

**Centre for Aerospace & Defence Laws (CADL)
DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD**

M.A. (AVIATION LAW & AIR TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT)

Academic Year: 2024-2025

Third Semester Repeat Examination (May, 2025)

2.3.7. Aviation Safety, Security and Liability Laws

Duration of the Examination: 2 ½ hours

Total Marks: 70 marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Read the instructions carefully and adhere to the same.
 - b) Please mention your DDE ID No., date of the exam, name of the programme & subject on the Answer Sheet and the Additional Answer Sheets, if any.
 - c) The questions to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought from the Invigilator.
 - d) Clearly indicate the question numbers while answering them. Answers without question numbers / wrong question numbers will not be evaluated.
 - e) Write the answers clearly and neatly. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.
 - f) Candidates are prohibited to carry phones or any other electronic devices, books, material etc. in the Examination Hall.
 - g) Copying is strictly prohibited and is considered as a serious academic misconduct and the University will take action as it deems fit.
-

Section – A

**Answer FIVE questions out of SEVEN questions and each question carries 10 marks.
(5 x 10 marks = 50 marks)**

1. What are the major challenges affecting air safety in modern aviation. Write a detailed note.
2. How does the compensation mechanism under international aviation liability regimes, particularly the two-tier system under the Montreal Convention 1999, aim to ensure prompt and fair compensation to victims of air accidents while also protecting the interests of air carriers?
3. In what ways does the doctrine of strict liability in aviation product liability law balance the interests of consumer safety with the challenges faced by manufacturers in a highly technical and internationally regulated industry?

4. What are the different types of damages recognized under aviation liability regimes, and how do international conventions and national laws reconcile the tension between compensatory and punitive damages in the context of passenger injury or death?
5. How does the principle of universal jurisdiction operate in cases of aircraft hijacking and aviation terrorism under international law, and what role do treaties like the Hague Convention 1970 and the Montreal Convention 1971 play in reinforcing this principle?
6. How do international conventions like the Montreal Convention 1999 define and limit the liability of airlines in aviation accidents, and what challenges arise in determining liability when multiple causes like including mechanical failure, pilot error, and third-party negligence, are involved?
7. What are its key obligations for States in ensuring prosecution or extradition of offenders under the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971?

Section – B

Answer FOUR questions out of SIX questions and each question carries 05 marks. (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)

- A) Write a short note on the concept of sovereignty under public international law.
- B) Briefly explain the role of ICAO in promoting aviation safety.
- C) What is the importance of Annex 17 of ICAO?
- D) What is the difference between hijacking for retention and hijacking for movement of aircraft?
- E) Critically examine Indian aviation liability laws in brief.
- F) What is the purpose of the 1971 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives?