 20-22 November, 2007.
- Participated and Chaired the Session on "Role of the United Nations in Disaster Management at the International Conference on Space Law and Space Applications for Disaster Management in the Asia-Pacific Region from 20-22 November 2007 at Holiday Inn, Chiangmai, Thailand.
- The Manfred Lachs Moot on Space Law was organized in the year 2007 at NALSAR. Having organized this event, University's Centre for Air & Space Laws got its name booked in the annals of Air & Space Laws activities across the globe.
- Participated and present views at the conference on "A Competitive Aerospace

Environment: Is Globalization the Answer?" On the occasion of celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the international institute of air and space law, Leiden University held from 23-24th April, 2006 at Leiden University, the Netherlands.

- Participated and presented views in the UNITAR/UNU Seminar on the Role and Functions of the United Nations Secretary-General during 18-19 December, 2006.
- Participated and Presented a paper on "International Trade Law and Developing Countries" at the UNITAR/WTO Workshop on International Trade & the Doha Round, held from 4-8th Dec-2006 at UN Headquarters, New York.
- Presented paper on "Globalization of Domestic Space Industries: The Issues and Challenges before Developing Countries with a Focus on India", at the Roundtable Discussion on Space Law: Era of Globalization Organized by the National Centre for Remote Sensing, Air and Space Law, University of Mississippi., USA., 2006
- "Commentary Paper on "National Space Legislation: Towards a Blueprint" Proceedings of ISRO-IISL Space Law Conference –2005 Bringing Space Benefits to the Asian Region held in Bangalore during 26-29th June, 2005.
- Presented paper on "Commercialization of Indian Space Activities: Need for a Legal Frame Work" at Second International Law Conference organized by Indian Society of International Law, on 16th November, 2004 at New Delhi.
- Paper presented on "IPRs and Space Activities" at the Seminar on Aerospace Technology Challenges in the Millennium,

Hyderabad, 15-16th December 2003.

- Paper presented on “Global Management of Air Safety and Security Regulations – An Overview” at the Seminar on Aerospace Technology Challenges in the Millennium, Hyderabad, 15-16th December 2003.
- Paper presented on “Application of Satellite Technology in Civil Aviation-Emerging Legal Issues” to the UNISPACE-III during the Workshop on Space Law in the 21st Century from 19-30th July, 1999 at Vienna, Austria.
- Comments presented on “Expanding Global Navigation Services: Problems of Developing Countries” during the Workshop on Space Law in the 21st Century from 19 - 30th July 1999 at Vienna, Austria.

Prof. Balakista Reddy: Organised/ Chaired Sessions/Lectures Delivered/ Papers Presented:

National:

- Chief Guest for an International Conference on 'Emerging Issues and Challenges in Air and Space Law' organized by Saveetha School of Law, Chennai on 26th October, 2018.
- Chief Guest for the Seminar on “50 Years of Outer Space Treaty”, organized by Planetary Society India in association with All India Lawyers Union (AILU) as part of “United Nations World Space Week 2017 celebrations on October 10, 2017.
- Speaker for the Cosmo Speak “Round Table on Space Law” at DSNLU, Visakhapatnam as part of the DSNLU's 10th Foundation Day “Tenth Ortus” on September 24, 2017.

- Delivered a Guest Lecture on “Space Law – Relevance and Future Directions” as part of the National Conference on “Emerging Trends in Aerospace Technologies”, ASET-2017 at The Aeronautical Society of India, Thiruvananthapuram on September 23, 2017.
- Speaker for the Guest Lecture on “Framework of Aviation & Maritime Laws for Security Measures” at National Industrial Security Academy (NISA) on Sep 13, 2017.
- Speaker for the Guest Lecture on “Legal issues related to Survey by Drone/UAV” at Indian Institute of Surveying & Mapping, Hyderabad on June 20, 2017.
- Speaker for the Guest Lecture on “Human Factors and Air Laws” at Air Traffic Officers Training Establishment (ATCOTE), Hyderabad on April 24, 2017.
- Attended the India Aviation 2016 - 5th International Conference on “India's Civil Aviation Sector: Potential Global Manufacturing & MRO Hub” held at Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad on Mar 17, 2016.
- Keynote Speaker and presented a paper on “Business and Employment Opportunities in Indian Aviation Industry” at the One-day Seminar on “Empowering Entrepreneurs & Corporate Governance Framework”, organized by Foundation for Advanced Corporate Empowerment (FACE) at Hotel DV Manor, Vijayawada on January 2, 2016.
- Chaired Legal Session on 'Voice of Academia & Attorney' at the Round Table Conference on 'Commercialization and Privatization of Outer Space: Issues for National Space Legislation' organized by National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore (July 18, 2015).

- Speaker for the Plenary Session on “Emerging Applications and Trends” and presented a paper on “Remote Sensing and Geo-spatial Data: Emerging Legal Jargons” at the India Geospatial Forum-2015 held at HICC, Hyderabad on February 12, 2015.
- Speaker for the Two-day National Workshop on “International Space Treaties: India's Obligations” held at ISRO Head Quarters, Bangalore from January 16-17, 2015
- Resource person for the guest lecture on “Aviation and Maritime Security: Emerging Legal Challenges” held at National Industrial Security Academy (NISA), Hyderabad on December 2, 2014.
- Chaired a Technical Session on “Air and Space Law International Conference on Public International Law” held at Amity Law School, New Delhi on October 11-12, 2014.
- Chaired a Session at the National Workshop on “Space for National Defence: Legal Issues and Concerns” held at Defence Research and Development Organization, Hyderabad on July 18, 2014.
- Keynote Speaker for the One-workshop on “Management of IPRs – A Legal and Global Perspective”, organized by School of Management Studies, JNTUH, Hyderabad on January 25, 2014.
- Participated and presented a paper on “Remote Sensing and Legal Issues” at User Interaction Meet-2014, organized by National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO, Hyderabad on January 20-21, 2014.
- Coordinated and organized a two day National Workshop on “Liberalization and Privatization of Space Activities in India: Emerging Legal Issues” on 12th and 13th April, 2013 by Centre for Air and Space Law, NALSAR University, Hyderabad.
- Presented a paper on “Aviation Technology and Law : The Changing Regulatory role of ICAO organized by National Seminar on Science, Technology and Law Reform, Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (November 3 - 4, 2012).
- Presented a paper on “Space Ventures and Risk Management: Legal Issues and Challenges” at the 3rd edition of Bengaluru Space Expo - BSX 2012 and concurrent conference 'World Space Biz' organized by the Confederation of India Industry (CII) in association with Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL) and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) organized by Bangalore International Exhibition Center, Bangalore (September 12 - 15, 2012).
- Guest Lectures delivered at Dundigal Air Force Academy on “International Air Law” in September, 2012.
- Presented a paper on “India as an Emerging Space Power: Present and Future challenges”. Workshop organised by the Centre Alexandre Koyré (CAK) on European Space Cooperation: Expectations and Perspectives on November 26th 2010 at Paris, France.
- Chaired a Session and presented a paper at the National Conference on “Commercialization of space activities and the need for the protection of IP rights” held at The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda on August 1, 2010.
- Presented a paper on “Privatization of Airports and Emerging Legal Issues” at Second International Conference on Current Developments in Air and Space Law organized by NLU Delhi with IFFAAD on 13 - 14 November, 2010 at National Law University, Delhi and also chaired a session

in same Conference.

- Coordinator for the National Workshop On Emerging Issues and Challenges In Import and Export of Missile Technology Jointly organized by Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad on Thursday, 14th August 2008
- Paper Presented on International Law and Missile Technology Control Regime: An Overview at National Workshop On Emerging Issues and Challenges In Import and Export of Missile Technology Jointly organized by Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad on Thursday, 14th August 2008
- Paper presented on “The role of Chicago Convention in the development of International Air Law” at the National Conference of Liberalization & Privatization of Airlines in India: Emerging Legal Issues held at NALSAR Hyderabad from 12- 13th April 2008.
- Paper Presented on the Disaster Charter: Formulating a Common Space Policy for the Asian Region at the 58th International Aeronautical Congress, Touching Humanity: Space for Improving Quality of Life, held in Hyderabad, India from 24-28 September, 2007.
- Participated and Presented paper on Commercialization and Privatization of Space Industry in India: Legal Issues and Challenges at the 58th International Astronautical Congress Touching Humanity: Space for Improving Quality of Life held at Hyderabad, India from September 24-28, 2007
- Participated and Presented a Commentary Paper on National Space Legislation: Towards a Blueprint” Proceedings of ISRO-IISL Space Law Conference–2005 Bringing Space Benefits to the Asian Region held in Bangalore during 26-29th June, 2005
- Presented Paper on “Commercialization of Indian Space Activities : Need for a Legal Frame Work” at Second International Law Conference Organized by the Indian Society of International Law, on 16th November, 2004 at New Delhi.
- Paper presented on “IPRs and Space Activities” at the Seminar on Aerospace Technology Challenges in the Millennium, Hyderabad, 15-16th December 2003, organized by Aeronautical Society of India, Hyderabad.
- Paper presented on “Global Management of Air Safety and Security Regulations – An Overview” at the Seminar on Aerospace Technology Challenges in the Millennium, Hyderabad, 15-16th December 2003.
- Paper presented on “Sustainable Development, International Law and Future Generations” at the 32nd Annual Conference of the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi, 29-30th March 2003.
- Paper presented on “IPRs and Space Activities: Need for Regulations” at the National Conference on TRIPS – Next Agenda for Developing Countries, at the Indo-American Centre for International Studies, Hyderabad, 11-12th October 2002.
- Presented Paper on “Commercialization of Indian Space Activities : Need for a Legal Frame Work” at Second International Law Conference Organized by the Indian Society of International Law, on 16th November, 2004 at New Delhi.

Dr. Shaik Nazim Ahmed Shafi, Research Publications (International)

- Corporate Social Responsibility: Strategies in Indian Aviation Industry: The Need to Focus on Safety, Security and Sustainability (2017);
- Corporate Social Responsibility: A Focus on Greenfield Airports in India (2017);
- Drone Technology-Emerging Legal Issues (2017);
- Civil Aviation and Terrorism: A Human Rights Perspective (2018);
- Airspace Management: Emerging Challenges in India (2018);
- Role of Information Technology in Civil Aviation: A Focus on Cyber Crimes and Emerging Legal Issues (2018).

Dr. Shaik Nazim Ahmed Shafi, Research Publications (National)

- Airports and Land Acquisition-A Human Rights Perspective (2015);
- The Commercial Use of “Drones” and Consumer Rights in India: Need of Law and Policy (2016);
- Environmental Issues in Aviation Industry: An Indian Perspective (2016);
- Right to Privacy: The Imminent Threat from Technology-Based Drones in India (2016);
- The Use of Drones-A Focus on Human Rights: Emerging Legal Issues (2016);
- The Role of Technology in Aviation Industry: Emerging Legal Issues (2016);
- Public-Private Partnership in Real Estate Development-Emerging Legal Issues: An Indian Perspective (2016);
- Low-Cost Airports in India: Need of the Hour (2016);
- Public-Private Partnership: A Focus on the Development of Stadiums in India (2017).

MOOT COURTS : INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL:

Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition 2007 organised (final rounds) at NALSAR on 27th September, 2007 in collaboration with the International Astronautically Federation (IAF) and International Institute of Space Law (IISL). Perhaps for the first time in the history of any Law School, three sitting judges of the International Court of Justice-Hague (ICJ) visited NALSAR. Their Excellencies Abdul G. Koroma, Peter Tomka and Hisashi Owada initially made brief presentations about the various legal issues that are being dealt at the ICJ and thereafter had a long interaction with the students of NALSAR. Students from various universities across the globe participated in it.

Named after late Judge Manfred Lachs, ex-president of the International Court of Justice, the competition is organized annually by the International Institute of Space Law (IISL). Regional Competitions are organized in April at Europe, North America and in the Asia-Pacific. The Competition is in the form of a hypothetical dispute before the International Court of Justice. Participating teams are required to submit a formal written argument called a Brief for both the Applicant and Respondent state on the legal issues involved in the problem. The presentation and the discussion primarily dealt with the issues pertaining to International Law, International Crimes and compliance of ICJ judgments. The Judges opined that the enforceability of Judgments of ICJ would never pose a problem because no State within the United Nations would like to appear to be a lawless state. Prof. Ghanshyam Singh, Registrar- NALSAR welcomed the gathering, which was presided over by Prof. Ranbir Singh,

Vice-Chancellor-NALSAR. Prof. V. Balakista Reddy proposed the vote of thanks. Later on the three ICJ Judges interacted with the faculty members and went around the picturesque Justice City campus of NALSAR. After interaction with the NALSAR students and faculty, the ICJ Judges presided over the International Finals of the prestigious 16th Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition. In all 38 teams from world over participated.

Final Teams: 1) George Washington University, Washington DC, USA. Members: David J Western, Margin T Puig-Monsen and Carlos F. Laboy. Coach: Prof Henry R Hertzfeld. 2) University of Queensland, St Lucia, Australia. Members: Rola Lin, Brianna Hamilton, Alexander Meaney, Coach: Mr. Mathew Jones. These two teams won their semi finals held on 26th September 2007 at Hyderabad International Convention Centre, India. During the finals held at NALSAR, George Washington University, USA won the competition and was awarded the Manfred Lachs Trophy. Queensland University, Australia emerged as the Runners Up. Ms.

Lynn was adjudged as the Best Oralist. Eilene M Galloway Award for Best Written Brief was given to Queensland University

Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition 2012 (Asia-Pacific Regional Rounds)

The Asia-Pacific Regional Round of The 2012 Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition was organized by the Centre for Air & Space Law (CASL), NALSAR University of Law on 22-23 June, 2012, in collaboration with the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Paris and the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The Manfred Lachs Moot Court

competition comprised four regional rounds, namely- Africa, Asia-Pacific, Europe and North America Regional Rounds. The major objective of the Competition was to present a unique opportunity for law students to engage in matters of public international law of contemporary relevance to outer space, to develop their legal advocacy skills with other top universities from throughout the world, and to interact in a unique forum for intellectual and cultural exchange.

The 2012 Asia-Pacific Regional Round has participation of eighteen teams from five countries throughout the Asia –Pacific Region. An impressive number of high quality judges for the written and oral proceedings of the competition from various countries include Mr.

Michael Davis (Australia), Prof. Nipant Chitasombat, (Thailand), Mr. Kr Sridhara Murthi (India), Mr. Virgiliu Pop (Romania), Ms. Jessica Los Banos (Philippines), Prof. (Dr.) Gur Bachan Sachadeva (India), Mrs. Rajana Kaul (India) , Prof. Toshio Kosuge (Japan), Prof. Dr. (Mr) Doo Hwan Kim (Republic Of Korea), Ms. Simona Rocchi (Italy), Ms. Matxalen Sánchez (Spain) , Prof. (Mr.) Bob Youmans (USA).

The team from National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India was declared winner of this regional round. This is the same team that lifted the trophy for world champions of Manfred Lachs Moot Court Competition 2012. Attached appreciation letter from Mrs. Tanja Masson-Zwaan, President, IISL, Paris.

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Prof. Balakista Reddy
Professor of International Law &
Head Centre for Air & Space Law,
NALSAR University of Law, India

Via Email

25 August 2012

Dear Prof. Reddy,

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the IISL I would like to thank you once again for your help in organizing the 2012 Asia Pacific round of the Manfred Lachs Space Law moot court competition held at NALSAR University of Law in Hyderabad, India last June.

Students from eighteen teams and five countries throughout the region took part in a competition that was organized and conducted in a fair and expert manner. An impressive number of high quality judges for the written and oral proceedings of the competition from various countries had been secured.

You have worked tirelessly to make the Asia Pacific round and the associated International Conference on 'Space Law and Contemporary Issues: A Focus on Asia-Pacific Region' an immense success. The conference provided an excellent opportunity for exchange of view on important space law topics among experts in the region, and we look forward to the publication of its results.

We are most grateful to you and your staff, especially Dr Rahul Nikam, for their great dedication and effort in organising these events, and look forward to our continued cooperation.

With best regards,



Tanja Masson-Zwaan
President

NALSAR STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, AIR AND SPACE LAW MOOTS:

The Centre has endeavoured to promote opportunities for students to refine their knowledge and expertise in the field of International Law, Aviation Law and Space Law through exercises such as moot court competitions. As a measure for encouraging the detailed study of International Law, Aviation Law and Space Law and providing students with a diversity of legal resources and other tools for specific learning, the Centre for Air and Space Law, NALSAR, headed by Prof. V. Balaksita Reddy has been advising and encouraging many students to participate in various International Law related Moot Court Competitions including Air and Space Law. NALSAR students earned accolades in several Moot Court Competitions relating to International Law, Aviation Law and Space Law. Few important among them are:

- Participated in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition held from 27th to 30th January, 2000 at Chennai.
- Participated in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Regional (India) Moot Court Competition held at Pondicherry. in January. 2001.
- Won the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (National Rounds) held at Chennai in January, 2006 (Team : Mr. Raghavendra P. Shankar, Mr. Rohan Kaul and Ms. Anuradha Agnihotri)
- Semi-Finalists at the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (Shearman & Sterling International Rounds) held at Washington D.C., U.S.A. in March, 2006 (Team : Mr. Raghavendra P. Shankar, Mr. Rohan Kaul and Ms. Anuradha Agnihotri)
- Semi-Finalists at the Manfred Lachs International Space Law Moot Court Competition (National Rounds) held at Bangalore in March, 2006 (Team : Mr. Santosh Krishnan, Mr. Aniruddha J and Mr. Dhananjaya Chak)
- Octa-Finalists and ranked 5th in the Preliminary Rounds of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (Shearman and Sterling International Rounds) at Washington D.C., in April, 2007. (Team: Ms. Sowmya Rao, Mr. Vinay Kesari and Mr. Sandeep Challa). The team also bagged the Hardy C. Dillard award, got the 2nd Best Memorial award, the Alona E. Evans award and the 3rd Best Memorial In the International Rounds. Mr. Vinay Kesari was adjudged as the Best Oralist for Jessup from a Non-US Team.
- Third Place in the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (National Rounds) at Chennai in January, 2007 (Team: Ms. Sowmya Rao, Mr. Vinay Kesari and Mr. Sandeep Challa). The team bagged the Best Memorial. Mr. Vinay Kesari got the 2nd Best Speaker award and Ms. Sowmya got the 4th Best Speaker award.
- Won the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (South India Rounds) held at University of Madras, Chennai in January, 2008 (Team : Dhananjaya Chak, Vasanth Padaki and Swati Tripathi) Mr. Dhananjaya Chak was the Best Speaker of the finals and has been awarded a scholarship to pursue LL.M. Degree at the National University of Singapore.
- Runners Up at Phillip C Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (South India

Rounds) held at Chennai by Surana & Surana International Attorneys, during January, 2010.

- Best Memorial at 13th Annual M.M. Singhvi Memorial Bar Council of India International Law Moot Court Competition, 2010 held at NLU, Jodhpur from January 28-31, 2010. (Team: Shruthi Chandrasekaran (Third Year), Jyotika Kaushik (Fifth Year), and Ms. Maria Khan (Fourth Year).
- Runners Up at Phillip C Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition (South India Rounds) – during January 28 -30, 2011, (Team: Mr. Aditya Singh, Mr. Rohan Saha, Mr. Malak Bhatt).
- Won the Bar Council of India International Law Moot, 2011 held at KIIT, Bhubhaneshwar, Orissa in February 9-12, 2011 (Team: Mr. Mirza Saaib Beg, Mr. A.S. Vishwajith and Mr. Shrishail Naval Gund). Mr. Mirza Saaib Beg is Best Advocate in the finals.
- Runners up in the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 2011 (ISRO National Funding Rounds). (Team- Jagdish John Menezes, RidhiKabra and Priyanka Vora). Jagdish John Menezes won Best speaker.
- Second Runners up and Second Best Memorial in the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition, 2011 (Asia-Pacific Rounds (Jakarta)): (Team- Jagdish John Menezes, RidhiKabra and Priyanka Vora). Jagdish John Menezes won Best speaker.
- Mr. Abhay Raj Varma, Mr. Abhilaksh Grover and Mr. Palash Meena, fourth year students of NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad

participated in the national rounds of the Second Leiden International Air Law Moot Court Competition held at Chandigarh on the 29th of January 2011. The team was adjudged runners up of the competition, falling short of National Law University, New Delhi. The International Rounds were held at Dubai from March 12-15, 2011.

- Semi - Finalists at the Sixth International Air Law Moot Court Competition held at Bucharest, Romania in March, 2014 (Team: Utkarsh Mishra, Dipankar Das and Ajey Karthik)
- Octo-finalists at the 55th Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition held at Washington, U.S. from April 6-12, 2014 (Team: Chinmayi Sharma, Ravishankar Krishnan, Debarpan Ghosh, and Srimukundan Narayanaswamy).
- Runners up and Best Memorial in the India rounds of Philip C Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition 2016 (Team: Ms. Chinmayi Sharma, Mr. Debarpan Ghosh, Mr. Ravishankar Krishnan and Mr. Srimukundan N) Ms. Chinmayi Sharma was adjudged the third best student advocate held on January 29-31, 2016.
- Won the Indian rounds and represented India in the international rounds at the International Law Moot Court Competition for Future International Lawyers in Asia (Asia Cup), 2017 held from August 22 to 23, 2017 at Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan and the Nippon Foundation. Team: Harsh Mahaseth, Anirudh Ramakrishnan, Mukbang Pertin and Vinoothna Vinjam.

Stood 8th at International Law Moot Court Competition for Future International Lawyers in Asia (Asia Cup), 2018 at Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan organised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan and the Nippon

Foundation held from August 27-28, 2018. Team – Shubhankar Ray (2017-5LLB-108), Mansi Meena (2017-5LLB-91), Archita Prawasi (2017-5LLB-09) and Khushboo Agarwal (2017-5LLB-86)

FACULTY PROFILES

REGULAR FACULTY

1. Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy

Professor of Law, Registrar, Head of Centre for Aerospace and Defence Law (CADL), NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

Dr.V.Balakista Reddy obtained his LL.M in International Law from Osmania University and M. Phil. and Ph.D. in International Air and Space Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. He has more than 15 years of Teaching and Research experience.

An internationally recognized expert in Air and Space Law, Dr. Reddy presented papers on “Aerospace Technologies and Problems of Third World Countries” and “The Application of Satellite Technologies in Civil Aviation: Emerging Legal Issues” at the UNISPACE-III conference held at Vienna, Austria. He also participated and presented a paper on International Trade Law and Developing Countries at the UNITAR/WTO Workshop on International Trade at UN Headquarters, New York. Besides, above UN Conferences, he has also participated and presented papers in many National and International conference and workshops.

A prolific writer, Dr. Reddy has contributed extensively to various national and international journals on different facets of International law. His books on, (1) Air Law and Policy in India (2) Recent Trends in International Space Law and Policy and (3) Emerging Trends in Air and Space Law, (4) Space Law and Contemporary Issues have won international acclaim. He is Visiting Faculty to many Universities in India and abroad.

At present, he is engaged in various prestigious projects and assignments, which include the WTO and India: Issues and Challenges, Drafting of Model Space Legislation for India and Sensitization Programme on WTO/GATS and Globalization of Legal Profession: Opportunities and Challenges for Indian Legal Fraternity.

Beside, supervising of M. Phil and Ph.D. students, Dr. Reddy teaches L.L.B. and LL.M. Courses at NALSAR, which include International Law, International Trade Law, International Air and Space Laws, International Intellectual Property law, International Banking and Insurance Laws, Comparative Corporate and Competition Laws, International Environmental Law, and International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws.

2. Dr. Shaik Nazim Ahmed Shafi

Assistant Professor of Law, NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

Before joining NALSAR in 2008, he started his academic career in 1991 with opportunity to teach at national and International institutions. At the national level he served at Anwar-ul-Uloom College of Law, and Padala Rama Reddi Law College, Hyderabad affiliated to Osmania University. At the international level, he served as a Lecturer in Haramaya University, The F.D.R. of Ethiopia under the aegis of the UN and also worked as a Law Officer in The Emirates International Law Firm, Dubai (UAE).

At NALSAR he teaches Aviation Contracts (Domestic & International); Aircraft Leasing & Finance; Aviation Liability (Domestic &

International); Aviation Safety; Aviation Security; Aviation Tenders (Domestic & International); Business & Commercial Law; Law of Contracts ; Law of Property; Law of Easements; Law of Trusts; Engineering and Construction Contracts; Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contracts (EPC); Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996; Business Laws and Ethics; Company Law; Comparative

Corporate Laws and Competition Law; Contract Management; Drafting of Agreements (Domestic and International); International Business and Commercial Law; International Law of Investments, Infrastructure and Contracts; Islamic Law; Labour Laws; Hotel Laws; Law of Evidence; Legal Aspects of Business; Public Private Partnership (Mechanisms) etc.

ADJUNCT FACULTY

1. Dr. G.S. Sachdeva

Adjunct Professor, NALSAR University of Law
Dr G.S. Sachdeva has joined NALSAR as an adjunct professor. He has an illustrious academic background, having been a gold medalist in LL.B. from Nagpur University, Nagpur (Maharashtra), and has vast experience in teaching and research. Dr. Sachdeva has done an M.Phil as well as Ph. D from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He is also Adjunct Faculty and Guest Faculty for Air and Space Law at the Centre for International Legal Studies, School of International Studies, at Jawaharlal Nehru University. He is also empanelled as a Teaching Resource Person for International Law and Air and Space Law at the Indian Academy of Diplomacy and International Law under the aegis of the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi.

His earlier appointments include his appointment as honorary faculty for Air Law, National Institute of Aviation Management and Research (NIAMAR) under Airports Authority of India, New Delhi. He has also been visiting faculty for Environmental Law at the Centre for Environmental Law, WWF, New Delhi.

His rich experience as a researcher in

International Law, especially in International Air and Space Law has made him a prolific writer. He has authored two books—International Transportation—Law of Carriage by Air as well as Outer Space: Security and Legal Challenges. He has also written a monograph titled Space Tourism—Industry of 21st Century, which has been published by the Foundation for Aviation and Sustainable Tourism (FAST), New Delhi, 1999.

2. Dr. S. Bhatt

Adjunct Professor, NALSAR University of Law

Dr. Bhatt has more than forty years of extensive experience in civil aviation administration, legal / policy matters, drafting or amending of primary aviation legislation and detailed civil aviation regulations, etc. for Director General Civil Aviation (DGCA), Govt. of India, with ICAO and other aviation related organizations. He was the Director of Air Transport Regulations and Deputy Director General of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India (1984 – 1988), dealt with air law, regulation of scheduled and non-scheduled air transport, clearing schedules, making bilateral air agreements, facilitation of international and national air transport, Chairman National Facilitation of Passengers Committee in DGCA,

and drafted air laws and policy briefs for Government of India. As Member of Air Delegation, Government of India participated in about 60 Government of India negotiations with foreign governments drafting air agreements and making brief for Air India. Indian Airlines. Negotiated with governments of UK, USA, Canada, China, USSR, Gulf countries, African countries, countries in Southeast Asia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Afghanistan etc. Dr. Bhatt was Adviser\Consultant to United Nations (ICAO) on civil aviation for Government of Botswana, Lesotho and Somalia on airports infrastructure, air space management, air transport regulations. Made bilateral air agreements of Botswana with several countries like South Africa, Namibia, Zambia, etc.

3. Dr. Swarna Subba Rao

Surveyor General of India

Dr. Swarna Subba Rao is a Surveying and Geo-Spatial professional who has 34 years of experience encompassing all disciplines of geospatial technology in developing geospatial strategies for Survey of India and other related ministries within Government of India. Dr Rao has led Survey of India as the Surveyor General since 2010. He has excellent board management skills substantiated with experience in client management, business analysis, project management, strategic consulting studies, design, development and management of surveying and GIS databases, review spatial data framework policies, develop spatial analyses techniques and technology including Survey applications development for major government partners in India. He has led several Multi-Million Dollar National Mapping projects for Government of India. As Surveyor General of India, Dr Rao has led several delegations to

Pakistan, Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal for talks on International Boundary between India and neighbouring countries successfully.

4. Mr. Sagar Singamsetty

Indian born Dutch national, Sagar Singamsetty pursued his undergraduate legal studies at NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, India. After graduation from NALSAR in 2003, Sagar practiced law for a year in Hyderabad. In August 2004, Sagar was awarded a Huygens Scholarship by the Netherlands government to pursue graduate studies (LL.M) in air and space law at the University of Leiden, The Netherlands. He graduated in his Master's degree course with a Cum laude (Honors degree) in January 2006. Upon his graduation, he joined AerCap Aviation Solutions B.V. (In the Netherlands), as their Manager, Contracts dept., for Asia Pacific region. Later, Sagar got the opportunity to further broaden his legal and regulatory skills by joining TNT Express as their Legal Counsel in 2008. In March 2013, Sagar moved to FedEx Express, as their Senior International Legal Advisor. Currently, he is working at Amazon Europe where he is a Senior Transport Policy Advisor based in Brussels, Belgium. His focus areas are the following: General Aviation Law; Aviation Security; (EU) Customs Law, General transport (Multimodal law) and logistics; E-commerce, international contract negotiations and Regulatory compliance. In 2011, Sagar as Chief-Editor had published a compilation of articles on air and space law – book titled as 'Contemporary Issues and Future Challenges in Air and Space law'. He currently resides in Brussels, Belgium with his wife (who is also a Nalsarite).

VISITING FACULTY

1. Prof. P.V. Rao

Prof. P.V. Rao obtained M.A. in Political Science from Osmania University, with a first division; M.Phil and Ph.D in European Studies from School of International Studies, JNU. He was awarded the British Council Scholarship at London School of Economics for research; Fulbright Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University, Washington; Ford Foundation Fellowship at Bandarnaike International Centre, Colombo.

Prof. Rao's areas of research interest include Regional Trade Systems; SAARC; Maritime Studies; South & Southeast Asian political and economic relations. Prof. Rao published six books including Indian Ocean: Annotated Bibliography; Regional Cooperation in Indian Ocean; India and Indian Ocean; India and Australia, New Horizons; India and ASEAN: Partners at Summit; Directory of UGC Area Study Centres.

Prof. Rao is the founder Editor of Indian Ocean Survey, a biannual international journal, now being published by the Routledge, UK. He published over forty research articles in Indian and foreign journals. Prof. Rao was the Director of Centre for Indian Ocean Studies, Osmania University; Member, UGC Committee on Area Studies; Member COM, Indian Ocean Research Group, Perth. He regularly lectures at College of Air Warfare; college of Naval Warfare and several other academic institutions.

2. Prof. G.B. Reddy

Professor of Law, Osmania University

Dr. G.B. Reddy is a lawyer turned academician. Obtained Ph.D. in Law from Osmania

University in 1999 on the topic “Supreme Court and Judicial Activism – Its Contribution in Specific Areas of Constitutional Law after 1980”. His area of specialization is Constitutional Law in LL.M. and Judicial Activism in Ph.D. He specialized in the area of Intellectual Property as an independent researcher, publisher and teacher. He has a brilliant academic record with three Gold Medals in LL.B. and one Gold Medal in LL.M. apart from being the first candidate to have qualified for UGC-JRF in Law from Osmania University in 1993. He practiced in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for about seven years before joining the faculty of law, Osmania University. He authored 20 well received books on law including Women and Law, Intellectual Property Rights and Law, Copyright Law in India, Practical Advocacy of Law, Right to Information and Law and Judicial Activism in India. He also published 56 articles on law published in standard national and international journals. He is a non-official visitor to Cherlapally Central Jail, member, Telangana State Legal Services Authority, Chairman, Ethics Committee of CDFD, Hyderabad, and Member, Academic Council of NALSAR University. He is also the Chairperson of Board of Studies in Law, Osmania University at present.

3. Ms. Priya Iyengar

Founding Partner, Compass Law Associates, Corporate Lawyer

Ms. Priya Iyengar is a Founding Partner of Compass Law Associates. She specializes in Corporate Law, Industrial & Labour Laws with Strategic IR & HR Management and Aviation Law. She has over seventeen years of experience in Formation of Companies, Corporate Reorganization and Reconstruction, Joint

Ventures, Shareholder Agreement, Statutory filings under Company Laws, Merger & Acquisitions, Labor and Employment Laws Statutory Compliance, International Commercial Arbitration, Conflict Analysis, Management, and Resolution.

Besides a practicing lawyer, Priya is a passionate teacher and a mentor. She teaches Business, Arbitration, Media & Communication and Employment laws in India and overseas. Being a Dale Carnegie and California State University student she firmly believes communication skill is the key for success in any field. She coaches communication skills to students with diverse educational background in engineering, journalism, business and law schools, and professionals in HRM, legal staff, and faculty. Her methodology of teaching and training is blending the need of the targeted audience with the industry focus and requirement which facilitates industry and institution connect.

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Besides a practicing lawyer, Priya is a passionate teacher and a mentor. She teaches Business, Arbitration, Media & Communication and Employment laws in India and overseas. Being a Dale Carnegie and California State University

student she firmly believes communication skill is the key for success in any field. She coaches communication skills to students with diverse educational background in engineering, journalism, business and law schools, and professionals in HRM, legal staff, and faculty. Her methodology of teaching and training is blending the need of the targeted audience with the industry focus and requirement which facilitates industry and institution connect.

4. Dr. Rajendra

He did his M.A. (Economics) from Nagarjuna University, Campus College. He has enrolled himself for Ph.D. in Environmental Economics from Osmania University. He has 11 years of teaching experience. Previously he has taught at Sai Sudhir Degree and P.G. College and Vasundhara Degree College. Presently he is also taking virtual classes on Environmental Economics on Gyan Darshan Channel which get telecasted all over SAARC Countries. He also had a brief spell of teaching at Osmania University, Campus College, where he taught Environmental Economics.

5. Grp. Capt. Aanand Naidu Pola

Group Captain Pola A Naidu has 30+ years of experience in India's largest aviation organisation and Public Service Broadcaster in senior positions largely in management and policy intervention. He has joined Aakash law as a Transactional Practitioner with domain knowledge in Aviation, Defence and Aerospace, Media and Broadcasting, contract management, litigation management, Av Sec, Av safety, He served as Additional Director General in Doordarshan , Prasar Bharati heading Corporate HR, Administration, PR, SM Operations, litigation management and Security, and international Relations.

He has an experience in agriculture field to

airfields, aviation operations to media operations, field offices to board level functioning. He served in leadership positions across locations; varied experience in managing operations of airport (Military and Civil both Domestic and International), media operations, conducting investigations, aviation safety, HRM, talent retention, Security, hospitality management, litigation management, training, academic administration, airport infrastructure, air traffic management, aviation laws, ARFF, skill grade mapping, aviation ratings, vigilance and fraud investigations and quality audits.

He contributed towards identifying operational gaps, strategy, team building, training needs and ensuring operational excellence to accomplish organisational goals and bring satisfaction at individual level.

6. Lt Gen AV Subramanian (Retd)

He was a member of the Committee of Experts for amendments to DPP 2013 including formulation of Policy framework. Prior to his superannuation on Mar 14, he was the Director General of Weapons and Equipment at IHQ (Army). He has been involved in indigenous defence technology development.

7. Adv. V. Sreedhara Reddy

Sreedhar's career of about 26 years spans across wide range of Industries like Information Technology, Legal and Banking. Sreedhar holds a Master's Degree in Corporate Law. He is member of Bar Council of Telangana and practicing Advocate. He represents clients before various judicial and quasi judicial fora including High Court and adjudicating authorities of various Central and State Government Departments. He is also founder-partner of a Corporate Law Firm based in Hyderabad. He has worked in various positions

in IBM, Oracle Financial Services, Barclays Technology Centre and State Bank of India. During the course of his employment he got opportunity to work in New York, Hong Kong, Athens (Greece) and Sofia (Bulgaria). He travelled extensively across US & Europe. He advises clients on wide ranging issues relating to Corporate Laws, Information Technology & Cyber Offences, Intellectual Property Laws. He also advises clients on matters relating to Central Excise, Service Tax, and Customs. He takes keen interest in Consulting, Legal Research and Teaching. His areas of specialisation include Information Technology Law, Telecom Regulations besides Indirect Taxation Laws. He finds interest in mentoring and team building. He brings unique blend of industry insight, global perspective and research expertise into the teaching arena.

8. Dr. Brig. B. Chandrasekhar

He is the Chief Post Master General, Telangana State at India Post. He held several appointments in Government of India including Chief Post Master General, Telangana State Postal Network, Hyderabad (Sep 2016 onwards); Chief Post Master General, UP State Postal Network, Lucknow (Jan - Aug 2016); General Manager Technology and Operations, Postal Life Insurance Directorate, India Post, New Delhi, (2014- 2015); Post Master General, Mumbai Region, (2009-2012); Lecturer, & Course Director Asian Pacific Postal College, Asian Pacific Postal Bureau, Bangkok, Thailand (2005-2009); Project Co-Ordinator and Consultant for Asian Pacific Postal Union Bureau for implementing Cost Accounting System for eleven LDCs of Asia Pacific in the QSF Project of Universal Postal Union (UPU) (2005-2009); Consultant for Universal Postal

Union (UPU) for implementing Cost Accounting System for the Postal Administrations of Asia Pacific (2008-2009) for Postal Administrations of eight countries; Director Postal Services, Vijayawada Region, South India (with a jurisdiction of 15 Postal Divisions covering 6 Districts) (2001-2005); Head of Air Mail Division, New Delhi (Handling Domestic and International Mail originating from entire North India) (1990-1992); Head of West Division of Delhi's Postal Network, New Delhi (1989-1990).

9. Wg Cdr K Venugopal (Retd)

He has an experience of over 22 years in Air Traffic Management/Air side operations/ARFF in the Defence environment. He also has an extensive experience in training both theoretical and practical aspects to Air Traffic Control/ARFF personnel including supervisors. He was actively involved in the overall training of ab-initio and supervisory officers in the nuances of Air Traffic Management/ Air Traffic Flow Management, Air Side operations and ARFF. He was instrumental in updating and changing the syllabus for the trainee officers for Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting.

10. Mr. Robey Lal

Currently he works as an Independent Consultant in these areas, primarily with the infrastructure engineering company, International Consultants & Technocrats, and the consulting arm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. He headed the erstwhile IAAI's Dept. of Planning, been Airport Director of IGI Airport Delhi, Executive Director Operations of IAAI, and Member on the Board of Directors of IAAI

i/c of Planning and Engineering, and then became Member (operations) of AAI i/c of all operations and also Air Navigation Services for 5 years for all AAI airports and ATC of airspace in India. He also has been an ICAO specialist in Cambodia, Fiji, Niue and Philippines on projects covering these disciplines. For a few years he was also Country Director of IATA India Pvt. Ltd.

His other foreign work experience includes airport related work in USA, Tanzania and Philippines as a consultant for terminal and airside/ apron design, and technical advisor on PPP projects. His academic background includes a B. Arch (Hons) from IIT Kharagpur, M. Arch. From UC, Berkeley where he did courses on Airport Engineering & Planning under Robert Horonjeff, and subsequently his MBA at University of Hawaii, Honolulu where he did courses on Aviation Management, Social Impact Analysis of airports etc. Followed later by Strategic Management Planning at the Henley Management School at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England.

11. Adv. A.P. Suresh

He is a lawyer and founder of A.P. Suresh & Associates. Services rendered by apsuresh & associates include legal, litigation, property law, services to societies and charitable trust and other advisory services.

12. Prof. Arvind Kumar

Arvind Kumar is Professor and Head, Department of Geopolitics and International Relations, MAHE. Prof. Kumar is also the Director of China Study Centre, North East Studies Centre, Centre for Polish and Central European Studies. His area of expertise include Nuclear, strategic, defence

and foreign policy issues, Asia - Pacific Security Issues, American Society and Civil Rights Movements, Strategic Technologies more particularly surveillance and monitoring, Technologies for intelligence gathering, ballistic missiles, deterrence theory and matters related to international security.

13. Prof. S.N. Misra

Prof. S.N.Misra, did his MA in Applied Economics with International Trade and Statistics as his special papers with first class. He did his Ph.D. (Economics) on “Challenges, Before Self-Reliance in Critical Defence Technology”, a pioneering area on the subject. Initially he was the Indian Economics Service (1976-79) when he did Cost Benefit Analysis of World Bank Projects and handled International Development Agency (IDA) desk. Thereafter, he was an Officer in the Indian Defence Accounts Service (1979-2012), when he served as Director (Finance) with DRDO, Financial Advisor and Joint Secretary to Indian Air Force & JS (Aero Space). He authored the Defence Procurement Manual (2005), drawing encomiums for the Prime Minister's Office. Before voluntary retirement in 2012, he was Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Navy) & PCDA (Southern Command) in the rank of Addl. Secretary to Govt. of India. He was trained in IRBM, California, Defense Acquisition University, Washington, Marshall Institute of Strategic Studies, Munich, IIMs, Calcutta and Bangalore.

Post retirement, he teaches Economics and Constitutional Law in KIIT University and contributes handsomely to prestigious journals on Development Economics, Defence and Public Policy. He is a regular columnist in Orissa Post and speaks passionately in important fora. He also writes in a blog : [misrasn54@wordpress.com](http://misrasn54.wordpress.com)

14. Dr. K. Ramesh

Dr. Ramesh Babu Kanneganti is the Founder and Director of Center for Human Security Studies (A Think Tank on Security Studies) in Hyderabad.

15. Prof. Dr. A. Kamalakar

He is a special invitee in the executive council of JNTUH. He is also an Adjunct Professor at School of Management Studies, JNTUH, Corporate Trainer and Management Consultant, and Board Member, International Stress Management Association

16. Dr. S. Manikandan

As PRS's Director, Mr. S. Manikandan being a co-founder is heading the growth, and shaping PRS's overall enterprise computing strategy and business development in India as well in the international market. In his role as managing director, provides directional leadership across all business units and interfaces with partners, customers and government agencies. Under his leadership, PRS has grown to multiple fold including becoming an ISO 9000-2001 certified company. He received the "National Industrial Leadership Award" from the Union Cabinet Minister for Planning.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

1. Ms. Ruchi Jain

Research Associate, Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

She did her B.B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) from MATS University, Raipur with specialization in Corporate Laws. She participated in various National Moot Court Competitions, National Parliamentary debates and National/International Conferences. She was awarded gold medal for outstanding academic achievement in 2017 by the MATS University. She did her LL.M. in Constitutional Law from National Law University, Odisha. There she got associated with the Centre for Child Rights and was also involved into various projects sponsored by the UNDP and Department of Justice, Government of India. She cleared her UGC-NET in July, 2018. Thereafter, she joined NALSAR University of Law as a Research Associate, Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL).

2. Ms. Bangaru Laxmi Jasti

Research Associate, Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

She did her B.A.LL.B (Integrated) from Padala Rama Reddi Law College, Osmania University. She was awarded gold medal for outstanding academic achievement. She did her LL.M - International Law and International Security from University of Glasgow, United Kingdom. She also has P.G. Diploma in Cyber Laws from NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. She is practicing as an Advocate in High Court of Telangana and is associated in the Chambers of

D. Prakash Reddy, Senior Advocate and former Advocate General for the state of Telangana. She joined as a research associate in CADL and working since then in space and Defence studies.

3. Ms. Apala Das

Research Associate, Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad.

Apala Das is currently working as a Research Associate for the Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws in the NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. She had joined the Centre in November, 2019. She had done her B.A. LL.B (Hons.) from WBNUJS, Kolkata in 2014 and LL.M in Business Laws from NLSIU, Bangalore. After her LL.M, she was working as a practicing advocate in Durgapur. Her area of interests are Cyber Laws, Intellectual Property Rights and also in Aviation and Space Laws.

ALUMNI OPINION ABOUT CADL

**Group Captain P Aanand Naidu (Retd.)
Former Additional Director General Prasar
Bharati, Transactional Practitioner and
Consultant Aviation and Cyber Security,
Member Quality Council of India**

NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, has done a pioneering work by creating Centre for Air and Space Laws. The centre was operationalised to create middle and senior level managers in Aviation Management to cater for the fast growth and resultant demand for trained manpower. It was also aimed at helping legal fraternity to be trained in Aviation related matters. The centre was the brain child of Prof V Balakista Reddy. He has been able to create collaboration with Indian Air Force and other military aviation bodies that produced a large number of readily deployable manpower after management training to suit the civil aviation. The timing of the creation of the centre and the collaborative operations coincided with massive expansion of civil aviation as an outcome of open sky policy and other initiatives of the Government and hence the courses received overwhelming support from the stakeholders in civil and military aviation. Considering the need for Defence Law Studies, NALSAR University promptly enhanced the scope of the centre by rechristening it as Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws. This change is expected to cater to needs of the time in tandem with Make in India, growth in space applications and hone skill that help India's missions alongside. Constant review and upgradation of syllabi, blended mode of delivery and involvement of industry experts in delivery of the content have been a huge pull for the courses. I am very hopeful that the CADL will continue to

serve the stakeholder needs for a long time to come while evolving with changing times and challenges.

Wing Comdt. Brahmananda Mishra (2018-2019) PGDALATMH 14-18

Serving Air force Officer, Indian Air force

“CADL of NALSAR University of Law, has carved its niche in the aviation, aerospace and recently into Defence law. Under the able leadership of Dr. V. Balakista Reddy, this centre has achieved an elevated podium in the industry, legal and academia circle within such a short span of time which is enviable. The leader knows the way and shows the way. All-out efforts should be made by the University administration to jealously guard this position, nurture for furtherance of this centre to achieve greater heights in the years ahead.”

Jaffer Mohiuddin (2014-2016)

MALATMH14-33

Designation: Head – Training and Development, Turbo Aviation

“The course at NALSAR covered many different fields and topics that matched exactly with the requirements of my future career plan. In addition, I am happy to see my mentors as my classmate for MALTAM course for next two years, they were from DGCA, Indian Airforce, General and Commercial Aviation background and the teaching lecturers have strong connections with the real aviation world in Civil & Defence segments, which I knew would also give me the upper hand for my future careers prospect. So I chose NALSAR University.

When I look back at my two year at NALSAR University, I'm very happy to made the decision to study here as it has world class teaching aid, infrastructure and ambiance. Thanks to the Center for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL) department to giving as this wonderful life time experience. Teaching staff have industry backgrounds and are leading academic experts in their fields, providing real-life learning challenges that we will encounter in our career and teaching quality has been independently assessed.

Studying at NALSAR had unlock my potential and develop my talent and greatly enhance my employability. Post completion of course good offer for various with Multi National companies, which I would never have thought would be possible. It has been great to enhance my skills, knowledge and inspiration to forge long and successful careers.”

Wg Cdr Jaganmohan Manthena,
Indian Air Force Veteran
1st Batch MALATM 2013-2015

My experience in the campus of NALSAR and specifically within CADL has been a unique and educative session. The course curriculum and the faculty's ability to get us involved learning every subtle aspect of it was fantastic. We as the pioneer batch were indeed blessed to have been a part and parcel of the CADL under the able stewardship of Prof. V. Balakista Reddy Garu and his fantastic team. Kudos to have moulded us into who we are today. Thanks to CADL and NALSAR.

Wg Cdr S.N.Rao (Retd)
IAQG Certified Lead Auditor
Aerospace and Defence Sector
1st Batch MALATM 2013-2015

It's very heartening to know that NALSAR University is organising an International Conference on Aviation and Space Industry. As an alumni I had the opportunity to associate with the Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws which was of great learning in the field of international air laws. I could effectively apply in my professional engagement with IAQG (International Aerospace Quality Group) in auditing Aerospace and Defence Industries.

Capt. Mohit Agrawal
Pilot, Indigo
(MALATM 21-2013)

“I was fortunate to be in the first batch of MALATM at NALSAR. As a commercial pilot, the CADL offered me a solid legal platform with a very practical approach to knowledge. What I found most interesting was the activities & research based projects that we did which helped me work on real time challenges that the aerospace industry was facing. At CADL even after graduating we always feel like a family.”

Dr. Padmaja Murlidhar Kathikar,
LL.M., Ph.D., PGDALATM (Gold Medal)
Assistant Professor in Law, Dr. D Y Patil Law
College, Pimpri, Pune (Maharashtra)

“Air and Space Law is one of the contemporary but a neglected area in Indian legal system. I have completed LL.M. in corporate laws from NALSAR during 2006 and 2008. During my post

graduate studies I came to know about the Centre for Air and Space Laws which was functioning under the supervision of Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy and I came to know for the first time that such branch of laws is available. The Centre runs courses in aviation, space and telecom-munications, GIS and remote sensing laws. For me it's entirely new subject as I have never come across this subject during my law graduation. My interest in this branch was further increased when I have attended "The Aerospace Law Meet" National Seminar on the Future of Air and Space Laws in India' on 28th – 29th March, 2009 and other conferences organized by Center and I decided to do further research in the field of air and space law.

After completion of LL.M. I expressed my interest to Prof. Dr. V Balakista Reddy to continue my further study in Air and Space Laws and without any hesitation he not only inspired but guided me between the lines regarding Ph.D. in aviation laws. It is his efforts and guidance that I could study Aviation Laws and completed Ph.D. in "Legal Analysis of Anti-competitive Practices in Civil Aviation Industry: Comparative study of USA and India" in July 2013. During my doctoral research I was going through various activities of Center, which helped me immensely to complete my research. Center has started One Year Post Graduate Diploma in Postgraduate Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (PGDALATM) in 2009 and I decided to pursue this diploma to have in depth knowledge about aviation laws which was further needed for my doctoral studies. I have been greatly benefited by this course. All the sessions were very informative. Renowned teaching faculties across the globe have provided us study material and every session was fruitful. I successfully

completed PGDALATM with Distinction and Gold Medal. Working with NALSAR-CASL as a research associate was indeed an enriching experience.

Today, NALSAR-CASL has been known as corner stone in the development of Air and Space Law in India. Further, I was inspired to organize National Level Seminar on "Expanding Horizons of Air and Space Laws". I congratulate all the members of NALSAR-CADL for their endeavorance to promote quality research in contemporary legal issues of Air and Space Law and their efforts and successful Organization of National, International Seminars, conferences and workshops and publishing Newsletters, Books and Articles in Aerospace law field. I will always keen to be a part of this Centre. I express my gratitude to the Head, CADL, Prof. (Dr.) V Balakista Reddy for his constant exertions for the development and awareness about Air and Space Laws through NALSAR-CADL.

ACADEMIC SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (ASR) : CADL-NALSAR INITIATIVES

Social Responsibility of individuals and organizations is not a nascent notion. The origins of this concept can be traced back to well established principles and legal norms. Organizational responsibilities especially those of the corporates are embodied in the principle of corporate social responsibility (CSR) which essentially enforces moral, ethical and philanthropic responsibilities on the corporate organizations in addition to their responsibilities to earn a fair return for investors and to comply with the laws.

Academic Social Responsibility (ASR) or University Social Responsibility (USR) as it is popularly known embodies a similar concept, Academic institutions play the most crucial role fostering social progress. However, in recent past Universities confined themselves to producing graduates and post graduates in specified courses, but they somewhere did not succeed in making knowledge accessible to all. Seeking to fill this gap Nalsar took the cause of Academic Social Responsibility and organized several events to work for the betterment of Society. The present article will briefly highlight some of the initiatives which were undertaken by CADL-NALSAR University of Law in this endeavour.

NALSAR University of Law was established by Act 34 of 1998 with the aim of creating a pace-setter for legal education reforms and to produce “professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant lawyers”. The fundamental objective of legal education in a developing country is to uphold the principles laid down in our Constitution and enjoin the legal system to facilitate eradication of poverty, inequalities in status and opportunities and ensure justice to all in social, economic and political spheres. This is

exactly what NALSAR seeks to achieve through its concept of 'Academic Social Responsibility'. NALSAR is committed to uphold the sacred objective of imparting 'Legal Education' as 'Justice Education.' The law school trains students to transform into socially responsible lawyers, who will become agents for the speedy dispensation of justice in order to ensure that the manifesto of 'Justice to All' and 'Equal Access to Justice' becomes a reality and not merely remain an illusion. This article seeks to provide an explanatory overview of the direction and steps taken by CADL-NALSAR towards inculcating this idea of Academic Social Responsibility into legal education, in general and specific to aerospace and defence sectors.

The NALSAR University of Law has always endeavoured to promote quality research in contemporary legal issues. This Vision and Objective of the NALSAR University had secured it the credit of being the first National Law School to offer Air and Space Law. CASL/CADL for the last 15 years have been offering regular courses on Air and Space Laws to LL.B and LL.M students at NALSAR University of Law. To date, more than 300 students have opted for these Courses and attained immense knowledge in the field of Air and Space Laws. There are also few Ph.D Scholars who pursued in Air and Space Laws and Defence Laws.

A lawyer who has been traditionally endowed with rational mind can now be seen as a 'Professional Aviation Manager' because of the specialization, sector specific knowledge and competence in the aviation industry that he/she receives during the program. Similarly, a manager who is endowed with analytical ability is now in a position to function at a higher level

with a greater competence by acquiring the specific knowledge of the rules of the game i.e. Aviation Law. Thus it provides a comprehensive understanding of the industry with the practical exposure.

With the concept of “Education at door steps of Needy Students”, NALSAR through CADL has launched innovative on-site and online courses in distance mode. In the year 2013, CADL, NALSAR started innovative 'online-onsite' courses such as Master's Degree in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (MALATM); Master's Degree in Space and Telecommunication Laws (MSTL); One-year PG Diploma in Aviation Law and Air Transport Management (PGDALATM); One-year PG Diploma in GIS and Remote Sensing Laws (PGDGRSL). These courses seek to meet the burgeoning demand of the industry from the supply-side by producing legal and managerial aerospace experts which India is facing an acute shortage. NALSAR's initiative crystallizes an academic – industry partnership in the domain of Air Transport Management, Aviation, Space, Remote Sensing, GIS and Telecom Laws which makes the programme first of its kind not only in India but also in this part of the world. The aforesaid courses are unique value-added qualifications which would help the students to acquire global placements in aerospace industries. In this regard, NALSAR has produced more than 600 graduates from these unique courses and are serving the aerospace industry (which includes, MoCA, DGCA, AAI, airlines, airports, Indian Airforce, ISRO, NRSC, think tanks, research and academic institutions) in India and abroad.

United Nations Recognition for Air and Space Law courses offered by CADL, NALSAR: CADL's (earlier known as Centre for Air and Space Law (CASL) innovative courses on Space

and Telecommunication Laws have been recognised by the United Nations Organization Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), Vienna in its updated Directory on Education Opportunities in Space Law (A/AC/105/C.2/2015/CRP.9). This Education Directory by UNOOSA recognizes and showcases the innovative education opportunities in Aerospace Industry available across the world. These courses offered by Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws (CADL), NALSAR are a unique combination of Law, Management and Technology in the field of aerospace.

Efforts of CADL-NALSAR to gain Global Recognition: For the first time in the history of any Law School in India, three sitting judges of the International Court of Justice-Hague (ICJ) visited NALSAR. Their Excellencies Abdul G. Koroma, Peter Tomka and Hisashi Owada initially made brief presentations about the various legal issues that are being dealt at the ICJ and thereafter had a long interaction with the students of NALSAR. Students from various universities across the globe participated in it. The Judges were present to judge the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition 2007 organised (final rounds) at NALSAR on 27th September, 2007 in collaboration with the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) and International Institute of Space Law (IISL). This event brought recognition to the University at a global level and subsequently, 2008 NALSAR achieved the Rank of No.1 law school in India.

Similarly, CADL-NALSAR received accolades from the Nobel Peace Prize Award Winning Institute, IDI Institut de Droit International, for successfully hosting and organizing the 78th Session in Hyderabad, India from September 3-10, 2017. Close to 100 delegates from 60

different countries across the globe participated in this mega event. These esteemed delegates included leading International legal experts, sitting and retired judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Criminal Court (ICC) Judges of international Law of the tribunals (ITLOS), World Bank Arbitration Tribunals, World Trade Organization (WTO), other Arbitral Tribunals dealing with investments, international trade law, land and maritime boundaries as well as river water disputes, distinguished Professors of International Law from Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, Columbia and other premier legal institutions of the world. Many delegates also interacted and delivered lectures to the students and faculties of NALSAR including Ms. Xue Hanqin (China), Sitting judge, International Court of Justice (ICJ); Mr. Abdul Koroma (Sierra Leone), Former Judge, ICJ; Mr. Micheal Reisman (USA), Prof. W. Micheal Reisman, Myres S. McDougal Professor of International Law, Yale Law School. NALSAR also hosted the World Finals of Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court competition in 2007, where three sitting judges of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) judged the final round of the competition. These efforts helped the students of CADL-NALSAR to not only enrich their knowledge but also helped in enhancing their opportunities to secure internships/placements at a global level.

International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Paris, France, led by Mrs. Tanja Masson-Zwaan, President, IISL appreciated the efforts of CADL-NALSAR in organizing The Asia-Pacific Regional Round of The 2012 Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition and for successfully conducting the international

conference on “ Space Law and Contemporary Issues: A focus on Asia-Pacific Region”. The Moot Court had an impressive number of high quality judges for the written and oral proceedings of the competition from various countries include Mr. Michael Davis (Australia), Prof. Nipant Chitasombat, (Thailand), Mr. Kr Sridhara Murthi (India), Mr. Virgiliu Pop (Romania), Ms. Jessica Los Banos (Philippines), Prof. (Dr.) Gur Bachan Sachadeva (India), Mrs. Rajana Kaul (India) , Prof. Toshio Kosuge (Japan), Prof. Dr. (Mr) Doo Hwan Kim (Republic Of Korea), Ms. Simona Rocchi (Italy), Ms. Matxalen Sánchez (Spain) , Prof. (Mr.) Bob Youmans (USA).

Conclusion: The above activities are steps taken by CADL-NALSAR towards inculcating this idea of Academic Social Responsibility into legal education, with specific importance to the areas of Air and Space Laws. NALSAR focuses on creating socially responsible lawyers who works on giving back to the society. As an institute of global legal excellence it is committed to produce lawyers who are both legally competent and socially relevant. This allows the University to create its own projects and to take up initiatives which are not only academically stimulating but also socially beneficial. The idea of giving back to the society is instilled in the young minds of future lawyers in the form of 'social responsibility'. There is now a need for every academic institution in the country to give itself an ethical mandate of incorporating 'Academic Social Responsibility' as a part of their reform.

Prof. Balakista Reddy to conduct 'International Space Law' workshops

Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy, Professor of International Law, Coordinator M. K. Nambiar SAARC Law Center and Head, Center for Air and Space Law, NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, will be conducting a series of lectures for post graduates at the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU) from 1st - 7th September on International Space Law.



Prof. V. Balakista Reddy

From 8th to 9th he will take part in the International Research Conference on 'Professional Integration for a Secure Nation'. Prof. Reddy will also chair a technical session on law, which will focus on 'Role of Legal Professionals in the Conservation of Nature and Ecology'.

Prof. Reddy has an L.L.M. in International Law from Osmania University and M. Phil. and PhD in International Air and Space Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Reddy is conducting the series of lectures

on International Space Law at KDU at the invitation of the "Morogoda International Law Trust", established by (Dr.) Morogodage Christopher Walter Pinto, a Sri Lankan born international lawyer, arbitrator and former diplomat, with the objective of advancement, promotion and furtherance of education and knowledge in the field of International Law with particular emphasis in the sphere of Public International Law.

An internationally recognized expert in Air and Space Law, Prof. Reddy has presented

numerous papers and views at several significant international conferences and seminars on issues relating to aerospace, satellite technologies and their impact on third world and developing nations. With over 12 years teaching and research experience, he has contributed extensively to various national and international journals on different facets of international law. Prof. Reddy is also an active member of many professional institutions, which include the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Paris; the Indian Society of International Law (ISIL); and the Aeronautical Society of India (ASI), New Delhi.

This series of lectures marks the third time that the Trustee of the Morogoda International Law Trust, Jacey Trust Services (Private) Limited, the Trustee of Mrs Julius and Grassy, Attorneys-at-Law and Notaries Public, has organized a knowledge sharing endeavor of this nature.

ఆకాశాన్ని దాటిన విజయం

అంతరిక్ష పరిశోధనల్లో, ఉపగ్రహ ప్రయోగాల్లో అద్భుత విజయాలు సాధిస్తున్న భారత్ అదే సమయంలో ఉపగ్రహాల నిర్వహణలో ఎదురవుతున్న న్యాయపరమైన అంశాల్లోనూ కీలక పాత్ర పోషించాల్సి ఉంది.



ప్రొ. బాలకిష్టారెడ్డి

త్రీసార్లు సుదీ ఐదవ వారం 104 ఉపగ్రహాలను విజయవంతంగా ఆయా అంతరిక్ష షిఫ్ట్ లోకి ప్రయోగించిన భారతీయ ప్రవృత్తం అంతర్జాతీయంగా మన్ననలు పొందుతోంది. సాంకేతిక రంగం అంతరిక్ష పరిశోధన రంగంలో, ఖగోళాన్ని కాంతి అవసరం దిద్దుతుంది వాడంలో, అంతరిక్ష సాంకేతిక పాఠశాల లోతులో తప్పక కైది ప్రధాన పాత్ర పోషిస్తుంది.



మృగ్గం సాంకేతిక, సమాచార సాంకేతికలో వర్తన సూత్ర ఆవిష్కరణలను అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న రేఖలకు అందింట్లు చూడాలి అని చెబుతుంది.

1957లో అలవాటి పోలియట్ యూనియన్ సుప్రీమ్ అంతరిక్షంలోకి ప్రవేశపెట్టిన నాటినుండి ప్రపంచ వ్యాప్తంగా సమాచార సాంకేతిక పరిష్కారం వైచి అంట్టి పులింది. భారత్ 1980 నుండి ఈ సాంకేతికత మీద దృష్టి పెట్టింది. ప్రమాణ ఖగోళ పరిశోధన, న్యాయపర అంశాలు చర్చలోకి వచ్చాయి. అంతరిక్షంలో మానవ కార్యకలాపాలను శ్రమబద్ధం చేసి పిమ్మి ప్రయత్నాలు మొదలైాయి. ఈ లంఛనో భారత్ తొలిముడి శ్రయోశీలంగా ఉన్నది. 1985లో జగ్గరాజ్యసమితి జనరల్ అసెంబ్లీ కమాట్ ఆన్ టీన్ ఫుట్ యూస్ ఆఫ్ టాల్డర్ స్పేస్ (copus) కోపేన నమాచేం జరిపించి అంతరిక్ష పరిశోధనను శ్రమబద్ధం చేసి దానిని కాంతి యుత అవసరాలకు వాడేందుకు, ఆ రంగానికి చెందిన న్యాయపర అంశాలను రూపొందించేందుకు ఈ కమిటీ ఏర్పడింది.

సుగుం సాంకేతిక, సమాచార సాంకేతికలో వర్తన సూత్ర ఆవిష్కరణలను అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న రేఖలకు అందింట్లు చూడాలి అని చెబుతుంది. 1969 నాటికి అంతరిక్ష న్యాయ సాథాలను చుట్టూ ద్రి వ్యవస్థలను రూపొందించింది. 1972 లునుంచి దిక్ వ్యవస్థ రూపొందించడంలో భారత్ ప్రధాన పాత్ర వహించింది. అంతరిక్షంలో జరిగే పరిశోధన వల్ల జరిగే ప్రమాదాలకు బాధ్యత వహించడం ఏలా అనేది ఈ వ్యవస్థ ముఖ్య లక్ష్యం. అంతరిక్ష దిద్దుదిగానే సజలించిన న్యాయ విధానం రూపొందించాలి, అంతరిక్షం మానవాణీ చెందిన ఉమ్మడి వనరు అని భారత్ గట్టిగా వాదించింది.

1957లో అలవాటి పోలియట్ యూనియన్ సుప్రీమ్ అంతరిక్షంలోకి ప్రవేశపెట్టిన నాటినుండి ప్రపంచ వ్యాప్తంగా సమాచార సాంకేతిక పరిష్కారం వైచి అంట్టి పులింది. భారత్ 1980 నుండి ఈ సాంకేతికత మీద దృష్టి పెట్టింది. ప్రమాణ ఖగోళ పరిశోధన, న్యాయపర అంశాలు చర్చలోకి వచ్చాయి. అంతరిక్షంలో మానవ కార్యకలాపాలను శ్రమబద్ధం చేసి పిమ్మి ప్రయత్నాలు మొదలైాయి. ఈ లంఛనో భారత్ తొలిముడి శ్రయోశీలంగా ఉన్నది. 1985లో జగ్గరాజ్యసమితి జనరల్ అసెంబ్లీ కమాట్ ఆన్ టీన్ ఫుట్ యూస్ ఆఫ్ టాల్డర్ స్పేస్ (copus) కోపేన నమాచేం జరిపించి అంతరిక్ష పరిశోధనను శ్రమబద్ధం చేసి దానిని కాంతి యుత అవసరాలకు వాడేందుకు, ఆ రంగానికి చెందిన న్యాయపర అంశాలను రూపొందించేందుకు ఈ కమిటీ ఏర్పడింది.

యూఎస్-కోపేస్ (UN-COPUS) పరిధిలో 1988లో అంతరిక్షాన్ని వివచి రేఖలు ఏలా దిద్దు యోగించుకోవాలి అన్న విది విధానం బాదకల్పం జరిపింది. 1982లో భారత్ అంతరిక్షం కాటెగిరి విధానాలు రూపొందించాయి. 1986లో రిమాట్ స్పేస్ గి విది విధానాలు రూపొందించాయి. 1982లో ఖగోళాన్ని అణి విషయ అవసరాలకు వాడతే మీద, 1996లో అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న రేఖలకు అంతరిక్ష పరిశోధన వలెను అందజేసేందుకు నియమన రూపొందినాయి. దీనికి అంతర్జాతీయ న్యాయ పోధా వాదించి న్యాయ సంప్రదాయాలుగా ఆమోదింఛారు. దీటి పైన విధాన ఏకాత్రిప్రాయాన్ని రూపొందించే దిటికి అంతర్జాతీయ న్యాయ పోధా తర్విలో దిగగా భారత్ ప్రయత్నిస్తూ ఉన్నది.

కోపేస్ తొలి సమావేశాలనుంచి భారత్ వచ్చడే శీలగా ఉంది. ఈ సమావేశాల్లో ముఖ్య పాత్ర పోషిస్తూ దాని రేఖానాల ఆమలుకు సహజవిస్తూ ఉన్నది. ఖగోళ పరిశోధన, వ్యక్త వాకలను వంపడం, దానికే సంబంధించిన విది విధానాలు, న్యాయపర అంశాల రూపకల్పన కోసం యూని స్పేస్ (వగ్గరాజ్యసమితి కాంతియుత ప్రయోజనాల కోసం) అంతరిక్ష వినియోగం గురించిన సమావేశం అంతర్జాతీయ గురించిన సమావేశాలు జరిగాయి. స్పేస్ వికాసాలలో వస్తున్న అభివృద్ధిని జగ్గి పుష్కారోపడం. అభివృద్ధి చెందు తున్న రేఖలకు ఈ పరిష్కానాన్ని అందించడం ఈ సమావేశాల ముఖ్య ఉద్దేశం. ఈ సమావేశాలకు పేర్లు జనరంగా వ్యవహరించిన ప్రమాణ కాస్మ వేర్ దాట్లర్ యస్ పాల్ అభ్యర్థంలో రిమాట్

అంతరిక్ష పరిశోధన, సాంకేతికత, పాఠశాల వేసి మూడింటి కలిసి అంతరిక్ష న్యాయ చట్టం రూపొందిల్సి ఉంది. 1989 యూనిస్పేస్ సమావేశాల్లో ఈ రంబుక పాల్గొని మూటి ప్రపంచ రేఖా దృక్పథాన్ని గట్టిగా వినిపించారు. దీనిపై సమగ్గ నమాణా చట్టం కూడా కేండ్ల ప్రయోగాన్ని సమర్పించారు. కాస్మపరమైన విజయాల పరిణా లను అందుకుంటూనే, న్యాయపరమైన విషయాల తిలకల్పం ఉండడానికి ఇలాంటి చట్టం అవసరం ఏంకూ ఉంది.

వ్యాపకర్షి ద్రిక్ష్టినాం అందే హెన్ ఆన్ ఎయిల్ అండ్ స్పేస్ టా సెంటర్, సర్కార్ యూని వస్తి అన్ టా | 99486 80018

High-time for specialised space law

Despite big strides in space exploration, India still does not have a law to protect and regulate its space interests



DR. V. BALAKISTA REDDY



A comprehensive law about a convergence of diverse regulations in benefit our national interests is needed soon

The growth of the Indian space programme during the past few decades has been phenomenal. From a humble beginning in the early sixties it crossed the two-floater space club when the first indigenous built satellite was launched into orbit. India announced the use of space technology for the socio-economic welfare of the population in 1975. With the launching of Rohini in 1980 and ARSAT in the early eighties, the Indian space programme entered the operational stage to provide space services to communication, navigation, security, scientific and developmental launch vehicles. With INSAT and Inmarsat, it became fully operational through its communication and remote sensing satellites. The successful launch of PSLV and the recent GSLV programme demonstrated the capacity to launch 100 class of Indian remote sensing satellites.

In the near millennium, the effort was an exciting revolutionary GSLV and Earth observation - important milestones in India's ambition of sending a spacecraft to the Moon. Today, the country has not only achieved remarkable and remote sensing technology, but it has also projected its commercialisation.

Commercialisation and Privatisation During the last two decades, increasing emphasis on reducing governmental budgets worldwide forced the world's space-faring nations, including India, to review their civil space programmes and hence, allow for privatisation and commercialisation. A mutually beneficial partnership between the Indian space programme and industry has been since the past two decades. The use application, sector witnessed phenomenal developments with the ac-

tion involvement of the private sector. India's space programme has followed the policy of utilising the capabilities and infrastructure of the Indian industry and, in return, promoting the application of the know-how for products and processes developed by the space programme in view of larger national benefits. In the 1990s, the efforts witnessed the execution of large-scale application projects. This transformation not only brought about a sense of appreciation and confidence from the private sector but also necessitated the national space agency to make all-out efforts to ensure the participation of industry.

The technological consultancy scheme launched in the early eighties evoked an excellent response from industry and research organisations. The national space agency established its own wing aimed at technology transfer to industry and academia. A number of technologies developed to know were transferred to various other industries.

It is a well-known fact that in the space sector, the private sector has a low law level to protect and regulate its space interests. The proposed law must define and formulate the essential legal and administrative arrangements and facilitate inter-departmental coordination to ease the introduction of private players.

The existing bodies of private and public law relating to liability, registration and private law rights are inadequate to meet the requirements of an emerging space industry. Industry participation in space activities both in India as well as an international context, is becoming a reality. This necessitates the formulation of a legal framework to govern the industry for legislative and regulatory purposes. This is essential to ensure the industry's role in the space sector in the future.

The author is Professor of International Law, Head - Center for Air and Space Law and Registrar - NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad. Email: balakista@gmail.com

DN Diary

International Space Law workshops



Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy, Professor of International Law, Coordinator M.K. Nayambar SAARC Law Centre and Head, Centre for Air and Space Law, NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, will be conducting a series of lectures and workshops at the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University on International Space Law from September 1 - 7.

established by (Dr.) Moragoda Christopher Walter Pinto. The series of workshops marks the third time that the Trustee of the Moragoda International Law Trust, Jacey Trust Services (Private) Limited, the Trustee arm of M/s Julius and Creasy, Attorneys-At-Law and Notaries Public, had organized a knowledge sharing endeavour of this nature.

Prof. Reddy will be here at the invitation of the "Moragoda International Law Trust",

Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy, Professor of International Law, Coordinator M.K. Nayambar SAARC Law Center and Head, Center for Air and Space Law, NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad, will be conducting a series of lectures and workshops at the General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University (KDU) from 1 to 7 September on International Space Law.

Prof. (Dr.) Reddy has obtained an LL.M. in International Law from Osmania University and M. Phil. and Ph. D. in International Air and Space Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Prof. (Dr.) Reddy will be conducting the International Space Law workshops at KDU at the invita-

Indian expert to conduct International Space Law Workshops



Prof. (Dr.) V. Balakista Reddy, Moragoda Endowment Professor for International Space Law Workshops at KDU

tion of the Moragoda International Law Trust, established by (Dr.) Moragoda Christopher Walter Pinto, a Sri Lankan born international lawyer, arbitrator and former diplomat, with the objective of advancement, promotion and furtherance of education and knowledge in the field of International Law with particular emphasis in the sphere of Public International Law.

An internationally-recognised expert in Air and Space Law and, Prof. (Dr.) Reddy has presented numerous papers and views at several significant international conferences and seminars on

issues of aerospace, satellite technologies and its impact on third world and developing nations.

With over 12 years teaching and research experience, he has contributed extensively to various national and international journals on different facets of international law. Prof. (Dr.) Reddy is also an active member of many professional institutions which include the International Institute of Space Law (IISL), Paris, the Indian Society of International Law (ISIL), and the Aeronautical Society of India (AeSI), New Delhi.

This series of workshops marks the third time that the Trustee of the Moragoda International Law Trust, Jacey Trust Services Ltd., the Trustee arm of Julius and Creasy,

Attorneys-At-Law and Notaries Public, has organised a knowledge sharing endeavour of this nature. Each year, a renowned academic in Public International Law has been invited to conduct workshops at the KDU as the Moragoda Endowment Professor of Public International Law with Prof. Terry Gill of the University of Amsterdam, a specialist in International Humanitarian Law been invited in August 2014, followed by Prof. Veerle Heyvaert of the London School of Economics who concluded a series of successful workshops on International Environmental Law in August 2015.

Rafale verdict may hit 'make in India'

The offset agreement does not have any transfer of technology clause, which could have significantly improved Modi's pet campaign



THE MODI GOVERNMENT INCREASED THE FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE DEFENCE SECTOR FROM 25% TO 46% TO GIVE A FILIP AND PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES TO DOMESTIC COMPANIES

On November 14, 2016, the Supreme Court (SC) pronounced the judgment on the most anticipated review petition on the Rafale deal, which the Indian and French governments had entered into in 2015. The Supreme Court had asked the Chief Justice of India (CJI) Ranjan Gogoi and Justice K.J. Somaya to conduct a review of the deal. The review panel was headed by the former Chief Justice of India (CJI) Ranjan Gogoi and Justice K.J. Somaya. The review panel was headed by the former Chief Justice of India (CJI) Ranjan Gogoi and Justice K.J. Somaya.

Trading Background

Rafale is a five-jet combat aircraft, which is highly advanced and very advanced. It can undertake both air-to-air and air-to-ground missions. The deal for Rafale was signed in 2015 and was valued at \$11.3 billion. The deal was signed between the Indian government and Dassault Aviation of France.

The Controversies

There had been many controversies related to the deal. The main controversy was related to the offset agreement. The offset agreement was supposed to provide 25% of the value of the deal to Indian companies. However, the deal provided for 46% of the value of the deal to Indian companies.

Who Benefits

The Supreme Court in its judgment held that it is the choice of the supplier and the government authority to award. The offset agreement, however, did not have any transfer of technology clause, but one can consider that to be advantageous when the IAF has some agency for the aircraft. This is not to the expense of the people to choose. However, the offset deal that the deal of IAF is to be awarded first and the rest should be handled by the government.

Conclusion

Therefore, if one considers that the offset agreement would help India in its defence, then it is not unreasonable. But if one thinks the transfer of technology should have been made, no incentive should have been made, no incentive should have been made, no incentive should have been made.

The author is Professor of Law, Government of India, Centre for International and Defence Law, M.S. Ramaiah University of Law.

Daily News Interview <http://www.dailynews.lk/?q=2016/09/12/features/92903>

MTV, Srilanka Hot Seat Interview <http://www.col3negtelevision.com/watch.php?id=50234>

Presentation on "Impact of Globalization on Legal Profession" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PqnwMEREPDs>

Space Law Workshop at KDU, Faculty of Law <http://www.kdu.ac.lk/faculty-of-law/component/k2/itemlist/user/42-superuser>

Press Reader <https://www.pressreader.com/sri-lanka/daily-mirror-sri-lanka/20160831/281973197084773>

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Dr. V. Balakista Reddy, Professor of International Law and Registrar at NALSAR University of Law. He also heads the Centre for Aerospace and Defence Laws and Centre for Tribal and Land Rights at NALSAR. Dr. Reddy obtained his LL.M in International Law from Osmania University and M. Phil. and Ph.D. in International Air and Space Law from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi. He has more than 20 years of teaching and research experience. Recently, Dr. Reddy was awarded the Meritorious Teachers Award-2017 by the Higher Education Department, Government of Telangana.

Dr. Reddy is an internationally recognized expert in the field of International Law and International Air & Space Law. An avid reader, prolific writer and an able academic administrator has often led him to achieve laurels in his academic life. Known globally for his contribution to the field of air and space law, Dr. Reddy has presented papers at numerous prestigious national and international forums including the United Nations. Dr. Reddy was instrumental in

organizing the 78th Session of Institute of International Law conference, 2017 at NALSAR. He is also a member of the Drafting Committee constituted by Indian Space Research Organization for Drafting of Model Space Legislation for India.

Prof. Reddy is a strong believer of Academic Social Responsibility (ASR) and took up several initiatives such as drafting legislations for State and Central Governments, imparted special training to officials of State and Central Governments, NGOs, adopted villages to make land litigation free etc. Through Centre for Aero Space and Defence Laws Dr. Reddy introduced innovative courses viz. Aerospace, Defence, Telecom, GIS and Remote Sensing Laws.

A prolific writer, Dr. Reddy has contributed extensively to various national and international journals on different facets of International law. His books on (1) Air Law and Policy in India (1994) (2) Recent Trends in International Space Law and Policy (1997) and (3) Emerging Trends in Air and Space Law, (2007) (4) Space Law and Contemporary Issues (2012) have won international acclaim. Dr. Reddy is a Visiting Faculty to several reputed national and international universities.

Besides, supervising of M.Phil., Ph.D., Masters and Diploma students, Dr. Reddy teaches LL.B. and LL.M courses including International Law, International Trade Law, International Air and Space Laws, International Intellectual Property law, International Banking and Insurance Laws, Comparative Corporate and Competition Laws, International Environmental Law, and International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws.