

Name:	 UPES UNIVERSITY WITH A PURPOSE
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2019

Course: Aviation Law and Insurance
Programme: MBA Aviation Management
Time: 03 hrs.
Instructions:

Semester: III
Subject Code- TRAV8004
Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A 20 MARKS

		Marks	CO
Q 1-10	Attempt all.		
1	Appropriate authority on Safety in India? a) ICAO b) Commander of concerned airports c) BCAS d) DGCA	2	1
2	Aircraft Rule was framed in India in the year of a) 1934 b) 1937 c) 1963 d) 1944	2	1
3	Cape town Convention was held in the year a) 2006 b) 2005 c) 2001 d) 2003	2	1
4	The Aircraft deems to the possess the Nationality of the: a) Country in which it flies b) Country where it lands c) Country where it chocks off d) State of the register in which it is entered	2	1
5	What was the name of the first airline introduced in India and in which year a) Air India, 1953 b) Tata Airline, 1932 c) Deccan Airline, 2003 d) Jet Airways, 1993	2	1
6	As per Montreal Convention, which of the following is not covered under "Act of Unlawful Interference"? a) Hijacking b) Sabotage	2	1

	c) Disruption of communication facility d) Pilferage		
7	The Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment is commonly called as: a) Tokyo Convention b) Hague Protocol c) Cape town Convention d) Warsaw Convention	2	1
8	The National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) modified which operating rule of the Airline Industry: a) FDTL Rules b) 5/20 Rule c) Safety Rules d) DGCA Rules	2	1
9	Safety is considered the most important aspect of the aviation industry. Which is the international organization which lays down global aviation safety and security standards. a) SSP b) DGCA c) ICAO d) IATA Give the full form of the selected answer: _____	2	1
10	Tokyo Convention, 1963 refers to which important aspect of the aircraft: a) Safety of the Aircraft b) Unlawful Activities on the aircraft c) Registration/Nationality of the Aircraft d) International Carriage by Aircraft	2	1

SECTION B
(Any 4)
20 Marks

Q	Statement of question	Marks	CO
1	The Montreal Convention specifies the actions which if committed by a person are considered unlawful. State all the actions as specified in Article 1 of the Convention.	5	2
2	List down the documents to be carried on the Aircraft as per the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937.	5	2
3	What do you mean by Blacklisting of Airline?	5	2
4	In which year did the Anti-Hijacking Act was introduced and it gives effect to which international convention? Define the term "Hijacking" and "In Service" as per the Act. What is the penalty provided under this Act to the wrong doers?	5	2
5	How does CCI defined the term "Competition" and what are the various types of Agreements termed as Anti-Competitive Agreement as per the Act. Explain with one recent case law, where the CCI held the act of the Travel Agent as Anti-Competitive.	5	2

6	What is the full form of “DGCA” and what are the different functions it performs. List down 5 such different functions.	5	2
SECTION-C (Any Three) (30 Marks)			
Q	Statement of question	Marks	CO
1	Explain in brief Cape Town Convention.	10	3
2	Define Code-Sharing Agreement. What do you mean by the concept of “Anti-Trust issues” with frequent flyer programme? Explain in light of the Competition Commission Act.	10	3
3	Explain in brief both Warsaw Convention and Montreal Convention, focusing on the two different aspects they cover.	10	3
4	What is Product Liability? Give minimum two case laws on the product liability passed by the international courts.	10	3
5	As per the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 write a short note on the following: a) Airworthiness b) Log Book c) Full form of VT d)Photography from Aircraft e) Carriage of explosions	10	3
SECTION-D (Case Study) (30 Marks)			
<p>Aviation is, by its very nature, a critical part of the infrastructure of the country and has important ramifications for the development of tourism and trade, the opening up of inaccessible areas of the country and for providing stimulus to business activity and economic growth.</p> <p>In the year 1990, open-sky policy was adopted by the government and it allowed air taxi- operators to decide their own flight schedules, cargo and passenger fares.</p> <p>Aviation Industry in India is one of the fastest growing aviation industries in the world. With the liberalization of the Indian aviation sector, aviation industry in India has undergone a rapid transformation. From being primarily a government-owned industry, the Indian aviation industry is now dominated by privately owned full service airlines and low cost carrier. At present, private airlines account for around 75% portion of the domestic aviation market. The open sky policy of the government has helped a lot of overseas players entering the aviation market in India. Earlier air travel was a privilege only a few could afford, but today air travel has become much cheaper and can be afforded by a large number of people.</p> <p>In 2007 alone, Indian aviation saw three mergers -- Kingfisher Airlines acquiring Air Deccan at Rs 550 crore (Rs 5.5 billion) and Jet Airways acquiring Air Sahara at Rs 1,450 crore (Rs 14.5 billion) besides the forced merger of national carriers Air India and Indian Airlines. Industry analysts say Kingfisher's merger with Air Deccan gave the merged entity rights to fly international.</p> <p>In the recent past we saw the Joint-Venture between Tata and Singapore Airline as well as Tata and AirAsia Malaysia, Tata being the common participant in both the ventures.</p>			
1	These mergers and acquisitions requires clearance from Competition Commission of India. What role does Competition Commission of India plays in such business	15	4

	transactions and why is it important to get clearance from CCI for such transactions? Explain on the lines of Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (“AAEC”).		
2	In 2012 Etihad acquired stake in Jet. Give the detailed case study of Jet-Etihad Acquisition.	15	4