Cyberpolicing the India-abusive Fake Government of Telangana

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Extended Abstract

In nearly 20+ earlier well-indexed publications, we brought to limelight, based on cyberforensic, open source web robot *wayback machine*, the twin cybercriminal organizations(CCOs) viz. Fake Government of Telangana(FGoT), and JNTUHJAC prevalent in JNTUH academic environment during 2011-14, the resultant deleterious effects and our remedial analytics. The Government of Telangana(GoT)2014-2018 is an offshoot of the FGoT. In the backdrop of the prevalence of the two CCOs, the AP Reorganization Act 2014 was effected. We lodged police complaints against the two CCOs. W.r.t. our first police complaint, the FIR was filed in Jan2014 in KPHB PS against the violation of the State Emblem of India(Prevention of Improper Use) Act2005, the witnesses produced by the police in the court trial turned as 'hostile evidence' and the Accused A1 was acquitted. 'A1' and 'Govt. of AP thru KPHB' PS were the parties to the judgment. It is unknown whether Government of AP got a copy of the judgment. Several moot questions are: Is it not absurd that KPHB PS is a party? KPHB PS forwarded our RTI application consisting of 48 questions to the JNTUH to respond for 42 questions. But, JNTUH was apathetic. This gives the impression that JNTUH and the cyberabad police colluded to spare the twin cybercriminal organizations. To our second police complaint in Jan2018 against the seditious GoT(SGoT), cyberabad police filed FIR in Jan2018 against the vilation of the 66-C IT Act (identity theft) but turned Nelson's eye to the reported Sedition crime. The responses of the JNTUH authorities and the cyberabad police indicate maladaptive academics and policing.

Some other moot questions are: How to see that GoI duly plays a role w.r.t. remedying of the abhorrently India-abusive, constitution-violative cybercrimes? How to mitigate and recover from the deleterious effects of the India-abusive Cybercrimes in Telangana movement(2011-2014) and the resultant abuse against the GoAP, GoI, the nation and the constitution. Is it not worthwhile that a syllabus topic is added in the APPSC, TSPSC and UPSC exams by including our case study results? Why have GoAP and GoI not appealed against the impropriety in the handling of this key issue of cybercrimes? How about a protest petition? How about a PIL? How to see that the High Court/Supreme Court takes up a *suo moto* case of the two cybercriminal organizations to better understand the fact profile of the Telangana State formation and to give directions to the appropriate parties such as the GoI, GoAP or GoT2014-18, Cyberabad police etc.

Since GoT2014-18 is an offshoot of the FGoT, it will not be keen w.r.t. such pursuits. Then, who is to repair the national/societal losses caused by these cybercriminal organizations? How to see that the judiciary, its mechanisms and devices (such as appeal, PIL, protest petition, suo moto case etc.) are geared up to remedy the India-abusive cybercrimes in Telangana engineering academics and their deleterious impact on the Indian society

and nation. Who is to take initiatives to defuse the cybercriminal organizations? Why have the Cyberabad police who impetuously impulsively externed Swami Paripoornanada not similarly uniformly banned/issued prohibition orders against the twin cybercriminal organizations? How to save and refill the losing national spirit, national consciousness, sense of national solidarity and national unity among the erring masses who are educated elite(nearly 2000 people registered in the four-foldly cybercriminal website, http://jntuhjac.com during 2011-2014 amounting to the degree of crime as much as 16,000!)? During the prevalence(2011-2014) period of the open cybercrimes, JNTUH was the only Telangana-wide, full-fledged university unlike Telangana University/Kakatiya University/MG University/Satavahana University/Palamuru University etc. and the unchecked cybercrimes created a successful artificial impact for the advances in the later Telangana movement. How to make the JNTUH authorities responsive and responsible to the cybercriminal academic environment and the resultant deleterious impact on the society and the nation? The highly interdisciplinary moot questions raised in this research work serve as significant pabulum for the future directions to the researchers in the fields of psephology, applied psychology, cyberforensics, Information and Communications Technologies(ICT), social media intelligence, jurisprudence, pedagogy, and efficacy in organizational/social/national/personality/ethics/jurisprudence / policing/ academic development.