

Part VII. Radio-Telegraph Apparatus.

63. Aircraft for which apparatus is obligatory.—Every public transport aircraft registered in India, which is capable, according to its certificate of airworthiness, of carrying ten or more persons including the crew, shall, when used in international air navigation or on a regular air transport service operating in India, be equipped with radio-telegraph apparatus of a type approved by the Central Government capable of sending and receiving communications by radio-telegraphy or radio-telephony, and installed, bonded and screened in a manner approved by the Central Government.

64. Suspension of rules.—The application of the rules in this Part may be suspended when owing to the lack of radio-telegraph organizations available for air traffic in a particular region the employment of radio-telegraph apparatus on board aircraft would serve no useful purpose.

Part VII.—Air-route Beacons, Aerodrome Lights and False Lights

65. Air-route beacons and aerodrome lights.—(1) No air-route beacon or aerodrome light shall be established or maintained within India nor shall the character of the light exhibited therefrom be altered, except with the approval in writing of the Central Government, and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe.

(2) No person shall willfully or negligently injure or interfere with any air-route beacon or aerodrome light, established or maintained with the approval of the Central Government, or any light exhibited therefrom.

66. False lights.—(1) Whenever in India any light is exhibited—

(a) in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome or an air-route beacon so as to be liable to be mistaken for an aerodrome light or an air-route beacon; or

(b) which by reason of its liability to be mistaken for an aerodrome light or an air-route beacon is calculated to endanger the safety of aircraft; or

(c) which, being in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome, is liable by reason of its glare to endanger the safety of aircraft arriving at or departing from the aerodrome,

the Central Government may serve a notice upon the owner or person in possession of the place where the light is exhibited or upon the person having charge of the light, directing that owner or person, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to take effectual means for extinguishing or for effectual screening the light and for preventing for the future the exhibition of any similar light.

(2) The notice may be served either personally or by post, or by affixing the same in some conspicuous place near to the light to which the notice relates.

(3) An owner or person on whom a notice under sub-rule (1) has been served shall, in the absence of reasonable cause, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, comply with the directions contained in the notice.

(4) If any owner or person on whom a notice under this rule is served, neglects for a period of seven days to extinguish or effectually to screen the light mentioned in the notice, the Central Government