

In addition to space legislation, India also needs to address global governance, regulatory and arms control issues. Explain (200 words)

Introduction: Outer Space has become the focus of the countries around the globe, because of its rich space market & outeroids, minerals and reduced cost of reaching low earth orbit. But, currently the democratisation of outer space face certain challenges.

Space legislation:

① Outer Space Treaty (1967): It permits all states to freely explore outer space and to have a peaceful purpose by prohibiting military activities on celestial bodies.

② Moon treaty of 1979: this treaty considers Moon as a human heritage of all resources, thereby demanding an international agreement to harvest the resource. But, the super powers like USA, China, Russia haven't ratified it.

Drawbacks of legislation:

- ① This legal framework is state centric and doesn't include the private organisations like Space X, Blue Origin, Virgin Galactic.
- ② Outdated Space law.
- ③ Absence of Satellite dispute space Mechanism.

Need for Space legislation:

The space market may pose threat in near future due to increasing military activities and discriminate space using. The current legislation doesn't fulfill the need.

India should address this global governance, regulatory and arms control issue to Make new legislation for a safe space environment.