IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal



Volume 5, Issue 5, June 2025

A Critical Study on Fundamental Principles on **Space Law**

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Abstract: Nuclear power sources (NPS) for use in outer space have been developed and used in space applications where unique mission requirements and constraints on electrical power and thermal management precluded the use of non-nuclear power sources. Such missions have included interplanetary missions to the outer limits of the Solar System, for which solar panels were not suitable as a source of electrical power because of the long duration of these missions at great distances from the Sun. According to current knowledge and capabilities, space NPS are the only viable energy option to power some space missions and significantly enhance others. Several ongoing and foreseeable missions would not be possible without the use of space NPS. The objective of the paper is to study about the fundamental principles on space law. The research methodology used in the paper is empirical and doctrinal method. The important findings in the paper are the people neutral about the fundamental rights for space law is legally valid. The paper concludes that Past, present and foreseeable space NPS applications include radioisotope power systems (for example, radioisotope thermoelectric generators and radioisotope heater units) and nuclear reactor systems for power and propulsion. The presence of radioactive materials or nuclear fuels in space NPS and their consequent potential for harm to people and the environment in Earth's biosphere due to an accident require that safety should always be an inherent part of the design and application of space NPS applications, through the dispatch, activity and end-of-administration stages, are profoundly unique in relation to the conditions for earthbound applications.

Keywords: Nuclear power, guidance, environment, thermoelectric generators, power systems

DOI: 10.48175/568





