

Cyber Warfare Policy Of India



By
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Cyber Warfare is a concept that is not clear yet. Some believe that there is nothing like Cyber Warfare as there is no involvement of traditional military actions. Others believe that Cyber Warfare is a reality of the present time and future wars would be fought in Cyberspace. Whatever the opinion may be but it is clear that Nations have to protect their [Critical ICT Infrastructures](#) and Strategic Computers from growing Cyber Attacks.

[Cyber Warfare](#) and [Cyber Terrorism](#) are issues that cannot be taken lightly by any Country. From these threats emerge the necessity of having a robust Cyber Security for Defense Forces in India. These issues are important as they strike at the very root of the [Critical ICT Infrastructure Protection in India](#) (PDF). However, India is not doing the needful in this regard. [Cyber War Capabilities](#) should be an Integral Part of Indian National Defense and Security.

India needs a sophisticated and robust Technological Command Centre to defend its global network of computer systems. A [Cyber Command for Armed Forces of India](#) is already in pipeline. The same may help in warding off Cyber Attacks against Armed Forces Computers and Critical Installations.

India must develop both [Offensive and Defensive Cyber Security Capabilities](#) under one roof. Strategic information and tactical inputs are essential part of modern warfare that can be lost or gained through Cyber War methods. There is no doubt that India needs good Cyber War Capabilities to meet the growing threats of Cyber Warfare.

Malware are posing significant threat to India yet there is no attention towards Cyber Security in India. For instance, we need Express Legal Provisions and Specified Policies to deal with issues like Denial of Service (DOS), Distributed Denial of Services (DDOS), Bots, Botnets, Trojans, Backdoors, Viruses and Worms, Sniffers, SQL Injections, Buffer Overflows Exploits, etc.

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Although India has formulated the [National Cyber Security Policy of India 2013 \(NCSP 2013\)](#) yet it is deficient on many counts. For instance, it has no Coordination with the [National Security Policy of India](#). Similarly, the NCSP 2013 has “Failed to Protect” the [Privacy Rights in India \(PDF\)](#). The [Privacy Rights in India in the Information Age \(PDF\)](#) have not at all been covered by the NCSP 2013. Similarly, there is no [E-Surveillance Policy of India \(PDF\)](#) framed by Indian Government so far. Obviously, we have no Cyber Warfare Policy of India as well. Even the Cyber Law of India is weak and ineffective and [deserves to be repealed](#).

The biggest hurdle before curbing Cyber Warfare Threats at the International Level is Lack of Harmonisation in this regard. Till now we have no “Internationally Acceptable Definition” of Cyber Warfare. Further, we have no Universally Acceptable Cyber Crimes Treaty as well. There is also no International Cyber Security Treaty. India is [not a part](#) of any International Treaty or Conventions regarding Cyber Crimes, Cyber Security, etc.

We cannot have a Cyber Warfare Policy in India till we have a Cyber Crimes Policy in India, Cyber Security Policy in India, cyber Terrorism Policy in India and other similar Policies. Indian Government must urgently work in this crucial direction as it is the most urgent need of the hour.

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