

DIPLOMA IN MILITARY AND SECURITY (DEFENCE) LAW (DMSDL)

(Session 2026–27 Onwards)

General Rules, Examination Regulations and Course Structure



CHOTANAGPUR LAW COLLEGE, RANCHI

(An Autonomous College of Ranchi University, Ranchi)

(A B++ NAAC Accredited Institution)

NYAY VIHAR CAMPUS, NAMKUM, RANCHI (JHARKHAND)

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About the Programme

The twenty-first century security environment has undergone profound transformations due to the emergence of complex and multidimensional threats. Traditional notions of warfare have expanded beyond conventional military engagements to include hybrid warfare, cyber warfare, terrorism, maritime disputes, border security concerns, information warfare, biological threats, space militarization, and the increasing use of artificial intelligence and autonomous weapons systems. Contemporary conflicts are no longer confined to battlefields alone; rather, they involve legal, technological, humanitarian, and geopolitical dimensions that require specialized understanding and regulatory frameworks.

In an era marked by evolving security challenges, the role of law in military operations and national security has become increasingly significant. Military actions today are governed not only by strategic and operational considerations but also by constitutional principles, international humanitarian law, human rights obligations, international treaties, and national security legislation. Issues relating to the use of force, protection of civilians, treatment of prisoners of war, counter-terrorism measures, cyber operations, and accountability for war crimes have brought military and security law to the forefront of legal and policy discourse.

Recognizing these emerging realities, Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi, offers the Diploma in Military and Security (Defence) Law (DMSDL) as a specialized programme designed to impart comprehensive knowledge of the legal, institutional, and policy dimensions of defence and national security. The programme seeks to bridge the gap between law, security studies, strategic affairs, and international relations by providing an interdisciplinary understanding of military law and contemporary security challenges.

The programme aims to provide students with a thorough understanding of the constitutional and statutory framework governing the Armed Forces in India, military justice systems, defence administration, international humanitarian law, the law of armed conflict, national security legislation, anti-terrorism laws, and emerging technological developments influencing modern warfare. Particular emphasis is placed on contemporary issues such as cyber warfare, maritime security, space law, artificial intelligence, autonomous weapons systems, drone warfare, hybrid threats, and global counter-terrorism mechanisms.

The curriculum has been carefully designed to combine theoretical foundations with practical and policy-oriented perspectives. It seeks to familiarize learners with the legal principles regulating armed conflicts, military discipline, rules governing the conduct of hostilities, protection of civilians, and accountability mechanisms under international law. The programme also examines India's national security framework and the legal responses to terrorism, insurgency, transnational organized crime, and emerging security challenges.

The Diploma in Military and Security (Defence) Law is particularly suitable for a wide range of learners and professionals, including:

- Law graduates and law students seeking specialization in defence and security studies;

- Serving and retired personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and other defence services;
- Officers and personnel of police, paramilitary, and central armed police forces;
- Government officials and administrators dealing with national security and public policy;
- Judicial officers, prosecutors, and legal practitioners interested in military and security law;
- Researchers, academicians, and scholars engaged in international law, strategic studies, and defence policy;
- Journalists, media professionals, and policy analysts covering defence and geopolitical issues;
- Members of think tanks and civil society organizations working in areas of peace, security, and human rights;
- Individuals interested in strategic affairs, international relations, and contemporary security studies.

The programme adopts an interdisciplinary approach by integrating principles of constitutional law, military justice, international humanitarian law, laws of war, national security legislation, counter-terrorism frameworks, cyber law, maritime security law, and emerging technologies. It seeks to provide a balanced understanding of security imperatives and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms within democratic societies.

The course is offered entirely through online mode, thereby providing flexibility and accessibility to students, professionals, members of the armed forces, and working individuals across the country and abroad. Through virtual lectures, interactive discussions, webinars, case studies, assignments, and research-based learning, the programme facilitates an engaging and contemporary academic experience.

Upon successful completion of the programme, learners will acquire the knowledge and analytical skills necessary to understand and address legal issues arising in military operations, armed conflicts, defence administration, cyber warfare, maritime disputes, and national security governance. The programme also aims to promote research, policy analysis, and professional competence in the fields of defence law, international humanitarian law, strategic studies, and security governance.

In view of the increasing importance of security and defence-related legal issues at both national and international levels, the Diploma in Military and Security (Defence) Law seeks to create a new generation of legal professionals, researchers, policy experts, and security practitioners equipped to contribute effectively to the administration of justice, formulation of security policies, promotion of international peace, and protection of national interests in an increasingly complex global order.

Duration: 6 Months The programme shall consist of **three theory papers and one Project/Dissertation/Case Study Paper**.

Mode: Online Mode Only

Eligibility: Graduation in Law / IT / Management / Equivalent

Objectives:

1. To provide knowledge of Military Law and Defence Administration.
2. To familiarize learners with International Humanitarian Law and the Law of Armed Conflict.
3. To study national security laws and anti-terrorism legislations.
4. To understand military justice systems and courts-martial procedures.
5. To examine emerging challenges including cyber warfare and autonomous weapons.
6. To develop analytical and research skills relating to defence and security law.

Assessment and Scheme of Examination

1. Assessment of student's performance shall consist of 70 marks (End Written Examination) and 30 marks (Internal Assessment).
2. The duration of the End Written Examination shall be three hours for 70 marks.
3. Internal assessment of each paper shall be evaluated by a panel of three teachers of the department. For each paper, a panel is to be formed by the Principal accordingly.
4. Dissertation / Project/ Internship will carry 70 marks.
1. Viva-voce exam will carry 30 marks Viva-voce shall be held before End Written Examination.
2. In each paper, 30 marks shall be reserved for award on the basis of continuous internal assessment of the student in the online class. The HOD will notify information regarding each internal assessment at least one week prior of the presentation with consultation to the concerned teacher. All awards of marks will be verified by the HOD and will be send to exam controller accordingly.
7. The criteria for Internal assessment for each paper will be as follows – Internal Test- 10 marks, Assignment with presentation – 10 marks, Online classroom seminar and viva – 10 marks.

Attendance

Since the Diploma in Military and Security (Defence) Law is offered exclusively through **Online Mode**, attendance shall be monitored through participation in live online classes, webinars, tutorials, assignments, and other academic activities conducted through the Learning Management System (LMS) or other approved digital platforms.

A student whose attendance is less than **75%** shall not ordinarily be permitted to appear in the End Semester Examination. However, the Principal may, for sufficient and special reasons, condone deficiency in attendance up to **25%**, subject to submission of documentary evidence and approval by the competent authority. Such special circumstances may include:

- Participation in NCC, NSS, military training camps, or any training programme conducted by the Armed Forces, Central Armed Police Forces, or other recognized authorities, duly supported by a certificate issued by the competent authority.
- Participation in sports events, tournaments, or national and international competitions representing the College, University, State, or Country, duly certified by the competent authority.
- Participation in seminars, conferences, webinars, workshops, moot courts, co-curricular and extracurricular activities organized or recognized by the College, University, or any competent authority, duly supported by relevant certificates.
- Prolonged illness, hospitalization, or medical emergencies duly certified by the Superintendent/Chief Medical Officer of a Government Hospital or a registered medical practitioner/hospital.
- Active service commitments, field duties, training exercises, deployment, or any official assignments in the Armed Forces, Paramilitary Forces, Police, or Government services, duly certified by the competent authority.

Note: The Principal shall have the power to condone any deficiency in attendance for cogent and sufficient reasons.

End Written Examination

There shall be an **End Written Examination** at the conclusion of the Diploma. The examination shall ordinarily be held in accordance with the Academic Calendar of the College or on such dates as may be notified by the College from time to time.

A student seeking to appear in the End Semester Examination shall submit the prescribed examination form along with the requisite examination fee through the Head of the Department to the Registrar of the College.

Every student shall be required to appear in **three theory papers and one Project/Dissertation/Case Study paper** prescribed for the Diploma programme.

Project / Dissertation / Case Study

Every student shall be required to undertake a **Project, Dissertation, Case Study, Policy Paper, or Internship Report** in the Semester.

The allotment of topics and supervisors shall be made by a Committee constituted by the Head of the Department. The proposal for the Project/Dissertation shall be submitted by the candidate through the Head of the Department.

The candidate shall be required to submit the Project/Dissertation at least **two weeks before the commencement of the End Semester Examination**. Prior to submission, each student shall deliver an online or offline pre-submission seminar, which shall be open to faculty members and other students of the Department.

A candidate shall be required to secure at least **50% marks** in the Project/Dissertation to pass the examination.

The maximum number of students under one supervisor shall ordinarily be:

- **Assistant Professor – 05**
- **Associate Professor – 08**
- **Professor – 10**

Only full-time teachers of the College shall ordinarily be authorized to supervise Projects/Dissertations. In case of non-availability of full-time faculty members, the remaining students may be allotted to supervisors as decided by the Head of the Department or the Principal.

Viva-Voce Examination

The Viva-Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.

The Board shall consist of:

1. One external examiner, who shall be a Professor or Associate Professor from another University or College;
2. The Head of the Department, who shall be a member of the Board; and
3. One Professor/Associate Professor of the College, who shall act as the internal examiner. The internal examiner shall be appointed on a rotational basis.

The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry **30 marks**. The external examiner shall evaluate the candidate out of **20 marks**, while the internal examiner shall evaluate the candidate out of **10 marks**. A candidate shall be required to secure at least **50% marks** in the Viva-Voce Examination to pass.

Grade Point, SGPA and CGPA Calculations

Assessment and grading shall be governed by the **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)** and shall be carried out in accordance with the rules, regulations, and policies adopted by **Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi**, as amended from time to time. The computation of Grade Point, Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA), and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be made in accordance with the norms prescribed by the College for all academic programmes.

Programme Learning Outcomes (PLOs)

After successful completion of the programme, learners shall be able to:

1. Understand military and defence legal frameworks.
2. Analyze the laws governing armed conflicts and humanitarian protection.
3. Interpret anti-terrorism and national security legislations.
4. Evaluate contemporary security threats and legal responses.
5. Conduct independent research in defence and security studies.
6. Apply legal principles to practical military and strategic issues.

Course Structure

S.No.	Course Code	Course Name	Credits
1	DMSDL-101	Foundations of Military Law and Defence Administration	8
2	DMSDL-102	International Humanitarian Law, Law of Armed Conflict and National Security Laws	8
3	DMSDL-103	Cyber Warfare, Maritime Security, Terrorism and Emerging Defence Technologies	8
4	DMSDL-104	Project / Dissertation / Case Study and Viva	8
		Total Credits	32

Paper I – DMSDL 101

FOUNDATIONS OF MILITARY LAW AND DEFENCE ADMINISTRATION

Duration: 40 Hours (including online lectures, seminars, tutorials, and assessments)

Credits: 8

Introduction

The maintenance of national security and the effective functioning of the armed forces require a distinct legal framework that balances military discipline, operational efficiency, constitutional values, and human rights. Military law has evolved as a specialized branch of law governing the organization, administration, conduct, discipline, and justice systems of armed forces. With changing geopolitical realities and increasing emphasis on democratic accountability, defence administration and military justice have assumed significant importance in both domestic and international legal discourse.

This paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the foundations of military law and defence administration in India and comparative jurisdictions. It examines the constitutional and statutory framework regulating the armed forces, the structure and functions of defence institutions, military discipline and courts-martial, service conditions of defence personnel, and the relationship between military necessity and human rights. The paper also introduces students to comparative military justice systems and emerging perspectives on defence governance in contemporary societies.

Course Outcomes (C.O.)

After successful completion of this paper, students will be able to:

1. Understand the concept, origin, nature, and evolution of military law and defence administration.
2. Examine the constitutional and statutory framework governing the Armed Forces in India.
3. Analyze the organization and functions of defence institutions and national security mechanisms.
4. Understand the military justice system and the functioning of Courts-Martial under various service laws.
5. Evaluate issues relating to service conditions, military ethics, and human rights of armed forces personnel.
6. Compare military justice systems and defence administration models in different jurisdictions.
7. Develop analytical skills relating to military governance and legal accountability.

Program Outcomes

1. To provide a sound understanding of military law and defence administration.
2. To equip learners with knowledge of military justice systems and disciplinary mechanisms.
3. To promote awareness regarding constitutional safeguards and human rights within armed forces.

4. To prepare students for research and professional engagement in defence and security studies.
5. To develop comparative and interdisciplinary perspectives on military institutions and governance.

Syllabus

Unit I : Introduction to Military Law

- Meaning, nature and scope of Military Law
- Historical evolution and development of Military Law
- Sources of Military Law
- Relationship between Military Law and Civilian Law
- Constitutional framework relating to defence under the Constitution of India
- Role of the President as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
- Powers and functions of Parliament in defence matters
- Executive control over defence administration
- Separation between military and civil authorities
- Rule of law and military discipline

Suggested Readings

Books

- P.K. Mishra, *Military Law in India*, Eastern Book Company.
- A.P.V. Rogers, *Law on the Battlefield*, Manchester University Press.
- Hilaire McCoubrey, *International Humanitarian Law*, Routledge.
- Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press.

Articles

- Geoffrey Corn, "Military Law and Constitutional Governance", *Military Law Review*, Vol. 215.
- Eugene Fidell, "The Development of Military Justice", *Yale Law Journal*, 2015.

Case Laws

- **Lt. Col. Prithi Pal Singh Bedi v. Union of India**, AIR 1982 SC 1413.
- **Union of India v. Charanjit S. Gill**, (2000) 5 SCC 742.

Unit II : Armed Forces and Defence Administration

- Organization and structure of Ministry of Defence
- Army, Navy and Air Force: Composition and functions
- Defence Services Regulations and administrative control
- Rank structure and chain of command
- Defence procurement and acquisition policies
- Integrated Defence Staff and Chief of Defence Staff
- National Security Council and National Security Advisor
- Defence budgeting and strategic planning
- Role of DRDO and indigenous defence production
- Civil-military relations in India

Suggested Readings

Books

- K. Subrahmanyam, *India's National Security*.
- Jasjit Singh, *Defence from Within*.
- Bharat Karnad, *India's Nuclear Policy*.

Articles

- "Civil-Military Relations in India", *Strategic Analysis Journal*.
- "Defence Reforms and National Security Architecture", *IDSJ Journal*.

Reports

- Kargil Review Committee Report, 1999.
- Shekatkar Committee Report on Defence Reforms.

Unit III : Military Justice System

- Army Act, 1950
- Navy Act, 1957
- Air Force Act, 1950
- Types of Courts-Martial
- General Court-Martial
- District Court-Martial
- Summary General Court-Martial
- Summary Court-Martial
- Powers and jurisdiction of military courts
- Military offences and disciplinary provisions
- Arrest, trial, punishment and appeal mechanisms
- Principles of natural justice in military proceedings

Suggested Readings

Books

- Eugene R. Fidell, *Military Justice: Cases and Materials*.
- O.P. Sharma, *Army Act and Military Law in India*.

Articles

- "Military Discipline and Judicial Review", *Military Law Review*.
- "Evolution of Courts-Martial System", *Indian Bar Review*.

Case Laws

- **Major General Inderjit Kumar v. Union of India**, (1997) 3 SCC 1.
- **Ranjit Thakur v. Union of India**, AIR 1987 SC 2386.
- **Lt. Col. Prithi Pal Singh Bedi v. Union of India**, AIR 1982 SC 1413.

Unit IV : Service Conditions and Human Rights

- Fundamental rights and restrictions applicable to armed forces personnel
- Service conditions and disciplinary regulations
- Pay, pension and retirement benefits
- Welfare measures and ex-servicemen schemes

- Women in Armed Forces and gender equality
- Permanent Commission and equal opportunity
- Military ethics and professional responsibility
- Human rights and military necessity
- Judicial review of military decisions
- Supreme Court jurisprudence relating to armed forces personnel

Suggested Readings

Books

- Yoram Dinstein, *The Conduct of Hostilities under the Law of International Armed Conflict*.
- Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*.

Articles

- "Women in Armed Forces and Gender Equality", *Indian Journal of Constitutional Law*.
- "Human Rights and Military Discipline", *International Review of the Red Cross*.

Case Laws

- **Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Babita Puniya**, (2020) 7 SCC 469.
- **Union of India v. Ex-GNR Ajeet Singh**, (2013) 4 SCC 186.
- **Lt. Col. Nitisha v. Union of India**, (2021) 15 SCC 125.

Unit V : Comparative Military Justice Systems

- Nature and significance of comparative military law
- United States Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)
- Military justice system of the United Kingdom under the Armed Forces Act
- Military courts and disciplinary mechanisms in France
- Military justice system in Israel
- Civilian control over armed forces in democratic states
- Comparative approaches to military discipline and human rights
- Judicial review of military decisions in comparative jurisdictions
- Lessons for military justice reforms in India

Suggested Readings

Books

- Eugene R. Fidell, *Military Justice: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press.
- Dieter Fleck (Ed.), *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law*.
- Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*, Cambridge University Press.

Articles

- Eugene R. Fidell, "Military Justice Systems in Comparative Perspective", *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*.
- Geoffrey Corn, "Reforming Military Justice in Democratic Societies", *Military Law Review*.

Case Laws

- **Parker v. Levy**, 417 U.S. 733 (1974) (United States).
- **R v. Boyd**, [2002] UKHL 31 (United Kingdom).

- **European Court of Human Rights, Engel and Others v. Netherlands**, Series A No. 22 (1976).

Recommendations

1. P.K. Mishra, *Military Law in India*.
2. Eugene R. Fidell, *Military Justice: Cases and Materials*.
3. Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*, Cambridge University Press.
4. A.P.V. Rogers, *Law on the Battlefield*.
5. Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press.
6. Yoram Dinstein, *The Conduct of Hostilities under the Law of International Armed Conflict*.
7. Army Act, 1950.
8. Navy Act, 1957.
9. Air Force Act, 1950.
10. Constitution of India.
11. Kargil Review Committee Report.
12. Shekatkar Committee Report on Defence Reforms.
13. Ministry of Defence Annual Reports.
14. United States Uniform Code of Military Justice.
15. United Kingdom Armed Forces Act.

Evaluation Scheme: -

Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

- Two Written Assignments – 10 Marks
- One Presentation / Seminar – 10 Marks
- Participation in Online Discussions / Class Activities – 10 Marks

End Written Examination (70 Marks)

Section A: Short Answer Questions – 30 Marks

Section B: Analytical / Essay Type Questions – 40 Marks



Paper II – DMSDL 102
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW, LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT AND
NATIONAL SECURITY LAWS

Duration: 40 Hours (including online lectures, seminars, tutorials, and assessments)

Credits: 8

Introduction

Contemporary armed conflicts, transnational terrorism, insurgency, and evolving security threats have significantly expanded the importance of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC), and National Security Laws. While states possess the sovereign right to maintain peace and security, such powers are subject to international legal obligations, constitutional safeguards, and humanitarian principles aimed at minimizing human suffering during armed conflicts.

This paper provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework regulating armed conflicts, the conduct of hostilities, protection of civilians and prisoners of war, and the accountability mechanisms for violations of international humanitarian law. It examines the Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocols, and the role of international institutions in maintaining peace and security. The paper further explores India's national security laws, anti-terrorism legislation, and international mechanisms for combating terrorism and transnational crimes.

The course seeks to provide learners with both theoretical and practical perspectives on balancing national security concerns with constitutional values, human rights, and international legal obligations.

Course Outcomes (C.O.)

Upon successful completion of this paper, students will be able to:

1. Understand the historical development and fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law and the Law of Armed Conflict.
2. Examine the provisions and significance of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols.
3. Analyze the legal regulation of international and non-international armed conflicts.
4. Evaluate the legality of the use of force under the United Nations Charter and customary international law.
5. Understand the constitutional and statutory framework relating to national security laws in India.
6. Examine anti-terrorism laws and mechanisms for combating transnational security threats.
7. Develop analytical skills concerning humanitarian protection and national security governance.

Program Outcomes

1. To provide a strong foundation in International Humanitarian Law and the Law of Armed Conflict.
2. To equip students with knowledge of national security and anti-terrorism laws.
3. To promote understanding of humanitarian principles and human rights in armed conflicts.
4. To enable learners to analyze emerging security challenges from legal and policy perspectives.
5. To prepare students for research and professional engagement in defence, security, and international law.

Syllabus

Unit I : Foundations of International Humanitarian Law

- Meaning, nature and scope of International Humanitarian Law
- Historical development of IHL
- Hague Law and Geneva Law
- Sources of International Humanitarian Law
- Principles of Humanity, Distinction, Proportionality and Military Necessity
- Protection of civilians and civilian objects
- Protection of wounded and sick combatants
- Protection of prisoners of war
- Role of customary international law
- Relationship between International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law

Suggested Readings

Books

- Yoram Dinstein, *The Conduct of Hostilities under the Law of International Armed Conflict*, Cambridge University Press.
- Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*, Cambridge University Press.
- Dieter Fleck, *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law*, Oxford University Press.
- Hilaire McCoubrey, *International Humanitarian Law*, Routledge.

Articles

- Jean-Marie Henckaerts, “Customary International Humanitarian Law”, *International Review of the Red Cross*, Vol. 87, 2005.
- Geoffrey Corn, “Principles of Military Necessity and Humanity”, *Military Law Review*, Vol. 205.

Case Laws

- **Prosecutor v. Dusko Tadić**, ICTY Appeals Chamber, 1995.
- **Nicaragua v. United States**, ICJ Reports, 1986.
- **Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons**, Advisory Opinion, ICJ, 1996.

Unit II : Geneva Conventions and Law of Armed Conflict

- Geneva Convention I, II, III and IV, 1949

- Additional Protocols I and II, 1977
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- International and Non-International Armed Conflicts
- Occupation and Neutrality
- Means and methods of warfare
- Protection of cultural property
- War crimes and grave breaches
- International Criminal Court and individual criminal responsibility
- Responsibility of States under International Humanitarian Law

Suggested Readings

Books

- Marco Sassòli, *International Humanitarian Law: Rules, Controversies and Solutions*.
- Leslie Green, *The Contemporary Law of Armed Conflict*.
- Robert Kolb, *An Introduction to International Humanitarian Law*.

Articles

- Antonio Cassese, “International Criminal Responsibility and Armed Conflict”, *European Journal of International Law*.
- Knut Dörmann, “War Crimes under International Humanitarian Law”, *International Review of the Red Cross*.

Case Laws

- **Prosecutor v. Furundzija**, ICTY, 1998.
- **Prosecutor v. Akayesu**, ICTR, 1998.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro**, ICJ Reports, 2007.

Unit III : Use of Force and Collective Security under International Law

- United Nations Charter and collective security system
- Prohibition on the use of force under Article 2(4)
- Self-defence under Article 51
- Collective self-defence
- Humanitarian intervention and Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
- Peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations
- Role of United Nations Security Council
- International disputes and peaceful settlement mechanisms
- Aggression and international responsibility
- Emerging challenges in the use of force

Suggested Readings

Books

- Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press.
- Antonio Cassese, *International Law*.
- Christine Gray, *International Law and the Use of Force*.

Articles

- Thomas Franck, “Who Killed Article 2(4)?”, *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 64.
- Michael Schmitt, “Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect”.

Case Laws

- **Oil Platforms Case (Iran v. United States)**, ICJ Reports, 2003.
- **Armed Activities on the Territory of Congo (DRC v. Uganda)**, ICJ Reports, 2005.
- **Nicaragua v. United States**, ICJ Reports, 1986.

Unit IV : National Security Laws in India

- Concept and scope of National Security
- Constitutional framework relating to national security
- National Security Act, 1980
- Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958
- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
- Official Secrets Act, 1923
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- National Investigation Agency Act, 2008
- Counter-insurgency and internal security mechanisms
- Constitutional limitations and judicial review

Suggested Readings

Books

- K.D. Gaur, *Criminal Law and National Security Legislation*.
- M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
- H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*.

Articles

- Upendra Baxi, “National Security and Constitutionalism”.
- B.B. Pande, “Preventive Detention and Constitutional Safeguards”.

Case Laws

- **A.K. Roy v. Union of India**, AIR 1982 SC 710.
- **Naga People's Movement of Human Rights v. Union of India**, (1998) 2 SCC 109.
- **Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab**, (1994) 3 SCC 569.
- **People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India**, AIR 2004 SC 456.

Unit V : International Terrorism and Global Security Framework

- Meaning and forms of terrorism
- Terrorism under international law
- United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism
- Financing of terrorism and FATF recommendations
- International cooperation against terrorism
- Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)
- Role of Interpol and Europol
- Cyber terrorism and transnational organized crime

- Counter-terrorism measures and human rights
- Emerging trends in global security

Suggested Readings

Books

- Ben Saul, *Defining Terrorism in International Law*, Oxford University Press.
- Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism*, Columbia University Press.
- Antonio Cassese, *International Criminal Law*.

Articles

- Ben Saul, "Terrorism and International Human Rights".
- Alex Schmid, "The Definition of Terrorism", *Journal of Terrorism Studies*.

Case Laws

- **Hamdan v. Rumsfeld**, 548 U.S. 557 (2006).
- **A and Others v. Secretary of State for the Home Department**, [2004] UKHL 56.
- **People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India**, AIR 2004 SC 456.

Recommendations

1. Yoram Dinstein, *The Conduct of Hostilities under the Law of International Armed Conflict*.
2. Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*, Cambridge University Press.
3. Dieter Fleck, *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law*.
4. Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press.
5. Christine Gray, *International Law and the Use of Force*.
6. Ben Saul, *Defining Terrorism in International Law*.
7. Geneva Conventions, 1949.
8. Additional Protocols I and II, 1977.
9. United Nations Charter, 1945.
10. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998.
11. National Security Act, 1980.
12. Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.
13. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.
14. Official Secrets Act, 1923.
15. National Investigation Agency Act, 2008.
16. FATF Recommendations.
17. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Commentaries.
18. United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Resolutions.

Evaluation Scheme

Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

- Two Written Assignments – 10 Marks
- One Presentation / Seminar – 10 Marks
- Participation in Online Discussions / Class Activities – 10 Marks

End Semester Examination (70 Marks)



Section A: Short Answer Questions – 30 Marks

Section B: Analytical / Essay Type Questions – 40 Marks

Paper III – DMSDL 103
CYBER WARFARE, MARITIME SECURITY, TERRORISM AND EMERGING
DEFENCE TECHNOLOGIES

Duration: 40 Hours (including online lectures, seminars, tutorials, and assessments)

Credits: 8

Introduction

The nature of warfare and security threats has undergone a profound transformation in the twenty-first century. Alongside conventional military operations, states increasingly confront challenges arising from cyber warfare, cyber espionage, maritime disputes, terrorism, space militarization, artificial intelligence, autonomous weapon systems, and hybrid warfare. The emergence of disruptive technologies has significantly altered the strategic environment and raised complex legal, ethical, and policy issues.

This paper examines the legal and regulatory framework governing cyber warfare, maritime security, terrorism, and emerging defence technologies. It provides students with a comprehensive understanding of international legal principles applicable to cyberspace, maritime domains, outer space, and modern weapon systems. The paper further explores legal challenges associated with artificial intelligence, drone warfare, autonomous weapons, hybrid warfare, biological threats, and future technologies.

The course seeks to equip learners with an interdisciplinary understanding of defence technologies and contemporary security challenges from national and international legal perspectives.

Course Outcomes (C.O.)

Upon successful completion of this paper, students will be able to:

1. Understand the legal framework governing cyber warfare and cyber operations.
2. Analyze international legal principles applicable to maritime security and naval operations.
3. Examine legal issues relating to terrorism, cyber terrorism, and transnational organized crime.
4. Evaluate legal implications arising from outer space militarization and space security.
5. Understand the role of artificial intelligence, autonomous weapons, and emerging technologies in modern warfare.
6. Analyze contemporary security challenges including hybrid warfare and information warfare.
7. Develop research and analytical skills relating to technology-driven security issues.

Program Outcomes

1. To provide students with knowledge of emerging technologies and their legal implications.
2. To promote understanding of cyber warfare and maritime security laws.
3. To develop analytical skills relating to terrorism and contemporary security threats.
4. To encourage interdisciplinary approaches to defence and technology law.

5. To prepare students for research, policy analysis, and professional engagement in strategic and security studies.

Syllabus

Unit I : Cyber Warfare and International Law

- Meaning and scope of cyber warfare
- Evolution of cyber operations and cyber conflicts
- Cyber attacks and cyber espionage
- State responsibility in cyberspace
- Attribution and accountability of cyber attacks
- Tallinn Manual 2.0 and international law applicable to cyber operations
- Application of International Humanitarian Law to cyber warfare
- Protection of critical infrastructure
- Cyber deterrence and cyber defence strategies
- Role of CERT-In and National Cyber Security Policy

Suggested Readings

Books

- Michael N. Schmitt (Ed.), *Tallinn Manual 2.0 on International Law Applicable to Cyber Operations*, Cambridge University Press.
- Pavan Duggal, *Cyber Law: The Indian Perspective*.
- Jonathan Clough, *Principles of Cybercrime*.
- Susan W. Brenner, *Cybercrime and the Law*.

Articles

- Michael Schmitt, "International Law in Cyberspace", *Harvard International Law Journal*.
- Kristen Eichensehr, "Cyber Attribution and State Responsibility", *UCLA Law Review*.

Case Laws

- **United States v. Ivanov**, 175 F. Supp. 2d 367 (2001).
- **Shreya Singhal v. Union of India**, AIR 2015 SC 1523.
- **Google India Pvt. Ltd. v. Visakha Industries**, AIR 2020 SC 510.

Unit II : Maritime Security and Law of the Sea

- Historical development of maritime law
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982
- Territorial sea and contiguous zone
- Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
- Continental Shelf
- Freedom of navigation
- Maritime piracy and armed robbery at sea
- Maritime terrorism
- Naval warfare and blockades
- Indian Ocean Region and maritime security challenges

- Role of Indian Navy and Coast Guard
- Blue Economy and maritime governance

Suggested Readings

Books

- Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*.
- R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe, *The Law of the Sea*.
- Donald Rothwell and Tim Stephens, *The International Law of the Sea*.

Articles

- Natalie Klein, “Maritime Security and International Law”.
- Kraska James, “Maritime Security Governance”.

Case Laws

- **Corfu Channel Case (United Kingdom v. Albania)**, ICJ Reports, 1949.
- **South China Sea Arbitration (Philippines v. China)**, PCA Award, 2016.
- **M/V Saiga Case (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines v. Guinea)**, ITLOS Reports, 1999.

Unit III : Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism Framework

- Meaning and dimensions of terrorism
- International terrorism and transnational crimes
- Cyber terrorism and information warfare
- Financing of terrorism
- United Nations counter-terrorism framework
- FATF recommendations
- Role of Interpol and Europol
- Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties
- National counter-terrorism mechanisms in India
- National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- UAPA and anti-terrorism laws
- Human rights and counter-terrorism

Suggested Readings

Books

- Ben Saul, *Defining Terrorism in International Law*.
- Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism*.
- Antonio Cassese, *International Criminal Law*.

Articles

- Alex Schmid, “The Definition of Terrorism”.
- Ben Saul, “Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights”.

Case Laws

- **Hamdan v. Rumsfeld**, 548 U.S. 557 (2006).
- **Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab**, (1994) 3 SCC 569.
- **People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India**, AIR 2004 SC 456.

Unit IV : Space Law, Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Weapons

- Outer Space Treaty, 1967
- Militarization and weaponization of outer space
- Satellite warfare and anti-satellite weapons
- Space security and international cooperation
- Artificial Intelligence and defence systems
- Autonomous Weapon Systems (AWS)
- Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems (LAWS)
- Drone warfare and remotely piloted aircraft
- Ethical and legal implications of AI in warfare
- Principle of meaningful human control
- International regulation of autonomous weapons

Suggested Readings

Books

- Jack Beard, *Space, Cyber and Telecommunications Law*.
- Stuart Casey-Maslen, *The War Report*.
- Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*.

Articles

- Michael Schmitt, “Autonomous Weapon Systems and International Humanitarian Law”.
- Noel Sharkey, “Killer Robots and the Ethics of Autonomous Weapons”.

Reports

- UN Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems.
- ICRC Position Paper on Autonomous Weapons.

Unit V : Emerging Security Challenges and Future Warfare

- Hybrid warfare and asymmetric warfare
- Information warfare and psychological operations
- Disinformation and influence campaigns
- Biological and chemical weapons
- Nuclear security and non-proliferation
- Climate change and national security
- Critical infrastructure protection
- Supply chain security and economic warfare
- Quantum computing and defence technologies
- Ethical dimensions of technological warfare
- International cooperation and global security governance

Suggested Readings

Books

- Lawrence Freedman, *The Future of War*.
- Joseph Nye, *The Future of Power*.
- Colin Gray, *Modern Strategy*.

Articles

- Frank Hoffman, “Hybrid Warfare and Future Conflicts”.
- Joseph Nye, “Cyber Power and National Security”.

Reports

- SIPRI Yearbook on Armaments and International Security.
- World Economic Forum Reports on Global Risks.
- NATO Reports on Hybrid Warfare.

Case Laws

- **Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons**, Advisory Opinion, ICJ, 1996.
- **Nicaragua v. United States**, ICJ Reports, 1986.
- **Oil Platforms (Iran v. United States)**, ICJ Reports, 2003.

Recommendations

Books

1. Michael N. Schmitt, *Tallinn Manual 2.0 on International Law Applicable to Cyber Operations*, Cambridge University Press.
2. Pavan Duggal, *Cyber Law: The Indian Perspective*.
3. Donald Rothwell & Tim Stephens, *The International Law of the Sea*.
4. Ben Saul, *Defining Terrorism in International Law*, Oxford University Press.
5. Bruce Hoffman, *Inside Terrorism*.
6. Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*.
7. Lawrence Freedman, *The Future of War*.
8. Joseph S. Nye, *The Future of Power*.
9. Colin S. Gray, *Modern Strategy*.

International Instruments and Reports

1. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982.
2. Outer Space Treaty, 1967.
3. Tallinn Manual 2.0 on International Law Applicable to Cyber Operations.
4. FATF Recommendations.
5. United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
6. National Cyber Security Policy, India.
7. SIPRI Yearbook.
8. NATO Strategic Concept Reports.
9. ICRC Position Papers on Autonomous Weapons.
10. UN Reports on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems.

Evaluation Scheme

Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

- Two Written Assignments – 10 Marks
- One Presentation / Seminar – 10 Marks
- Participation in Online Discussions / Class Activities – 10 Marks

End Semester Examination (70 Marks)



Section A

Short Answer Questions – 30 Marks

Section B

Analytical / Essay-Type Questions – 40 Marks

Paper IV – DMSDL 104 Project / Dissertation / Internship

Credits: 8

Introduction:

The culmination of the Diploma in Military and Security (Defence) Law programme is the application of theoretical knowledge through research-based projects, dissertations, case studies, policy papers, or practical internships. This paper is intended to cultivate independent thinking, analytical skills, legal research aptitude, and domain-specific expertise in military and security studies. Students are encouraged to explore contemporary issues relating to military justice, international humanitarian law, national security, counter-terrorism, cyber warfare, maritime security, artificial intelligence, autonomous weapons, and strategic affairs. The paper seeks to bridge academic learning with practical legal, policy, and institutional exposure. Through research projects or internships, students are expected to develop a comprehensive understanding of contemporary security challenges and legal responses at national and international levels.

Course Outcomes (C.O.)

1. To enable students to apply theoretical and doctrinal knowledge to practical and empirical legal research in military and security law.
2. To promote critical thinking and original contributions to emerging challenges relating to defence, armed conflict, terrorism, cyber warfare, and strategic affairs.
3. To provide exposure to defence institutions, legal organizations, policy think tanks, and governmental agencies through internships or practical assignments.
4. To prepare students for higher studies, research, policy analysis, and professional engagements in defence and national security law.

Program Outcomes

1. Strengthen academic and practical understanding of military law, international humanitarian law, and national security issues.
2. Encourage the development of legal writing, research methodology, documentation, and citation skills.
3. Enhance the ability to undertake doctrinal, comparative, and interdisciplinary research.
4. Promote interaction with defence experts, legal practitioners, policy analysts, and governmental institutions.

Structure & Guidelines:

Option A: Dissertation / Project / Case Study

Topic Selection:

Students may choose topics relating to:

- Military Law and Defence Administration
- International Humanitarian Law and Law of Armed Conflict
- Military Justice System and Courts-Martial
- National Security Laws and Counter-Terrorism
- Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act and Human Rights
- Cyber Warfare and State Responsibility
- Maritime Security and Law of the Sea
- Space Law and Defence Applications
- Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Weapons
- Hybrid Warfare and Information Warfare
- Strategic Studies and Defence Policy
- International Criminal Law and War Crimes

Supervisor: Each student shall be assigned a faculty supervisor by the Department.

Format:

The Dissertation/Project shall ordinarily contain:

- Title Page
- Certificate
- Declaration
- Acknowledgement
- Abstract
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Review of Literature
- Objectives and Research Methodology
- Analysis and Discussion
- Findings and Conclusions
- Suggestions and Recommendations
- Bibliography

Word Limit

Minimum **10,000 words**.

Submission Date: The date of submission shall be notified by the College. The dissertation shall ordinarily be submitted at least two weeks before the commencement of the End Semester Examination.

Assessment Criteria:

Components	Weightage
Originality and Innovation	20%
Research Quality and Analysis	30%
Relevance and Contemporary Importance	20%
Structure, Citation and Presentation	20%
Viva-Voce	10%

Option B: Internship

Duration:- Minimum **Four Weeks**

Organizations

Students may undertake internships with:

- Ministry of Defence
- Armed Forces Legal Cells
- Judge Advocate General (JAG) Branch
- National Human Rights Commission
- National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
- Indian Coast Guard
- Police and Paramilitary Organizations
- Think Tanks and Strategic Research Institutions
- Law Firms and Chambers dealing with Constitutional, Criminal, or International Law
- NGOs and Human Rights Organizations
- Cyber Security Organizations and Research Institutions

Supervision: The student shall submit a certificate from the host organization, which shall be verified by the Academic Coordinator/Faculty Supervisor.

Internship Report

A report of minimum **3,000 words** shall be submitted detailing:

- Nature of Work Assigned
- Objectives of Internship
- Activities Undertaken
- Observations and Learning Outcomes
- Contributions and Recommendations

Assessment Criteria:

Components	Weightage
Participation and Attendance	20%
Quality of Internship Report	30%

Components	Weightage
Relevance of Work Assigned	20%
Evaluation by Mentor/Supervisor	20%
Viva-Voce	10%

Viva Voce Examination

A Board of Examiners consisting of Internal and External Examiners shall assess the student's presentation and defence of the Dissertation/Project or Internship Report.

The Viva-Voce Examination shall evaluate:

- Conceptual Understanding
- Analytical Skills
- Clarity of Presentation
- Knowledge of the Subject
- Ability to Respond to Questions
- Practical and Policy Understanding

The candidate shall be required to secure at least **50% marks** in the Viva-Voce Examination to pass.

Suggested Areas for Dissertation / Project:

Military Law and Defence Administration

- Judicial Review of Courts-Martial in India
- Comparative Study of Military Justice Systems
- Women in Armed Forces and Gender Equality
- Civil-Military Relations in India
- Defence Reforms and National Security Architecture

International Humanitarian Law

- Geneva Conventions and Protection of Civilians
- International Criminal Court and War Crimes
- Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
- Prisoners of War under International Humanitarian Law
- Humanitarian Intervention and International Law

National Security and Terrorism

- Constitutional Validity of AFSPA
- UAPA and Counter-Terrorism Laws
- National Security Act and Preventive Detention
- Terror Financing and FATF Framework
- Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism

Cyber Warfare and Emerging Technologies

- State Responsibility in Cyber Warfare
- Tallinn Manual and Cyber Operations
- Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Weapons Systems

- Drone Warfare under International Law
- Cyber Terrorism and National Security

Maritime and Strategic Studies

- Maritime Security and UNCLOS
- South China Sea Disputes and International Law
- Piracy and Maritime Terrorism
- Blue Economy and National Security
- Indian Ocean Region and Strategic Challenges

Suggested Readings & Resources

Books

1. S.N. Jain, *Legal Research and Methodology*.
2. C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*.
3. William H. Putman, *Legal Research, Analysis and Writing*.
4. Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict*.
5. Yoram Dinstein, *The Conduct of Hostilities under the Law of International Armed Conflict*.
6. Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*.
7. Michael N. Schmitt (Ed.), *Tallinn Manual 2.0 on International Law Applicable to Cyber Operations*.
8. Dieter Fleck, *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law*.
9. Eugene Volokh, *Academic Legal Writing*.
10. Bryan A. Garner, *The Winning Brief*.

Research Methodology and Citation Guides

1. Indian Law Institute (ILI), *Legal Research and Methodology*.
2. Harvard Bluebook Citation Manual.
3. OSCOLA: Oxford Standard for Citation of Legal Authorities.
4. SCC Online and Manupatra Citation Guides.

Online Databases and Resources

1. SCC Online.
2. Manupatra.
3. HeinOnline.
4. JSTOR.
5. LexisNexis.
6. Westlaw International.
7. United Nations Digital Library.
8. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Database.
9. SIPRI Yearbook and Publications.
10. Ministry of Defence, Government of India.
11. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).



Evaluation Scheme

Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

- Research Proposal / Synopsis – 10 Marks
- Seminar / Presentation – 10 Marks
- Progress Report and Participation – 10 Marks

Project / Dissertation / Internship Evaluation (70 Marks)

Section A: Research/Report Quality – 40 Marks

Section B: Analytical Content, Findings and Presentation – 30 Marks