

# **A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing- Fake Government-of-Telangana (FGoT), JNTUJAC: Why 'not Prohibited?'**

**N.Srihari Rao, J.Ramesh Babu**

*Research Scholar, JNTUA, Anantapuramu*

**K.Madan Mohan**

*Research Scholar, JNTUH, Hyderabad*

**K.Pavana Johar**

*Research Associate, Hyderabad*

**S.Ravi Kumar**

*Research Scholar, Krishna University, Vijayawada*

**K.Chandra Sekharaiah**

*Professor in School of IT, JNTUH, Hyderabad*

**A.Ananda Rao**

*Director of R&D, JNTUA, Anantapuramu*

## **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, human lives are surrounded by cybercrimes of different varieties. Generally, some cybercrimes cause terror to the nation's common citizens in different appearances, for example cyber fraud, cyber stalking, cyber defamation, cyber vandalism etc. People need to trust the nation all the time. Our cybercrime case study in this paper is related to the JNTUJAC organization, which has prevalence even now in JNTUH academic environment. The website <http://www.jntuhjac.com> associated to the JNTUJAC cybercriminal organization is known as FGoT, has committed multiple cybercrimes (nearly four different cybercrimes) against the Government of India (GoI). The snapshots of the homepage of this website found out through the Internet Archive's Wayback machine's web crawler tool on the Internet for the period 2011-2014, provide this evidence. After Mar2014, the culprit website removed the image with the cybercriminal content, and changed its appearance, look and feel of its web pages. Thus FGoT and JNTUJAC organizations are wolves in sheep's clothing. Our cybercrime case study discloses how the students of JNTUH academic community are tricked and turned lopsided. The JNTUH students became members of FGoT organization in very large numbers (more than 2000 registrants).

We brought the cybercrime under study into the limelight of the concerned police authorities, and management of JNTUH. The actual cybercriminals were not punished because the police personnel could not produce proper and concrete evidence before the court, resulting in the acquittal of the accused (A1) and leaving another accused (A2) not caught up and investigated, till now. It is a big loss to the entire JNTUH academic community. It was very much agreed in cyber security research circles that the accused were really cybercriminals. We questioned the police authorities to reason the acquittal of these true cybercriminals by court through RTI applications. We questioned JNTUH management also to reason for keeping quiet when there was clear evidence against the

*accused (A1 and A2) for perpetrating these cybercrimes. Since the response from these authorities was not satisfying, we opted for a variety of alternate solutions such as deliberating w.r.t handling this cybercrime in cyber security research circle, brought awareness about this cybercrime, provided counseling and guidance to the JNTUH students and general public using effective and cybercrime-focused PGF (People's Governance Forum) web devices, citizen-friendly social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Google+ etc. We also pinpointed the concerned public authorities to convict these cybercriminals and prohibit FGoT, JNTUJAC cybercriminal organizations and avoid mishandling of such cases in future.*

## **KEYWORDS**

**Cybercrime, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (JNTU), Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad Joint Action Committee (JNTUJAC), Fake Government of Telangana (FGoT), Cheating Government of Telangana (CGoT), Seditious Government of Telangana (SGoT), Government of Telangana 2011 (GoT2011), Government of Telangana 2014 (GoT2014), Government of India (GoI), Right-to-Information (RTI) Act 2005, Public Information Officer (PIO), First Information Report (FIR), Cyber laws.**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Cybercrime or a Computer-oriented crime refers to the criminal activity carried out by means of computers and/or the Internet. Handling cybercriminal cases demand much intellectual and follow up work by Cyber Forensic Analyst (CFA). CFAs combine their computer science background knowledge with the forensic skills to recover information from computers and storage devices. CFAs generally assume the responsibility of assisting law enforcement officers with cybercrimes and to retrieve accurate evidence. CFAs are the qualified with a bachelor's degree in computer science and a background in criminal justice.

Two organizations namely, JNTUJAC- an offline organization running in JNTUH academic environment, and FGoT- an online organization with URL: [www.jntuhjac.com](http://www.jntuhjac.com) led by JNTUJAC have been prevalent from the year 2011 [1]. We captured the available snapshots of the homepage of the above website in between the dates 12Nov2011 and 18Mar2014 [2,3] through the Wayback machine's web crawler tool, and found them to contain cybercriminal content. FGoT and JNTUJAC committed four cybercrimes as listed in table 1, and only two cases were registered against them. An illustrative screenshot dated:12Nov2011 is as shown in figure 1 given below. The image with a logo could be seen on the R.H.S of the given screenshot containing Indian National Emblem.

The usage of the state emblem of India in a way that was prohibited by the 'State Emblem of India (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005 was a cybercrime perpetrated against India by FGoT associated to JNTUJAC [4-6]. We also found mention of "Government of Telangana" in the logo which was prejudiced to law and constitution of India during the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and in the first half of year 2014 [7]. GoT2014 is Government of Telangana whose appointed day is 2Jan2014 after the Parliament passed the A.P. Reorganization Bill. After Mar2014, the culprit website removed the image with the above said logo and changed the appearance, look and feel of its web pages, as shown in figure 2. The JNTUJAC was affiliated to the online 'Cheating Government of Telangana' (CGoT) and the 'Seditious Government of Telangana' (SGoT). This 'Fake Government of Telangana' (FGoT) which has been operational in the JNTUH Hyderabad during 2011-14 is misleading and cheating the nation.



Figure 1. Screenshot dated 12Nov2011

### A. MOTIVATION

The cybercrimes perpetrated in the context of the ‘Telangana Seperatist Movement’ with regard to the violations of State Emblem of India (Prevention of Improper Usage) Act 2005, u/s 66-ITA2000-2008, were registered against the cyber criminals related to the JNTUJAC organization with FIRs on 15Jan2014 [8,9]. Another cybercrime got registered against Identity Theft under Sec 66-C ITA2000-2008 on 05Jan2018, whereas the complaint was made against sedition crime. The cyber criminal impact is that the academic spirit got affected badly among the inmates of the JNTUH and the relevant crimes tend to affect badly the national amity, national spirit, national consciousness, national solidarity and national unity and integrity [10-13]. The sedition crime is not yet registered and hence we are working for registering this cybercrime under Sedition Law Violation. When there is sufficient evidence against an individual or organization that committed cybercrime(s), it should be natural for the law enforcement agencies to register the relevant crimes against the accused, and move the cases to court with proper evidence so as to attract appropriate punishments for the cybercriminals/cybercriminal organizations. Then it can be inferred from the status quo that the public authorities have national spirit and integrity, otherwise, the reverse is true.

S.No	Name of the Cybercrime	Is Evidence Present against this case?	Is FIR registered against this case?
1	State Emblem of India improper use	Yes	Yes
2	CGoT crime of cheating the nation	Yes	No
3	SGoT crime of sedition against the nation	Yes	No
4	Identity Theft	Yes	Yes

Table 1: Name of Cybercrime Vs. the Evidence and Registration of Cybercrime Status

## 2. DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF FGOT AND JNTUJAC CYBERCRIMES, MISHANDLED CYBER POLICING AND STEPS TAKEN FOR DEFUSING THE EFFECTS OF FGOT CYBERCRIMES

### A. DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF FGOT AND JNTUJAC CYBERCRIMES

The deleterious effects of FGOT cybercrimes and the affected parties are listed in table 2 given below.

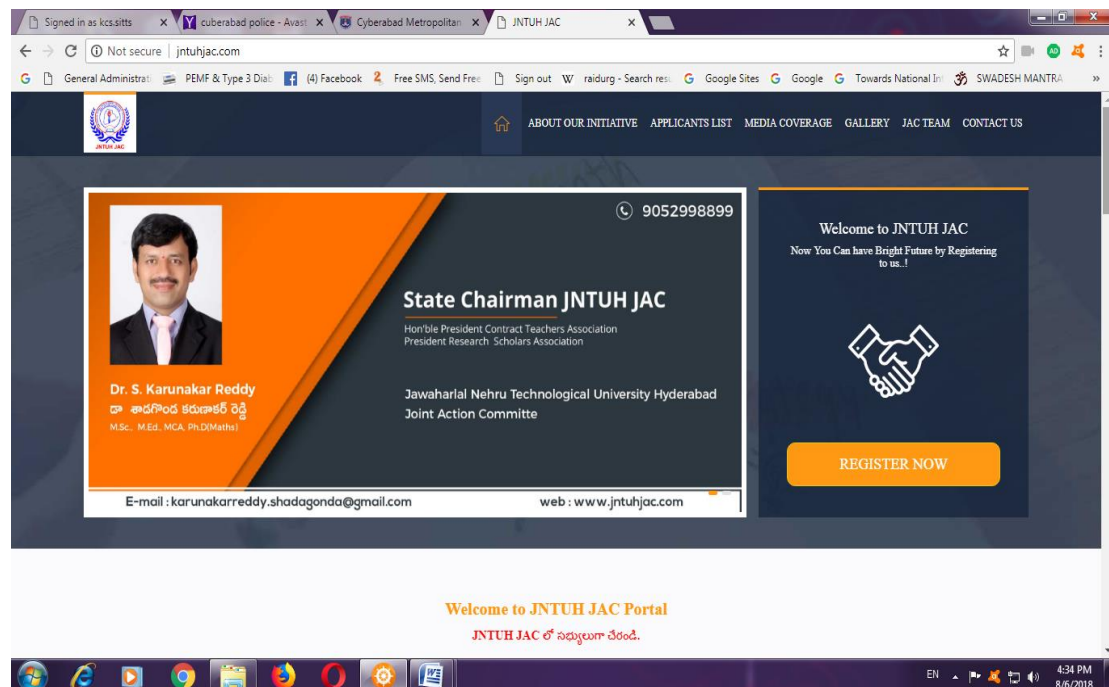
S.No	Some Deleterious Effects	Affected Parties
1	JNTUH students registered as members in <a href="http://www.jntuhjac.com">http://www.jntuhjac.com</a> , a cybercriminal website. This meant aiding and abetting cybercrimes making them vulnerable to police cases.	JNTUH students/academics and India
2	The vulnerability to police cases tends to turn as vulnerability to career development.	JNTUH students
3	The JNTUH students, who registered in the cybercriminal website tend to become insensitive to India-abusive cybercrimes.	JNTUH students ,our society and nation
4	The threat of encouragement to the cybercriminals.	India and its people
5	Defamation	JNTUH, India, Government of Telangana, Government of A.P, and public authorities, Cyberbad police
6	Public authorities became vulnerable to RTI Act 2005 applications.	Public authorities, India and its people
7	Cybercriminals and cybercriminal organizations of this kind weaken the Indian national fabric, namely 'National Consciousness', 'National Solidarity', 'National Awareness', 'National Integration', 'National Sovereignty', 'National Integrity', 'National Unity' etc.	India and its people
8	Gives a marker for students of other universities to commit cybercrimes likewise.	Other university students , our society and nation
9	Gives a marker for authorities of other universities to abuse the academics likewise for selfish goals.	Other university authorities/academics, our society and nation
10	Mobocracy trends tend to develop in universities.	Universities, our society and nation
11	Funding agencies such as MHRD, DST, CSIR, MeiTy tend to turn reluctant to fund JNTUH.	JNTUH
12	Judiciary tends to find fault with JNTUH academic environment and authorities later, if not now.	JNTUH academics/ authorities
13	The cybercriminal problem tends to pervade in other universities in manifold ways.	Other universities
14	Cybercriminal basis for separatist movements tends to become developed by spreading to other states in India.	Other states

15	Cybercriminal basis for mobocracy tends to become a trend.	Our society and nation
16	Existing governments tend to become challenged by <b>cybercriminal fake governments.</b>	Existing governments
17	Academic scamming tends to prevail.	All university academics, our society and nation
18	Universities are torchbearers of knowledge and S&T development. When they are infested with cybercrimes, the society and the common people become misguided.	All universities, our society and nation
19	Cybercrimes in university academic environment lead to they becoming a commonplace in all social strata.	Universities, our society and nation
20	Loose morals tend to prevail in society. This challenges the morale of those who are upright with rectitude.	Our society and nation

**Table 2: Deleterious Effects of the FGoT and JNTUJAC Cybercrimes Vs. the Affected Parties**

## B. MISHANDLED CYBER POLICING

We argue against the police authorities that mishandled the cyber policing against FGoT. FGoT and JNTUJAC committed four cybercrimes and only two cases were registered against them. The two accused persons (A1 and A2) were not charged for committing the first cybercrime [14], though the crimes were registered with reasonable and sufficient proofs obtained through online and offline means.



**Figure 2: Is the new JNTUJAC organization whose home page dt. Aug2018 is captured in this figure not a new version in continuum of the earlier India-abusive Cybercriminal Organizations such as JNTUJAC & GoT2011 against which the Police failed to issue Prohibition Orders or to ensure Conviction?**



This failure was the result of Panch witnesses being turned to hostile witnesses [15] before the court of law. The FGoT website does not contain cybercriminal content at present as shown in figure 2, but this website has a strong, provable cyber criminal background for more than 3 years as mentioned before and can be verified through Wayback machine's web crawler tool. The FGoT and JNTUJAC are very dangerous organizations and they abused India. Hence, allowing them to continue will only be hazardous to the JNTUH academic community and India at large. FGoT and JNTUJAC look well to be serving the academic community in the foreground, but have their well-laid, plotted cybercriminal background [16-17]. They are wolves in sheep's clothing. The police failed to convict the related cybercriminals and to issue prohibition orders against FGoT and JNTUJAC cybercriminal organizations as well.

### C. STEPS TAKEN FOR DEFUSING THE EFFECTS OF CYBERCRIMES

The steps taken for defusing the effects of FGoT and JNTUJAC cybercrimes are listed in table 3 given below.

S.No	Step Followed for Defusing the FGoT and JNTUJAC Cybercrime Effects	Public Authorities, Organizations, Tools Utilized
1	Took steps to register cases against the cybercrimes perpetrated by FGoT and JNTUJAC organizations.	JNTUH Management, K.P.H.B Police Station, Cyberbad Police Station, Internet Archive Wayback Machine's Web Crawler Tool for cyber evidence, RTI Act 2005.
2	Brought awareness, gave guidance and counseling to JNTUH students and generated public opinion about these cybercrimes.	Pronational workforce with QoNL, People's Governance Forum (PGF) web devices, citizen-friendly social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Google+ etc.
3	Published plenty of high impact and widespread research papers on this cybercrime case study and related.	Pronational workforce with QoNL, Computer Science and Law Research Community.
4	Disseminate this cyber crime as a big data crime among various public authorities so that they will keep eagle's eye on this cybercrime and cybercriminal organizations.	Governor's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, UGC, DST, TSPSC, and AP Secretariat, RTI Act 2005.

**Table 3: Our Steps for Defusing FGoT and JNTUJAC Cybercrime Effects Vs. Public Authorities, Organizations, Tools Utilized**

### 3. CAN OUR CYBERCRIME CASE UNDER STUDY BE COMPARED WITH THE RECENT PONTIFF-PARIPOORNANANDA SWAMJI'S EXTERNMENT CASE AND OTHER SIMILAR CASES?

#### A. BACKGROUND

The Hyderabad Police Commissioner externed a film critic in Hyderabad alleging that he had hurt Hindu religious sentiments. Following the remarks made by this popular movie critic on Hindu Gods, Swamji announced that he would take up a 3-day yatra from Boduppal to Yadadri, to preach on protecting the Hindu Dharma. On 9July2018, the Hyderabad city police placed Swamji under house arrest and sent him off from the city. Then the police commissioners of Hyderabad, Rachakonda and Cyberabad externed Swami Paripoornananda, the founder of Sri Peetham of Kakinada and Pontiff, from the Hyderabad city for a period of six months on 10, 14 and 15July2018, under the Telangana Prevention of Anti Social and Hazardous Act 1980. The Hyderabad Police Commissioner alleged that Swami Paripoornananda made incendiary statements in public and his speeches amounted to provocative acts, as given in figure 3.

## B. MISHANDLED NON-CYBER POLICING

As the means of support to Swamji, a team of prominent senior leaders of Telangana met Governor E.S.L.Narasimhan, and sought his help to order a comprehensive enquiry into that entire episode. These leaders said that it was not right to send Swamji as far as Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh and it was merely “misuse of official machinery” by the present political masters. Swamji filed a writ petition challenging the externment orders passed against him. A senior lawyer arguing on behalf of Swamji contended in High Court, Hyderabad that the Swamji did not fit into any category of persons for externment under, which was invoked against him. Consequently, the High Court of Telangana suspended the police order externing Swami Paripoornananda from Hyderabad for six months. Subsequently on 14August2018, Swami Paripoornananda got a saffron welcome at Kodad, as given in figure 4. But, cases were filed in many police stations against Swami Paripoornananda and some party leaders for not taking prior permission for conducting a huge rally in the city and giving speeches as given in figure 5.

One senior leader of the central ruling party and temple organization said that the High Court decision suspending the police order came as a slap to anti-nationals. One prominent leader said that, had the Government taken correct action against one party prevailing in Hyderabad that made derogatory remarks against the Hindu Gods and Goddesses, these incidents would not have recurred and he also justified the Swamji trials to protest against the remarks made by a movie critic on Hindu Gods.



Figure 3: The Police action of externment against the Seer is of impulsively impetuously unbecoming impropriety. The police approaches lack uniformity in treatment. The police failed to issue prohibition orders against India-abusive Cybercriminal Organizations such as JNTUJAC & GoT2011(Fake Government of Telangana) [18]

Figure 3.1: High Court (HC) Division Bench refused to cancel the interim stay orders dt.14Aug2014 of the Single Judge (against the externment orders of the Police against the Swami) . After the Swami had challenged the police orders, Telangana Home Ministry Chief Secretary & Hyderabad Police Commissioner Appealed to the HC. HC issued notices to the Swami to know his responsive arguments

Police acted too quickly with no other thought, inappropriately and in a dishonest way towards the seer Swami Paripoornananda as given in figure 3. In still another case, when the complainant who was a contract employee of Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDC) approached the police directly to register a case against the accused, who is the Managing Director of TSTDC, holding a fake B.Tech degree, the police did not register the case. Therefore, the complainant approached the High Court. Immediately, the police registered the case, before the matter was heard in the High Court as given in figure 3. Unlike the above two cases: i. Swamji externment case, and ii. MD with fake degree case, there is no prompt and indicative action taken against the cybercriminals who committed cybercrimes against the Indian nation, as mentioned in our case study.

Therefore, it resulted in no punishment after court trial and the judgement phase to the accused (A1&A2) [14]. We argue that the police authorities should have acted in a proactive manner and collaboratively worked out with us in our case, as this is a cybercrime against India. This did not happen. The police also failed to issue prohibition orders against India-abusive and cybercriminal organizations of JNTUJAC and FGoT. We conclude that the police approached different crimes in a non-uniform manner which is a hazard to the nation.

The law enforcement authorities should learn from the past incidents to work out and provide good justice to the common citizens of the country. Our cybercrime case study really provides for good lessons to the police authorities to treat the criminal cases uniformly and in an unbiased way to everyone in the country. We have used RTI Act 2005 in order to bring out the intricacies involved in handling the cybercrimes in our case study to the forefront [19,20]. We sought the most necessary information from concerned Public Information Officers (PIOs) that filled the gaps and enabled to move towards the solution space. The RTI Act 2005 facilitated the exploration of departments, and departmental services and hence, was useful to alert the public authorities against anomalous situations that occur in public authorities present in our communities. We succeeded through RTI Act in getting some cybercrimes of our study registered in the KPHB police station [21].



**Figure 4: Externment of Swami Paripoornananda is interrimly suspended by High Court and Swamji gets a 'saffron welcome' at Kodad.**



**Figure 5: Cases were filed in many police stations against Swami Paripoornananda and some party leaders.**



In the recent past, i.e. on 2September2018, Telangana TRS Government conducted a ‘Pragathi Nivedana Sabha’ at Kongarkalan where political leaders set the stage for political activists to team up and enlightened them to provide continued support to the TRS party. During that event JNTUJAC actively organized Telangana youth as the clipping in figure 6 shows. JNTUJAC is a cybercriminal organization. Though the organizations of this type organized social events of this type, the personal agenda lying behind it was very much harmful to the nation. The FGoT and JNTUJAC cybercrimes caused severe damage to JNTUH students and the nation at large as detailed in table 2. Such cybercrimes must be dealt properly in order to set good examples for handling other cybercrime instances. The people should be good as well, be alert and help adaptive organizations to fight against the maladaptive and cybercriminal organizations [22-25].



**Figure 6: “Andhra Jyothi” Telugu Newspaper Clipping dt.3Sep2019 showing the “Cybercriminal JNTUJAC vide FIR 53/2014@KPHB Police Station, Cyberabad, Hyderabad” Actively Organizing Telangana Youth.**

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

The following are the outcomes of this study with many significant advantages in them. We got an excellent handle in terms of adaptive handling of cybercrimes in our case study. The case study provides some necessary information to the researchers and to ordinary citizens for practical understanding of the cybercrimes. We have elaborated the ins and outs of our cybercrime case study. We compared the Swami Paripoornananda externment case with our case. We conclude that the police have not treated all the above mentioned cases in a uniform manner. The FGoT cybercriminal organization, after Mar2014, removed the image with the cybercriminal content, and changed its appearance, look and feel of its web pages. Thus FGoT and JNTUJAC are wolves in sheep’s clothing.

The future scope is to suggest some alternative solutions such as concentrating on initiatives to undo the deleterious effects of FGoT and to bring awareness about the initiatives taken up by the authorities to defuse FGoT. For this, we can use ICT solutions to set up some web devices [26] and create accounts on citizen-friendly social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter etc. in a large scale. Our future work is to bring awareness and generate public opinions [27,28], repair/rebuild a society to become a truly cyber secured society.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Usha Gayatri P., and Chandra Sekharaiah K., "Encasing the Baneful Side of Internet", National Conference on Computer Science & Security (COCSS 2013), 5-6 April 2013, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology, Vasad, Gujarat, India.
- [2] B.Tirupathi Kumar , K.Chandra Sekharaiah , P.Mounitha, "A Case Study of Web Content Mining in Handling Cybercrime", International Journal of Advanced Research in Science & Engineering, Vol. No. 04, Special Issue (01), September 2015, www.ijarse.com ISSN 2319- 8354.
- [3] P. Usha Gayatri, K Chandra Sekharaiah, D.Radhika, G.Sruthi, K.Satish, S.Mounika, K.Shravani, Ambuja Kulshreshtha, "Exploring Cyber Intelligence Alternatives for Countering Cyber Crime: A Continuing Case Study for the Nation", Proceedings of the Intl Conf.@Bharati Vidyapeeth's Institute of Computer Applications and Management (BVICAM), New Delhi (INDIA).
- [4].P. Usha Gayatri, K Chandra Sekharaiah, "A Case Study of Multiple Cybercrimes Against the Union of India", Presented in NCIST'2017@Manipal Institute of Technology, Manipal University & published in International Journal of Computer & Mathematical Sciences IJCMS ISSN 2347 – 8527 Volume 6, Issue 3 March 2017, pp.71-79.
- [5] G.Aparna, P.Usha Gayatri, Seetha Mounika, D. Radhika, K Chandra Sekharaiah, "Reviewing a Judicial Case Study of Multiple Cybercrimes", in IndiaCOM2016 Intl. Conf., BVICAM, New Delhi, Mar'16.
- [6] P Usha Gayatri, K. Chandra Sekharaiah, P. premchand "Analytics of Judicial Case Study of Multiple Cyber Crimes against the Union of India" School of Law, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 2-3 March 2018.
- [7] B. Tirupathi Kumar, K Chandra Sekharaiah, D. Suresh Babu "Towards National Integration by Analyzing the Web Mining Results of a Case of Cybercrime", in 2nd Intl. Conf. on Information and Communication Technology for Competitive Strategies (ICTCS-2016) Udaipur, Rajasthan, India, 4-5Mar 2016.
- [8] K. Madan Mohan, K. Chandra Sekharaiah, N. Santhoshi, "ICT Approach to Defuse the Cybercriminal Sedition Dimension of Telangana Movement", BVRIT, International Conference on Research Advancements in Applied Engineering Sciences, Computer and Communication Technologies, (ICRAAESCCT-18), 12-13Jul2018.
- [9] K. Madan Mohan, K.Chandra Sekharaiah, N.Santhoshi, "ICT Approach to Defuse the Cybercriminal Sedition Dimension of Telangana Movement", Accepted for publication in International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET), Vol. 7,No. 3.29 (2018).
- [10] N. Srihari Rao, K. Chandra Sekharaiah, A. Ananda Rao, "Janani Janmabhoomischa Swargaadapi Gareeyasi", BVRIT, International Conference on Research Advancements in Applied Engineering Sciences, Computer and Communication Technologies, (ICRAAESCCT-18), 12-13Jul2018.
- [11] N. Srihari Rao, K. Chandra Sekharaiah, A. Ananda Rao, "Janani Janmabhoomischa Swargaadapi Gareeyasi" International Journal of Engineering and Technology (IJET), Vol. 7,No. 3.29 (2018), pg. 225-231.
- [12] S Ravi Kumar, K Chandra Sekharaiah, Y.K Sundara Krishna, M Gouri Shenkar "Cybercrimes-Trends and Challenges in Achieving Swachh Digital India: a Case Study" MRITCISTCSE-2018, ISBN:97893 83038 596, Pg:6-8.
- [13] S Ravi Kumar, K Chandra Sekharaiah, Y.K Sundara Krishna " Cybercrimes-Trends and Challenges in Achieving Swachh Digital India using a Public Cloud: A Case Study" School of Law, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 2-3 March 2018.
- [14] Gouri Shankar M. P.UshaGayatri, Niraja S., K Chandra Sekharaiah, "Dealing with Indian Jurisprudence by Analyzing the Web Mining Results of a Case of Cybercrimes", in Procds. of ComNet 2016 International Conference, 20-21 Feb. 2016, Ahmedabad, India.
- [15] K.P. Singh, "Hostile Witness: Legal and Judicial Contours in Indian Laws", The Haryana Police Journal, October 2017, Volume 1,No. 1, pp. 26-36.
- [16] K. Santhoshi, K. Chandra Sekharaiah, Naga lakshmi Kumari "ICT Based Social Policing for Swachh Digital India" School of Law, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 2-3 March 2018.
- [17] N. Santhoshi, K. Chandra Sekharaiah, K. Madan Mohan, S. Ravi Kumar, B. Malathi, "Cyber intelligence Alternatives to Offset Online Sedition by in-Website Image Analysis through WebCrawler Cyber Forensics", in Procds. of International Conference on Soft Computing & Signal Processing (ICSCSP 2018) , June 22-23, 2018.
- [18] K.Pavana Johar, B.Malathi, S.Ravi Kumar, N.Srihari Rao, K.Madan Mohan, K.Chandra Sekharaiah, "India-abusive Government-of-Telangana (GoT2011): A Constitutional IT (an SMI) Solution", Proceeding of International Conference on Science, Technology & Management (ICSTM-2018) Indian Council of Social Science Research , North West Regional Center , Punjab University Campus, Chandigarh, India on 12th

August 2018, ISBN: 978-93-87433-34-2 & INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING(IJRECE) VOL. 6 ISSUE 3 ( JULY - SEPTEMBER 2018) ISSN: 2393-9028 (PRINT) | ISSN: 2348-2281 (ONLINE), pp.1118-1124.

- [19] K Chandra Sekharaiah, "Impact of the RTI Act within a Public Authority Organization towards Employee-Employer Engagement: A Case Study", In proceedings of the Intl. Conf., "ENRICHING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN ORGANIZATION-ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY", 30Jan-1Feb2015.
- [20] K. Madan mohan, K Chandra Sekharaiah, P. Premchand "Impact of RTI Act with in Public Authority Organization Toward Employee Employer Engagement: A Case Study" School of Law, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 2-3 March 2018.
- [21] Madan Mohan K., Chandra Sekharaiah K, A Case Study of ICT Solutions against ICT Abuse: An RTI Act 2005 Success Story, National Seminar on S&T for National Development, Manipur Univ., Imphal, Mar'17.
- [22] N Srihari Rao, K Chandra Sekharaiah and A Ananda Rao "An Approach to Distinguish the Conditions of Flash Crowd versus DDoS Attacks and to remedy a Cyber Crime" School of Law, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, 2-3 March 2018.
- [23] N. Srihari Rao, K. ChandraSekharaiah & A. Ananda Rao, "An Approach to distinguish the conditions of Flash Crowd versus DDoS Attacks and to Remedy a Cyber Crime" in International Journal of Computer Engineering and Technology, 9(2), 2018, pp. 110-123.
- [24] Ramesh Babu J, Chandra Sekharaiah K, "Adaptive Management of Cybercriminal, Maladaptive Organizations, in the Offing, that Imperil the Nation" ICDMAI, Pune, 19-21 Jan 2018
- [25] Ramesh Babu J, Chandra Sekharaiah K, "Adaptive Management of Cybercriminal, Maladaptive Organizations, in the Offing, that Imperil the Nation" IIT Kharaghpur, 2-3 March 2018.
- [26] <https://sites.google.com/site/sekharaiiahk/a-peoples-governanceforumwebpage>
- [27] <https://www.facebook.com/mahathma.pw.9>
- [28] <https://twitter.com/PMahathma>